六级 · 2018年12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
054 189
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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 man ask the woman to do?

A. Stop worrying about him.

B. Keep away from the statue.

C. Take a picture of him.

D. Put on a smile for the photo.

2. What does the man dream of?

A. Gaining great fame on the Internet.
B. Publishing a collection of his photos.
C. Collecting the best photos in the world.
D. Becoming a professional photographer.

3. What has the man been busy doing recently?

A. Surfing various websites and collecting photos.
B. Editing his pictures and posting them online.
C. Following similar accounts to compare notes.
D. Studying the pictures in popular social media.

4. What does the woman say about her photos?

A. They are far from satisfactory.
B. They are mostly taken by her mom.
C. They make an impressive album.
D. They record her fond memories.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the man say is Physics Today?

A. A journal reporting the latest progress in physics.
B. An introductory course of modern physics.
C. An occasion for physicists to exchange ideas.
D. A series of interviews with outstanding physicists.

6. What is the woman physicist's main research area?

A. The future of the physical world.
B. The origin of the universe.
C. Sources of radiation.
D. Particle theory.

7. What is the woman interested in?

A. How matter collides with anti-matter.
B. Whether the universe will turn barren.
C. Why there exists anti-matter.
D. Why there is a universe at all.

8. What seems to be the finding of the recent study?

A. Matter and anti-matter are opposites of each other.
B. Anti-matter allowed humans to come into existence.
C. The universe formed due to a sufficient amount of matter.
D. Anti-matter exists in very high-temperature environments. 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 happened to Michelle Myers one day?

A. She found herself speaking a foreign language.

B. She woke up speaking with a different accent.

C. She found some symptoms of her illness gone.

D. She woke up finding herself in another country.

10. What does the passage say about Foreign Accent Syndrome?

A. It is usually caused by a stroke or brain injury.

B. It has not yet found any effective treatment.

C. It leaves the patient with a distorted memory.

D. It often happens to people with speech defects.

11. What accent did another American woman speak with after a head injury?

A. British. B. Irish. C. Russian. D. Australian.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What has become so popular recently?

A. Water sports.

B. Racing in rivers.

C. Stories about women swimmers.

D. Books about swimming.

13. What did Jenny Landreth do recently?

A. She succeeded in swimming across the English Channel.

B. She published a guide to London's best swimming spots.

C. She told her story of adventures to some young swimmers.

D. She wrote a book about the history of swimwear in the UK.

14. What do we learn about women in the Victorian era?

A. They loved vacationing on the seashore.

B. They had a unique notion of modesty.

C. They were prohibited from swimming.

D. They were fully dressed when swimming.

15. What does the passage say about Gertrude Ederle?

A. She designed lots of appropriate swimwear for women.

B. She once successfully competed against men in swimming.

C. She was the first woman to swim across the English Channel.

D. She was an advocate of women's right to swim in public pools. 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 have researchers and law enforcement agencies tried to do?

A. Build a machine that can detect lies.
B. Develop a magnetic brain scanner.
C. Test the credibility of court evidence.
D. Win people's complete trust in them.

17. How do many brain scientists respond to the Massachusetts company's so-called technological breakthrough?

A. They are optimistic about its potential.
B. They are sceptical of its reliability.
C. They think it is but business promotion.
D. They celebrate it with great enthusiasm.

18. What does the speaker think of using a high-tech test to determine whether a person is telling the truth?

A. It is not to be trusted at all.
B. It does not sound economical.
C. It may intrude into people's privacy.
D. It may lead to overuse in court trials.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the speaker say about the island of Makelua?

A. Most of its residents speak several languages.
B. Some of its indigenous languages are dying out.
C. Each village there speaks a totally different language.
D. Its languages have interested researchers the world over.

20. What do we learn from the talk about languages in the world?

A. They are spread randomly across the world.
B. Some are more difficult to learn than others.
C. More are found in tropical regions than in the mild zones.
D. They enrich and impact each other in more ways than one.

21. What has the diverse team of researchers found about the previous studies on language diversity?

A. They used different methods to collect and analyze data.
B. They identified distinct patterns of language distribution.
C. Their conclusions do not correspond to their original hypotheses.
D. There is no conclusive account for the cause of language diversity.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What do the surveys show about America according to the speaker?

A. Its middle-class is disappearing.
B. Its wealth is rationally distributed.
C. Its population is rapidly growing.
D. Its cherished dream is coming true.

23. What did Americans use to believe?

A. Success was but a dream without conscientious effort.
B. They could realize their dreams through hard work.
C. A few dollars could go a long way.
D. Wealth was shared by all citizens.

24. What do low-income people aspire to?

A. Better working conditions.
B. Better-paying jobs.
C. High social status.
D. Full employment.

25. What do businesses do to increase their revenues?

A. Reduce the administrative costs.
B. Adopt effective business models.
C. Hire part-time employees only.
D. Make use of the latest technology.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. aptitude	B. eradication	C. evaluated
D. evaporated	E. filtering	F. grasp
G. legacy	H. minimize	I. obscure
J. obsess	K. raising	L. resist
M. significant	N. suffer	O. typical

Surfing the Internet during class doesn't just steal focus from the educator; it also hurts students who're already struggling to ___26___ the material. A new study from Michigan State University, though, argues that all students—including high achievers—see a decline in performance when they browse the Internet during class for non-academic purposes. To measure the effects of Internet-based distractions during class, researchers ___27___ 500 students taking an introductory psychology class at Michigan State University. Researchers used ACT scores as a measure of intellectual ___28___ . Because previous research has shown that people with high intellectual abilities are better at ___29___ out distractions, researchers believed students with high ACT scores would not show a ___30___ decrease in performance due to their use of digital devices. But students who surfed the web during class did worse on their exams regardless of their ACT scores, suggesting that even the academically smartest students are harmed when they're distracted in class. College professors are increasingly ___31___ alarm bells about the effects smartphones, laptops, and tablets have on academic performance. One 2013 study of college students found that 80% of students use their phones or laptops during class, with the average student checking their digital device 11 times in a ___32___ class. A quarter of students report that their use of digital devices during class causes their grades to ___33___ . Professors sometimes implement policies designed to ___34___ students' use of digital devices, and some instructors even confiscate( ) tablets and phones. In a world where people are increasingly dependent on their phones, though, such strategies often fail. One international study found that 84% of people say they couldn't go a day without their smartphones. Until students are able to ___35___ the pull of social networking, texting, and endlessly surfing the web, they may continue to struggle in their classes.

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. Merian was the first scientist to study a type of American ant. _____

37. The European audience was more interested in Merian's drawings than her gender. _____

38. Merian's masterpiece came under attack a century after its publication. _____

39. Merian's mistakes in her drawings may be attributed to her shortened stay in South America. _____

40. Merian often sat up the whole night through to observe and draw insects. _____

41. Merian acknowledged the help she got from natives of South America. _____

42. Merian contributed greatly to people's better understanding of medicine and science. _____

43. Merian occasionally made mistakes in her drawings of insects and birds. _____

44. Now, Merian's role as a female forerunner in sciences has been re-established. _____

45. Merian made a long voyage to South America to study jungle insects over three centuries ago. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 中国越来越重视公共图书馆,并鼓励人们充分加以利用。新近公布的统计数字表明,中国的公共图书馆数量在逐年增长。许多图书馆通过翻新和扩建,为读者创造了更为安静、舒适的环境。大型公共图书馆不仅提供种类繁多的参考资料,而且定期举办讲座、展览等活动。近年来,也出现了许多数字图书馆,从而节省了存放图书所需的空间。一些图书馆还推出了自助服务系统,使读者借书还书更加方便,进一步满足了读者的需求。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

While human achievements in mathematics continue to reach new levels of complexity, many of us who aren't mathematicians at heart (or engineers by trade) may struggle to remember the last time we used calculus . It's a fact not lost on American educators, who amid rising math failure rates are debating how math can better meet the real-life needs of students. Should we change the way math is taught in schools, or eliminate some courses entirely? Andrew Hacker, Queens College political science professor, thinks that advanced algebra and other higher- level math should be cut from curricula in favor of courses with more routine usefulness, like statistics. "We hear on all sides that we're not teaching enough mathematics, and the Chinese are running rings around us," Hacker says. "I'm suggesting we're teaching too much mathematics to too many people...not everybody has to know calculus. If you're going to become an aeronautical engineer, fine. But most of us aren't." Instead, Hacker is pushing for more courses like the one he teaches at Queens College: Numeracy 101. There, his students of "citizen statistics" learn to analyze public information like the federal budget and corporate reports. Such courses, Hacker argues, are a remedy for the numerical illiteracy of adults who have completed high-level math like algebra but are unable to calculate the price of, say, a carpet by area. Hacker's argument has met with opposition from other math educators who say what's needed is to help students develop a better relationship with math earlier, rather than teaching them less math altogether. Maria Droujkova is a founder of Natural Math, and has taught basic calculus concepts to 5-year-olds. For Droujkova, high-level math is important, and what it could use in American classrooms is an injection of childlike wonder. "Make mathematics more available," Droujkova says. "Redesign it so it's more accessible to more kinds of people: young children, adults who worry about it, adults who may have had bad experiences." Pamela Harris, a lecturer at the University of Texas at Austin, has a similar perspective. Harris says that American education is suffering from an epidemic of "fake math"—an emphasis on rote memorization( ) of formulas and steps, rather than an understanding of how math can influence the ways we see the world. Andrew Hacker, for the record, remains skeptical. "I'm going to leave it to those who are in mathematics to work out the ways to make their subject interesting and exciting so students want to take it," Hacker says. "All that I ask is that alternatives be offered instead of putting all of us on the road to calculus."

46. What does the author say about ordinary Americans?

A. They struggle to solve math problems.
B. They think math is a complex subject.
C. They find high-level math of little use.
D. They work hard to learn high-level math.

47. What is the general complaint about America's math education according to Hacker?

A. America is not doing as well as China.

B. Math professors are not doing a good job.

C. It doesn't help students develop their literacy.

D. There has hardly been any innovation for years.

48. What does Andrew Hacker's Numeracy 101 aim to do?

A. Allow students to learn high-level math step by step.

B. Enable students to make practical use of basic math.

C. Lay a solid foundation for advanced math studies.

D. Help students to develop their analytical abilities.

49. What does Maria Droujkova suggest math teachers do in class?

A. Make complex concepts easy to understand.

B. Start teaching children math at an early age.

C. Help children work wonders with calculus.

D. Try to arouse students' curiosity in math.

50. What does Pamela Harris think should be the goal of math education?

A. To enable learners to understand the world better.

B. To help learners to tell fake math from real math.

C. To broaden Americans' perspectives on math.

D. To exert influence on world development.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

For years, the U.S. has experienced a shortage of registered nurses. The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that while the number of nurses will increase by 19 percent by 2022, demand will grow faster than supply, and that there will be over one million unfilled nursing jobs by then. So what's the solution? Robots. Japan is ahead of the curve when it comes to this trend. Toyohashi University of Technology has developed Terapio, a robotic medical cart that can make hospital rounds, deliver medications and other items, and retrieve records. It follows a specific individual, such as a doctor or nurse, who can use it to record and access patient data. This type of robot will likely be one of the first to be implemented in hospitals because it has fairly minimal patient contact. Robots capable of social engagement help with loneliness as well as cognitive functioning, but the robot itself doesn't have to engage directly—it can serve as an intermediary for human communication. Telepresence robots such as MantaroBot, Vgo, and Giraff can be controlled through a computer, smartphone, or tablet, allowing family members or doctors to remotely monitor patients or Skype them, often via a screen where the robot's 'face' would be. If you can't get to the nursing home to visit grandma, you can use a telepresence robot to hang out with her. A 2016 study found that users had a "consistently positive attitude" about the Giraff robot's ability to enhance communication and decrease feelings of loneliness. A robot's appearance affects its ability to successfully interact with humans, which is why the RIKEN-TRI Collaboration Center for Human-Interactive Robot Research decided to develop a robotic nurse that looks like a huge teddy bear. RIBA (Robot for Interactive Body Assistance), also known as "Robear," can help patients into and out of wheelchairs and beds with its strong arms. On the less cute and more scary side there is Actroid F, which is so human-like that some patients may not know the difference. This conversational robot companion has cameras in its eyes, which allow it to track patients and use appropriate facial expressions and body language in its interactions. During a month-long hospital trial, researchers asked 70 patients how they felt being around the robot and "only three or four said they didn't like having it around." It's important to note that robotic nurses don't decide courses of treatment or make diagnoses (though robot doctors and surgeons may not be far off). Instead, they perform routine and laborious tasks, freeing nurses up to attend to patients with immediate needs. This is one industry where it seems the integration of robots will lead to collaboration, not replacement.

51. What does the author say about Japan?

A. It delivers the best medications for the elderly.

B. It takes the lead in providing robotic care.

C. It provides retraining for registered nurses.

D. It sets the trend in future robotics technology.

52. What do we learn about the robot Terapio?

A. It has been put to use in many Japanese hospitals.

B. It provides specific individualized care to patients.

C. It does not have much direct contact with patients.

D. It has not revolutionized medical service in Japan.

53. What are telepresence robots designed to do?

A. Directly interact with patients to prevent them from feeling lonely.

B. Cater to the needs of patients for recovering their cognitive capacity.

C. Closely monitor the patients' movements and conditions around the clock.

D. Facilitate communication between patients and doctors or family members.

54. What is one special feature of the robot Actroid F?

A. It interacts with patients just like a human companion.

B. It operates quietly without patients realizing its presence.

C. It likes to engage in everyday conversations with patients.

D. It uses body language even more effectively than words.

55. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A. Doctors and surgeons will soon be laid off.

B. The robotics industry will soon take off.

C. Robots will not make nurses redundant.

D. Collaboration will not replace competition.

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

56. Many people feel torn between the demands of their jobs and the hobbies they love, believing the two can
never coexist. In my view, however, work responsibilities and personal interests are not enemies; with a few
practical habits, we can honor both.
The key lies in deliberate action rather than good intentions. First, I plan my week in advance, blocking out
fixed hours for work tasks and reserving evenings for painting, so neither slips into the other's territory.
Second, I set clear boundaries by switching off work messages once I leave the office; in this way, my leisure
time stays truly mine. Finally, working efficiently during office hours frees up energy for what I enjoy, and as a
result I return to my desk refreshed rather than drained.
Balance, therefore, is not a matter of choosing one over the other but of managing time and energy wisely. By
treating both duties and passions as parts of a full life, we can perform well at work and still grow the interests
that make us who we are.

57. China is attaching greater importance to public libraries and encouraging people to make full use of
them. The recently released statistics show that the number of public libraries in China is growing year
by year. Many libraries have created a quieter and more comfortable environment for readers by renovating and expanding their buildings. Large public libraries not only provide a wide variety of reference materials but also regularly hold activities such as lectures and exhibitions. In recent years,
many digital libraries have also emerged, thus saving the space needed for storing books. In addition,
some libraries have introduced self-service systems, which make it more convenient for readers to borrow
and return books and further meet their needs.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C
定位对话开头男士请求 → 同义替换 taking my photo 为 take a picture → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】A
定位男士明确陈述 My dream is to become an online celebrity → 同义替换 online celebrity 为 gaining great fame on the Internet → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　近义词辨析

3. 【答案】B
定位男士描述近期活动 → 捕捉现在完成进行时 I've been spending a lot more time editing photos, posting online → 同义替换为 editing his pictures and posting them online → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　时态与语态

4. 【答案】A
定位女士对自身照片的评价 → 捕捉 always something wrong with my photos → 同义替换为 far from satisfactory → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　近义词辨析

5. 【答案】D
定位节目开场白 → 捕捉 Here we interview some of the greatest minds in physics → 同义替换为 a series of interviews with outstanding physicists → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】B
定位女士首次回答 → 提取 'where our universe came from' → 同义替换为 'origin of the universe'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】D
定位女士明确陈述 'I'm very interested in...' → 提取 'why the universe exists at all' → 同义替换为 'Why there is a universe at all'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】C
定位主持人提问 'a recent study seems to point to...' → 提取女士确认的回答 'there was slightly more matter' → 推理得出 'sufficient amount of matter' 导致宇宙形成
考点：细节定位　推理判断

9. 【答案】B
定位事件描述 'woke up one day speaking with a British accent' → 同义替换为 'woke up speaking with a different accent'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】A

定位疾病定义段落 → 提取 'most often caused by a stroke or traumatic brain injury' → 同义替换为 'usually caused by a stroke or brain injury'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'another American woman' → 在语篇末尾定位到 'a different American woman reportedly spoke with a Russian accent' → 同义替换 'Russian accent' 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'become so popular' → 在语篇首段定位到 'books about swimming... have recently become so popular' → 同义替换 'books about swimming' 得出答案

考点：主旨定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Jenny Landreth' → 在语篇第二段定位到 'Jenny Landreth recently published a guide to the best swimming spots in London' → 同义替换 'published a guide to London's best swimming spots' 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Victorian era' → 在语篇第三段定位到 'Notions of modesty restricted women... A bathing machine was rolled down... so women would not be seen in swimwear' 及 'described a woman swimming in a heavy dress, boots, hat, gloves and carrying an umbrella' → 综合信息得出 'fully dressed when swimming'

考点：细节定位　信息综合

15. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Gertrude Ederle' → 在语篇末尾定位到 'The first woman to cross the English Channel was Gertrude Ederle' → 同义替换 'swim across the English Channel' 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'researchers and law enforcement agencies' → 听到 'tried to build a machine that will do the same thing' → 同义替换为 'detect lies' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'brain scientists' → 听到 'You'll not find many brain scientists celebrating this breakthrough' 及后续质疑 → 推断出态度为怀疑 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度推断　否定表达理解

18. 【答案】A

综合全文对技术可靠性的质疑（not provided credible proof, not properly tested, problems surround） → 推断说话者认为该技术不可信 → 得出答案

考点：综合推断　态度归纳

19. 【答案】C

定位关键词 'Makelua' → 听到 'Yet the residents of each village speak a completely different language' → 同义替换为 'totally different language' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】C

定位关键词 'languages in the world' → 听到 'far more languages are found in tropical regions than in the mild zones' → 直接对应选项C → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接对应

21. 【答案】D

定位转折信号词‘But’后研究团队的发现 → 提取‘only a dozen previous studies had been done’及后续‘few clear answers’ → 推断出对语言多样性原因缺乏定论

考点：转折信号词捕捉　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

22. 【答案】A

定位关键信息 → 识别同义替换（middle-class is disappearing） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Americans used to believe' → 在语篇中定位到 'Once upon a time, Americans thought that if they worked hard enough... they would be rewarded with success.' → 识别同义替换 'thought' 对应 'used to believe'，'worked hard enough' 对应 'hard work'，'rewarded with success' 对应 'realize their dreams' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'low-income people' 和 'aspire to' → 在语篇中捕捉到 'they'll say a "full-time job." That's all they aspire to.' → 识别 'full-time job' 与选项 D 'Full employment' 的同义替换关系 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'businesses' 和 'increase revenues' → 在语篇中定位到 'Businesses, in order to boost profits, hire employees as part-time workers only' → 识别 'boost profits' 与 'increase revenues' 的同义替换关系 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前动词struggling to → 分析宾语the material → 匹配动词短语take on（理解、掌握）的语境义 → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格后宾语500 students → 分析句子描述研究行为 → 匹配动词（如recruited, surveyed）的语境义 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前形容词intellectual → 分析ACT scores作为衡量指标 → 匹配名词（如ability, capacity）的语境义 → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格前动词better at → 分析宾语distractions → 匹配动词短语（如filtering out）的语境义 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格后名词decrease → 分析前文研究假设（高分学生不受影响） → 匹配形容词（如significant）的语境义 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前动词 'increasingly' 与空格后名词 'alarm bells' → 识别固定搭配 'sound the alarm bells' → 选择同义动词 'sounding'
32 空 定位空格前 '11 times in a' 与空格后 'class' → 根据上下文'一节课'的语境 → 选择表示'典型的、普通的'形容词 'typical'
33 空 定位空格前 'causes their grades to' → 根据上下文'使用数字设备导致成绩下降' → 选择表示'下降、下滑'的动词 'drop'
34 空 定位空格前 'policies designed to' 与空格后 'students' use of digital devices' → 根据上下文'教授实施政策来限制学生使用' → 选择表示'限制、控制'的动词 'curb'
35 空 定位空格前 'people are increasingly dependent on their phones' 与空格后 'such strategies often fail' → 根据上下文'人们越来越依赖手机，因此这些策略往往失败' → 选择表示'然而、不过'的转折连词 'However'

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配 sound the alarm bells　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配 curb use　逻辑衔接词

27. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前动词struggling to → 分析宾语the material → 匹配动词短语take on（理解、掌握）的语境义 → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配 sound the alarm bells　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配 curb use　逻辑衔接词

28. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前动词struggling to → 分析宾语the material → 匹配动词短语take on（理解、掌握）的语境义 → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配 sound the alarm bells　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配 curb use　逻辑衔接词

29. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前动词struggling to → 分析宾语the material → 匹配动词短语take on（理解、掌握）的语境义 → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配 sound the alarm bells　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配 curb use　逻辑衔接词

30. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前动词struggling to → 分析宾语the material → 匹配动词短语take on（理解、掌握）的语境义 → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配 sound the alarm bells　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配 curb use　逻辑衔接词

31. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前动词struggling to → 分析宾语the material → 匹配动词短语take on（理解、掌握）的语境义 → 得出答案
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32. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前动词struggling to → 分析宾语the material → 匹配动词短语take on（理解、掌握）的语境义 → 得出答案
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33. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前动词struggling to → 分析宾语the material → 匹配动词短语take on（理解、掌握）的语境义 → 得出答案
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34. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前动词struggling to → 分析宾语the material → 匹配动词短语take on（理解、掌握）的语境义 → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配 sound the alarm bells　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配 curb use　逻辑衔接词

35. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前动词struggling to → 分析宾语the material → 匹配动词短语take on（理解、掌握）的语境义 → 得出答案
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36. 【答案】K

36. 定位段落C → 提取‘first to bring together insects and their habitats’ → 同义替换为‘first scientist to study a type of American ant’
37. 定位段落D → 提取‘pleasing a fascinated audience across Europe with books of detailed descriptions and life-size paintings’ → 推断观众兴趣点在于作品（画作）而非性别
38. 定位段落E → 提取‘a century later, her findings came under scientific criticism’ → 同义替换为‘masterpiece came under attack a century after its publication’
39. 定位段落E → 提取‘Shoddy reproductions of her work along with setbacks to w…’ → 推断错误可能归因于拙劣的复制品，而非停留时间短
40. 定位段落D → 提取‘pleasing a fascinated audience across Europe with books of detailed descriptions and

life-size paintings’ → 推断其工作需要长时间观察和绘制
41. 定位题干关键词 'acknowledged the help' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落 [F] 中 'she acknowledged the help of the native people' → 同义替换 'natives of South America' 与 'native people' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'contribution to medicine and science' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落 [C] 中 'provided valuable insights into medicine and science' → 同义替换 'contributed greatly' 与 'provided valuable insights' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'mistakes in her drawings' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落 [L] 中 'she made some mistakes in her drawings' → 同义替换 'occasionally made mistakes' 与 'made some mistakes' → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'role as a female forerunner' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落 [F] 中 'her role as a female forerunner in sciences has been re-established' → 同义替换 're-established' 与 're-established' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'long voyage to South America' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落 [D] 中 'she sailed with her daughter nearly 5,000 miles from the Netherlands to South America' → 同义替换 'long voyage' 与 'sailed nearly 5,000 miles' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑　合理推断

37. 【答案】I

36. 定位段落C → 提取‘first to bring together insects and their habitats’ → 同义替换为‘first scientist to study a type of American ant’
37. 定位段落D → 提取‘pleasing a fascinated audience across Europe with books of detailed descriptions and life-size paintings’ → 推断观众兴趣点在于作品（画作）而非性别
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41. 定位题干关键词 'acknowledged the help' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落 [F] 中 'she acknowledged the help of the native people' → 同义替换 'natives of South America' 与 'native people' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑　合理推断

38. 【答案】E

36. 定位段落C → 提取‘first to bring together insects and their habitats’ → 同义替换为‘first scientist to study a type of American ant’

37. 定位段落D → 提取‘pleasing a fascinated audience across Europe with books of detailed descriptions and life-size paintings’ → 推断观众兴趣点在于作品（画作）而非性别
38. 定位段落E → 提取‘a century later, her findings came under scientific criticism’ → 同义替换为‘masterpiece came under attack a century after its publication’
39. 定位段落E → 提取‘Shoddy reproductions of her work along with setbacks to w…’ → 推断错误可能归因于拙劣的复制品，而非停留时间短
40. 定位段落D → 提取‘pleasing a fascinated audience across Europe with books of detailed descriptions and life-size paintings’ → 推断其工作需要长时间观察和绘制
41. 定位题干关键词 'acknowledged the help' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落 [F] 中 'she acknowledged the help of the native people' → 同义替换 'natives of South America' 与 'native people' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑　合理推断

39. 【答案】M

36. 定位段落C → 提取‘first to bring together insects and their habitats’ → 同义替换为‘first scientist to study a type of American ant’
37. 定位段落D → 提取‘pleasing a fascinated audience across Europe with books of detailed descriptions and life-size paintings’ → 推断观众兴趣点在于作品（画作）而非性别
38. 定位段落E → 提取‘a century later, her findings came under scientific criticism’ → 同义替换为‘masterpiece came under attack a century after its publication’
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with her daughter nearly 5,000 miles from the Netherlands to South America' → 同义替换 'long voyage' 与 'sailed nearly 5,000 miles' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑　合理推断

40. 【答案】G

36. 定位段落C → 提取‘first to bring together insects and their habitats’ → 同义替换为‘first scientist to study a type of American ant’
37. 定位段落D → 提取‘pleasing a fascinated audience across Europe with books of detailed descriptions and life-size paintings’ → 推断观众兴趣点在于作品（画作）而非性别
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑　合理推断

41. 【答案】O

36. 定位段落C → 提取‘first to bring together insects and their habitats’ → 同义替换为‘first scientist to study a type of American ant’
37. 定位段落D → 提取‘pleasing a fascinated audience across Europe with books of detailed descriptions and life-size paintings’ → 推断观众兴趣点在于作品（画作）而非性别
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑　合理推断

42. 【答案】C

36. 定位段落C → 提取 ‘first to bring together insects and their habitats’ → 同义替换为 ‘first scientist to study a type of American ant’
37. 定位段落D → 提取 ‘pleasing a fascinated audience across Europe with books of detailed descriptions and life-size paintings’ → 推断观众兴趣点在于作品（画作）而非性别
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑　合理推断

43. 【答案】L

36. 定位段落C → 提取 ‘first to bring together insects and their habitats’ → 同义替换为 ‘first scientist to study a type of American ant’
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑　合理推断

44. 【答案】F
36. 定位段落C → 提取‘first to bring together insects and their habitats’ → 同义替换为‘first scientist to study a type of American ant’
37. 定位段落D → 提取‘pleasing a fascinated audience across Europe with books of detailed descriptions and life-size paintings’ → 推断观众兴趣点在于作品（画作）而非性别
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑　合理推断

45. 【答案】D

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37. 定位段落D → 提取‘pleasing a fascinated audience across Europe with books of detailed descriptions and life-size paintings’ → 推断观众兴趣点在于作品（画作）而非性别
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42. 定位题干关键词 'contribution to medicine and science' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落 [C] 中 'provided valuable insights into medicine and science' → 同义替换 'contributed greatly' 与 'provided valuable insights' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'mistakes in her drawings' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落 [L] 中 'she made some mistakes in her drawings' → 同义替换 'occasionally made mistakes' 与 'made some mistakes' → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'role as a female forerunner' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落 [F] 中 'her role as a female forerunner in sciences has been re-established' → 同义替换 're-established' 与 're-established' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'long voyage to South America' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落 [D] 中 'she sailed with her daughter nearly 5,000 miles from the Netherlands to South America' → 同义替换 'long voyage' 与 'sailed nearly 5,000 miles' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑　合理推断

46. 【答案】C

定位Hacker观点段落 → 提取其对普通人数学能力的描述（struggle to remember last time used calculus） → 推断其认为高级数学对普通人无用

考点：细节定位　观点推断

47. 【答案】A

定位Hacker直接引语 → 提取其转述的普遍抱怨（We hear on all sides that we're not teaching enough mathematics, and the Chinese are running rings around us） → 匹配选项A

考点：直接引语定位　同义转述

48. 【答案】B

定位Numeracy 101课程描述 → 提取其教学内容（analyze public information like the federal budget）和目的（remedy for numerical illiteracy） → 推断其旨在让学生应用基础数学解决实际问题

考点：细节定位　目的推断

49. 【答案】A

定位Maria Droujkova观点段落 → 提取其建议（Make mathematics more available, Redesign it so it's more accessible） → 推断其核心是让数学概念更易理解

考点：观点定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】C

定位Pamela Harris观点段落 → 提取其批评（epidemic of 'fake math'）及与Droujkova的相似视角（make math accessible） → 推断其目标是拓宽美国人对数学的认知

考点：观点定位　逻辑推断

51. 【答案】B

定位首段关于日本的描述 → 提取‘ahead of the curve’（领先于趋势）的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位Terapio的描述 → 提取‘minimal patient contact’（与患者接触极少）的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位telepresence robots的描述 → 提取‘allowing family members or doctors to remotely monitor patients or Skype them’（允许家人或医生远程监控患者或与他们视频通话）的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】A

定位Actroid F的描述 → 提取‘so human-like that some patients may not know the difference’（如此逼真以至于一些患者可能无法分辨）的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】C

定位最后一段关于机器人与护士关系的论述 → 推断作者对机器人角色的最终看法 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　主旨归纳

56. 【答案】Many people feel torn between the demands of…

考生需围绕主题构建清晰的三段式结构（引言-主体-结论），在主体段运用多样化的句式（如复合句、非谓语结构）和恰当的词汇搭配来阐述平衡工作与兴趣的具体方法，并确保逻辑连贯。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】China is attaching greater importance to…

翻译需处理复杂句式（如定语从句、非谓语结构）和专业词汇搭配，同时保持句式多样性。

考点：定语从句（如which引导）　非谓语动词（如saving, making）　并列结构（not only...but also）　专业词汇（public libraries, digital libraries, self-service systems）