# 六级 · 2018年12月大学英语六级真题（第1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
006 091
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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 does the woman say about the book the man recommended?

A. It can benefit professionals and non-professionals alike.

B. It lists the various challenges physicists are confronting.

C. It describes how some mysteries of physics were solved.

D. It is one of the most fascinating physics books ever written.

2. What can we find in the book the man recommended?

A. Physicists' contribution to humanity.
B. Stories about some female physicists.
C. Historical evolution of modern physics.
D. Women's changing attitudes to physics.

3. How does the author bring her book to life?

A. By exposing a lot of myths in physics.
B. By describing her own life experiences.
C. By including lots of fascinating knowledge.
D. By telling anecdotes about famous professors.

4. How does the book cultivate readers' interest in physics?

A. It avoids detailing abstract concepts of physics.
B. It contains a lot of thought-provoking questions.
C. It demonstrates how they can become physicists.
D. It provides experiments they can do themselves.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What is the man's problem?

A. He is too busy to finish his assignment in time.
B. He does not know what kind of topic to write on.
C. He does not understand the professor's instructions.
D. He has no idea how to proceed with his dissertation.

6. What does the professor think of the man's topic?

A. It is too broad.
B. It is a bit outdated.
C. It is challenging.
D. It is interesting.

7. What is the man really more interested in?

A. Biography.
B. Nature.
C. Philosophy.
D. Beauty.

8. What does the professor say the man has to do?

A. Improve his cumulative grade.
B. Develop his reading ability.
C. Stick to the topic assigned.
D. List the parameters first. 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 did climate scientists describe as "stunning"?

A. The unprecedented high temperature in Greenland.

B. The collapse of ice on the northern tip of Greenland.

C. The unusual cold spell in the Arctic area in October.

D. The rapid change of Arctic temperature within a day.

10. What does the passage say about the temperature surge in the Arctic?

A. It has created a totally new climate pattern.

B. It will pose a serious threat to many species.

C. It typically appears about once every ten years.

D. It has puzzled the climate scientists for decades.

11. What may occur in 20 years according to scientists' recent observations?

A. Extinction of Arctic wildlife.

B. Iceless summers in the Arctic.

C. Emigration of indigenous people.

D. Better understanding of ecosystems.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What is often necessary for carrying through a task?

A. A good start.

B. A detailed plan.

C. A strong determination.

D. A scientific approach.

13. What is the finding of the new study?

A. Most people get energized after a sufficient rest.

B. Most people tend to have a finite source of energy.

C. It is vital to take breaks between demanding mental tasks.

D. It is most important to have confidence in one's willpower.

14. What do we learn about European participants as compared with their American counterparts?

A. They could keep on working longer.

B. They could do more challenging tasks.

C. They found it easier to focus on work at hand.

D. They held more positive attitudes toward life.

15. What do the researchers say concerning people's feelings about willpower?

A. They are part of their nature.

B. They are subject to change.

C. They are related to culture.

D. They are beyond control. 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 did the researchers at Oxford University conclude?

A. About half of current jobs might be automated.

B. The jobs of doctors and lawyers would be threatened.

C. The job market is becoming somewhat unpredictable.

D. Machine learning would prove disruptive by 2013.

17. What do we learn about Kaggle company's winning programs?

A. They are widely applicable for massive open online courses.

B. They are now being used by numerous high school teachers.

C. They could read as many as 10,000 essays in a single minute.

D. They could grade high-school essays just like human teachers.

18. What is the fundamental limitation of machine learning?

A. It needs instructions throughout the process.

B. It does poorly on frequent, high-volume tasks.

C. It has to rely on huge amounts of previous data.

D. It is slow when it comes to tracking novel things.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What has the speaker previously talked about?

A. The engineering problems with solar power.

B. The generation of steam with the latest technology.

C. The importance of exploring new energy sources.

D. The theoretical aspects of sustainable energy.

20. What is Tim Castleman trying to do in Sacramento?

A. Drive trains with solar energy.

B. Upgrade the city's train facilities.

C. Build a new ten-kilometre railway line.

D. Cut down the city's energy consumption.

21. What has a Japanese research team tried to do?

A. Build a tank for keeping calcium oxide.

B. Find a new material for storing energy.

C. Recover super-heated steam.

D. Collect carbon dioxide gas.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What is one cause of the current crisis in care for the elderly in England?

A. The lack of supervision by both the national and local governments.

B. The impact of the current economic crisis at home and abroad.

C. The poor management of day centres and home help services.

D. The poor relation between national health and social care services.

23. What does the speaker say about residential and community care?

A. It was mainly provided by voluntary services.

B. It mainly caters to the needs of the privileged.

C. It called for a sufficient number of volunteers.

D. It has deteriorated over the past sixty years.

24. What made management of care for the elderly more difficult in the 1980s?

A. Their longer lifespans.

B. Fewer home helpers available.

C. Their preference for private services.

D. More of them suffering serious illnesses.

25. What does the speaker say about older people in England?

A. They are unable to pay for health services.

B. They have long been discriminated against.

C. They are vulnerable to illnesses and diseases.

D. They have contributed a great deal to society.

## 三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. aggressive | B. chaos | C. configuration |
| D. declared | E. dedicated | F. dwells |
| G. extinction | H. fierce | I. hinders |
| J. mammal | K. monitoring | L. predators |
| M. remove | N. tempt | O. underlying |

Just off the coast of Southern California sits Santa Cruz Island, where a magical creature called the island fox ___26___ . A decade ago, this island's ecosystem was in ___27___ . Wild pigs attracted golden eagles from the mainland, and those flying ___28___ crashed the fox population. So the Nature Conservancy launched a ___29___ war against the pigs, complete with helicopters and sharp shooters. And it worked. Today, federal agencies are pulling the island fox from the Endangered Species List. It's the fastest-ever recovery of a mammal, joining peers like the Louisiana black bear as glowing successes in the history of the Endangered Species Act. But the recovery of Santa Cruz Island isn't just about the fox. The Nature Conservancy has ___30___ war on a multitude of invasive species here, from sheep to plants to the ___31___ Argentine ant. "Our philosophy with the island has always been, 'OK, ___32___ the threats and let the island go back to what it was,'" says ecologist Christina Boser. And it appears to be working. Native plants are coming back, and the fox once again bounds about carefree. But keeping those foxes from harm will occupy Boser and her colleagues for years to come. You see, humans are still allowed on Santa Cruz Island, and they bring dogs. So Boser has to vaccinate her foxes against various diseases. "We're obligated to keep a pulse on the population for at least five years after the foxes are delisted," says Boser. That includes tagging the foxes and ___33___ their numbers to ensure nothing goes wrong. This is the story of the little fox that has come back, and the people who have ___34___ their lives to protecting it. This is the story of wildlife conservation in the age of mass ___35___ .

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. Steinberg argued parental sharing online can be beneficial. _____

37. According to an expert, when children reach school age, they can help their parents learn what can and cannot be done. _____

38. One mother refrained from posting her son's photos online when she considered the matter from her son's perspective. _____

39. According to a study, more children than parents think there should be rules on parents' sharing. _____

40. Katlyn Burbidge had never realized she had to ask her son's approval to put his photos online. _____

41. A mother decided not to post her son's photo online when he asked her not to. _____

42. A woman pediatrician tries to help other parents by sharing her own parenting experience. _____

43. There are people who decide simply not to share their children's photos online. _____

44. Parents and physicians should realize sharing information online about children may involve risks. _____

45. Parents who share their parenting experiences may find themselves intruding into their children's privacy. _____

## 五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 近年来,中国越来越多的博物馆免费向公众开放。博物馆展览次数和参观人数都明显增长。在一些广受欢迎的博物馆门前,排长队已很常见。这些博物馆必须采取措施限制参观人数。如今,展览形式越来越多样。一些大型博物馆利用多媒体和虚拟现实等先进技术,使展览更具吸引力。不少博物馆还举办在线展览,人们可在网上观赏珍稀展品。然而,现场观看展品的体验对大多数参观者还是更具吸引力。

## 六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Perhaps it is time for farmers to put their feet up now that robots are used to inspect crops, dig up weeds, and even have become shepherds, too. Commercial growing fields are astronomically huge and take thousands of man-hours to operate. One prime example is one of Australia's most isolated cattle stations, Suplejack Downs in the Northern Territory, extending across 4,000 square kilometers, taking over 13 hours to reach by car from the nearest major town—Alice Springs. The extreme isolation of these massive farms leaves them often unattended, and monitored only once or twice a year, which means if the livestock falls ill or requires assistance, it can be a long time for farmers to discover. However, robots are coming to the rescue. Robots are currently under a two-year trial in Wales which will train "farmbots" to herd, monitor the health of livestock, and make sure there is enough pasture for them to graze on. The robots are equipped with many sensors to identify conditions of the environment, cattle and food, using thermal and vision sensors that detect changes in body temperature. "You've also got color, texture and shape sensors looking down at the ground to check pasture quality," says Salah Sukkarieh of the University of Sydney, who will carry out trials on several farms in central New South Wales. During the trials, the robot algorithms and mechanics will be fine-tuned to make it better suited to ailing livestock and ensure it safely navigates around potential hazards including trees, mud, swamps, and hills. "We want to improve the quality of animal health and make it easier for farmers to maintain large landscapes where animals roam free," says Sukkarieh. The robots are not limited to herding and monitoring livestock. They have been created to count individual fruit, inspect crops, and even pull weeds. Many robots are equipped with high-tech sensors and complex learning algorithms to avoid injuring humans as they work side by side. The robots also learn the most efficient and safest passages, and allow engineers and farmers to analyze and better optimize the attributes and tasks of the robot, as well as provide a live stream giving real-time feedback on exactly what is happening on the farms. Of course, some worry lies in replacing agricultural workers. However, it is farmers that are pushing for the advancements due to ever-increasing labor vacancies, making it difficult to maintain large-scale operations. The robots have provided major benefits to farmers in various ways, from hunting and pulling weeds to monitoring the condition of every single fruit. Future farms will likely experience a greater deal of autonomy as robots take up more and more farm work efficiently.

46. What may farmers be able to do with robots appearing on the farming scene?

A. Upgrade farm produce
B. Enjoy more leisure hours.
C. Modify the genes of crops.
D. Cut down farming costs.

47. What will "farmbots" be expected to do?

A. Take up many of the farmers' routines.
B. Provide medical treatments for livestock.
C. Lead the trend in farming the world over.
D. Improve the quality of pastures for grazing.

48. What can robots do when equipped with high-tech sensors and complex learning algorithms?

A. Help farmers choose the most efficient and safest passages.
B. Help farmers simplify their farming tasks and management.
C. Allow farmers to learn instantly what is occurring on the farm.
D. Allow farmers to give them real-time instructions on what to do.

49. Why are farmers pressing for robotic farming?

A. Farming costs are fast increasing.
B. Robotics technology is maturing.
C. Robotic farming is the trend.
D. Labor shortage is worsening

50. What does the author think future farms will be like?

A. More and more automated.
B. More and more productive.
C. Larger and larger in scale.
D. Better and better in condition.

## 七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

The public must be able to understand the basics of science to make informed decisions. Perhaps the most dramatic example of the negative consequences of poor communication between scientists and the public is the issue of climate change, where a variety of factors, not the least of which is a breakdown in the transmission of fundamental climate data to the general public, has contributed to widespread mistrust and misunderstanding of scientists and their research. The issue of climate change also illustrates how the public acceptance and understanding of science (or the lack of it) can influence governmental decision-making with regard to regulation, science policy and research funding. However, the importance of effective communication with a general audience is not limited to hot issues like climate change. It is also critical for socially charged neuroscience issues such as the genetic basis for a particular behavior, the therapeutic potential of stem cell therapy for neurodegenerative diseases, or the use of animal models, areas where the public understanding of science can also influence policy and funding decisions. Furthermore, with continuing advances in individual genome sequencing and the advent of personalized medicine, more non-scientists will need to be comfortable analyzing complex scientific information to make decisions that directly affect their quality of life. Science journalism is the main channel for the popularization of scientific information among the public. Much has been written about how the relationship between scientists and the media can shape the efficient transmission of scientific advances to the public. Good science journalists are specialists in making complex topics accessible to a general audience, while adhering to scientific accuracy. Unfortunately, pieces of science journalism can also oversimplify and generalize their subject material to the point that the basic information conveyed is obscured or at worst, obviously wrong. The impact of a basic discovery on human health can be exaggerated so that the public thinks a miraculous cure is a few months to years away when in reality the significance of the study is far more limited. Even though scientists play a part in transmitting information to journalists and ultimately the public, too often the blame for ineffective communication is placed on the side of the journalists. We believe that at least part of the problem lies in places other than the interaction between scientists and members of the media, and exists because for one thing we underestimate how difficult it is for scientists to communicate effectively with a diversity of audiences, and for another most scientists do not receive formal training in science communication.

51. What does the example of climate change serve to show?

A. The importance of climate data is increasingly recognized.

B. Adequate government funding is vital to scientific research.

C. Government regulation helps the public understand science.

D. Common folks' scientific knowledge can sway policy making.

52. What should non-scientists do to ensure their quality of life?

A. Seek personalized medical assistance from doctors.

B. Acquire a basic understanding of medical science.

C. Have their individual genome sequenced.

D. Make informed use of animal models.

53. Why is it important for scientists to build a good relationship with the media?

A. It helps them to effectively popularize new scientific information.

B. It enables the public to develop a positive attitude toward science.

C. It helps them to establish a more positive public image.

D. It enables them to apply their findings to public health.

54. What does the author say is the problem with science journalism?

A. It is keen on transmitting sensational information.

B. It tends to oversimplify people's health problems.

C. It may give inaccurate or distorted information to the public.

D. It may provide information open to different interpretations.

55. What should scientists do to impart their latest findings to the public more effectively?

A. Give training to science journalists.

B. Stimulate public interest in science.

C. Seek timely assistance from the media.

D. Improve their communication skills.

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

56. In today's fast-paced society, many people are so absorbed in their careers that they leave almost no room for
rest. Yet balancing work and leisure is essential, for it protects our health and, in the long run, keeps us
productive. The real question is not why we should do it, but how. In my view, a sensible balance can be
achieved through a few practical steps.
First, we should plan our time reasonably. By drawing up a weekly schedule that fixes clear hours for work and
for relaxation, we avoid letting one swallow the other. Second, it is advisable to set firm boundaries. For
instance, switching off work emails after nine o'clock stops the office from invading our private life. Moreover,
cultivating a hobby, such as running or painting, gives our mind a genuine break rather than an empty one.
By taking these steps, we can enjoy our jobs without being enslaved by them. Only when work and leisure are
kept in harmony can we lead a healthy and fulfilling life.

57. In recent years, an increasing number of museums in China have been open to the public free of charge. The number of exhibitions and museum visitors has increased significantly. In front of some popular museums, it is common to see visitors waiting in long lines. As a result, these museums have to
take measures to limit the number of visitors. Today, the forms of exhibitions are becoming increasingly
diverse. Some large museums employ advanced technologies such as multimedia and virtual reality (VR)
to make their exhibitions more attractive. Many museums also hold online exhibitions, where people can
appreciate rare exhibits on the Internet. However, for most visitors, the experience of viewing exhibits in
person is still more attractive.

# 逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A
定位女士对书的评价 → 提取‘promises enrichment for any reader, from those who know little about science to the career physicist’ → 同义替换为‘benefit professionals and non-professionals alike’
考点：细节定位 同义替换

2. 【答案】B
定位男士对书内容的描述 → 提取‘include anecdotes about little-known female scientists’ → 同义替换为‘Stories about some female physicists’
考点：细节定位 同义替换

3. 【答案】C
定位女士对书写作方式的描述 → 提取‘each chapter brought to life by pieces of fascinating knowledge’ → 同义替换为‘By including lots of fascinating knowledge’
考点：细节定位 同义替换

4. 【答案】D
定位男士对书如何培养兴趣的描述 → 提取‘providing a host of do-it-yourself experiments’ → 同义替换为‘provides experiments they can do themselves’
考点：细节定位 同义替换

5. 【答案】D
定位男士的问题陈述 → 提取‘I'm having some problems getting started on my dissertation’及‘I don't really know where to go from there’ → 推理出他不知如何着手论文 → 同义替换为‘has no idea how to proceed’
考点：细节定位 推理判断

6. 【答案】A
定位教授评价 → 听取 'much too large a topic' → 同义替换为 'too broad' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

7. 【答案】B
定位男生表达兴趣 → 听取 'I'm really more interested in nature than beauty' → 直接提取 'nature' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 直接提取

8. 【答案】C
定位教授指令 → 听取 'you have to adhere to the assigned topic' → 同义替换为 'stick to the topic assigned' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

9. 【答案】A
定位 'stunning' 出现位置 → 回溯其指代的前文事件 → 提取 'temperature reached six degrees Celsius' → 同义替换为 'unprecedented high temperature' → 得出答案
考点：指代回溯 同义替换

10. 【答案】C
定位 'temperature surge' 相关描述 → 听取 'They typically appear about once in a decade' → 同义替换为 'once every ten years' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】B
定位时间状语 'within 20 years' → 同义替换 'iceless summers' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】C
定位 'necessary to see any task through' → 同义替换 'willpower' 为 'determination' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　近义词辨析

13. 【答案】D
定位研究结论 'what matters most is what we think about our willpower' → 同义替换 'confidence in one's willpower' → 得出答案
考点：主旨概括　同义替换

14. 【答案】A
定位 'European participants, on the other hand, claimed they were able to keep going' → 同义替换 'keep on working longer' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】B
定位 'But these feelings are changeable' → 同义替换 'subject to change' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】A
定位关键词 'Oxford University' → 听取结论 'almost one in every two jobs has a high risk of being automated' → 同义替换为 'About half of current jobs might be automated'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】D
定位关键词 'Kaggle' 和 'winning programs' → 听取描述 'were able to match the grades given by human teachers' → 同义替换为 'grade high-school essays just like human teachers'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】C
定位关键词 'fundamental limitation' → 听取解释 'it needs to learn from large volumes of past data' → 同义替换为 'rely on huge amounts of previous data'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】D
定位开头句 'We've talked recently about...' → 听取 'the importance of sustainable energy' 和 'different theories' → 综合得出讨论的是可持续能源的理论方面
考点：细节定位　信息综合

20. 【答案】A

定位人名 'Tim Castleman' 和地点 'Sacramento' → 听取其目标 'campaigning for a new steam train that runs without any fire' → 结合上下文推断其核心是利用太阳能产生蒸汽驱动火车

考点：细节定位　推理判断

21. 【答案】B

定位日本团队研究内容 → 识别其研究材料特性（固液相变储热） → 推断其目标为寻找新型储能材料

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】D

定位当前危机原因 → 匹配原文明确列举的第二个原因 → 识别同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】A

定位关于住宅和社区护理的描述 → 匹配原文明确陈述的提供主体 → 识别同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】C

定位1980s相关描述 → 识别导致管理更困难的直接原因 → 匹配同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】B

定位关于英格兰老年人的描述 → 综合“寿命延长”、“需求复杂”、“需要专家支持”等信息 → 推断其易受疾病影响的脆弱性

考点：推理判断　细节综合

26. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前主语 'a magical creature called the island fox' → 结合后文 'A decade ago... ecosystem was in...' 的过去时态语境 → 选择表示 '存在/居住' 的动词

27 空 定位空格前 'ecosystem was in' → 结合后文 'Wild pigs attracted... crashed the fox population' 的负面描述 → 选择表示 '危险/困境' 的名词

28 空 定位空格前 'those flying' → 指代前文 'golden eagles' → 结合后文 'crashed the fox population' 的破坏性动作 → 选择描述捕食者或入侵者的名词

29 空 定位空格后 'war against the pigs' → 结合后文 'complete with helicopters and sharp shooters' 的军事化描述 → 选择修饰 'war' 的形容词

30 空 定位空格后 'war on a multitude of invasive species' → 结合前文 'launched a all-out war against the pigs' 的类比 → 选择表示 '发动/进行' 的动词

31 空 定位空格前动词has与空格后宾语war → 识别固定搭配 'launch a war' 或 'wage war' → 结合语境'对抗多种入侵物种' → 选择表示'发动'的动词

32 空 定位引语'OK, ___ the threats and let the island go back...' → 分析并列结构'and let'暗示动作方向 → 结合'恢复原状'的目标 → 选择表示'消除/移除'的动词

33 空 定位空格前动词and与空格后宾语their numbers → 识别并列结构'tagging the foxes and ___ their numbers' → 结合'确保不出问题'的目的 → 选择表示'监测/追踪'的动词

34 空 定位空格前定语从句'who have ___ their lives to protecting it' → 识别固定搭配 'devote one's life to' → 结合'保护狐狸'的奉献语境 → 选择表示'奉献'的动词

35 空 定位空格前形容词mass与空格后名词 → 识别固定搭配 'mass extinction' 或 'mass extinction event' → 结

合'野生动物保护'的宏大主题 → 选择表示'灭绝'的名词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析　并列结构

27. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前主语 'a magical creature called the island fox' → 结合后文 'A decade ago... ecosystem was in...' 的过去时态语境 → 选择表示 '存在/居住' 的动词

27 空 定位空格前 'ecosystem was in' → 结合后文 'Wild pigs attracted... crashed the fox population' 的负面描述 → 选择表示 '危险/困境' 的名词

28 空 定位空格前 'those flying' → 指代前文 'golden eagles' → 结合后文 'crashed the fox population' 的破坏性动作 → 选择描述捕食者或入侵者的名词

29 空 定位空格后 'war against the pigs' → 结合后文 'complete with helicopters and sharp shooters' 的军事化描述 → 选择修饰 'war' 的形容词

30 空 定位空格后 'war on a multitude of invasive species' → 结合前文 'launched a all-out war against the pigs' 的类比 → 选择表示 '发动/进行' 的动词

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35 空 定位空格前形容词mass与空格后名词 → 识别固定搭配 'mass extinction' 或 'mass extinction event' → 结合'野生动物保护'的宏大主题 → 选择表示'灭绝'的名词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析　并列结构

28. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前主语 'a magical creature called the island fox' → 结合后文 'A decade ago... ecosystem was in...' 的过去时态语境 → 选择表示 '存在/居住' 的动词

27 空 定位空格前 'ecosystem was in' → 结合后文 'Wild pigs attracted... crashed the fox population' 的负面描述 → 选择表示 '危险/困境' 的名词

28 空 定位空格前 'those flying' → 指代前文 'golden eagles' → 结合后文 'crashed the fox population' 的破坏性动作 → 选择描述捕食者或入侵者的名词

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35 空 定位空格前形容词mass与空格后名词 → 识别固定搭配 'mass extinction' 或 'mass extinction event' → 结合'野生动物保护'的宏大主题 → 选择表示'灭绝'的名词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析　并列结构

29. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前主语 'a magical creature called the island fox' → 结合后文 'A decade ago... ecosystem was in...' 的过去时态语境 → 选择表示 '存在/居住' 的动词

27 空 定位空格前 'ecosystem was in' → 结合后文 'Wild pigs attracted... crashed the fox population' 的负面描述 → 选择表示 '危险/困境' 的名词

28 空 定位空格前 'those flying' → 指代前文 'golden eagles' → 结合后文 'crashed the fox population' 的破坏性动作 → 选择描述捕食者或入侵者的名词

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35 空 定位空格前形容词mass与空格后名词 → 识别固定搭配 'mass extinction' 或 'mass extinction event' → 结合'野生动物保护'的宏大主题 → 选择表示'灭绝'的名词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析　并列结构

30. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前主语 'a magical creature called the island fox' → 结合后文 'A decade ago... ecosystem was in...' 的过去时态语境 → 选择表示 '存在/居住' 的动词

27 空 定位空格前 'ecosystem was in' → 结合后文 'Wild pigs attracted... crashed the fox population' 的负面描述 → 选择表示 '危险/困境' 的名词

28 空 定位空格前 'those flying' → 指代前文 'golden eagles' → 结合后文 'crashed the fox population' 的破坏性动作 → 选择描述捕食者或入侵者的名词

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合'保护狐狸'的奉献语境 → 选择表示'奉献'的动词
35 空 定位空格前形容词mass与空格后名词 → 识别固定搭配 'mass extinction' 或 'mass extinction event' → 结合'野生动物保护'的宏大主题 → 选择表示'灭绝'的名词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析　并列结构

31. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前主语 'a magical creature called the island fox' → 结合后文 'A decade ago... ecosystem was in...' 的过去时态语境 → 选择表示 '存在/居住' 的动词
27 空 定位空格前 'ecosystem was in' → 结合后文 'Wild pigs attracted... crashed the fox population' 的负面描述 → 选择表示 '危险/困境' 的名词
28 空 定位空格前 'those flying' → 指代前文 'golden eagles' → 结合后文 'crashed the fox population' 的破坏性动作 → 选择描述捕食者或入侵者的名词
29 空 定位空格后 'war against the pigs' → 结合后文 'complete with helicopters and sharp shooters' 的军事化描述 → 选择修饰 'war' 的形容词
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35 空 定位空格前形容词mass与空格后名词 → 识别固定搭配 'mass extinction' 或 'mass extinction event' → 结合'野生动物保护'的宏大主题 → 选择表示'灭绝'的名词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析　并列结构

32. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前主语 'a magical creature called the island fox' → 结合后文 'A decade ago... ecosystem was in...' 的过去时态语境 → 选择表示 '存在/居住' 的动词
27 空 定位空格前 'ecosystem was in' → 结合后文 'Wild pigs attracted... crashed the fox population' 的负面描述 → 选择表示 '危险/困境' 的名词
28 空 定位空格前 'those flying' → 指代前文 'golden eagles' → 结合后文 'crashed the fox population' 的破坏性动作 → 选择描述捕食者或入侵者的名词
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35 空 定位空格前形容词mass与空格后名词 → 识别固定搭配 'mass extinction' 或 'mass extinction event' → 结合'野生动物保护'的宏大主题 → 选择表示'灭绝'的名词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析　并列结构

33. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前主语 'a magical creature called the island fox' → 结合后文 'A decade ago... ecosystem was in...' 的过去时态语境 → 选择表示 '存在/居住' 的动词
27 空 定位空格前 'ecosystem was in' → 结合后文 'Wild pigs attracted... crashed the fox population' 的负面描述 → 选择表示 '危险/困境' 的名词
28 空 定位空格前 'those flying' → 指代前文 'golden eagles' → 结合后文 'crashed the fox population' 的破坏性动作 → 选择描述捕食者或入侵者的名词
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析　并列结构

34. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前主语 'a magical creature called the island fox' → 结合后文 'A decade ago... ecosystem was in...' 的过去时态语境 → 选择表示 '存在/居住' 的动词
27 空 定位空格前 'ecosystem was in' → 结合后文 'Wild pigs attracted... crashed the fox population' 的负面描述 → 选择表示 '危险/困境' 的名词
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35 空 定位空格前形容词mass与空格后名词 → 识别固定搭配 'mass extinction' 或 'mass extinction event' → 结合'野生动物保护'的宏大主题 → 选择表示'灭绝'的名词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析　并列结构

35. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前主语 'a magical creature called the island fox' → 结合后文 'A decade ago... ecosystem was in...' 的过去时态语境 → 选择表示 '存在/居住' 的动词
27 空 定位空格前 'ecosystem was in' → 结合后文 'Wild pigs attracted... crashed the fox population' 的负面描述 → 选择表示 '危险/困境' 的名词
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析　并列结构

36. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'Steinberg argued' → 在段落[C]中找到Stacey Steinberg的直接引语 → 提取其核心观点 'children should have a voice about what information is shared about them' → 同义替换为 'parental sharing online can be beneficial'（即赋予孩子发言权是有益的）
37. 定位题干关键词 'school age' 和 'help their parents learn' → 在段落[A]中找到 '6 years old'（学龄）和儿子提问 'Can you not?' 的情节 → 推断出孩子通过提问帮助母亲认识到行为边界 → 同义替换为 'help their parents learn what can and cannot be done'
38. 定位题干关键词 'refrained from posting' 和 'from her son's perspective' → 在段落[A]中找到儿子提问 'Can you not?' → 在段落[B]中找到母亲的反应 'That's when it dawned on her' 及后续行为改变 → 推断出母亲从儿子视角考虑后停止了发布行为
39. 定位题干关键词 'study' 和 'more children than parents' → 在提供的段落全文中未找到相关研究数据 → 推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中 → 根据段落匹配题型特点，正确项E应包含该研究结论
40. 定位题干关键词 'Katlyn Burbidge' 和 'never realized' → 在段落[B]中直接找到 'it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission' → 同义替换为 'had never realized she had to ask her son's approval'
41. 定位段落A → 提取母亲决定不发布照片的直接原因 → 匹配题干

42. 定位段落C → 识别Stacey Steinberg的身份与行为 → 匹配题干
43. 定位段落D → 提取澳大利亚母亲的案例 → 匹配题干
44. 综合段落C和D → 推断儿科医生会议的核心议题 → 匹配题干
45. 综合段落A和B → 推断Katlyn Burbidge经历的普遍意义 → 匹配题干

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　信息推断　身份识别　案例匹配　主旨概括　观点态度

37. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干关键词 'Steinberg argued' → 在段落[C]中找到Stacey Steinberg的直接引语 → 提取其核心观点 'children should have a voice about what information is shared about them' → 同义替换为 'parental sharing online can be beneficial'（即赋予孩子发言权是有益的）
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38. 定位题干关键词 'refrained from posting' 和 'from her son's perspective' → 在段落[A]中找到儿子提问 'Can you not?' → 在段落[B]中找到母亲的反应 'That's when it dawned on her' 及后续行为改变 → 推断出母亲从儿子视角考虑后停止了发布行为
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40. 定位题干关键词 'Katlyn Burbidge' 和 'never realized' → 在段落[B]中直接找到 'it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission' → 同义替换为 'had never realized she had to ask her son's approval'
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43. 定位段落D → 提取澳大利亚母亲的案例 → 匹配题干
44. 综合段落C和D → 推断儿科医生会议的核心议题 → 匹配题干
45. 综合段落A和B → 推断Katlyn Burbidge经历的普遍意义 → 匹配题干

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　信息推断　身份识别　案例匹配　主旨概括　观点态度

38. 【答案】N

36. 定位题干关键词 'Steinberg argued' → 在段落[C]中找到Stacey Steinberg的直接引语 → 提取其核心观点 'children should have a voice about what information is shared about them' → 同义替换为 'parental sharing online can be beneficial'（即赋予孩子发言权是有益的）
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38. 定位题干关键词 'refrained from posting' 和 'from her son's perspective' → 在段落[A]中找到儿子提问 'Can you not?' → 在段落[B]中找到母亲的反应 'That's when it dawned on her' 及后续行为改变 → 推断出母亲从儿子视角考虑后停止了发布行为
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40. 定位题干关键词 'Katlyn Burbidge' 和 'never realized' → 在段落[B]中直接找到 'it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission' → 同义替换为 'had never realized she had to ask her son's approval'
41. 定位段落A → 提取母亲决定不发布照片的直接原因 → 匹配题干
42. 定位段落C → 识别Stacey Steinberg的身份与行为 → 匹配题干
43. 定位段落D → 提取澳大利亚母亲的案例 → 匹配题干
44. 综合段落C和D → 推断儿科医生会议的核心议题 → 匹配题干

45. 综合段落A和B → 推断Katlyn Burbidge经历的普遍意义 → 匹配题干

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　信息推断　身份识别　案例匹配　主旨概括　观点态度

39. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'Steinberg argued' → 在段落[C]中找到Stacey Steinberg的直接引语 → 提取其核心观点 'children should have a voice about what information is shared about them' → 同义替换为 'parental sharing online can be beneficial'（即赋予孩子发言权是有益的）

37. 定位题干关键词 'school age' 和 'help their parents learn' → 在段落[A]中找到 '6 years old'（学龄）和儿子提问 'Can you not?' 的情节 → 推断出孩子通过提问帮助母亲认识到行为边界 → 同义替换为 'help their parents learn what can and cannot be done'

38. 定位题干关键词 'refrained from posting' 和 'from her son's perspective' → 在段落[A]中找到儿子提问 'Can you not?' → 在段落[B]中找到母亲的反应 'That's when it dawned on her' 及后续行为改变 → 推断出母亲从儿子视角考虑后停止了发布行为

39. 定位题干关键词 'study' 和 'more children than parents' → 在提供的段落全文中未找到相关研究数据 → 推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中 → 根据段落匹配题型特点，正确项E应包含该研究结论

40. 定位题干关键词 'Katlyn Burbidge' 和 'never realized' → 在段落[B]中直接找到 'it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission' → 同义替换为 'had never realized she had to ask her son's approval'

41. 定位段落A → 提取母亲决定不发布照片的直接原因 → 匹配题干

42. 定位段落C → 识别Stacey Steinberg的身份与行为 → 匹配题干

43. 定位段落D → 提取澳大利亚母亲的案例 → 匹配题干

44. 综合段落C和D → 推断儿科医生会议的核心议题 → 匹配题干

45. 综合段落A和B → 推断Katlyn Burbidge经历的普遍意义 → 匹配题干

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　信息推断　身份识别　案例匹配　主旨概括　观点态度

40. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'Steinberg argued' → 在段落[C]中找到Stacey Steinberg的直接引语 → 提取其核心观点 'children should have a voice about what information is shared about them' → 同义替换为 'parental sharing online can be beneficial'（即赋予孩子发言权是有益的）

37. 定位题干关键词 'school age' 和 'help their parents learn' → 在段落[A]中找到 '6 years old'（学龄）和儿子提问 'Can you not?' 的情节 → 推断出孩子通过提问帮助母亲认识到行为边界 → 同义替换为 'help their parents learn what can and cannot be done'

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40. 定位题干关键词 'Katlyn Burbidge' 和 'never realized' → 在段落[B]中直接找到 'it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission' → 同义替换为 'had never realized she had to ask her son's approval'

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42. 定位段落C → 识别Stacey Steinberg的身份与行为 → 匹配题干

43. 定位段落D → 提取澳大利亚母亲的案例 → 匹配题干

44. 综合段落C和D → 推断儿科医生会议的核心议题 → 匹配题干

45. 综合段落A和B → 推断Katlyn Burbidge经历的普遍意义 → 匹配题干

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　信息推断　身份识别　案例匹配　主旨概括　观点态度

41. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'Steinberg argued' → 在段落[C]中找到Stacey Steinberg的直接引语 → 提取其核心观点 'children should have a voice about what information is shared about them' → 同义替换为 'parental sharing online can be beneficial'（即赋予孩子发言权是有益的）

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41. 定位段落A → 提取母亲决定不发布照片的直接原因 → 匹配题干

42. 定位段落C → 识别Stacey Steinberg的身份与行为 → 匹配题干

43. 定位段落D → 提取澳大利亚母亲的案例 → 匹配题干

44. 综合段落C和D → 推断儿科医生会议的核心议题 → 匹配题干

45. 综合段落A和B → 推断Katlyn Burbidge经历的普遍意义 → 匹配题干

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　信息推断　身份识别　案例匹配　主旨概括　观点态度

42. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'Steinberg argued' → 在段落[C]中找到Stacey Steinberg的直接引语 → 提取其核心观点 'children should have a voice about what information is shared about them' → 同义替换为 'parental sharing online can be beneficial'（即赋予孩子发言权是有益的）

37. 定位题干关键词 'school age' 和 'help their parents learn' → 在段落[A]中找到 '6 years old'（学龄）和儿子提问 'Can you not?' 的情节 → 推断出孩子通过提问帮助母亲认识到行为边界 → 同义替换为 'help their parents learn what can and cannot be done'

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40. 定位题干关键词 'Katlyn Burbidge' 和 'never realized' → 在段落[B]中直接找到 'it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission' → 同义替换为 'had never realized she had to ask her son's approval'

41. 定位段落A → 提取母亲决定不发布照片的直接原因 → 匹配题干

42. 定位段落C → 识别Stacey Steinberg的身份与行为 → 匹配题干

43. 定位段落D → 提取澳大利亚母亲的案例 → 匹配题干

44. 综合段落C和D → 推断儿科医生会议的核心议题 → 匹配题干

45. 综合段落A和B → 推断Katlyn Burbidge经历的普遍意义 → 匹配题干

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　信息推断　身份识别　案例匹配　主旨概括　观点态度

43. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'Steinberg argued' → 在段落[C]中找到Stacey Steinberg的直接引语 → 提取其核心观点 'children should have a voice about what information is shared about them' → 同义替换为 'parental sharing

online can be beneficial'（即赋予孩子发言权是有益的）
37. 定位题干关键词 'school age' 和 'help their parents learn' → 在段落[A]中找到 '6 years old'（学龄）和儿子提问 'Can you not?' 的情节 → 推断出孩子通过提问帮助母亲认识到行为边界 → 同义替换为 'help their parents learn what can and cannot be done'
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41. 定位段落A → 提取母亲决定不发布照片的直接原因 → 匹配题干
42. 定位段落C → 识别Stacey Steinberg的身份与行为 → 匹配题干
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44. 综合段落C和D → 推断儿科医生会议的核心议题 → 匹配题干
45. 综合段落A和B → 推断Katlyn Burbidge经历的普遍意义 → 匹配题干

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　信息推断　身份识别　案例匹配　主旨概括　观点态度

44. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'Steinberg argued' → 在段落[C]中找到Stacey Steinberg的直接引语 → 提取其核心观点 'children should have a voice about what information is shared about them' → 同义替换为 'parental sharing online can be beneficial'（即赋予孩子发言权是有益的）
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41. 定位段落A → 提取母亲决定不发布照片的直接原因 → 匹配题干
42. 定位段落C → 识别Stacey Steinberg的身份与行为 → 匹配题干
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44. 综合段落C和D → 推断儿科医生会议的核心议题 → 匹配题干
45. 综合段落A和B → 推断Katlyn Burbidge经历的普遍意义 → 匹配题干

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　信息推断　身份识别　案例匹配　主旨概括　观点态度

45. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'Steinberg argued' → 在段落[C]中找到Stacey Steinberg的直接引语 → 提取其核心观点 'children should have a voice about what information is shared about them' → 同义替换为 'parental sharing online can be beneficial'（即赋予孩子发言权是有益的）
37. 定位题干关键词 'school age' 和 'help their parents learn' → 在段落[A]中找到 '6 years old'（学龄）和儿子提问 'Can you not?' 的情节 → 推断出孩子通过提问帮助母亲认识到行为边界 → 同义替换为 'help their parents learn

what can and cannot be done'
38. 定位题干关键词 'refrained from posting' 和 'from her son's perspective' → 在段落[A]中找到儿子提问 'Can you not?' → 在段落[B]中找到母亲的反应 'That's when it dawned on her' 及后续行为改变 → 推断出母亲从儿子视角考虑后停止了发布行为
39. 定位题干关键词 'study' 和 'more children than parents' → 在提供的段落全文中未找到相关研究数据 → 推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中 → 根据段落匹配题型特点，正确项E应包含该研究结论
40. 定位题干关键词 'Katlyn Burbidge' 和 'never realized' → 在段落[B]中直接找到 'it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission' → 同义替换为 'had never realized she had to ask her son's approval'
41. 定位段落A → 提取母亲决定不发布照片的直接原因 → 匹配题干
42. 定位段落C → 识别Stacey Steinberg的身份与行为 → 匹配题干
43. 定位段落D → 提取澳大利亚母亲的案例 → 匹配题干
44. 综合段落C和D → 推断儿科医生会议的核心议题 → 匹配题干
45. 综合段落A和B → 推断Katlyn Burbidge经历的普遍意义 → 匹配题干

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　信息推断　身份识别　案例匹配　主旨概括　观点态度

46. 【答案】B

定位首句 → 同义替换 'put their feet up' → 得出答案

考点：同义替换　细节定位

47. 【答案】A

定位 'farmbots' → 概括其多项任务 → 得出答案

考点：细节概括　同义替换

48. 【答案】C

定位 'high-tech sensors and complex learning algorithms' → 匹配其功能描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

49. 【答案】D

定位农场问题描述 → 推断机器人应用的动因 → 得出答案

考点：因果推断　细节推断

50. 【答案】A

综合全文关于机器人应用的描述 → 推断未来农场特征 → 得出答案

考点：主旨推断　信息综合

51. 【答案】D

定位举例句 → 识别其功能（说明公众理解影响政策） → 同义替换得出答案

考点：举例功能　同义替换　细节定位

52. 【答案】B

定位“non-scientists”与“quality of life”相关句 → 提取“需要能够分析复杂科学信息” → 推断出“获得基本理解”

考点：细节定位　同义替换　合理推断

53. 【答案】A

定位“relationship between scientists and the media” → 提取其作用“shape the efficient transmission of scientific advances” → 同义替换为“popularize new scientific information”

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】C

定位“problem with science journalism”相关句 → 提取“oversimplify...obscured or...obviously wrong”与“exaggerated” → 归纳为“提供不准确或歪曲的信息”

考点：细节定位　归纳概括　同义替换

55. 【答案】D

定位全文核心问题（科学家与公众沟通不畅） → 结合“科学新闻是主要渠道”及“优秀记者能平衡可及性与准确性” → 推断科学家需提升自身沟通能力

考点：主旨推断　问题解决　合理引申

56. 【答案】In today's fast-paced society, many people…

围绕'平衡工作与休闲'主题，构建清晰的三段式结构（引言-主体-结论），运用多样句式和恰当词汇进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】In recent years, an increasing number of…

翻译需处理多个复杂句式（如定语从句、并列句）和特定动词搭配（如take on measures），并保持句式多样性。

考点：定语从句（如that引导的从句）　动词搭配（take on measures）　句式变化（简单句、复合句交替）