六级 · 2018年06月大学英语六级真题（第3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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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 gazpacho?

A. It is a typical salad.

B. It is a Spanish soup.

C. It is a weird vegetable.

D. It is a kind of spicy food.

2. For what purpose is stale bread mixed into gazpacho?

A. To make it thicker.
B. To make it more nutritious.
C. To add to its appeal.
D. To replace an ingredient.

3. Why does the woman think gazpacho is healthy?

A. It contains very little fat.
B. It uses olive oil in cooking.
C. It uses no artificial additives.
D. It is mainly made of vegetables.

4. What does the woman say about cured ham?

A. It does not go stale for two years.
B. It takes no special skill to prepare.
C. It comes from a special kind of pig.
D. It is a delicacy blended with bread.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the woman think of table wines?

A. They come in a great variety.
B. They do not make decent gifts.
C. They do not vary much in price.
D. They go well with Italian food.

6. What is the price range of wine the man will consider?

A. $30-$40.
B. $40-$50.
C. $50-$60.
D. Around $150.

7. Why does the woman recommend red wines?

A. They are a healthy choice for elderly people.
B. They are especially popular among Italians.
C. They symbolize good health and longevity.
D. They go well with different kinds of food.

8. What do we learn about the wine the man finally bought?

A. It is a wine imported from California.
B. It is less spicy than all other red wines.
C. It is far more expensive than he expected.
D. It is Italy's most famous type of red wine.

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 does the speaker say many people enjoy doing?

A. Learning others' secrets.
B. Searching for information.
C. Decoding secret messages.
D. Spreading sensational news.

10. What do we learn about the Navajo code talkers?

A. They helped the U.S. army in World War II.

B. They could write down spoken codes promptly.

C. They were assigned to decode enemy messages.

D. They were good at breaking enemy secret codes.

11. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. Important battles fought in the Pacific War.

B. Decoding of secret messages in war times.

C. A military code that was never broken.

D. Navajo Indians' contribution to code breaking.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the speaker say will happen in the next 20 years?

A. All services will be personalized.

B. A lot of knowledge-intensive jobs will be replaced.

C. Technology will revolutionize all sectors of industry.

D. More information will be available.

13. Where will young people have more chances to find jobs?

A. In the robotics industry.

B. In the information service.

C. In the personal care sector.

D. In high-end manufacturing.

14. What does the speaker say about therapists?

A. They charge high prices.

B. They need lots of training.

C. They cater to the needs of young people.

D. They focus on customers' specific needs.

15. What is the speaker's book about?

A. The rising demand in education and healthcare in the next 20 years.

B. The disruption caused by technology in traditionally well-paid jobs.

C. The tremendous changes new technology will bring to people's lives.

D. The amazing amount of personal attention people would like to have. 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 do we learn from the lecture about the world's oldest paved road in Egypt?

A. It was the longest road in ancient Egypt.

B. It was constructed some 500 years ago.

C. It lay 8 miles from the monument sites.

D. It linked a stone pit to some waterways.

17. What did the researchers discover in the stone pit?

A. Saws used for cutting stone.
B. Traces left by early explorers.
C. An ancient geographical map.
D. Some stone tool segments.

18. For what purpose was the paved road built?

A. To transport stones to block floods.
B. To provide services for the stone pit.
C. To link the various monument sites.
D. To connect the villages along the Nile.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the speaker find especially strange?

A. Dr. Gong didn't give him any conventional tests.
B. Dr. Gong marked his office with a hand-painted sign.
C. Dr. Gong didn't ask him any questions about his pain.
D. Dr. Gong slipped in needles where he felt no pain.

20. Why did the speaker go see Dr. Gong?

A. He had heard of the wonders acupuncture could work.
B. Dr. Gong was very famous in New York's Chinatown.
C. Previous medical treatments failed to relieve his pain.
D. He found the expensive medical tests unaffordable.

21. What accounts for the growing popularity of acupuncture in the United States, according to the speaker?

A. More and more patients ask for the treatment.
B. Acupuncture techniques have been perfected.
C. It doesn't need the conventional medical tests.
D. It does not have any negative side effects.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker say about Ronald and Lois's early years of married life?

A. They were on the verge of breaking up.
B. They were compatible despite differences.
C. They quarreled a lot and never resolved their arguments.
D. They argued persistently about whether to have children.

23. What do we learn about Ronald and Lois?

A. Neither of them has any brothers or sisters.
B. Neither of them won their parents' favor.
C. They weren't spoiled in their childhood.
D. They didn't like to be the apple of their parents' eyes.

24. What does the speaker say about the oldest child in a family?

A. They are usually good at making friends.
B. They tend to be adventurous and creative.
C. They are often content with what they have.
D. They tend to be self-assured and responsible.

25. What does the speaker say about the only children?

A. They enjoy making friends.
B. They tend to be well adjusted.
C. They are least likely to take initiative.
D. They usually have successful marriages.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. amassed	B. casual	C. emotional
D. enabling	E. eventually	F. exaggerated
G. extravagant	H. generously	I. misleading
J. precious	K. reward	L. smart
M. sphere	N. terrified	O. venture

When Elon Musk says that his new priority is using artificial intelligence to build domestic robots, we should look forward to the day in admiration. Mr. Musk is a guy who gets things done. The founder of two tech companies, Tesla Motors and SpaceX, is bringing electric vehicles to mass market and ___26___ humans to live on other planets. This sounds like so much hot air, but the near $13 billion fortune this entrepreneur has ___27___ comes from practical achievements rather than hypothetical ones. A lot of clever people are ___28___ about artificial intelligence, fearing that robots will one day become so ___29___ that they'll murder all of us. These fears are mostly ___30___ : as with hysteria about genetic modification, we humans are generally wise enough to manage these problems with speed and care. And just think of how wonderful it would be if you had a live-in robot. It could, ___31___ , be like having a babysitter and a nurse rolled into one—or, if that required ___32___ intelligence beyond the power of Mr. Musk's imagined machine, at least someone to chop the carrots, wash the car and mow the lawn. Once purchased and trained, this would allow the ___33___ user to save money and time, freeing up ___34___ space in our busy lives to read a good book. That is why we welcome Mr. Musk's latest ___35___ , and wish him well. As long as robots add to the sum of human happiness, reduce suffering, and create time to read world-class journalism, we should be their fans. Especially since journalism is one job robots will never do.

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. Modest institutions can also have successful graduates and strong alumni networks. _____

37. The money the author made in high school helped pay for her living expenses and books at college. _____

38. The author came to see how costly college education could be when she was trying to choose a

university to attend. _____

39. A recent study found that a graduate's salary is determined by their potential, not the university they attended. _____

40. The author cannot recall for sure what made certain top universities appear a lot better. _____

41. None of the author's job interviewers cared which college she went to. _____

42. The author thinks she did the right thing in choosing a less prestigious university. _____

43. In order to be admitted to a prestigious university, the author took part in various extracurricular activities and attended test preparation courses. _____

44. The author liked her university which was not prestigious but less expensive. _____

45. Colleges are reluctant to admit that graduates today are in heavier debt. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 自行车曾经是中国城乡最主要的交通工具,中国一度被称为"自行车王国"。如今,随着城市交通拥堵和空气污染日益严重,骑自行车又开始流行起来。近来,中国企业家将移动互联网技术与传统自行车结合在一起,发明了一种称为共享单车(shared bikes)的商业模式。共享单车的出现使骑车出行更加方便,人们仅需一部手机就可以随时使用共享单车。为了鼓励人们骑车出行,很多城市修建了自行车道。现在,越来越多的中国人也喜欢通过骑车健身。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Economically speaking, are we better off than we were ten years ago? Twenty years ago? In their thirst for evidence on this issue, commentators seized on the recent report by the Census Bureau, which found that average household income rose by 5.2% in 2015. Unfortunately, that conclusion puts too much weight on a useful, but flawed and incomplete, statistic. Among the more significant problems with the Census's measure are that: 1) it excludes taxes, transfers, and compensation like employer-provided health insurance; and 2) it is based on surveys rather than data. Even if precisely measured, income data exclude important determinants of economic well-being, such as the hours of work needed to earn that income. While thinking about the question, we came across a recently published article by Charles Jones and Peter Klenow, which proposes an interesting new measure of economic welfare. While by no means perfect, it is considerably more comprehensive than average income, taking into account not only growth in consumption per person but also changes in working time, life expectancy, and inequality. Moreover, it can be used to assess economic performance both across countries and over time. The Jones-Klenow method can be illustrated by a cross-country example. Suppose we want to compare the economic welfare of citizens of the U.S. and France in 2005. In 2005, as the authors observe: real consumption per person in France was only 60% as high as the U.S., making it appear that Americans were economically much better off than the French on average. However, that comparison omits other relevant factors: leisure time, life expectancy, and economic inequality. The French take longer vacations and retire earlier, so typically work fewer hours; they enjoy a higher life expectancy, presumably reflecting advantages with respect to health care, diet, lifestyle, and the like; and income and consumption are somewhat more equally distributed there than in the U.S. Because of these differences, comparing France's consumption with the U.S.'s overstates the gap in economic welfare. Similar calculations can be used to compare the U.S. and other countries. For example, this calculation puts economic welfare in the United Kingdom at 97% of U.S. levels, but estimates Mexican well-being at 22%. The Jones-Klenow measure can also assess an economy's performance over time. According to this measure, as of the early-to-mid-2000s, the U.S. had the highest economic welfare of any large country. Since 2007, economic welfare in the U.S. has continued to improve. However, the pace of improvement has slowed markedly. Methodologically, the lesson from the Jones-Klenow research is that economic welfare is multi-dimensional. Their approach is flexible enough that in principle other important quality-of-life changes could be incorporated- for example, decreases in total emissions of pollutants and declines in crime rates.

46. What does the author think of the 2015 report by the Census Bureau?

A. It is based on questionable statistics.
B. It reflects the economic changes.
C. It evidences the improved welfare.
D. It provides much food for thought.

47. What does the author say about the Jones-Klenow method?

A. It is widely used to compare the economic growth across countries.
B. It revolutionizes the way of measuring ordinary people's livelihood.
C. It focuses on people's consumption rather than their average income.
D. It is a more comprehensive measure of people's economic well-being.

48. What do Jones and Klenow think of the comparison between France and the U. S. in terms of real consumption per person?

A. It reflected the existing big gap between the two economies.
B. It neglected many important indicators of people's welfare.
C. It covered up the differences between individual citizens.
D. It failed to count in their difference in natural resources.

49. What is an advantage of the Jones-Klenow method?

A. It can accurately pinpoint a country's current economic problems.
B. It can help to raise people's awareness of their economic well-being.
C. It can diagnose the causes of a country's slowing pace of economic improvement.
D. It can compare a country's economic conditions between different periods of time.

50. What can we infer from the passage about American people's economic well-being?

A. It is much better than that of their European counterparts.
B. It has been on the decline ever since the turn of the century.
C. It has not improved as much as reported by the Census Bureau.
D. It has not been accurately assessed and reported since mid-2000s.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

If you've ever started a sentence with, "If I were you..." or found yourself scratching your head at a colleague's agony over a decision when the answer is crystal-clear, there's a scientific reason behind it. Our own decision-making abilities can become depleted over the course of the day causing indecision or poor choices, but choosing on behalf of someone else is an enjoyable task that doesn't suffer the same pitfalls. The problem is "decision fatigue," a psychological phenomenon that takes a toll on the quality of your choices after a long day of decision making, says Evan Polman, a leading psychologist. Physicians who have been on the job for several hours, for example, are more likely to prescribe antibiotics to patients when it's unwise to do so. "Presumably it's because it's simple and easy to write a prescription and consider a patient case closed rather than investigate further," Polman says. But decision fatigue goes away when you are making the decision for someone else. When people imagine themselves as advisers and imagine their own choices as belonging to someone else, they feel less tired and rely less on decision shortcuts to make those choices. "By taking upon the role of adviser rather than decision maker, one does not suffer the consequences of decision fatigue," he says. "It's as if there's something fun and liberating about making someone else's choice." Getting input from others not only offers a fresh perspective and thought process; it often also includes riskier choices. While this sounds undesirable, it can be quite good, says Polman. "When people experience decision fatigue—when they are tired of making choices—they have a tendency to choose to go with the status quo ," he says. "But the status quo can be problematic, since a change in the course of action can sometimes be important and lead to a positive outcome." In order to achieve a successful outcome or reward, some level of risk is almost always essential. "People who are susceptible to decision fatigue will likely choose to do nothing over something," he says, "That's not to say that risk is always good, but it is related to taking action whereas decision fatigue assuredly leads to inaction and the possible chagrin of a decision maker who might otherwise prefer a new course but is unfortunately hindered." Just because you can make good choices for others doesn't mean you'll do the same for yourself, Polman cautions. "Research has found that women negotiate higher salaries for others than they do for themselves," he says, adding that people slip in and out of decision roles.

51. What does the author say about people making decisions?

A. They may become exhausted by making too many decisions for themselves.

B. They are more cautious in making decisions for others than for themselves.

C. They tend to make decisions the way they think advantageous to them.

D. They show considerable differences in their decision-making abilities.

52. What does the example about the physicians illustrate?

A. Patients seldom receive due care towards the end of the day.

B. Prescription of antibiotics can be harmful to patients' health.

C. Decision fatigue may prevent people making wise decisions.

D. Medical doctors are especially susceptible to decision fatigue.

53. When do people feel less decision fatigue?

A. When they take decision shortcuts.

B. When they help others to make decisions.

C. When they have major decisions to make.

D. When they have advisers to turn to.

54. What are people likely to do when decision fatigue sets in?

A. They turn to physicians for advice.

B. They tend to make risky decisions.

C. They adopt a totally new perspective.

D. They refrain from trying anything new.

55. What does the passage say about taking some risk in decision making?

A. It is vital for one to reach the goal desired.

B. It is likely to entail serious consequences.

C. It will enable people to be more creative.

D. It will more often than not end in regret.

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

56. Trust lies at the very heart of every healthy relationship between businesses and consumers. In an age flooded
with choices and advertisements, I firmly believe that mutual trust, rather than clever marketing, ultimately
determines whether a company can survive and prosper.
The value of trust can be clearly seen through everyday examples. When a restaurant insists on fresh ingredients and honest pricing, satisfied diners return again and again and gladly recommend it to friends, so
the business grows steadily. In sharp contrast, once a well-known brand is exposed for false advertising or
hidden defects, angry consumers desert it overnight, and years of hard-won reputation collapse in a single day.
Clearly, trust is not an empty word but a real asset that either multiplies profits or, once broken, brings ruin.
Therefore, building trust is never a burden but a wise investment for both sides. Only when businesses treat
honesty as a bottom line and consumers respond with loyalty can a genuine win-win situation be achieved.

57. Bicycles were once the most important means of transportation in both China's cities and the countryside, and China was once called the "Kingdom of Bicycles". Nowadays, as traffic congestion and
air pollution in cities are becoming increasingly serious, cycling is becoming popular again. Recently,
Chinese entrepreneurs have invented a business model called shared bikes by combining mobile Internet
technology with traditional bicycles. The emergence of shared bikes makes cycling more convenient, and
people only need a mobile phone to use shared bikes at any time. To encourage people to travel by bike,
many cities have built bike lanes. Nowadays, more and more Chinese people also enjoy keeping fit by
cycling.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B
定位对话开头对gazpacho的定义句 → 提取核心信息's a cold soup from Spain' → 同义替换为'Spanish soup'
考点：细节定位　同义改写

2. 【答案】A
定位对话中关于stale bread的问答 → 提取女士解释'It adds texture and thickness to the soup' → 同义替换为'make it thicker'
考点：细节定位　同义改写

3. 【答案】D
定位对话中关于健康（healthy）的问答 → 提取女士回答'Sure. As I said earlier, it's mostly vegetables.' → 同义替换为'mainly made of vegetables'
考点：细节定位　同义改写

4. 【答案】C
定位对话中关于cured ham的描述 → 提取关键信息'it comes from a special type of pig' → 同义替换为'comes from a special kind of pig'
考点：细节定位　同义改写

5. 【答案】B
定位对话中关于table wines的描述 → 提取店员评价'And I would not suggest them as a gift' → 同义替换为'do not make decent gifts'
考点：细节定位　同义改写

6. 【答案】A
定位男士表达个人预算范围 → 听取具体数字区间 → 匹配选项
考点：数字信息捕捉　细节定位

7. 【答案】D
定位女士推荐红葡萄酒的语句 → 提取具体原因（popular, paired with food） → 同义替换匹配选项
考点：细节定位　同义改写

8. 【答案】D
定位男士最终选择（Chianti） → 听取女士对该酒的描述（Italy's most famous） → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　信息匹配

9. 【答案】C
定位开篇句（Many people enjoy secret codes） → 听取具体行为描述（try to figure it out） → 同义替换（figure it out = decoding）
考点：细节定位　同义改写

10. 【答案】A
定位关于Navajo code talkers的核心信息 → 提取其贡献（used by the Americans in WWII, helped troops） → 概括匹配选项
考点：细节定位　信息概括

11. 【答案】C
定位主题句（首段末句、第二段首句）→ 概括核心信息（Navajo code talkers及其编码）→ 匹配选项
考点：主旨概括　同义改写

12. 【答案】B
定位关键信息（第二段首句）→ 提取核心事实（技术将取代大量知识密集型工作）→ 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】C
定位设问句（Where will the new jobs be found?）→ 抓取紧随其后的答句（the caring sector—the personal care sector）→ 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　问答结构

14. 【答案】A
定位关键词（therapists）→ 提取相关事实（charge a lot of money）→ 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】B
定位主题句（末段末句）→ 提取核心信息（重组经济以应对技术对高收入工作的破坏性改变）→ 匹配选项
考点：主旨概括　同义改写

16. 【答案】D
定位关键信息 → 识别同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】A
定位关键信息 → 识别同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】B
定位关键信息 → 识别同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】D
定位关键信息 → 识别同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】C
定位关键信息 → 识别同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】A

定位到‘Reason? Patient demand.’ → 同义替换为‘More and more patients ask for the treatment’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

22. 【答案】C

定位到‘persistent arguments that seem to fade away without ever being truly resolved’ → 同义替换为‘quarreled a lot and never resolved their arguments’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

23. 【答案】A

定位到‘Ronald and Lois are only children’ → 推理得出‘Neither of them has any brothers or sisters’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

24. 【答案】D

定位到‘The oldest tends to be self-assured, responsible...’ → 同义替换为‘They tend to be self-assured and responsible’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

25. 【答案】B

定位到‘The only child... tends to be a well-adjusted individual’ → 同义替换为‘They tend to be well adjusted’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

26. 【答案】D

26 空 定位并列结构 'is bringing... and ___ humans to live on other planets' → 分析动词搭配与语义（使人类能够/鼓励人类） → 得出答案

27 空 定位 'the near $13 billion fortune this entrepreneur has ___' → 分析动词与'fortune'的搭配及语义（积累/获得） → 得出答案

28 空 定位 'A lot of clever people are ___ about artificial intelligence' → 分析介词搭配与语义（担忧/害怕） → 得出答案

29 空 定位 'robots will one day become so ___ that they'll murder all of us' → 分析形容词与'become'搭配及语义（强大/智能） → 得出答案

30 空 定位 'These fears are mostly ___' → 分析形容词与'fears'搭配及语义（无根据的/错误的） → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义递进 → 选择表示‘可能’的副词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘beyond the power of...’的语义限制 → 选择表示‘人类’的形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘Once purchased and trained’的条件 → 选择表示‘拥有者’的名词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘freeing up...to read a good book’的目的 → 选择表示‘额外’的形容词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘latest’与‘Musk’s’的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘努力/尝试’的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

27. 【答案】A

26 空 定位并列结构 'is bringing... and ___ humans to live on other planets' → 分析动词搭配与语义（使人类能够/鼓励人类） → 得出答案

27 空 定位 'the near $13 billion fortune this entrepreneur has ___' → 分析动词与'fortune'的搭配及语义（积累/

获得）→得出答案
28 空 定位 'A lot of clever people are ___ about artificial intelligence' → 分析介词搭配与语义（担忧/害怕）→得出答案
29 空 定位 'robots will one day become so ___ that they'll murder all of us' → 分析形容词与'become'搭配及语义（强大/智能）→得出答案
30 空 定位 'These fears are mostly ___' → 分析形容词与'fears'搭配及语义（无根据的/错误的）→得出答案
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义递进 → 选择表示‘可能’的副词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘beyond the power of...’的语义限制 → 选择表示‘人类’的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘Once purchased and trained’的条件 → 选择表示‘拥有者’的名词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘freeing up...to read a good book’的目的 → 选择表示‘额外’的形容词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘latest’与‘Musk’s’的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘努力/尝试’的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

28. 【答案】N

26 空 定位并列结构 'is bringing... and ___ humans to live on other planets' → 分析动词搭配与语义（使人类能够/鼓励人类）→得出答案
27 空 定位 'the near $13 billion fortune this entrepreneur has ___' → 分析动词与'fortune'的搭配及语义（积累/获得）→得出答案
28 空 定位 'A lot of clever people are ___ about artificial intelligence' → 分析介词搭配与语义（担忧/害怕）→得出答案
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘latest’与‘Musk’s’的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘努力/尝试’的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

29. 【答案】L

26 空 定位并列结构 'is bringing... and ___ humans to live on other planets' → 分析动词搭配与语义（使人类能够/鼓励人类）→得出答案
27 空 定位 'the near $13 billion fortune this entrepreneur has ___' → 分析动词与'fortune'的搭配及语义（积累/获得）→得出答案
28 空 定位 'A lot of clever people are ___ about artificial intelligence' → 分析介词搭配与语义（担忧/害怕）→得出答案
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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘freeing up...to read a good book’的目的 → 选择表示‘额外’的形容词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘latest’与‘Musk’s’的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘努力/尝试’的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

30. 【答案】F

26 空 定位并列结构 'is bringing... and ___ humans to live on other planets' → 分析动词搭配与语义（使人类能够/鼓励人类） → 得出答案

27 空 定位 'the near $13 billion fortune this entrepreneur has ___' → 分析动词与'fortune'的搭配及语义（积累/获得） → 得出答案

28 空 定位 'A lot of clever people are ___ about artificial intelligence' → 分析介词搭配与语义（担忧/害怕） → 得出答案

29 空 定位 'robots will one day become so ___ that they'll murder all of us' → 分析形容词与'become'搭配及语义（强大/智能） → 得出答案

30 空 定位 'These fears are mostly ___' → 分析形容词与'fears'搭配及语义（无根据的/错误的） → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义递进 → 选择表示‘可能’的副词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘beyond the power of...’的语义限制 → 选择表示‘人类’的形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘Once purchased and trained’的条件 → 选择表示‘拥有者’的名词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘freeing up...to read a good book’的目的 → 选择表示‘额外’的形容词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘latest’与‘Musk’s’的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘努力/尝试’的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

31. 【答案】E

26 空 定位并列结构 'is bringing... and ___ humans to live on other planets' → 分析动词搭配与语义（使人类能够/鼓励人类） → 得出答案

27 空 定位 'the near $13 billion fortune this entrepreneur has ___' → 分析动词与'fortune'的搭配及语义（积累/获得） → 得出答案

28 空 定位 'A lot of clever people are ___ about artificial intelligence' → 分析介词搭配与语义（担忧/害怕） → 得出答案

29 空 定位 'robots will one day become so ___ that they'll murder all of us' → 分析形容词与'become'搭配及语义（强大/智能） → 得出答案

30 空 定位 'These fears are mostly ___' → 分析形容词与'fears'搭配及语义（无根据的/错误的） → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义递进 → 选择表示‘可能’的副词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘beyond the power of...’的语义限制 → 选择表示‘人类’的形容词

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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘freeing up...to read a good book’的目的 → 选择表示‘额外’的形容词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘latest’与‘Musk’s’的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘努力/尝试’的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

32. 【答案】C

26 空 定位并列结构 'is bringing... and ___ humans to live on other planets' → 分析动词搭配与语义（使人类能够/鼓励人类） → 得出答案

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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义递进 → 选择表示‘可能’的副词
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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘freeing up...to read a good book’的目的 → 选择表示‘额外’的形容词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘latest’与‘Musk’s’的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘努力/尝试’的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

33. 【答案】B

26 空 定位并列结构 'is bringing... and ___ humans to live on other planets' → 分析动词搭配与语义（使人类能够/鼓励人类） → 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘latest’与‘Musk’s’的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘努力/尝试’的名词
考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

34. 【答案】J

26 空 定位并列结构 'is bringing... and ___ humans to live on other planets' → 分析动词搭配与语义（使人类能够/鼓励人类） → 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘latest’与‘Musk’s’的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘努力/尝试’的名词
考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

35. 【答案】O

26 空 定位并列结构 'is bringing... and ___ humans to live on other planets' → 分析动词搭配与语义（使人类能够/鼓励人类） → 得出答案
27 空 定位 'the near $13 billion fortune this entrepreneur has ___' → 分析动词与'fortune'的搭配及语义（积累/获得） → 得出答案

28 空 定位 'A lot of clever people are ___ about artificial intelligence' → 分析介词搭配与语义（担忧/害怕） → 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘latest’与‘Musk’s’的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘努力/尝试’的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

36. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'modest institutions' 'successful graduates' 'strong alumni networks' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换 'smaller schools' 'successful graduates' 'strong alumni networks' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'money' 'high school' 'living expenses' 'books' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换 'earned money' 'high school' 'pay for' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'costly college education' 'choosing a university' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换 'how expensive an education can be' 'during the tour' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'recent study' 'graduate's salary' 'potential' 'university' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换 'study' 'salary' 'potential' 'university' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'cannot recall' 'what made' 'top universities' 'appear better' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换 'can't remember exactly' 'what it was about' 'seem so much better' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过同义替换匹配段落
42. 定位题干核心观点 → 在语篇中寻找作者对自身选择的评价 → 通过推理判断作者态度
43. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过同义替换匹配段落
44. 定位题干核心信息 → 在语篇中寻找作者对大学的评价及原因 → 通过推理判断作者态度与事实
45. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过同义替换匹配段落

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　同义改写　推理判断　观点态度

37. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'modest institutions' 'successful graduates' 'strong alumni networks' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换 'smaller schools' 'successful graduates' 'strong alumni networks' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'money' 'high school' 'living expenses' 'books' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换 'earned money' 'high school' 'pay for' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'costly college education' 'choosing a university' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换 'how expensive an education can be' 'during the tour' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'recent study' 'graduate's salary' 'potential' 'university' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换 'study' 'salary' 'potential' 'university' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'cannot recall' 'what made' 'top universities' 'appear better' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换 'can't remember exactly' 'what it was about' 'seem so much better' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过同义替换匹配段落
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44. 定位题干核心信息 → 在语篇中寻找作者对大学的评价及原因 → 通过推理判断作者态度与事实

45. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过同义替换匹配段落

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　同义改写　推理判断　观点态度

38. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'modest institutions' 'successful graduates' 'strong alumni networks' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换 'smaller schools' 'successful graduates' 'strong alumni networks' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'money' 'high school' 'living expenses' 'books' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换 'earned money' 'high school' 'pay for' → 得出答案
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44. 定位题干核心信息 → 在语篇中寻找作者对大学的评价及原因 → 通过推理判断作者态度与事实
45. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过同义替换匹配段落

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　同义改写　推理判断　观点态度

39. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'modest institutions' 'successful graduates' 'strong alumni networks' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换 'smaller schools' 'successful graduates' 'strong alumni networks' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　同义改写　推理判断　观点态度

40. 【答案】B

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　同义改写　推理判断　观点态度

41. 【答案】H

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　同义改写　推理判断　观点态度

42. 【答案】N

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　同义改写　推理判断　观点态度

43. 【答案】A

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　同义改写　推理判断　观点态度

44. 【答案】E

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　同义改写　推理判断　观点态度

45. 【答案】I

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　同义改写　推理判断　观点态度

46. 【答案】A

定位作者对Census Bureau报告的评价 → 识别转折词'Unfortunately'后的负面评价 → 同义替换'flawed and incomplete'为'questionable statistics'

考点：细节定位　转折信号词捕捉　同义改写

47. 【答案】D

定位描述Jones-Klenow方法的段落 → 提取'considerably more comprehensive than average income'的核心特征 → 匹配选项D的同义表述

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】B

定位Jones和Klenow对法美消费比较的评价 → 识别'However, that comparison omits other relevant factors' → 同义替换'omits'为'neglected'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】D

定位描述Jones-Klenow方法优势的句子 → 提取'can be used to assess economic performance both across countries and over time' → 匹配选项D的'compare... between different time periods'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】C

综合作者对Census报告的批判（flawed and incomplete）和Jones-Klenow方法的启示（更全面） → 推断作者认为美国经济福利的真实状况未被准确评估 → 匹配选项C的'not improved as much as reported'

考点：推理判断　综合信息

51. 【答案】A

定位首段核心观点 → 提炼‘decision fatigue’现象 → 同义替换‘depleted’为‘exhausted’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位医生例子 → 提炼例子前后的观点句 → 推断例子旨在说明‘decision fatigue’的影响

考点：例证推理　观点提炼

53. 【答案】B

定位‘decision fatigue goes away when...’ → 提取‘making the decision for someone else’ → 同义替换为‘help others to make decisions’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】D

定位‘decision fatigue sets in’的同义表达→提取‘choose to go with the status quo’与‘do nothing over something’→同义替换为‘refrain from trying anything new’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】A

定位关于‘risk’的论述→提取‘some level of risk is almost always essential’与‘related to taking action’→同义替换‘essential’为‘vital’，‘successful outcome’为‘goal desired’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

56. 【答案】Trust lies at the very heart of every healthy…

围绕‘建立企业与消费者信任的重要性’这一主题，构建清晰的议论文结构（引言-主体-结论），运用多样化的句式和准确的词汇进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】Bicycles were once the most important means…

翻译需处理复杂句式（如定语从句、状语从句）和固定搭配（如take on），并确保时态、主谓一致等语法准确性。

考点：定语从句构建　固定搭配（如take on）　时态与语态　主谓一致　句式变化与复杂句构建