六级 · 2019年06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
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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 did Cathy and Brenda finish doing last week?

A. A six-month-long negotiation.
B. Preparations for the party.
C. A project with a troublesome client.
D. Gift wrapping for the colleagues.

2. What is John going to do for Brenda?

A. Take wedding photos.
B. Advertise her company.
C. Start a small business.
D. Throw a celebration party.

3. How did Cathy feel when asked to bake the cake?

A. Hesitant.
B. Nervous.
C. Flattered.
D. Surprised.

4. What does the man suggest the woman do?

A. Start her own bakery.
B. Improve her baking skill.
C. Share her cooking experience.
D. Prepare for the wedding

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the man say about college students as compared with high schoolers?

A. They have to spend more time studying.
B. They have to participate in club activities.
C. They have to be more responsible for what they do.
D. They have to choose a specific academic discipline.

6. What are college students expected to do according to the man?

A. Get ready for a career.
B. Make a lot of friends.
C. Set a long-term goal.
D. Behave like adults.

7. What kind of friends does the man suggest the woman make as a college student?

A. Those who share her academic interests.
B. Those who respect her student commitments.
C. Those who can help her when she is in need.
D. Those who go to the same clubs as she does.

8. What kind of club activities should college students engage in according to the man?

A. Those helpful for tapping their potential.
B. Those conducive to improving their social skills.
C. Those helpful for cultivating individual interests.
D. Those conducive to their academic studies.
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 about most successful people?

A. They break away from traditional ways of thinking.
B. They are prepared to work harder than anyone else.
C. They are good at refining old formulas.
D. They bring their potential into full play.

10. What does the speaker say about Killy's experiments?

A. They contributed to the popularity of skiing worldwide.

B. They resulted in a brand-new style of skiing techniques.

C. They promoted the scientific use of skiing poles.

D. They made explosive news in the sports world.

11. What is said to be Killy's biggest honor in his skiing career?

A. He was recognized as a genius in the world of sports.

B. He competed in all major skiing events in the world.

C. He won three gold medals in one Winter Olympics.

D. He broke three world skiing records in three years.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What happens to guinea pigs, when blood samples of angry people are injected into them?

A. They appear restless.

B. They lose consciousness.

C. They become upset.

D. They die almost instantly.

13. What does the speaker say about every thought you have?

A. It has an instant effect on your body chemistry.

B. It keeps returning to you every now and then.

C. It leaves you with a long lasting impression.

D. It contributes to the shaping of your mind.

14. What does the speaker say about every thought you have?

A. To succeed while feeling irritated.

B. To feel happy without good health.

C. To be free from frustration and failure.

D. To enjoy good health while in dark moods.

15. What does the passage say about our mind and body?

A. They are closely connected.

B. They function in a similar way.

C. They are too complex to understand.

D. They are too complex to understand. 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 does the speaker say about beginners and expert pianists?

A. They differ in their appreciation of music.

B. They focus their attention on different things.

C. They finger the piano keys in different ways.

D. They choose different pieces of music to play.

17. What do smart basketball players do according to the speaker?

A. They manage to cooperate well with their teammates.

B. They use effective tactics to defeat their competitors.

C. They try hard to meet the spectators' expectations.

D. They attach great importance to high performance.

18. What do we learn about the new study published in an online video?

A. It marks a breakthrough in behavioral science.

B. It adopts a conventional approach to research.

C. It supports a piece of conventional wisdom.

D. It gives rise to controversy among experts.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What overwhelms the speaker when she buys her summer outfits each year?

A. People's envy of slim models.

B. People's craze for good health.

C. The increasing range of fancy products.

D. The great variety of slimming products.

20. What does the speaker think of girls wrapping their legs up with slimming tape?

A. They appear vigorous.

B. They appear strange.

C. They look charming.

D. They look unhealthy.

21. What does the speaker think affects people's interpretation of beauty?

A. Culture and upbringing.

B. Wealth and social status.

C. Peer pressure.

D. Media influence.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. The relation between hair and skin.

B. The growing interest in skin studies.

C. The color of human skin.

D. The need of skin protection.

23. What had probably caused humans to lose most of their hair one and a half million years ago?

A. The necessity to save energy.

B. Adaptation to the hot environment.

C. The need to breathe with ease.

D. Dramatic climate changes on earth.

24. What does the speaker say protected early humans from the sun?

A. Leaves and grass. B. Man-made shelter. C. Their skin coloring. D. Hair on their skin.

25. What happened after humans migrated from Africa to other parts of the world?

A. Their genetic makeup began to change.

B. Their communities began to grow steadily.

C. Their children began to mix with each other.

D. Their pace of evolution began to quicken.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. adverse	B. championed	C. clinical
D. contrary	E. contribute	F. intimate
G. lumped	H. magnified	I. minimum
J. radiating	K. ration	L. shooting
M. subscribe	N. systematic	O. weighing

Pasta is no longer off the menu, after a new review of studies suggested that the carbohydrate can form part of a healthy diet, and even help people lose weight. For years, nutritionists have recommended that pasta be kept to a ___26___ , to cut calories, prevent fat build-up and stop blood sugar ___27___ up. The low-carbohydrate food movement gave birth to such diets as the Atkins, Paleo and Keto, which advised swapping foods like bread, pasta and potatoes for vegetables, fish and meat. More recently the trend of swapping spaghetti for vegetables has been ___28___ by clean-eating experts. But now a ___29___ review and analysis of ___30___ studies by Canadian researchers found that not only does pasta not cause weight gain, but three meals a week can help people drop more than half a kilogram over four months. The reviewers found that pasta had been unfairly demonized because it had been ___30___ in with other, more fat-promoting carbohydrates. "The study found that pasta didn't ___31___ to weight gain or increase in body fat," said lead author Dr. John Sievenpiper. "In ___32___ the evidence, we can now say with some confidence that pasta does not have an ___33___ effect on body weight outcomes when it is consumed as part of a healthy dietary pattern." In fact, analysis actually showed a small weight loss ___34___ to concerns. Perhaps pasta can be part of a healthy diet. Those involved in the ___35___ trials on average ate 3.3 servings of pasta a week instead of other carbohydrates, one serving equaling around half a cup. They lost around half a kilogram over an average follow- up of 12 weeks.

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. Although online retailing has existed for some twenty years, nearly half of the internet retailers still fail to receive satisfactory feedback from consumers, according to a recent survey. _____

37. Innovative retailers integrate internet technologies with conventional retailing to create new retail models. _____

38. Despite what the Census data suggest, the value of physical retail's stocks has been dropping. _____

39. Innovative-driven changes in the retail industry didn't take place as quickly as widely anticipated. _____

40. Statistics indicate that brick and mortar sales still made up the lion's share of the retail business. _____

41. Companies that successfully combine online and offline business models may prove to be a big concern for traditional retailers. _____

42. Brick and mortar retailers' faith in their business was strengthened when the dot com bubble burst. _____

43. Despite the tremendous challenges from online retailing, traditional retailing will be here to stay for quite some time. _____

44. With the rise of online commerce, physical retail stores are likely to suffer the same fate as the yellow pages. _____

45. The wide use of smartphones has made it more complex for traditional retailers to reinvent their business. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 成语(Chinese idioms)是汉语中的一种独特的表达方式,大多由四个汉字组成。它们高度简练且形式固定,但通常能形象地表达深刻的含义。成语大多数来源于中国古代的文学作品,通常与某些神话、传说或者历史事件有关。如果不知道某个成语的出处,就很难理解其确切含义。因为,学习成语有助于人们更好地理解中国传统文化。成语在日常会话和文学创作中广泛使用。恰当使用成语可以使一个人的语言更具表现力,交流更有效。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Professor Stephen Hawking has warned that the creation of powerful artificial intelligence (AI) will be "either the best, or the worst thing, ever to happen to humanity", and praised the creation of an academic institute dedicated to researching the future of intelligence as "crucial to the future of our civilisation and our species". Hawking was speaking at the opening of the Leverhulme Centre for the Future of Intelligence (LCFI) at Cambridge University, a multi-disciplinary institute that will attempt to tackle some of the open-ended questions raised by the rapid pace of development in AI research. "We spend a great deal of time studying in history," Hawking said, "which, let's face it, is mostly the history of stupidity. So it's a welcome change that people are studying instead the future of intelligence." While the world-renowned physicist has often been cautious about AI, raising concerns that humanity could be the architect of its own destruction if it creates a super-intelligence with a will of its own, he was also quick to highlight the positives that AI research can bring. "The potential benefits of creating intelligence are huge," he said. "We cannot predict what we might achieve when our own minds are amplified by AI. Perhaps with the tools of this new technological revolution, we will be able to undo some of the damage done to the natural world by the last one—industrialisation. And surely we will aim to finally eradicate disease and poverty. And every aspect of our lives will be transformed. In short, success in creating AI could be the biggest event in the history of our civilisation." Huw Price, the centre's academic director and the Bertrand Russell professor of philosophy at Cambridge University, where Hawking is also an academic, said that the centre came about partially as a result of the university's Centre for Existential Risk. That institute examined a wider range of potential problems for humanity, while the LCFI has a narrow focus. AI pioneer Margaret Boden, professor of cognitive science at the University of Sussex, praised the progress of such discussions. As recently as 2009, she said, the topic wasn't taken seriously, even among AI researchers. "AI is hugely exciting," she said, "but it has limitations, which present grave dangers given uncritical use." The academic community is not alone in warning about the potential dangers of AI as well as the potential benefits. A number of pioneers from the technology industry, most famously the entrepreneur Elon Musk, have also expressed their concerns about the damage that a super-intelligent AI could do to humanity.

46. What did Stephen Hawking think of artificial intelligence?

A. It would be vital to the progress of human civilisation.

B. It might be a blessing or a disaster in the making.

C. It might present challenges as well as opportunities.

D. It would be a significant expansion of human intelligence.

47. What did Hawking say about the creation of the LCFI?

A. It would accelerate the progress of AI research.

B. It would mark a step forward in the AI industry.

C. It was extremely important to the destiny of humankind.

D. It was an achievement of multi-disciplinary collaboration.

48. What did Hawking say was a welcome change in AI research?

A. The shift of research focus from the past to the future.

B. The shift of research from theory to implementation.

C. The greater emphasis on the negative impact of AI.

D. The increasing awareness of mankind's past stupidity.

49. What concerns did Hawking raise about AI?

A. It may exceed human intelligence sooner or later.

B. It may ultimately over-amplify the human mind.

C. Super-intelligence may cause its own destruction.

D. Super-intelligence may eventually ruin mankind.

50. What do we learn about some entrepreneurs from the technology industry?

A. They are much influenced by the academic community.

B. They are most likely to benefit from AI development.

C. They share the same concerns about AI as academics.

D. They believe they can keep AI under human control.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

The market for products designed specifically for older adults could reach $30 billion by next year, and startups want in on the action. What they sometimes lack is feedback from the people who they hope will use their products. So Brookdale, the country's largest owner of retirement communities, has been inviting a few select entrepreneurs just to move in for a few days, show off their products and hear what the residents have to say. That's what brought Dayle Rodriguez, 28, all the way from England to the dining room of Brookdale South Bay in Torrance, California. Rodriguez is the community and marketing manager for a company called Sentab. The startup's product, SentabTV, enables older adults who may not be comfortable with computers to access email, video chat and social media using just their televisions and a remote control. "It's nothing new, it's nothing too complicated and it's natural because lots of people have TV remotes," says Rodriguez. But none of that is the topic of conversation in the Brookdale dining room. Instead, Rodriguez solicits residents' advice on what he should get on his cheeseburger and how he should spend the afternoon. Playing cards was on the agenda, as well as learning to play mahjong( ). Rodriguez says it's important that residents here don't feel like he's selling them something. "I've had more feedback in a passive approach," he says. "Playing pool, playing cards, having dinner, having lunch," all work better "than going through a survey of questions. When they get to know me and to trust me, knowing for sure I'm not selling them something—there'll be more honest feedback from them." Rodriguez is just the seventh entrepreneur to move into one of Brookdale's 1,100 senior living communities. Other new products in the program have included a kind of full-body blow dryer and specially designed clothing that allows people with disabilities to dress and undress themselves. Mary Lou Busch, 93, agreed to try the Sentab system. She tells Rodriguez that it might be good for someone, but not for her. "I have the computer and FaceTime, which I talk with my family on," she explains. She also has an iPad and a smartphone. "So I do pretty much everything I need to do." To be fair, if Rodriguez had wanted feedback from some more technophobic( ) seniors, he might have ended up in the wrong Brookdale community. This one is located in the heart of Southern California's aerospace corridor. Many residents have backgrounds in engineering, business and academic circles. But Rodriguez says he's still learning something important by moving into this Brookdale community: "People are more tech-proficient than we thought." And besides, where else would he learn to play mahjong?

51. What does the passage say about the startups?

A. They never lose time in upgrading products for seniors.

B. They want to have a share of the seniors' goods market.

C. They invite seniors to their companies to try their products.

D. They try to profit from promoting digital products to seniors.

52. Some entrepreneurs have been invited to Brookdale to_____.

A. have an interview with potential customers

B. conduct a survey of retirement communities

C. collect residents' feedback on their products

D. show senior residents how to use IT products

53. What do we know about SentabTV?

A. It is a TV program catering to the interest of the elderly.

B. It is a digital TV which enjoys popularity among seniors.

C. It is a TV specially designed for seniors to view programs.

D. It is a communication system via TV instead of a computer.

54. What does Rodriguez say is important in promoting products?

A. Winning trust from prospective customers.

B. Knowing the likes and dislikes of customers.

C. Demonstrating their superiority on the spot.

D. Responding promptly to customer feedback.

55. What do we learn about the seniors in the Brookdale community?

A. Most of them are interested in using the Sentab.

B. They are quite at ease with high-tech products.

C. They have much in common with seniors elsewhere.

D. Most of them enjoy a longer life than average people.

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

56. In today's increasingly collaborative workplaces, no employee works in isolation. To my mind, team spirit and
effective communication are two cornerstones of professional success, and neither can be neglected.
For one thing, team spirit binds individuals into a united force. When colleagues share a common goal and trust
one another, they are willing to pool their strengths and cover each other's weaknesses. A software project, for
instance, can rarely be completed by a lone programmer; only when designers, coders and testers coordinate
their efforts can a difficult task be conquered on time.
For another, effective communication keeps this force running smoothly. Clear and timely exchange of
information prevents misunderstandings, resolves conflicts before they escalate, and ensures that everyone
stays on the same page. Even the most talented team will fall apart if its members merely guess at each other's
intentions instead of speaking openly.
In conclusion, team spirit and communication reinforce each other and together form the bedrock of workplace
achievement. Any organization hoping to thrive should therefore nurture a cooperative atmosphere and
encourage open dialogue among its staff.

57. Chinese idioms are a unique form of expression in Chinese, and most of them are made up of four
characters. They are highly concise and fixed in form, but they can usually express profound meanings
vividly. Most idioms originate from ancient Chinese literary works, and they are often related to certain
myths, legends or historical events. If you do not know the origin of an idiom, it is difficult to understand its exact meaning. Therefore, learning idioms helps people better understand traditional Chinese culture. Idioms are widely used in daily conversation and literary creation. The proper use of

idioms can make one's language more expressive and communication more effective.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位对话中提及的‘last week’事件→识别‘wrapped up a project with a difficult client’为完成事项→匹配‘troublesome client’同义替换

考点：细节定位 同义替换

2. 【答案】A

定位John的发言→识别‘I'll actually be taking photos during the big event as a wedding gift’→匹配‘Take wedding photos’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

3. 【答案】B

定位Cathy被请求烘焙蛋糕时的反应→识别‘I was a bit nervous saying yes’→匹配‘Nervous’

考点：观点态度 同义替换

4. 【答案】A

定位John对Cathy烘焙能力的评价→识别‘you could very well open your own shop’→推断其建议是‘Start her own bakery’

考点：推理判断 同义替换

5. 【答案】C

定位对话核心讨论点→识别‘The most important one is that you have to take more individual responsibility’→匹配‘be more responsible for what they do’

考点：主旨大意 同义替换

6. 【答案】D

定位男士对大学与高中区别的核心论述→提取‘behave like an adult’这一关键要求→同义替换为‘Behave like adults’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

7. 【答案】B

定位男士关于交友建议的具体语句→提取‘keep the friends who respect your student commitments’→直接匹配选项B

考点：细节定位 原词复现

8. 【答案】D

定位男士关于俱乐部活动的建议→提取‘unless they are directly related to your study’→同义替换为‘conducive to their academic studies’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

9. 【答案】A

定位段落首句关于成功人士的核心定义→提取‘minds wander outside traditional ways of thinking’→同义替换为‘break away from traditional ways of thinking’

考点：主旨概括　同义替换

10. 【答案】B

定位关于Killy实验结果的描述→提取‘resulted in a new style’→同义替换为‘resulted in a brand-new style of skiing techniques’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】C

定位Killy职业生涯最高荣誉→听到'won three gold medals in the Winter Olympics, a record...never been topped'→同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】D

定位愤怒者血液样本注入豚鼠的结果→听到'killed them in less than two minutes'→同义替换为'die almost instantly'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】A

定位'every thought'的描述→听到'affects your body chemistry within a split second'→同义替换为'has an instant effect'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】D

定位'impossible'的描述→听到'It is impossible to be fearful, anxious, irritated, and healthy at the same time'→同义替换为'enjoy good health while in dark moods'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】A

综合全文关于身心关系的论述→听到'the mind-body connection'、'body's health is a reflection of your mental health'→归纳为'closely connected'

考点：主旨归纳　同义替换

16. 【答案】B

定位对比段落→提取初学者与专家注意力焦点差异→同义替换为‘关注不同事物’

考点：注意力焦点对比　同义替换

17. 【答案】D

定位‘Smart basketball players’相关句→提取‘pay close attention to the demands of high performance’→同义替换为‘重视高水平表现’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】C

定位‘new study’相关句→提取‘supports what we might almost think of as conventional wisdom’→同义替换为‘支持传统观点’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】D

定位‘overwhelmed’所在句→提取其宾语‘a wide range of different slimming products’→同义替换为‘种类繁多的减肥产品’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

20. 【答案】B

定位‘wrapping their legs’相关句→提取比喻‘reminded me of the roasted ham’→推断其态度为‘奇怪’

考点：比喻理解 态度推断

21. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'interpretation of beauty'→在语篇中定位到 'definition of what is beautiful' 及其后解释→提取 'shaped by a person's culture as well as how they were raised'→同义替换为 'Culture and upbringing'

考点：细节定位 同义替换

22. 【答案】C

通篇把握讲座核心话题→从首句 'why skin comes in so many different shades' 到后续对肤色进化原因的阐述→归纳主旨为 'The color of human skin'

考点：主旨归纳

23. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'lose most of their hair'→在语篇中定位到 'We think we lost this hair because of the need to keep ourselves cool when we were moving around vigorously in a hot environment'→同义替换为 'Adaptation to the hot environment'

考点：细节定位 同义替换

24. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'protected early humans from the sun'→在语篇中定位到 'we turned our skin darker to serve as a natural sun protector' 及 'produce more permanent natural coloring in our skin cells'→同义替换为 'Their skin coloring'

考点：细节定位 同义替换

25. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'migrated from Africa'→在语篇中定位到 'dispersed into parts of the world' 及其后 'we begin to see real changes in the genetic makeup of natural coloring'→同义替换为 'Their genetic makeup began to change'

考点：细节□□位 同义替换

26. 【答案】I

26 空 根据后文目的状语（to cut calories...）推断，营养学家建议将意面摄入量控制在某个限度内→结合固定搭配 keep sth. to a minimum（将某物保持在最低限度）→得出答案

27 空 根据空格前的动词‘stop’和空格后的介词‘up’，识别固定搭配 stop sth. from doing sth.→结合‘blood sugar’与‘up’的常见搭配（如spike, shoot, surge）→得出答案

28 空 根据前文‘trend’和后文‘by clean-eating experts’推断，该趋势被专家们所倡导或推广→结合语境选择表示‘倡导、推广’的动词→得出答案

29 空 根据后文‘review and analysis of studies’及‘found that...’推断，这是一项新的、综合性的研究→结合语境选择表示‘新的、综合的’形容词→得出答案

30 空 根据后文‘in with other, more fat-promoting carbohydrates’推断，意面被与其他碳水化合物混为一谈→

结合固定搭配 mix in with（与...混在一起） → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语 'pasta' 与后文 'to weight gain' → 识别固定搭配 'contribute to' → 结合否定语境 'didn't' 选择 'contribute'
32 空 定位空格后宾语 'the evidence' → 识别固定搭配 'in reviewing the evidence' 或 'in light of the evidence' → 结合动名词结构 'In ___ the evidence' 选择 'reviewing'
33 空 定位空格前 'does not have an' 与后文 'effect on body weight outcomes' → 结合前文 'pasta didn't contribute to weight gain' 的否定语境 → 选择表示 '不良的；负面的' 形容词 'adverse'
34 空 定位空格前 'a small weight loss' 与后文 'to concerns' → 识别固定搭配 'contrary to'（与...相反） → 结合前文 'pasta didn't contribute to weight gain' 的转折语境选择 'contrary'
35 空 定位空格后 'trials' 与前文 'analysis of studies' → 结合 'Those involved in the ___ trials' 指代参与研究的人 → 选择表示 '临床的；实验的' 形容词 'clinical'

考点：语境推断　固定搭配　动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 contribute to　固定搭配 in reviewing　固定搭配 contrary to

27. 【答案】L

26 空 根据后文目的状语（to cut calories...）推断，营养学家建议将意面摄入量控制在某个限度内 → 结合固定搭配 keep sth. to a minimum（将某物保持在最低限度） → 得出答案
27 空 根据空格前的动词‘stop’和空格后的介词‘up’，识别固定搭配 stop sth. from doing sth. → 结合‘blood sugar’与‘up’的常见搭配（如spike, shoot, surge） → 得出答案
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29 空 根据后文‘review and analysis of studies’及‘found that...’推断，这是一项新的、综合性的研究 → 结合语境选择表示‘新的、综合的’形容词 → 得出答案
30 空 根据后文‘in with other, more fat-promoting carbohydrates’推断，意面被与其他碳水化合物混为一谈 → 结合固定搭配 mix in with（与...混在一起） → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语 'pasta' 与后文 'to weight gain' → 识别固定搭配 'contribute to' → 结合否定语境 'didn't' 选择 'contribute'
32 空 定位空格后宾语 'the evidence' → 识别固定搭配 'in reviewing the evidence' 或 'in light of the evidence' → 结合动名词结构 'In ___ the evidence' 选择 'reviewing'
33 空 定位空格前 'does not have an' 与后文 'effect on body weight outcomes' → 结合前文 'pasta didn't contribute to weight gain' 的否定语境 → 选择表示 '不良的；负面的' 形容词 'adverse'
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35 空 定位空格后 'trials' 与前文 'analysis of studies' → 结合 'Those involved in the ___ trials' 指代参与研究的人 → 选择表示 '临床的；实验的' 形容词 'clinical'

考点：语境推断　固定搭配　动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 contribute to　固定搭配 in reviewing　固定搭配 contrary to

28. 【答案】B

26 空 根据后文目的状语（to cut calories...）推断，营养学家建议将意面摄入量控制在某个限度内 → 结合固定搭配 keep sth. to a minimum（将某物保持在最低限度） → 得出答案
27 空 根据空格前的动词‘stop’和空格后的介词‘up’，识别固定搭配 stop sth. from doing sth. → 结合‘blood sugar’与‘up’的常见搭配（如spike, shoot, surge） → 得出答案
28 空 根据前文‘trend’和后文‘by clean-eating experts’推断，该趋势被专家们所倡导或推广 → 结合语境选择表示‘倡导、推广’的动词 → 得出答案
29 空 根据后文‘review and analysis of studies’及‘found that...’推断，这是一项新的、综合性的研究 → 结合

语境选择表示‘新的、综合的’形容词→得出答案
30 空 根据后文‘in with other, more fat-promoting carbohydrates’推断，意面被与其他碳水化合物混为一谈→结合固定搭配 mix in with（与...混在一起）→得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语 'pasta' 与后文 'to weight gain'→识别固定搭配 'contribute to'→结合否定语境 'didn't' 选择 'contribute'
32 空 定位空格后宾语 'the evidence'→识别固定搭配 'in reviewing the evidence' 或 'in light of the evidence'→结合动名词结构 'In ___ the evidence' 选择 'reviewing'
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35 空 定位空格后 'trials' 与前文 'analysis of studies'→结合 'Those involved in the ___ trials' 指代参与研究的人→选择表示 '临床的；实验的' 形容词 'clinical'

考点：语境推断 固定搭配 动词搭配 语境选词 近义词辨析 固定搭配 contribute to 固定搭配 in reviewing 固定搭配 contrary to

29. 【答案】N
26 空 根据后文目的状语（to cut calories...）推断，营养学家建议将意面摄入量控制在某个限度内→结合固定搭配 keep sth. to a minimum（将某物保持在最低限度）→得出答案
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31 空 定位空格前主语 'pasta' 与后文 'to weight gain'→识别固定搭配 'contribute to'→结合否定语境 'didn't' 选择 'contribute'
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考点：语境推断 固定搭配 动词搭配 语境选词 近义词辨析 固定搭配 contribute to 固定搭配 in reviewing 固定搭配 contrary to

30. 【答案】G
26 空 根据后文目的状语（to cut calories...）推断，营养学家建议将意面摄入量控制在某个限度内→结合固定搭配 keep sth. to a minimum（将某物保持在最低限度）→得出答案
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28 空 根据前文‘trend’和后文‘by clean-eating experts’推断，该趋势被专家们所倡导或推广→结合语境选择

表示‘倡导、推广’的动词→得出答案
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30 空 根据后文‘in with other, more fat-promoting carbohydrates’推断，意面被与其他碳水化合物混为一谈→结合固定搭配 mix in with（与...混在一起）→得出答案
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35 空 定位空格后 'trials' 与前文 'analysis of studies'→结合 'Those involved in the ___ trials' 指代参与研究的人→选择表示 '临床的；实验的' 形容词 'clinical'

考点：语境推断　固定搭配　动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 contribute to　固定搭配 in reviewing　固定搭配 contrary to

31. 【答案】E
26 空 根据后文目的状语（to cut calories...）推断，营养学家建议将意面摄入量控制在某个限度内→结合固定搭配 keep sth. to a minimum（将某物保持在最低限度）→得出答案
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考点：语境推断　固定搭配　动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 contribute to　固定搭配 in reviewing　固定搭配 contrary to

32. 【答案】O
26 空 根据后文目的状语（to cut calories...）推断，营养学家建议将意面摄入量控制在某个限度内→结合固定搭配 keep sth. to a minimum（将某物保持在最低限度）→得出答案
27 空 根据空格前的动词‘stop’和空格后的介词‘up’，识别固定搭配 stop sth. from doing sth.→结合‘blood

sugar’ 与 ‘up’ 的常见搭配（如spike, shoot, surge） → 得出答案
28 空 根据前文 ‘trend’ 和后文 ‘by clean-eating experts’ 推断，该趋势被专家们所倡导或推广 → 结合语境选择表示 ‘倡导、推广’ 的动词 → 得出答案
29 空 根据后文 ‘review and analysis of studies’ 及 ‘found that...’ 推断，这是一项新的、综合性的研究 → 结合语境选择表示 ‘新的、综合的’ 形容词 → 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格后 'trials' 与前文 'analysis of studies' → 结合 'Those involved in the ___ trials' 指代参与研究的人 → 选择表示 '临床的；实验的' 形容词 'clinical'

考点：语境推断　固定搭配　动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 contribute to　固定搭配 in reviewing　固定搭配 contrary to

33. 【答案】A

26 空 根据后文目的状语（to cut calories...）推断，营养学家建议将意面摄入量控制在某个限度内 → 结合固定搭配 keep sth. to a minimum（将某物保持在最低限度） → 得出答案
27 空 根据空格前的动词 ‘stop’ 和空格后的介词 ‘up’ ，识别固定搭配 stop sth. from doing sth. → 结合 ‘blood sugar’ 与 ‘up’ 的常见搭配（如spike, shoot, surge） → 得出答案
28 空 根据前文 ‘trend’ 和后文 ‘by clean-eating experts’ 推断，该趋势被专家们所倡导或推广 → 结合语境选择表示 ‘倡导、推广’ 的动词 → 得出答案
29 空 根据后文 ‘review and analysis of studies’ 及 ‘found that...’ 推断，这是一项新的、综合性的研究 → 结合语境选择表示 ‘新的、综合的’ 形容词 → 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格后 'trials' 与前文 'analysis of studies' → 结合 'Those involved in the ___ trials' 指代参与研究的人 → 选择表示 '临床的；实验的' 形容词 'clinical'

考点：语境推断　固定搭配　动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 contribute to　固定搭配 in reviewing　固定搭配 contrary to

34. 【答案】D

26 空 根据后文目的状语（to cut calories...）推断，营养学家建议将意面摄入量控制在某个限度内 → 结合固定搭配 keep sth. to a minimum（将某物保持在最低限度） → 得出答案

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31 空 定位空格前主语 'pasta' 与后文 'to weight gain' → 识别固定搭配 'contribute to' → 结合否定语境 'didn't' 选择 'contribute'

32 空 定位空格后宾语 'the evidence' → 识别固定搭配 'in reviewing the evidence' 或 'in light of the evidence' → 结合动名词结构 'In ___ the evidence' 选择 'reviewing'

33 空 定位空格前 'does not have an' 与后文 'effect on body weight outcomes' → 结合前文 'pasta didn't contribute to weight gain' 的否定语境 → 选择表示 '不良的；负面的' 形容词 'adverse'

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35 空 定位空格后 'trials' 与前文 'analysis of studies' → 结合 'Those involved in the ___ trials' 指代参与研究的人 → 选择表示 '临床的；实验的' 形容词 'clinical'

考点：语境推断　固定搭配　动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 contribute to　固定搭配 in reviewing　固定搭配 contrary to

35. 【答案】C

26 空 根据后文目的状语（to cut calories...）推断，营养学家建议将意面摄入量控制在某个限度内 → 结合固定搭配 keep sth. to a minimum（将某物保持在最低限度） → 得出答案

27 空 根据空格前的动词‘stop’和空格后的介词‘up’，识别固定搭配 stop sth. from doing sth. → 结合‘blood sugar’与‘up’的常见搭配（如spike, shoot, surge） → 得出答案

28 空 根据前文‘trend’和后文‘by clean-eating experts’推断，该趋势被专家们所倡导或推广 → 结合语境选择表示‘倡导、推广’的动词 → 得出答案

29 空 根据后文‘review and analysis of studies’及‘found that...’推断，这是一项新的、综合性的研究 → 结合语境选择表示‘新的、综合的’形容词 → 得出答案

30 空 根据后文‘in with other, more fat-promoting carbohydrates’推断，意面被与其他碳水化合物混为一谈 → 结合固定搭配 mix in with（与...混在一起） → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前主语 'pasta' 与后文 'to weight gain' → 识别固定搭配 'contribute to' → 结合否定语境 'didn't' 选择 'contribute'

32 空 定位空格后宾语 'the evidence' → 识别固定搭配 'in reviewing the evidence' 或 'in light of the evidence' → 结合动名词结构 'In ___ the evidence' 选择 'reviewing'

33 空 定位空格前 'does not have an' 与后文 'effect on body weight outcomes' → 结合前文 'pasta didn't contribute to weight gain' 的否定语境 → 选择表示 '不良的；负面的' 形容词 'adverse'

34 空 定位空格前 'a small weight loss' 与后文 'to concerns' → 识别固定搭配 'contrary to'（与...相反） → 结合前文 'pasta didn't contribute to weight gain' 的转折语境选择 'contrary'

35 空 定位空格后 'trials' 与前文 'analysis of studies' → 结合 'Those involved in the ___ trials' 指代参与研究的人 → 选择表示 '临床的；实验的' 形容词 'clinical'

考点：语境推断　固定搭配　动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 contribute to　固定搭配 in reviewing　固定搭配 contrary to

36. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干关键词 'online retailing' 和 'twenty years' → 在段落[C]中找到 'More than 20 years after the internet was opened to commerce' → 该段落核心论述实体零售仍占主导，与题干描述的'近半数网店仍未能获得满意反馈'形成对比，但题干信息在原文中无直接对应，需结合全文主旨推断其为对现象的概括性描述 → 段落[D]提出'What's the real story?'，段落[E]开始解释零售业正在被重塑，故段落[D]最可能作为引出问题的段落，与题干描述的现象相关

37. 定位题干关键词 'integrate internet technologies with conventional retailing' 和 'new retail models' → 在段落[E]中找到 'The retail industry is getting reinvented' 和 'Matchmakers'（暗示整合） → 段落[E]是文章提出解决方案和未来方向的部分，与题干描述的创新零售商整合技术创造新模式相符 → 段落[D]提出问题，段落[E]开始回答，故段落[E]是正确匹配项

38. 定位题干关键词 'Census data suggest' 和 'physical retail's stocks has been dropping' → 在段落[D]中找到 'the Census data suggest that physical retail is thriving' 和 'sinking stocks suggest otherwise' → 题干描述'尽管数据表明...但股价下跌'，与段落[D]中'数据表明实体零售繁荣'与'股价下跌暗示相反'的对比结构完全一致 → 段落[D]是正确匹配项

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37. 【答案】G

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40. 定位题干关键词 'Statistics indicate' 和 'brick and mortar sales still made up the lion's share' → 在段落[C]中找到 'brick and mortar sales accounted for 92.3 percent of retail sales' → 'lion's share'（绝大部分）与'92.3%'构成同义替换 → 段落[C]是正确匹配项

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41. 【答案】H

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考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　主旨推断　推理判断　主旨大意　同义替换　段落主旨匹配　逻辑推理　主旨概括　段落功能识别　数据反驳　观点支撑　观点定位　细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'online retailing' 和 'twenty years' → 在段落[C]中找到 'More than 20 years after the internet was opened to commerce' → 该段落核心论述实体零售仍占主导，与题干描述的'近半数网店仍未能获得满意反馈'形成对比，但题干信息在原文中无直接对应，需结合全文主旨推断其为对现象的概括性描述 → 段落[D]提出'What's the real story?'，段落[E]开始解释零售业正在被重塑，故段落[D]最可能作为引出问题的段落，与题干描述的现象相关

37. 定位题干关键词 'integrate internet technologies with conventional retailing' 和 'new retail models' → 在段落[E]中找到 'The retail industry is getting reinvented' 和 'Matchmakers'（暗示整合） → 段落[E]是文章提出解决方案和未来方向的部分，与题干描述的创新零售商整合技术创造新模式相符 → 段落[D]提出问题，段落[E]开始回答，故段落[E]是正确匹配项

38. 定位题干关键词 'Census data suggest' 和 'physical retail's stocks has been dropping' → 在段落[D]中找到 'the Census data suggest that physical retail is thriving' 和 'sinking stocks suggest otherwise' → 题干描述'尽管数据表明...但股价下跌'，与段落[D]中'数据表明实体零售繁荣'与'股价下跌暗示相反'的对比结构完全一致 → 段落[D]是正确匹配项

39. 定位题干关键词 'Innovative-driven changes' 和 'didn't take place as quickly as widely anticipated' → 在段落[C]中找到 'More than 20 years after the internet was opened to commerce' 和 'only 0.8 percent of retail sales shifted from offline to online' → 题干描述'创新驱动的变化没有像普遍预期的那样快发生'，与段落[C]用数据证明'20多年后线上销售占比仍极低'所体现的变革缓慢相符 → 段落[C]是正确匹配项

40. 定位题干关键词 'Statistics indicate' 和 'brick and mortar sales still made up the lion's share' → 在段落[C]中找到 'brick and mortar sales accounted for 92.3 percent of retail sales' → 'lion's share'（绝大部分）与'92.3%'构成同义替换 → 段落[C]是正确匹配项

41. 定位题干核心信息（线上与线下结合的公司对传统零售商构成威胁） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落（段落[E]提及零售业正在被重塑，许多实体零售商陷入困境） → 通过同义替换（reinvented/standing in the path of...）与逻辑推理（重塑意味着新模式对旧模式构成威胁） → 得出答案

42. 定位题干关键信息（brick and mortar retailers' faith strengthened when dot com bubble burst） → 在语篇中寻找对应事件（dot com bubble burst）及其对实体零售商信心的影响 → 通过段落逻辑（转折、对比）推断出正确段落

43. 定位题干核心观点（传统零售将长期存在） → 对比语篇各段信息（A段描述挑战，B/C段用数据反驳，D段提出疑问，E段指出转型） → 综合推断出E段最能支撑题干观点

44. 定位题干核心观点（实体零售将步黄页后尘） → 对应段落A中明确陈述该观点的句子 → 确认A段为该观点的出处

45. 定位题干核心信息（智能手机的广泛使用使传统零售商转型更复杂） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落（E段提及零售业正在被重塑） → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　主旨推断　推理判断　主旨大意　同义替换　段落主旨匹配　逻辑推理　主旨概括　段落功能识别　数据反驳　观点支撑　观点定位　细节定位与捕捉

46. 【答案】B

定位首段Hawking对AI的直接评价 → 识别'either the best, or the worst thing'的同义改写 → 匹配'blessing or a disaster'。

考点：细节定位　同义改写

47. 【答案】C

定位首段霍金对LCFI的直接评价 → 识别'crucial to the future of our civilisation and our species' → 匹配'extremely important to the destiny of humankind'。

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】A

定位霍金关于'welcome change'的直接引语 → 分析其对比结构（studying history vs. studying the future of intelligence） → 推断出研究焦点从过去转向未来。

考点：细节定位　对比推理

49. 【答案】D

定位霍金关于AI担忧的直接引语 → 识别'humanity could be the architect of its own destruction if it creates a super-intelligence with a will of its own' → 匹配'super-intelligence may eventually ruin mankind'。

考点：细节定位　同义改写

50. 【答案】C

定位语篇末尾关于科技企业家的描述 → 识别'they share the same concerns about AI as academics'的同义改写 → 匹配选项C。

考点：细节定位　观点态度推断

51. 【答案】B

定位首段 → 提取‘startups want in on the action’与‘market...could reach $30 billion’ → 同义替换为‘want to have a share’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位首段 → 提取‘Brookdale...has been inviting...entrepreneurs...to move in...show off their products and hear what the residents have to say’ → 同义替换为‘collect residents' feedback’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位第二段 → 提取‘SentabTV, enables older adults...to access email, video chat and social media using just their televisions and a remote control’ → 同义替换为‘communication system via TV’

考点：细节定位　语境理解

54. 【答案】A

定位第四段 → 提取‘Rodriguez says it's important that residents here don't feel like he's selling them something...When they get to know me and to trust me...there'll be more honest feedback’ → 推理要点：建立信任是获取诚实反馈的前提，即推广产品的关键

考点：推理判断　细节支撑

55. 【答案】B

定位第五段 → 提取Mary Lou Busch的案例：她拥有电脑、FaceTime、iPad和智能手机 → 推理要点：该社区老年人对高科技产品并不陌生

考点：推理判断　细节支撑

56. 【答案】In today's increasingly collaborative…

围绕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搭配展开论述。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　动词搭配 take on

57. 【答案】Chinese idioms are a unique form of…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并准确使用定语从句、固定搭配及非谓语结构进行衔接与表达。

考点：定语从句 (which/that引导)　固定搭配 (be composed of, be related to, be used in)　非谓语动词 (to understand, to express)　句式变化 (简单句、复合句、并列句的灵活运用)