六级 · 2018年06月大学英语六级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56.（词数 150-200 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 4

1. What do we learn about the woman?

A. She advocates animal protection.

B. She sells a special kind of coffee.

C. She is going to start a café chain.

D. She is the owner of a special café.

2. What does the woman say about cafes in her city?

A. They bear a lot of similarities.
B. They are a profitable business sector.
C. They cater to different customers.
D. They help take care of customers' pets.

3. How does the Parisian cafe guarantee that its rabbits pose no health threat?

A. By giving them regular cleaning and injections.
B. By selecting breeds that are tame and peaceful.
C. By placing them at a safe distance from customers.
D. By briefing customers on how to get along with them.

4. What does the woman say about their customers?

A. They want to learn about rabbits.
B. They like to bring in their children.
C. They love the animals in her café.
D. They give her café favorite reviews.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What do the speakers say about the food their children like?

A. It contains too many additives.
B. It lacks the essential vitamins.
C. It can cause obesity.
D. It is mostly garbage.

6. According to the speakers, what affects children's choice of food most?

A. Its fancy design.
B. TV commercials.
C. Its taste and texture.
D. Peer influence.

7. What do the speakers believe big food corporations are doing?

A. Investing heavily in the production of sweet foods.
B. Marketing their products with ordinary ingredients.
C. Trying to trick children into buying their products.
D. Offering children more varieties to choose from.

8. What do we know about the speakers when they were children?

A. They hardly ate vegetables.
B. They seldom had junk food.
C. They favored chocolate-coated sweets.
D. They liked the food advertised on TV.
questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11

9. What can be found in the Valley of the Kings?

A. Stretches of farmland.
B. Typical Egyptian animal farms.
C. Tombs of ancient rulers.
D. Ruins left by devastating floods.

10. In what way is the Amazon different from other big rivers?

A. It provides habitats for more primitive tribes.

B. It is hardly associated with great civilizations.

C. It has not yet been fully explored and exploited.

D. It gathers water from many tropical rain forests.

11. What does the speaker say about the Amazon?

A. It carries about one fifth of the world's fresh water.

B. It has numerous human settlements along its banks.

C. It is second only to the Mississippi River in width.

D. It is as long as the Nile and the Yangtze combined.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the speaker think is an inevitable truth?

A. Living a life in the fast lane leads to success.

B. We are always in a rush to do various things.

C. The search for tranquility has become a trend.

D. All of us actually yearn for a slow and calm life.

13. What does the speaker say about her life in Tokyo?

A. She had trouble balancing family and work.

B. She enjoyed the various social events.

C. She was accustomed to tight schedules.

D. She spent all her leisure time writing books.

14. What made the speaker change her lifestyle?

A. The possibility of ruining her family.

B. Becoming aware of her declining health.

C. The fatigue from living a fast-paced life.

D. Reading a book about slowing down.

15. What happened after the speaker changed her lifestyle?

A. She started to follow the cultural norms.

B. She came to enjoy doing everyday tasks.

C. She learned to use more polite expressions.

D. She stopped using to-do lists and calendars.

questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet I with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18

16. What assumption about introduced species is challenged by a number of scientists?

A. They will root out native species altogether.

B. They contribute to a region's biodiversity.

C. They pose a threat to the local ecosystem.

D. They will crossbreed with native species.

17. What does Dr. Michael Rosenzweig think of exotic and native species?

A. Their classifications are meaningful.
B. Their interactions are hard to define.
C. Their definitions are changeable.
D. Their distinctions are artificial.

18. What does Professor Don Smith say about alien species?

A. Only a few of them cause problems to native species.
B. They may turn out to benefit the local environment.
C. Few of them can survive in their new habitats.
D. Only 10 percent of them can be naturalized.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What should you do when doing business with foreigners?

A. Respect their traditional culture.
B. Attend their business seminars.
C. Research their specific demands.
D. Adopt the right business strategies.

20. What must you avoid doing with your Indian colleague?

A. Showing them your palm.
B. Giving them gifts of great value.
C. Drinking alcohol on certain days of a month.
D. Clicking your fingers loudly in their presence.

21. What do we learn about some Spanish business people?

A. They are very easy to satisfy.
B. They have a strong sense of worth.
C. They tend to be friendly and enthusiastic.
D. They have a break from 2:00 to 5:30 p.m.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What did George Grune do in 1984?

A. He completely changed the company's culture.
B. He collected paintings by world-famous artists.
C. He took over the sales department of Reader's Digest.
D. He had the company's boardroom extensively renovated.

23. How did the Wallaces define the formula for Reader's Digest?

A. It should be sold at a reasonable price.
B. Its articles should be short and inspiring.
C. It should be published in the world's leading languages.
D. Its articles should entertain blue- and pink-collar workers.

24. What do we learn about the founder of Reader's Digest, DeWitt Wallace?

A. He knew how to make the magazine profitable.
B. He served as a church minister for many years.
C. He suffered many setbacks and misfortunes in his life.
D. He treated the employees like members of his family.

25. What change took place in Reader's Digest after the Wallaces' death?

A. It carried many more advertisements.
B. George Grune joined it as an ad salesman.
C. Several hundred of its employees got fired.
D. Its subscriptions increased considerably.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. campaign	B. career	C. characters
D. features	E. fierce	F. inspired
G. latter	H. obsessed	I. proclamation
J. rectified	K. reputed	L. rest
M. supposed	N. traditional	O. versatile

Did Sarah Josepha Hale write "Mary's Little Lamb," the eternal nursery rhyme( ) about a girl named Mary with a stubborn lamb? This is still disputed, but it's clear that the woman ___26___ for writing it was one of America's most fascinating ___27___ . In honor of the poem's publication on May 24, 1830, here's more about the ___28___ author's life. Hale wasn't just a writer, she was also a ___29___ social advocate, and she was particularly ___30___ with an ideal New England, which she associated with abundant Thanksgiving meals that she claimed had "a deep moral influence." She began a nationwide ___31___ to have a national holiday declared that would bring families together while celebrating the ___32___ festivals. In 1863, after 17 years of advocacy including letters to five presidents, Hale got it. President Abraham Lincoln, during the Civil War, issued a ___33___ setting aside the last Thursday in November for the holiday. The true authorship of "Mary's Little Lamb" is disputed. According to the New England Historical Society, Hale wrote only part of the poem, but claimed authorship. Regardless of the author, it seems that the poem was ___34___ by a real event. When young Mary Sawyer was followed to school by a lamb in 1816, it caused some problems. A bystander named John Roulstone wrote a poem about the event, then, at some point, Hale herself seems to have helped write it. However, if a 1916 piece by her great-niece is to be trusted, Hale claimed for the ___35___ of her life that "some other people pretended that someone else wrote the poem".

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____

四、长篇阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 7.1 分，共 71 分）

36. There are a couple of plants tough and adaptable enough to survive on bare rocky hills and in deserts. _____

37. Farrant is trying to isolate genes in resurrection plants and reproduce them in crops. _____

38. Farmers in South Africa are more at the mercy of nature, especially inconsistent rainfall. _____

39. Resurrection crops are most likely to be the choice of subsistence farmers. _____

40. Even though many plants have developed various tactics to cope with dry weather, they cannot survive a prolonged drought. _____

41. Despite consumer resistance, researchers are pushing ahead with genetic modification of crops. _____

42. Most seeds can pull through dry spells and begin growing when conditions are ripe, but once this process starts, it cannot be held back. _____

43. Farrant is working hard to cultivate food crops that can survive extreme dryness by studying the traits of rare wild plants. _____

44. By adjusting their metabolism, resurrection plants can recover from an extended period of drought. _____

45. Resurrection plants can come back to life in a short time after a rainfall. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 中国目前拥有世界上最大最快的高速铁路网。高铁列车的运行速度还将继续提升,更多的城市将修建高铁站。高铁大大缩短了人们出行的时间。相对飞机而言,高铁列车的突出优势在于准时,因为基本不受天气或交通管制的影响。高铁极大地改变了中国人的生活方式。如今,它已经成了很多人商务旅行的首选交通工具。越来越多的人也在假日乘高铁外出旅游。还有不少年轻人选择在一个城市工作而在邻近城市居住,每天乘高铁上下班。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Human memory is notoriously unreliable. Even people with the sharpest facial-recognition skills can only remember so much. It's tough to quantify how good a person is at remembering. No one really knows how many different faces someone can recall, for example, but various estimates tend to hover in the thousands—based on the number of acquaintances a person might have. Machines aren't limited this way. Give the right computer a massive database of faces, and it can process what it sees—then recognize a face it's told to find—with remarkable speed and precision. This skill is what supports the enormous promise of facial-recognition software in the 21st century. It's also what makes contemporary surveillance systems so scary. The thing is, machines still have limitations when it comes to facial recognition. And scientists are only just beginning to understand what those constraints are. To begin to figure out how computers are struggling, researchers at the University of Washington created a massive database of faces—they call it MegaFace—and tested a variety of facial-recognition algorithms as they scaled up in complexity. The idea was to test the machines on a database that included up to 1 million different images of nearly 700,000 different people—and not just a large database featuring a relatively small number of different faces, more consistent with what's been used in other research. As the databases grew, machine accuracy dipped across the board. Algorithms that were right 95% of the time when they were dealing with a 13,000-image database, for example, were accurate about 70% of the time when confronted with 1 million images. That's still pretty good, says one of the researchers, Ira Kemelmacher- Shlizerman. "Much better than we expected," she said. Machines also had difficulty adjusting for people who look a lot alike—either doppelgangers , whom the machine would have trouble identifying as two separate people, or the same person who appeared in different photos at different ages or in different lighting, whom the machine would incorrectly view as separate people. "Once we scale up, algorithms must be sensitive to tiny changes in identities and at the same time invariant to lighting, pose, age," Kemelmacher-Shlizerman said. The trouble is, for many of the researchers who'd like to design systems to address these challenges, massive datasets for experimentation just don't exist—at least, not in formats that are accessible to academic researchers. Training sets like the ones Google and Facebook have are private. There are no public databases that contain millions of faces. Mega Face's creators say it's the largest publicly available facial-recognition dataset out there. "An ultimate face recognition algorithm should perform with billions of people in a dataset," the researchers wrote.

46. Compared with human memory, machines can _____.

A. identify human faces more efficiently
B. tell a friend from a mere acquaintance
C. store an unlimited number of human faces
D. perceive images invisible to the human eye

47. Why did researchers create Mega Face?

A. To enlarge the volume of the facial-recognition database.

B. To increase the variety of facial-recognition software.

C. To understand computers' problems with facial recognition.

D. To reduce the complexity of facial-recognition algorithms.

48. What does the passage say about machine accuracy?

A. It falls short of researchers' expectations.

B. It improves with added computing power.

C. It varies greatly with different algorithms.

D. It decreases as the database size increases.

49. What is said to be a shortcoming of facial-recognition machines?

A. They cannot easily tell apart people with near-identical appearances.

B. They have difficulty identifying changes in facial expressions.

C. They are not sensitive to minute changes in people's mood.

D. They have problems distinguishing people of the same age.

50. What is the difficulty confronting researchers of facial-recognition machines?

A. No computer is yet able to handle huge datasets of human faces.

B. There do not exist public databases with sufficient face samples.

C. There are no appropriate algorithms to process the face samples.

D. They have trouble converting face datasets into the right format.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

There are currently 21.5 million students in America, and many will be funding their college on borrowed money. Given that there's now over $1.3 trillion in student loans on the books, it's pretty clear that many students are far from sensible. The average student's debt upon graduation now approaches $40,000, and as college becomes ever more expensive, calls to make it "free" are multiplying. Even Hillary Clinton says that when it comes to college, "Costs won't be a barrier." But the only way college could be free is if the faculty and staff donated their time, the buildings required no maintenance, and campuses required no utilities. As long as it's impossible to produce something from nothing, costs are absolutely a barrier. The actual question we debate is who should pay for people to go to college. If taxpayers are to bear the cost of forgiving student loans, shouldn't they have a say in how their money is used? At least taxpayers should be able to decide what students will study on the public dime. If we're going to force taxpayers to foot the bill for college degrees, students should only study those subjects that're of greatest benefit to taxpayers. After all, students making their own choices in this respect is what caused the problem in the first place. We simply don't need more poetry, gender studies, or sociology majors. How do we know which subjects benefit society? Easy. Average starting salaries give a clear indication of what type of training society needs its new workers to have. Certainly, there are benefits to a college major beyond the job a student can perform. But if we're talking about the benefits to society, the only thing that matters is what the major enables the student to produce for society. And the value of what the student can produce is reflected in the wage employers are willing to pay the student to produce it. A low wage for elementary school teachers, however, doesn't mean elementary education isn't important. It simply means there are too many elementary school teachers already. Meanwhile, there are few who are willing and able to perform jobs requiring a petroleum engineering major, so the value of one more of those people is very high. So we can have taxpayers pick up students' tuition in exchange for dictating what those students will study. Or we can allow students both to choose their majors and pay for their education themselves. But in the end, one of two things is true: Either a college major is worth its cost or it isn't. If yes, taxpayer financing isn't needed. If not, taxpayer financing isn't desirable. Either way, taxpayers have no business paying for students' college education.

51. What does the author think of college students funding their education through loans?

A. They only expect to get huge returns.
B. They are acting in an irrational way.
C. They benefit at taxpayers' expense.
D. They will regret doing so someday.

52. In the author's opinion, free college education is _____.

A. impractical
B. unsustainable
C. a goal to strive for
D. a way to social equality

53. What should students do if taxpayers are to bear their college costs?

A. Work even harder to repay society.

B. Choose their subjects more carefully.

C. Choose majors that will serve society's practical needs.

D. Allow taxpayers to participate in college administration.

54. What does the author say about the value of a student's college education?

A. It is underestimated by profit-seeking employers.

B. It is to be proved by what they can do on the job.

C. It is well reflected in their average starting salary.

D. It is embodied in how they remove social barriers.

55. What message does the author want to convey in the passage?

A. Students should think carefully whether to go to college.

B. Taxpayers should only finance the most gifted students.

C. The worth of a college education is open to debate.

D. College students should fund their own education.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. D	2. A	3. A	4. C	5. D	6. B	7. C	8. B	9. C	10. B
11. A	12. B	13. C	14. D	15. B	16. C	17. D	18. A	19. A	20. C
21. D	22. A	23. B	24. D	25. C	26. K	27. C	28. M	29. E	30. H
31. A	32. N	33. I	34. F	35. L	36. C	37. H	38. A	39. K	40. E
41. I	42. G	43. B	44. F	45. D	46. A	47. C	48. D	49. A	50. B
51. B	52. A	53. C	54. C	55. D					

56. Trust is the invisible bridge that connects a teacher and a student. In my view, building mutual trust between
the two plays a vital role in effective education, and its importance can hardly be overstated.
To begin with, trust encourages students to open up. When learners believe their teacher will not laugh at them,
they dare to ask questions and admit confusion, which greatly improves learning efficiency. Take my former
classmate Tom as an example. He used to keep silent in class, yet after a patient teacher earned his trust, he
began to raise his hand and made remarkable progress. Moreover, trust fosters a positive learning atmosphere,
in which teachers are willing to devote extra effort and students feel respected rather than judged.
In conclusion, mutual trust is not a luxury but a necessity for genuine learning. Only when teachers and
students truly rely on each other can knowledge be passed on and talent be nurtured. Therefore, both sides
should make every effort to establish and protect this precious bond.

57. China currently has the largest and fastest high-speed railway network in the world. The speed of high-speed trains will continue to increase, and more cities will build high-speed rail stations. High-speed
rail has greatly reduced people's travel time. Compared with airplanes, the outstanding advantage of high-
speed trains is punctuality, because they are rarely affected by weather or traffic control. High-speed rail
has greatly changed the lifestyle of Chinese people. Today, it has become the first choice of transportation for business travel for many people. More and more people also travel by high-speed train
during holidays. There are also many young people who choose to work in one city and live in a neighboring one, commuting between the two cities by high-speed train every day.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位女士身份描述（local establishment, the Parisian Cafe） → 推断其为店主 → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位　身份推断

2. 【答案】A

定位女士对城市咖啡馆的评价（all rather similar to each other） → 同义替换为bear a lot of similarities → 得出答案A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】A

定位女士解释兔子无健康风险的措施（regularly cleaned and have all received the required shots） → 同义替换为regular cleaning and injections → 得出答案A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】C

定位女士对顾客的描述（they are all animal lovers） → 同义替换为love the animals in her café → 得出答案C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】D

定位对话中关于儿童食物的描述（unhealthy processed foods, garbage） → 推断其为垃圾食品 → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】B

定位对话中讨论孩子选择垃圾食品原因的段落 → 识别女士明确归因于电视广告 → 男士确认并补充细节 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果关系识别

7. 【答案】C

定位对话中讨论食品公司行为的段落 → 识别女士描述公司用‘聪明策略’让孩子想买产品 → 推断其意图是‘欺骗’ → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　同义替换

8. 【答案】B

定位对话中讨论说话者童年经历的段落 → 识别男士说‘我们小时候几乎没有垃圾食品’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】C

定位描述尼罗河和帝王谷的段落 → 识别‘where the tombs of many of these ancient monarchs have stood’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】B

定位描述亚马逊河独特性的段落 → 识别‘Great civilizations and intensive settlement are hardly associated with the Amazon’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

11. 【答案】A

定位到描述亚马逊河的段落 → 识别‘carries about 20% of the world's fresh water’与‘one fifth’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

12. 【答案】B

定位到首段核心句‘It's an inevitable truth that all of us live a life in the fast lane’ → 理解‘live a life in the fast lane’即‘in a rush to do various things’ → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括 同义替换

13. 【答案】C

定位到描述东京生活的段落 → 识别‘got used to having a pile of to-do lists and my calendar always looked like a mess’与‘accustomed to tight schedules’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

14. 【答案】D

定位到‘Then, one day, I came across a book... and realized... So I started practicing...’ → 识别‘came across a book’是改变的直接原因 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 因果推理

15. 【答案】B

定位到改变后的行为描述 → 识别‘I've become more aware of the importance of slowing down and making sure that I enjoy the daily activities as I carry them out’与‘enjoy doing everyday tasks’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

16. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'assumption' → 听到 'question the assumption that the presence of alien species can never be acceptable' → 推断出科学家挑战的假设是外来物种对生态系统无害 → 对应选项C的反向表述（威胁）

考点：细节定位 同义替换

17. 【答案】D

定位题干人物 'Dr. Michael Rosenzweig' → 听到其直接引语 'Distinctions between exotic and native species are artificial' → 同义替换为选项D 'Their distinctions are artificial'

考点：细节定位 同义替换

18. 【答案】A

定位题干人物 'Professor Don Smith' → 听到其陈述 'Only a small percentage of alien species cause problems' → 同义替换为选项A 'Only a few of them cause problems to native species'

考点：细节定位 同义替换

19. 【答案】A

定位讲座主题 'intercultural awareness' → 听到核心建议 'It is only polite for us to do the same when we visit them'（指尊重他们的传统和方式） → 推断出核心要求是尊重对方文化 → 对应选项A

考点：主旨概括　推理判断

20. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Indian colleague' → 听到具体建议 'remember to avoid asking for a beer if your arrival coincides with one of those dates'（指每月1号和7号） → 同义替换为选项C 'Drinking alcohol on certain days of a month'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】D

定位西班牙部分 → 捕捉时间信息（2:00 to 5:30 p.m.） → 同义替换为 ‘break’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】A

定位George Grune 1984年的行为 → 捕捉 ‘symbolic act’ 与 ‘shaken up the culture’ → 推断为 ‘完全改变公司文化’

考点：细节定位　推理判断

23. 【答案】B

定位Wallaces定义的公式 → 捕捉 ‘short, readable and uplifting’ 与 ‘inspire or entertain’ → 同义替换为 ‘short and inspiring’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】D

定位关于DeWitt Wallace的描述 → 捕捉 ‘considered employees to be part of their family’ → 同义替换为 ‘treated employees like family’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】C

定位Wallaces去世后的情况 → 捕捉 ‘cozy workplace no longer exists’ 与Grune ‘turned the magazine on its head’ → 推断出负面变化（如裁员）

考点：细节定位　推理判断

26. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前后的名词woman和介词for → 分析固定搭配be known/credited for → 结合语境“因写作而闻名” → 选择表示“被归功于”的动词过去分词

27 空 定位空格前的形容词fascinating和名词one of → 分析空格应填入表示“人物”的复数名词 → 结合全文介绍Hale的作家、社会活动家等多重身份 → 选择表示“人物”的词

28 空 定位空格前的定冠词the和名词author's life → 分析空格应填入修饰author的形容词 → 结合前文“因写作它而被归功”及后文“Hale不仅是作家...” → 选择表示“有争议的”形容词

29 空 定位空格前的不定冠词a和名词social advocate → 分析空格应填入修饰advocate的形容词 → 结合后文“particularly...with an ideal New England”及“nationwide campaign” → 选择表示“积极的、热心的”形容词

30 空 定位空格后的介词with和名词an ideal New England → 分析固定搭配be ___ with → 结合语境“她尤其___于一个理想的新英格兰” → 选择表示“着迷于、热衷于”的动词过去分词

31 空 定位空格前后的固定搭配 'the woman ___ for writing it' → 识别 'be known/credited for' 搭配 → 结合语境选择表示 '被归功于' 的动词过去分词
32 空 定位空格前 'one of America's most fascinating' → 结合全文主题（作家、社会活动家）推断此处应填表示 '人物' 的名词复数 → 从选项中筛选符合 'fascinating' 修饰的复数名词
33 空 定位空格前 'issued a ___ setting aside the last Thursday' → 识别 'issue a proclamation/decree' 搭配 → 结合 'setting aside'（设立）的语义，选择表示官方公告的名词
34 空 定位空格后 'by a real event' → 识别被动语态 'was ___ by' → 结合前文 'the poem was ___' 和后文真实事件描述，推断此处表示 '被激发/启发' → 从选项中选择表示 'inspired by' 的动词过去分词
35 空 定位空格前 'for the ___ of her life' → 识别固定搭配 'for the rest of one's life' → 结合后文 'claimed' 的持续性，选择表示 '剩余时间' 的名词

考点：固定搭配 be credited for　语境选词　名词复数　近义词辨析　固定搭配 be obsessed with　名词复数形式　固定搭配 issue a proclamation　固定搭配 for the rest of one's life

27. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前后的名词woman和介词for → 分析固定搭配be known/credited for → 结合语境“因写作而闻名” → 选择表示“被归功于”的动词过去分词
27 空 定位空格前的形容词fascinating和名词one of → 分析空格应填入表示“人物”的复数名词 → 结合全文介绍Hale的作家、社会活动家等多重身份 → 选择表示“人物”的词
28 空 定位空格前的定冠词the和名词author's life → 分析空格应填入修饰author的形容词 → 结合前文“因写作它而被归功”及后文“Hale不仅是作家...” → 选择表示“有争议的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前的不定冠词a和名词social advocate → 分析空格应填入修饰advocate的形容词 → 结合后文“particularly...with an ideal New England”及“nationwide campaign” → 选择表示“积极的、热心的”形容词
30 空 定位空格后的介词with和名词an ideal New England → 分析固定搭配be ___ with → 结合语境“她尤其___于一个理想的新英格兰” → 选择表示“着迷于、热衷于”的动词过去分词
31 空 定位空格前后的固定搭配 'the woman ___ for writing it' → 识别 'be known/credited for' 搭配 → 结合语境选择表示 '被归功于' 的动词过去分词
32 空 定位空格前 'one of America's most fascinating' → 结合全文主题（作家、社会活动家）推断此处应填表示 '人物' 的名词复数 → 从选项中筛选符合 'fascinating' 修饰的复数名词
33 空 定位空格前 'issued a ___ setting aside the last Thursday' → 识别 'issue a proclamation/decree' 搭配 → 结合 'setting aside'（设立）的语义，选择表示官方公告的名词
34 空 定位空格后 'by a real event' → 识别被动语态 'was ___ by' → 结合前文 'the poem was ___' 和后文真实事件描述，推断此处表示 '被激发/启发' → 从选项中选择表示 'inspired by' 的动词过去分词
35 空 定位空格前 'for the ___ of her life' → 识别固定搭配 'for the rest of one's life' → 结合后文 'claimed' 的持续性，选择表示 '剩余时间' 的名词

考点：固定搭配 be credited for　语境选词　名词复数　近义词辨析　固定搭配 be obsessed with　名词复数形式　固定搭配 issue a proclamation　固定搭配 for the rest of one's life

28. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前后的名词woman和介词for → 分析固定搭配be known/credited for → 结合语境“因写作而闻名” → 选择表示“被归功于”的动词过去分词
27 空 定位空格前的形容词fascinating和名词one of → 分析空格应填入表示“人物”的复数名词 → 结合全文介绍Hale的作家、社会活动家等多重身份 → 选择表示“人物”的词
28 空 定位空格前的定冠词the和名词author's life → 分析空格应填入修饰author的形容词 → 结合前文“因写作它而被归功”及后文“Hale不仅是作家...” → 选择表示“有争议的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前的不定冠词a和名词social advocate → 分析空格应填入修饰advocate的形容词 → 结合后

文“particularly...with an ideal New England”及“nationwide campaign” → 选择表示“积极的、热心的”形容词
30 空 定位空格后的介词with和名词an ideal New England → 分析固定搭配be ___ with → 结合语境“她尤其___于一个理想的新英格兰” → 选择表示“着迷于、热衷于”的动词过去分词
31 空 定位空格前后的固定搭配 'the woman ___ for writing it' → 识别 'be known/credited for' 搭配 → 结合语境选择表示 '被归功于' 的动词过去分词
32 空 定位空格前 'one of America's most fascinating' → 结合全文主题（作家、社会活动家）推断此处应填表示 '人物' 的名词复数 → 从选项中筛选符合 'fascinating' 修饰的复数名词
33 空 定位空格前 'issued a ___ setting aside the last Thursday' → 识别 'issue a proclamation/decree' 搭配 → 结合 'setting aside'（设立）的语义，选择表示官方公告的名词
34 空 定位空格后 'by a real event' → 识别被动语态 'was ___ by' → 结合前文 'the poem was ___' 和后文真实事件描述，推断此处表示 '被激发/启发' → 从选项中选择表示 'inspired by' 的动词过去分词
35 空 定位空格前 'for the ___ of her life' → 识别固定搭配 'for the rest of one's life' → 结合后文 'claimed' 的持续性，选择表示 '剩余时间' 的名词

考点：固定搭配 be credited for　语境选词　名词复数　近义词辨析　固定搭配 be obsessed with　名词复数形式　固定搭配 issue a proclamation　固定搭配 for the rest of one's life

29. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前后的名词woman和介词for → 分析固定搭配be known/credited for → 结合语境“因写作而闻名” → 选择表示“被归功于”的动词过去分词
27 空 定位空格前的形容词fascinating和名词one of → 分析空格应填入表示“人物”的复数名词 → 结合全文介绍Hale的作家、社会活动家等多重身份 → 选择表示“人物”的词
28 空 定位空格前的定冠词the和名词author's life → 分析空格应填入修饰author的形容词 → 结合前文“因写作它而被归功”及后文“Hale不仅是作家...” → 选择表示“有争议的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前的不定冠词a和名词social advocate → 分析空格应填入修饰advocate的形容词 → 结合后文“particularly...with an ideal New England”及“nationwide campaign” → 选择表示“积极的、热心的”形容词
30 空 定位空格后的介词with和名词an ideal New England → 分析固定搭配be ___ with → 结合语境“她尤其___于一个理想的新英格兰” → 选择表示“着迷于、热衷于”的动词过去分词
31 空 定位空格前后的固定搭配 'the woman ___ for writing it' → 识别 'be known/credited for' 搭配 → 结合语境选择表示 '被归功于' 的动词过去分词
32 空 定位空格前 'one of America's most fascinating' → 结合全文主题（作家、社会活动家）推断此处应填表示 '人物' 的名词复数 → 从选项中筛选符合 'fascinating' 修饰的复数名词
33 空 定位空格前 'issued a ___ setting aside the last Thursday' → 识别 'issue a proclamation/decree' 搭配 → 结合 'setting aside'（设立）的语义，选择表示官方公告的名词
34 空 定位空格后 'by a real event' → 识别被动语态 'was ___ by' → 结合前文 'the poem was ___' 和后文真实事件描述，推断此处表示 '被激发/启发' → 从选项中选择表示 'inspired by' 的动词过去分词
35 空 定位空格前 'for the ___ of her life' → 识别固定搭配 'for the rest of one's life' → 结合后文 'claimed' 的持续性，选择表示 '剩余时间' 的名词

考点：固定搭配 be credited for　语境选词　名词复数　近义词辨析　固定搭配 be obsessed with　名词复数形式　固定搭配 issue a proclamation　固定搭配 for the rest of one's life

30. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前后的名词woman和介词for → 分析固定搭配be known/credited for → 结合语境“因写作而闻名” → 选择表示“被归功于”的动词过去分词
27 空 定位空格前的形容词fascinating和名词one of → 分析空格应填入表示“人物”的复数名词 → 结合全文介绍

Hale的作家、社会活动家等多重身份 → 选择表示“人物”的词
28 空 定位空格前的定冠词the和名词author's life → 分析空格应填入修饰author的形容词 → 结合前文“因写作它而被归功”及后文“Hale不仅是作家...” → 选择表示“有争议的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前的不定冠词a和名词social advocate → 分析空格应填入修饰advocate的形容词 → 结合后文“particularly...with an ideal New England”及“nationwide campaign” → 选择表示“积极的、热心的”形容词
30 空 定位空格后的介词with和名词an ideal New England → 分析固定搭配be ___ with → 结合语境“她尤其___于一个理想的新英格兰” → 选择表示“着迷于、热衷于”的动词过去分词
31 空 定位空格前后的固定搭配 'the woman ___ for writing it' → 识别 'be known/credited for' 搭配 → 结合语境选择表示 '被归功于' 的动词过去分词
32 空 定位空格前 'one of America's most fascinating' → 结合全文主题（作家、社会活动家）推断此处应填表示 '人物' 的名词复数 → 从选项中筛选符合 'fascinating' 修饰的复数名词
33 空 定位空格前 'issued a ___ setting aside the last Thursday' → 识别 'issue a proclamation/decree' 搭配 → 结合 'setting aside'（设立）的语义，选择表示官方公告的名词
34 空 定位空格后 'by a real event' → 识别被动语态 'was ___ by' → 结合前文 'the poem was ___' 和后文真实事件描述，推断此处表示 '被激发/启发' → 从选项中选择表示 'inspired by' 的动词过去分词
35 空 定位空格前 'for the ___ of her life' → 识别固定搭配 'for the rest of one's life' → 结合后文 'claimed' 的持续性，选择表示 '剩余时间' 的名词

考点：固定搭配 be credited for　语境选词　名词复数　近义词辨析　固定搭配 be obsessed with　名词复数形式　固定搭配 issue a proclamation　固定搭配 for the rest of one's life

31. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前后的名词woman和介词for → 分析固定搭配be known/credited for → 结合语境“因写作而闻名” → 选择表示“被归功于”的动词过去分词
27 空 定位空格前的形容词fascinating和名词one of → 分析空格应填入表示“人物”的复数名词 → 结合全文介绍Hale的作家、社会活动家等多重身份 → 选择表示“人物”的词
28 空 定位空格前的定冠词the和名词author's life → 分析空格应填入修饰author的形容词 → 结合前文“因写作它而被归功”及后文“Hale不仅是作家...” → 选择表示“有争议的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前的不定冠词a和名词social advocate → 分析空格应填入修饰advocate的形容词 → 结合后文“particularly...with an ideal New England”及“nationwide campaign” → 选择表示“积极的、热心的”形容词
30 空 定位空格后的介词with和名词an ideal New England → 分析固定搭配be ___ with → 结合语境“她尤其___于一个理想的新英格兰” → 选择表示“着迷于、热衷于”的动词过去分词
31 空 定位空格前后的固定搭配 'the woman ___ for writing it' → 识别 'be known/credited for' 搭配 → 结合语境选择表示 '被归功于' 的动词过去分词
32 空 定位空格前 'one of America's most fascinating' → 结合全文主题（作家、社会活动家）推断此处应填表示 '人物' 的名词复数 → 从选项中筛选符合 'fascinating' 修饰的复数名词
33 空 定位空格前 'issued a ___ setting aside the last Thursday' → 识别 'issue a proclamation/decree' 搭配 → 结合 'setting aside'（设立）的语义，选择表示官方公告的名词
34 空 定位空格后 'by a real event' → 识别被动语态 'was ___ by' → 结合前文 'the poem was ___' 和后文真实事件描述，推断此处表示 '被激发/启发' → 从选项中选择表示 'inspired by' 的动词过去分词
35 空 定位空格前 'for the ___ of her life' → 识别固定搭配 'for the rest of one's life' → 结合后文 'claimed' 的持续性，选择表示 '剩余时间' 的名词

考点：固定搭配 be credited for　语境选词　名词复数　近义词辨析　固定搭配 be obsessed with　名词复数形式　固定搭配 issue a proclamation　固定搭配 for the rest of one's life

32. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前后的名词woman和介词for → 分析固定搭配be known/credited for → 结合语境“因写作而闻名” → 选择表示“被归功于”的动词过去分词

27 空 定位空格前的形容词fascinating和名词one of → 分析空格应填入表示“人物”的复数名词 → 结合全文介绍Hale的作家、社会活动家等多重身份 → 选择表示“人物”的词

28 空 定位空格前的定冠词the和名词author's life → 分析空格应填入修饰author的形容词 → 结合前文“因写作它而被归功”及后文“Hale不仅是作家...” → 选择表示“有争议的”形容词

29 空 定位空格前的不定冠词a和名词social advocate → 分析空格应填入修饰advocate的形容词 → 结合后文“particularly...with an ideal New England”及“nationwide campaign” → 选择表示“积极的、热心的”形容词

30 空 定位空格后的介词with和名词an ideal New England → 分析固定搭配be ___ with → 结合语境“她尤其___于一个理想的新英格兰” → 选择表示“着迷于、热衷于”的动词过去分词

31 空 定位空格前后的固定搭配 'the woman ___ for writing it' → 识别 'be known/credited for' 搭配 → 结合语境选择表示 '被归功于' 的动词过去分词

32 空 定位空格前 'one of America's most fascinating' → 结合全文主题（作家、社会活动家）推断此处应填表示 '人物' 的名词复数 → 从选项中筛选符合 'fascinating' 修饰的复数名词

33 空 定位空格前 'issued a ___ setting aside the last Thursday' → 识别 'issue a proclamation/decree' 搭配 → 结合 'setting aside'（设立）的语义，选择表示官方公告的名词

34 空 定位空格后 'by a real event' → 识别被动语态 'was ___ by' → 结合前文 'the poem was ___' 和后文真实事件描述，推断此处表示 '被激发/启发' → 从选项中选择表示 'inspired by' 的动词过去分词

35 空 定位空格前 'for the ___ of her life' → 识别固定搭配 'for the rest of one's life' → 结合后文 'claimed' 的持续性，选择表示 '剩余时间' 的名词

考点：固定搭配 be credited for　语境选词　名词复数　近义词辨析　固定搭配 be obsessed with　名词复数形式　固定搭配 issue a proclamation　固定搭配 for the rest of one's life

33. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前后的名词woman和介词for → 分析固定搭配be known/credited for → 结合语境“因写作而闻名” → 选择表示“被归功于”的动词过去分词

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29 空 定位空格前的不定冠词a和名词social advocate → 分析空格应填入修饰advocate的形容词 → 结合后文“particularly...with an ideal New England”及“nationwide campaign” → 选择表示“积极的、热心的”形容词

30 空 定位空格后的介词with和名词an ideal New England → 分析固定搭配be ___ with → 结合语境“她尤其___于一个理想的新英格兰” → 选择表示“着迷于、热衷于”的动词过去分词

31 空 定位空格前后的固定搭配 'the woman ___ for writing it' → 识别 'be known/credited for' 搭配 → 结合语境选择表示 '被归功于' 的动词过去分词

32 空 定位空格前 'one of America's most fascinating' → 结合全文主题（作家、社会活动家）推断此处应填表示 '人物' 的名词复数 → 从选项中筛选符合 'fascinating' 修饰的复数名词

33 空 定位空格前 'issued a ___ setting aside the last Thursday' → 识别 'issue a proclamation/decree' 搭配 → 结合 'setting aside'（设立）的语义，选择表示官方公告的名词

34 空 定位空格后 'by a real event' → 识别被动语态 'was ___ by' → 结合前文 'the poem was ___' 和后文真实事件描述，推断此处表示 '被激发/启发' → 从选项中选择表示 'inspired by' 的动词过去分词

35 空 定位空格前 'for the ___ of her life' → 识别固定搭配 'for the rest of one's life' → 结合后文 'claimed' 的持续性，选择表示 '剩余时间' 的名词

考点：固定搭配 be credited for　语境选词　名词复数　近义词辨析　固定搭配 be obsessed with　名词复数形式　固定搭配 issue a proclamation　固定搭配 for the rest of one's life

34. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前后的名词woman和介词for → 分析固定搭配be known/credited for → 结合语境“因写作而闻名” → 选择表示“被归功于”的动词过去分词

27 空 定位空格前的形容词fascinating和名词one of → 分析空格应填入表示“人物”的复数名词 → 结合全文介绍Hale的作家、社会活动家等多重身份 → 选择表示“人物”的词

28 空 定位空格前的定冠词the和名词author's life → 分析空格应填入修饰author的形容词 → 结合前文“因写作它而被归功”及后文“Hale不仅是作家...” → 选择表示“有争议的”形容词

29 空 定位空格前的不定冠词a和名词social advocate → 分析空格应填入修饰advocate的形容词 → 结合后文“particularly...with an ideal New England”及“nationwide campaign” → 选择表示“积极的、热心的”形容词

30 空 定位空格后的介词with和名词an ideal New England → 分析固定搭配be ___ with → 结合语境“她尤其___于一个理想的新英格兰” → 选择表示“着迷于、热衷于”的动词过去分词

31 空 定位空格前后的固定搭配 'the woman ___ for writing it' → 识别 'be known/credited for' 搭配 → 结合语境选择表示 '被归功于' 的动词过去分词

32 空 定位空格前 'one of America's most fascinating' → 结合全文主题（作家、社会活动家）推断此处应填表示 '人物' 的名词复数 → 从选项中筛选符合 'fascinating' 修饰的复数名词

33 空 定位空格前 'issued a ___ setting aside the last Thursday' → 识别 'issue a proclamation/decree' 搭配 → 结合 'setting aside'（设立）的语义，选择表示官方公告的名词

34 空 定位空格后 'by a real event' → 识别被动语态 'was ___ by' → 结合前文 'the poem was ___' 和后文真实事件描述，推断此处表示 '被激发/启发' → 从选项中选择表示 'inspired by' 的动词过去分词

35 空 定位空格前 'for the ___ of her life' → 识别固定搭配 'for the rest of one's life' → 结合后文 'claimed' 的持续性，选择表示 '剩余时间' 的名词

考点：固定搭配 be credited for　语境选词　名词复数　近义词辨析　固定搭配 be obsessed with　名词复数形式　固定搭配 issue a proclamation　固定搭配 for the rest of one's life

35. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前后的名词woman和介词for → 分析固定搭配be known/credited for → 结合语境“因写作而闻名” → 选择表示“被归功于”的动词过去分词

27 空 定位空格前的形容词fascinating和名词one of → 分析空格应填入表示“人物”的复数名词 → 结合全文介绍Hale的作家、社会活动家等多重身份 → 选择表示“人物”的词

28 空 定位空格前的定冠词the和名词author's life → 分析空格应填入修饰author的形容词 → 结合前文“因写作它而被归功”及后文“Hale不仅是作家...” → 选择表示“有争议的”形容词

29 空 定位空格前的不定冠词a和名词social advocate → 分析空格应填入修饰advocate的形容词 → 结合后文“particularly...with an ideal New England”及“nationwide campaign” → 选择表示“积极的、热心的”形容词

30 空 定位空格后的介词with和名词an ideal New England → 分析固定搭配be ___ with → 结合语境“她尤其___于一个理想的新英格兰” → 选择表示“着迷于、热衷于”的动词过去分词

31 空 定位空格前后的固定搭配 'the woman ___ for writing it' → 识别 'be known/credited for' 搭配 → 结合语境选择表示 '被归功于' 的动词过去分词

32 空 定位空格前 'one of America's most fascinating' → 结合全文主题（作家、社会活动家）推断此处应填表示 '人物' 的名词复数 → 从选项中筛选符合 'fascinating' 修饰的复数名词

33 空 定位空格前 'issued a ___ setting aside the last Thursday' → 识别 'issue a proclamation/decree' 搭配 → 结合 'setting aside'（设立）的语义，选择表示官方公告的名词
34 空 定位空格后 'by a real event' → 识别被动语态 'was ___ by' → 结合前文 'the poem was ___' 和后文真实事件描述，推断此处表示 '被激发/启发' → 从选项中选择表示 'inspired by' 的动词过去分词
35 空 定位空格前 'for the ___ of her life' → 识别固定搭配 'for the rest of one's life' → 结合后文 'claimed' 的持续性，选择表示 '剩余时间' 的名词

考点：固定搭配 be credited for　语境选词　名词复数　近义词辨析　固定搭配 be obsessed with　名词复数形式　固定搭配 issue a proclamation　固定搭配 for the rest of one's life

36. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'plants tough and adaptable' → 在段落C中找到 'a few fierce plants have adapted to endure' → 同义替换 'fierce' 为 'tough'，'endure' 为 'survive' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干关键词 'Farrant' 和 'isolate genes' → 在段落B中找到 'finding a way to take traits from rare wild plants... and use them in food crops' → 推理 'take traits' 与 'isolate genes' 同义，'use them in food crops' 与 'reproduce them in crops' 同义 → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干关键词 'Farmers in South Africa' 和 'at the mercy of nature' → 在段落A中找到 '96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation' → 推理 'depends on rain' 即 'at the mercy of nature'，'inconsistent rainfall' 对应 'unpredictable rain' → 得出答案A
39. 定位题干关键词 'resurrection crops' 和 'subsistence farmers' → 在段落B中找到 'The type of farming I'm aiming for is literally so that people can survive' → 推理 'people can survive' 指代自给自足的农民（subsistence farmers），'aiming for' 指代 'most likely to be the choice' → 得出答案K
40. 定位题干关键词 'many plants' 和 'cannot survive a prolonged drought' → 在段落C中找到 'a few fierce plants have adapted to endure' → 推理 'a few' 与 'many' 相悖，'endure' 与 'cannot survive' 相悖 → 得出答案E（段落E应描述复活植物能存活，与题干后半句矛盾，但题干整体描述的是其他植物，故需在E中寻找对比信息）
41. 定位题干关键词 'genetic modification of crops' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现语篇未提及该概念 → 判定为无中生有
42. 定位题干关键词 'seeds' 和 'dry spells' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现语篇未提及种子在干旱后恢复生长的具体机制 → 判定为无中生有
43. 定位题干关键词 'Farrant' 和 'rare wild plants' → 在语篇[B]段找到对应信息 'take traits from rare wild plants... use them in food crops' → 进行同义替换匹配
44. 定位题干关键词 'resurrection plants' 和 'metabolism' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现语篇[D]段描述了复苏植物的特性，但未提及 'metabolism' 这一具体机制 → 判定为推断不足或无中生有
45. 定位题干关键词 'resurrection plants' 和 'come back to life' → 在语篇[D]段找到对应信息 'rainfall can revive them in a matter of …' → 进行同义替换匹配

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　同义替换与推理　推理判断　对比推理　无中生有　同义改写　推断不足

37. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'plants tough and adaptable' → 在段落C中找到 'a few fierce plants have adapted to endure' → 同义替换 'fierce' 为 'tough'，'endure' 为 'survive' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干关键词 'Farrant' 和 'isolate genes' → 在段落B中找到 'finding a way to take traits from rare wild plants... and use them in food crops' → 推理 'take traits' 与 'isolate genes' 同义，'use them in food crops' 与 'reproduce them in crops' 同义 → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干关键词 'Farmers in South Africa' 和 'at the mercy of nature' → 在段落A中找到 '96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation' → 推理 'depends on rain' 即 'at the mercy of nature'，'inconsistent rainfall' 对应 'unpredictable rain' → 得出答案A
39. 定位题干关键词 'resurrection crops' 和 'subsistence farmers' → 在段落B中找到 'The type of farming I'm

aiming for is literally so that people can survive' → 推理 'people can survive' 指代自给自足的农民（subsistence farmers），'aiming for' 指代 'most likely to be the choice' → 得出答案K
40. 定位题干关键词 'many plants' 和 'cannot survive a prolonged drought' → 在段落C中找到 'a few fierce plants have adapted to endure' → 推理 'a few' 与 'many' 相悖，'endure' 与 'cannot survive' 相悖 → 得出答案E（段落E应描述复活植物能存活，与题干后半句矛盾，但题干整体描述的是其他植物，故需在E中寻找对比信息）
41. 定位题干关键词 'genetic modification of crops' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现语篇未提及该概念 → 判定为无中生有
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43. 定位题干关键词 'Farrant' 和 'rare wild plants' → 在语篇[B]段找到对应信息 'take traits from rare wild plants... use them in food crops' → 进行同义替换匹配
44. 定位题干关键词 'resurrection plants' 和 'metabolism' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现语篇[D]段描述了复苏植物的特性，但未提及 'metabolism' 这一具体机制 → 判定为推断不足或无中生有
45. 定位题干关键词 'resurrection plants' 和 'come back to life' → 在语篇[D]段找到对应信息 'rainfall can revive them in a matter of …' → 进行同义替换匹配

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　同义替换与推理　推理判断　对比推理　无中生有　同义改写　推断不足

38. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'plants tough and adaptable' → 在段落C中找到 'a few fierce plants have adapted to endure' → 同义替换 'fierce' 为 'tough'，'endure' 为 'survive' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干关键词 'Farrant' 和 'isolate genes' → 在段落B中找到 'finding a way to take traits from rare wild plants... and use them in food crops' → 推理 'take traits' 与 'isolate genes' 同义，'use them in food crops' 与 'reproduce them in crops' 同义 → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干关键词 'Farmers in South Africa' 和 'at the mercy of nature' → 在段落A中找到 '96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation' → 推理 'depends on rain' 即 'at the mercy of nature'，'inconsistent rainfall' 对应 'unpredictable rain' → 得出答案A
39. 定位题干关键词 'resurrection crops' 和 'subsistence farmers' → 在段落B中找到 'The type of farming I'm aiming for is literally so that people can survive' → 推理 'people can survive' 指代自给自足的农民（subsistence farmers），'aiming for' 指代 'most likely to be the choice' → 得出答案K
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45. 定位题干关键词 'resurrection plants' 和 'come back to life' → 在语篇[D]段找到对应信息 'rainfall can revive them in a matter of …' → 进行同义替换匹配

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　同义替换与推理　推理判断　对比推理　无中生有　同义改写　推断不足

39. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'plants tough and adaptable' → 在段落C中找到 'a few fierce plants have adapted to endure' → 同义替换 'fierce' 为 'tough'，'endure' 为 'survive' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干关键词 'Farrant' 和 'isolate genes' → 在段落B中找到 'finding a way to take traits from rare wild plants... and use them in food crops' → 推理 'take traits' 与 'isolate genes' 同义，'use them in food crops' 与 'reproduce them in crops' 同义 → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干关键词 'Farmers in South Africa' 和 'at the mercy of nature' → 在段落A中找到 '96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation' → 推理 'depends on rain' 即 'at the mercy of nature'，'inconsistent rainfall' 对应 'unpredictable rain' → 得出答案A
39. 定位题干关键词 'resurrection crops' 和 'subsistence farmers' → 在段落B中找到 'The type of farming I'm aiming for is literally so that people can survive' → 推理 'people can survive' 指代自给自足的农民（subsistence farmers），'aiming for' 指代 'most likely to be the choice' → 得出答案K
40. 定位题干关键词 'many plants' 和 'cannot survive a prolonged drought' → 在段落C中找到 'a few fierce plants have adapted to endure' → 推理 'a few' 与 'many' 相悖，'endure' 与 'cannot survive' 相悖 → 得出答案E（段落E应描述复活植物能存活，与题干后半句矛盾，但题干整体描述的是其他植物，故需在E中寻找对比信息）
41. 定位题干关键词 'genetic modification of crops' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现语篇未提及该概念 → 判定为无中生有
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43. 定位题干关键词 'Farrant' 和 'rare wild plants' → 在语篇[B]段找到对应信息 'take traits from rare wild plants... use them in food crops' → 进行同义替换匹配
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45. 定位题干关键词 'resurrection plants' 和 'come back to life' → 在语篇[D]段找到对应信息 'rainfall can revive them in a matter of …' → 进行同义替换匹配

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　同义替换与推理　推理判断　对比推理　无中生有　同义改写　推断不足

40. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'plants tough and adaptable' → 在段落C中找到 'a few fierce plants have adapted to endure' → 同义替换 'fierce' 为 'tough'，'endure' 为 'survive' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干关键词 'Farrant' 和 'isolate genes' → 在段落B中找到 'finding a way to take traits from rare wild plants... and use them in food crops' → 推理 'take traits' 与 'isolate genes' 同义，'use them in food crops' 与 'reproduce them in crops' 同义 → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干关键词 'Farmers in South Africa' 和 'at the mercy of nature' → 在段落A中找到 '96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation' → 推理 'depends on rain' 即 'at the mercy of nature'，'inconsistent rainfall' 对应 'unpredictable rain' → 得出答案A
39. 定位题干关键词 'resurrection crops' 和 'subsistence farmers' → 在段落B中找到 'The type of farming I'm aiming for is literally so that people can survive' → 推理 'people can survive' 指代自给自足的农民（subsistence farmers），'aiming for' 指代 'most likely to be the choice' → 得出答案K
40. 定位题干关键词 'many plants' 和 'cannot survive a prolonged drought' → 在段落C中找到 'a few fierce plants have adapted to endure' → 推理 'a few' 与 'many' 相悖，'endure' 与 'cannot survive' 相悖 → 得出答案E（段落E应描述复活植物能存活，与题干后半句矛盾，但题干整体描述的是其他植物，故需在E中寻找对比信息）
41. 定位题干关键词 'genetic modification of crops' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现语篇未提及该概念 → 判定为无中生有
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体机制 → 判定为无中生有
43. 定位题干关键词 'Farrant' 和 'rare wild plants' → 在语篇[B]段找到对应信息 'take traits from rare wild plants... use them in food crops' → 进行同义替换匹配
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45. 定位题干关键词 'resurrection plants' 和 'come back to life' → 在语篇[D]段找到对应信息 'rainfall can revive them in a matter of …' → 进行同义替换匹配
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　同义替换与推理　推理判断　对比推理　无中生有　同义改写　推断不足

41. 【答案】I
36. 定位题干关键词 'plants tough and adaptable' → 在段落C中找到 'a few fierce plants have adapted to endure' → 同义替换 'fierce' 为 'tough'，'endure' 为 'survive' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干关键词 'Farrant' 和 'isolate genes' → 在段落B中找到 'finding a way to take traits from rare wild plants... and use them in food crops' → 推理 'take traits' 与 'isolate genes' 同义，'use them in food crops' 与 'reproduce them in crops' 同义 → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干关键词 'Farmers in South Africa' 和 'at the mercy of nature' → 在段落A中找到 '96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation' → 推理 'depends on rain' 即 'at the mercy of nature'，'inconsistent rainfall' 对应 'unpredictable rain' → 得出答案A
39. 定位题干关键词 'resurrection crops' 和 'subsistence farmers' → 在段落B中找到 'The type of farming I'm aiming for is literally so that people can survive' → 推理 'people can survive' 指代自给自足的农民（subsistence farmers），'aiming for' 指代 'most likely to be the choice' → 得出答案K
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43. 定位题干关键词 'Farrant' 和 'rare wild plants' → 在语篇[B]段找到对应信息 'take traits from rare wild plants... use them in food crops' → 进行同义替换匹配
44. 定位题干关键词 'resurrection plants' 和 'metabolism' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现语篇[D]段描述了复苏植物的特性，但未提及 'metabolism' 这一具体机制 → 判定为推断不足或无中生有
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　同义替换与推理　推理判断　对比推理　无中生有　同义改写　推断不足

42. 【答案】G
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38. 定位题干关键词 'Farmers in South Africa' 和 'at the mercy of nature' → 在段落A中找到 '96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation' → 推理 'depends on rain' 即 'at the mercy of nature'，'inconsistent rainfall' 对应 'unpredictable rain' → 得出答案A

39. 定位题干关键词 'resurrection crops' 和 'subsistence farmers' → 在段落B中找到 'The type of farming I'm aiming for is literally so that people can survive' → 推理 'people can survive' 指代自给自足的农民（subsistence farmers），'aiming for' 指代 'most likely to be the choice' → 得出答案K
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　同义替换与推理　推理判断　对比推理　无中生有　同义改写　推断不足

43. 【答案】B

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　同义替换与推理　推理判断　对比推理　无中生有　同义改写　推断不足

44. 【答案】F

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　同义替换与推理　推理判断　对比推理　无中生有　同义改写　推断不足

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　同义替换与推理　推理判断　对比推理　无中生有　同义改写　推断不足

46. 【答案】A
定位首段对比句 → 提取机器优势（speed and precision） → 同义替换为 efficiently

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】C
定位研究目的句（To begin to figure out...） → 提取核心目的（understand constraints） → 同义替换为 understand problems

考点：目的定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】D
定位数据变化句（As the databases grew, accuracy dipped） → 提取因果关系（数据库增长 → 准确率下降） → 同义替换为 decreases as size increases

考点：数据细节　因果关系

49. 【答案】A
定位缺陷描述句（had difficulty adjusting for...） → 提取具体问题（look a lot alike） → 同义替换为 near-identical appearance

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】B
定位研究背景句（not just a large database... more consistent with what's been used） → 推断现有数据库的不足 → 得出缺乏足够样本的公共数据库

考点：隐含信息推断　对比推理

51. 【答案】B
定位作者对贷款上大学学生的评价 → 同义替换 'far from sensible' → 得出答案

考点：观点态度推断　同义替换

52. 【答案】A
定位作者对'免费大学'的论述 → 提取'不可能无中生有'、'成本是绝对障碍'等核心论点 → 同义替换为'不切实际'

考点：观点态度推断　同义替换

53. 【答案】C
定位条件句'If taxpayers are to bear the cost...' → 提取作者建议'students should only study those subjects that're of greatest benefit to taxpayers' → 同义替换为'选择满足社会实际需求的专业'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】C

定位关于教育价值的论述 → 提取'价值反映在雇主愿意支付的工资中' → 同义替换为'体现在平均起薪中'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】D

通篇把握作者核心论点 → 从批评贷款行为、否定免费大学、到主张纳税人应决定专业选择 → 归纳出'学生应自费'的中心思想

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

56. 【答案】Trust is the invisible bridge that connects a…

考生需围绕主题构建清晰的议论文结构（引言-论点-例证-结论），并运用多样化的句式（如SVO主干、复合句）和恰当的词汇来阐述观点。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】China currently has the largest and fastest…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句或复合句，并运用恰当的动词搭配和句式结构进行准确、流畅的翻译。

考点：高速铁路网　运行速度　修建高铁站　缩短出行时间　突出优势　不受影响　改变生活方式　首选交通工具　乘高铁上下班