六级 · 2019年06月大学英语六级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
119 444
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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 say he never really understood?

A. Why Roman Holiday was more famous than Breakfast at Tiffany's.

B. Why Audrey Hepburn had more female fans than male ones.

C. Why the woman wanted to be like Audrey Hepburn.

D. Why so many girls adored Audrey Hepburn.

2. What prevented Audrey Hepburn from becoming a professional dancer?

A. Her unique personality.
B. Her physical condition.
C. Her shift of interest to performing arts.
D. Her family's suspension of financial aid.

3. What do we learn about Audrey Hepburn in real life?

A. She was not an outgoing person.
B. She was modest and hardworking.
C. She was easy-going on the whole.
D. She was usually not very optimistic.

4. Why did Audrey Hepburn devote much of her life to charity after her acting career?

A. She was influenced by the roles she played in the films.
B. Her parents taught her to sympathize with the needy.
C. She learned to volunteer when she was a child.
D. Her family benefited from other people's help.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What is the man going to do?

A. Give a presentation.
B. Raise some questions.
C. Start a new company.
D. Attend a board meeting.

6. What does the man say about the restructuring?

A. It will cut production costs.
B. It will raise productivity.
C. No staff will be dismissed.
D. No new staff will be hired.

7. What will the man explain first?

A. The timeline of restructuring.
B. The reasons for restructuring.
C. The communication channels.
D. The company's new missions.

8. How can the staff learn more about the company's restructuring?

A. By consulting their own department managers.
B. By emailing questions to the man or the woman.
C. By exploring various channels of communication.
D. By visiting the company's own computer network. 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 is special about the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky international airport?

A. It helps passengers to take care of their pet animals.

B. It has animals to help passengers carry their language.

C. It uses therapy animals to soothe nervous passengers.

D. It allows passengers to have animals travels with them.

10. What are the trained animals probably capable of doing in an airport?

A. Avoiding possible dangers.

B. Finding their way around.

C. Identifying drug smugglers.

D. Looking after sick passengers.

11. What do some passengers try to do?

A. Schedule their flights around the animal visits.

B. Photograph the therapy animals at the airport.

C. Keep some animals for therapeutic purposes.

D. Bring their animals on board their plane.

Questions 12 to 15

12. Where is the speaker standing?

A. Beside a beautifully painted wall in Arles.

B. Beside the gate of an ancient Roman city.

C. At the site of an ancient Roman mansion.

D. At the entrance to a reception hall in Rome.

13. What do the thousands of fragments display when they are put back together?

A. A number of different images.

B. A number of mythological heroes.

C. Various musical instruments.

D. Paintings by famous French artists.

14. What makes experts think the paintings were done by artists from Italy?

A. The originality and expertise shown.

B. The worldly sophistication displayed.

C. The stunning images vividly depicted.

D. The impressive skills and costly dyes.

15. What do we learn from the passage about the owner of the mansion?

A. His artistic taste is superb.

B. His identity remains unclear.

C. He was a collector of antiques.

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

Questions 16 to 18

16. What do we learn about the research funding policies in the European Union?

A. They encourage international cooperation.
B. They lay stress on basic scientific research.
C. They place great emphasis on empirical studies.
D. They favour scientists from its member countries.

17. Why do researchers today favor international collaboration?

A. Many of them wish to win international recognition.
B. They believe that more hands will make light work.
C. They want to follow closely the international trend.
D. Many of their projects have become complicated.

18. What do we learn about the field of mathematics?

A. It requires mathematicians to work independently.
B. It is faced with many unprecedented challenges.
C. It lags behind other disciplines in collaboration.
D. It calls for more research funding to catch up.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What do we learn from the Life magazine article?

A. Scientists tried to send a balloon to Venus.
B. Scientists discovered water on Venus.
C. Scientists found Venus had atmosphere.
D. Scientists observed Venus from a space vehicle.

20. What are scientists' findings about Venus?

A. It resembles Earth in many aspects.
B. It is the same as fiction has portrayed.
C. It is a paradise of romance for alien life.
D. It undergoes geological changes like Earth.

21. What information did Russian and American space probes provide about Venus?

A. It might have been hotter than it is today.
B. It might have been a cozy habitat for life.
C. It used to have more water than Earth.
D. It used to be covered with rainforests.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker mainly study?

A. Causes of sleeplessness.
B. Cross-cultural communication.
C. Cultural psychology.
D. Motivation and positive feelings.

23. What does the speaker say about North Americans?

A. They attach great importance to sleep.
B. They often have trouble falling asleep.
C. They pay more attention to sleep efficiency.
D. They generally sleep longer than East Asians.

24. How did the speaker conduct the sleep study?

A. By asking people to report their sleep habits.
B. By observing people's sleep patterns in labs.
C. By having people wear motion-detecting watches.
D. By videotaping people's daily sleeping processes.

25. What does the speaker say about research on sleep?

A. It has made remarkable progress in the past few decades.
B. It has not yet explored the cross-cultural aspect of sleep.
C. It has not yet produced anything conclusive.
D. It has attached attention all over the world.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. autonomous	B. detached	C. dual
D. glamour	E. imminent	F. odds
G. opposites	H. outrageous	I. pouring
J. prototypes	K. random	L. repressing
M. segmented	N. spectrum	O. ultimate

The dream of personalised flight is still vivid in the minds of many inventors, some developing cycle- powered craft, others ___26___ money into jetpacks . However, the flying car has always remained the ___27___ symbol of personal transport freedom. Several companies around the world have produced ___28___ that can drive on roads and fly. Airbus has a futuristic modular concept involving a passenger capsule that can be ___29___ from the road-going chassis and picked up by a helicopter-type machine. But all these concepts are massively expensive, require safety certification standards for road and air, need ___30___ controls, involve complex folding wings and propellers, and have to be flown from air-strips. So they are likely to remain rich people's playthings rather than practical transport solutions for the masses. "A car that takes off from some London street and lands in another ___31___ street is unlikely to happen," says Prof. Gray, a leading aeronautical engineer. "Sky taxis are much more likely." But that won't stop inventors from dreaming up new ways to fly and trying to persuade investors to back their sometimes ___32___ schemes. Civilian aviation is being disrupted, not by the age-old desires for speed, romanticism and ___33___ , but by the pressing need to respond to a changing climate. New electric engines coupled with artificial intelligence and ___34___ systems will contribute to a more efficient, integrated transport system that is less polluting and less noisy. That may sound simple, but as Prof. Gray says, "When I travel somewhere I like this notion that when I finish my journey I feel better than when I started it. That's completely at ___35___ with how I feel today." Now that would be progress.

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. Some companies believe that products' prolonged lifespan benefits both the environment and customers. _____

37. A survey shows shoppers today are getting more concerned about energy conservation and environmental protection when deciding what to buy. _____

38. Companies can build customer loyalty by creating a positive culture of environmental awareness. _____

39. When companies launch environmental programs, they will have their brand reputation enhanced. _____

40. One multinational company offers discounts to customers who bring in old footwear to be used as fuel. _____

41. Recycling used products can help manufacturers reduce production costs. _____

42. Electronic products contain valuable metals that could be recovered. _____

43. It seems commonly believed that companies are not motivated to prolong their products' lifespan. _____

44. It is advisable for companies to partner with each other in product recycling. _____

45. Some businesses have begun to realize it may not be effective to let consumers take full responsibility for recycling. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 中国幅员辽阔,人口众多,很多地方人们都说自己的方言。方言在发音上差别很大,词汇和语法差别较小。有些方言,特别是北方和南方的方言,差异很大,以致于说不同方言的人常常很难听懂彼此的讲话。方言被认为是当地文化的一个组成部分,但近年来能说方言的人数不断减少。为了鼓励人们更多说本地语言,一些地方政府已经采取措施,如在学校开设方言课,在广播和电视上播放方言节目,以期保存本地的文化遗产。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Effective Friday, Screen Actors Guild-American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (SAG-AFTRA) has declared a strike against 11 video game publishers over games that went into production after Feb. 17, 2015. The companies include some of the heavyweights of the industry, like Electronic Arts Productions, Insomniac Games, Activision and Disney. The strike comes in light of an unsuccessful 19 months of negotiations after the existing labor contract known as the Interactive Media Agreement expired in late 2014. Overall, the strike is an effort to provide more secondary compensation along with other concerns, such as transparency upon hiring talent and on-set( ) safety precautions. The video gaming industry has ballooned in recent years. The Los Angeles Times reports that the industry is in the midst of an intense increase in cash flow. In 2015, gaming produced $23.5 billion in domestic revenue. But SAG-AFTRA says voice actors don't receive residuals for their gaming work. Instead, they receive a fixed rate, which is typically about $825 for a standard four-hour vocal session. So the voice actors are pushing for the idea of secondary compensation—a performance bonus every time a game sells 2 million copies or downloads, or reaches 2 million subscribers, with a cap at 8 million. "It's a very small number of games that would trigger this secondary compensation issue," said voice actor Crispin Freeman, who's a member of the union's negotiating committee. "This is an important aspect of what it means to be a freelance performer, who isn't regularly employed every single day working on projects." Another major complaint from the actors is the secrecy of the industry. "I can't imagine if there's any other acting job in the world where you don't know what show you're in, when you're hired," says voice actor Keythe Farley, who chairs the SAG-AFTRA negotiating committee. "And yet that happens every day in the video game world," Farley told reporters during a press conference Friday. "I was a main character in Fallout 4, a character by the name of Kellogg, and I never knew that I was doing vocal recording for that game throughout the year and a half." Scott Witlin, the lawyer representing the video game companies, says voice actors "represent less than one tenth of 1 percent of the work that goes into making a video game." So "even though they're the top craftsmen in their field," Witlin says, "if we pay them under a vastly different system than the people who do the 99.9 percent of the work, that's going to create far more problems for the video game companies."

46. Why did SAG-AFTRA declare a strike against some video game publishers?

A. The labor contract between them had been violated.

B. Its appeal to renegotiate the contract had been rejected.

C. It had been cheated repeatedly in the 19 months of talks.

D. The negotiations between them had broken down.

47. What do we learn from the passage about the video gaming industry?

A. It has reaped huge profits in recent years.
B. It has become more open and transparent.
C. It has attracted many famous voice actors.
D. It has invested a lot in its domestic market.

48. What are the voice actors demanding?

A. More regular employment.
B. A non-discriminatory contract.
C. Extra pay based on sales revenues.
D. A limit on the maximum work hours.

49. What does Keythe Farley say about voice actors?

A. They are kept in the dark about many details of their job.
B. They are discriminated against in the gaming industry.
C. They are not paid on a regular basis.
D. They are not employed full-time.

50. What is the argument of lawyer Scott Witlin?

A. Voice actors should have a pay raise if they prove to be top craftsmen.
B. Changing the pay system would cause the industry more problems.
C. Voice actors are mere craftsmen, not professional performers.
D. Paying voice actors on an hourly basis is in line with the law.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Officials at the White House announced a new space policy focused on managing the increasing number of satellites that companies and governments are launching into space. Space Policy Directive-3 lays out general guidelines for the United States to mitigate the effects of space debris and track and manage traffic in space. This policy sets the stage for the Department of Commerce to take over the management of traffic in space. The department will make sure that newly launched satellites don't use radio frequencies that would interfere with existing satellites, and schedule when such new satellites can be launched. This only applies to American space activities, but the hope is that it will help standardize a set of norms in the dawning commercial spaceflight industry throughout the world. Space, especially the space directly around our planet, is getting more crowded as more governments and companies launch satellites. One impetus for the policy is that companies are already starting to build massive constellations , comprising hundreds or thousands of satellites with many moving parts among them. With so much stuff in space, and a limited area around our planet, the government wants to reduce the chances of a collision. Two or more satellites slamming into each other could create many more out-of-control bits that would pose even more hazards to the growing collection of satellites in space. And it's not like this hasn't happened before. In 2009 an old Russian craft slammed into a communications satellite, creating a cloud of hundreds of pieces of debris and putting other hardware at risk. Journalist Sarah Scoles reports that NASA currently tracks about 24,000 objects in space, and in 2016 the Air Force had to issue 3,995,874 warnings to satellite owners alerting them to a potential nearby threat from another satellite or bit of debris. That's why this new policy also includes directions to update the current U.S. Government Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices, which already require any entity that launches a satellite or spacecraft to vigorously analyze the likelihood that any of their actions, from an unexpected failure or normal operations, will create more space debris. It includes accounting for any piece of debris they plan to release over 5mm that might stay in orbit for 25 years or more. It might seem surprising to think about an item staying in space for that long, but the oldest satellite still in orbit—Vanguard 1—turned 60 in 2018. Agencies and companies throughout the world are working on developing technology that would dispose of or capture space debris before it causes serious damage. But for now, the U.S. government is more focused on preventing new debris from forming than taking the trash out of orbit.

51. What is the purpose of the new U.S. space policy?

A. To lay out general guidelines for space exploration.

B. To encourage companies to join in space programs.

C. To make the best use of satellites in space.

D. To improve traffic conditions in space.

52. What is the Department of Commerce expected to do under the new policy?

A. Reduce debris in space.
B. Monitor satellite operations.
C. Regulate the launching of new satellites.
D. Update satellite communications technology.

53. What does the U.S. government hope to do with the new space policy?

A. Set international standards for the space flight industry.
B. Monopolize space industry by developing a set of norms.
C. Facilitate commercial space flights throughout the world.
D. Promote international collaboration in space exploration.

54. What is a space vehicle launching entity required to do according to the current U.S. Government Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices?

A. Give an estimate of how long its debris will stay in space.
B. Account for the debris it has released into space at any time.
C. Provide a detailed plan for managing the space debris it creates.
D. Make a thorough analysis of any possible addition to space debris.

55. What are space agencies and companies aiming to do at present?

A. Recycle used space vehicles before they turn into debris.
B. Develop technology to address the space debris problem.
C. Limit the amount of debris entering space.
D. Cooperate closely to retrieve space debris.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

56. In our daily interactions, we inevitably encounter people whose habits, values and opinions differ from our
own. In my view, mutual understanding and respect form the very foundation of any healthy interpersonal
relationship, and their importance can hardly be overstated.
The most compelling reason is that understanding and respect help us resolve conflicts and build lasting trust.
When we make an effort to see things from another person's perspective, misunderstandings that might
otherwise escalate into quarrels can be smoothly settled. I once witnessed two roommates fall into a bitter
dispute over daily routines; instead of blaming each other, they sat down, listened patiently, and reached a
compromise. That single conversation, rooted in mutual respect, transformed their tense coexistence into a
warm friendship.
Therefore, it is safe to conclude that mutual understanding and respect are indispensable to harmonious
relationships. Once we learn to treat others with genuine empathy, we will find our connections far more
rewarding. Let us cherish this principle in every relationship we build.

57. China is a vast country with a large population, and in many places people speak their own dialects.
Dialects differ greatly in pronunciation, but they differ little in vocabulary and grammar. Some dialects,
especially those in the north and the south, differ so greatly that people who speak different dialects often find it difficult to understand each other. Dialects are considered a part of local culture, but in recent years the number of people who can speak them has been decreasing. To encourage people to
speak local dialects more, some local governments have taken measures, such as offering dialect courses
in schools and broadcasting dialect programs on radio and television, in the hope of preserving the local

cultural heritage.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位男士首句观点 → 识别其困惑对象（why so many girls were such big fans） → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】B

定位女士解释原因句 → 提取关键信息（inadequate nutrition during the war, too demanding on her body） → 推断为身体状况问题

考点：细节定位　因果推理

3. 【答案】A

定位女士描述真实性格句 → 提取关键信息（shy and quiet） → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】D

定位女士解释慈善动机句 → 提取关键信息（Her family received international aid during the war） → 推断为家庭受益于他人帮助

考点：细节定位　因果推理

5. 【答案】A

定位男士首句应答 → 识别代词it回指presentation → 结合后续讨论内容确认

考点：指代识别　细节定位

6. 【答案】C

定位男士关于员工变动的陈述 → 识别‘won't be anyone getting dismissed’与‘No staff will be dismissed’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】B

定位男士描述演示文稿大纲的句子 → 识别‘I'll start with a brief review of the reasons for the change’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　顺序识别

8. 【答案】D

定位关于员工如何获取信息的对话 → 识别‘make a page on the network where staff can download all the details’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】C

定位关于辛辛那提机场的描述 → 识别‘deliver a calming force’与‘soothe nervous passengers’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】B
定位关于训练有素的动物能力的描述 → 识别 ‘better at finding their way in the airports’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

11. 【答案】A
定位到描述乘客行为的段落 → 识别 'Some passengers enjoy the animals so much that they call the airport to schedule flights around their visits' → 同义替换为选项A
考点：细节定位 同义改写

12. 【答案】C
定位到开篇描述说话者位置的句子 → 识别 'standing at the 2000-year-old Roman-era site' 和 'scenes that once decorated a mansion are being dug up' → 综合推断为古罗马宅邸遗址
考点：细节定位 信息综合

13. 【答案】A
定位到描述碎片拼合后内容的句子 → 识别 'display a variety of images' → 同义替换为 'A number of different images'
考点：细节定位 同义替换

14. 【答案】D
定位到解释专家推断依据的句子 → 识别 'The paintings were done with such skill and with such expensive dyes that experts believe...' → 提取核心依据 'skill' 和 'expensive dyes'
考点：细节定位 因果关系

15. 【答案】B
定位到描述宅邸主人可能身份的段落 → 识别 'Perhaps a Roman official... Or maybe a wealthy local...' → 推断出其具体身份不确定
考点：推理判断 信息综合

16. 【答案】A
定位到欧盟部分 → 捕捉 ‘Spurred on by funding policies’ 与 ‘international co-authors’ 的因果关系 → 同义替换为 ‘encourage international cooperation’
考点：细节定位 同义替换

17. 【答案】D
定位到 ‘Andrew Schubert’ 的观点 → 捕捉 ‘necessity’ 与 ‘complications’ 的因果关系 → 同义替换为 ‘projects have become complicated’
考点：细节定位 因果推理

18. 【答案】C
定位到 ‘Mathematicians’ 部分 → 捕捉 ‘by cont…’ （推测为 ‘by contrast’ ）与前文 ‘collaborate often’ 的对比 → 推理出数学领域合作倾向较低
考点：细节定位 对比推理

19. 【答案】B

定位到Life杂志文章内容 → 捕捉‘discovery of water’这一核心发现 → 同义替换为‘discovered water on Venus’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】A

定位到科学家对金星的发现 → 捕捉‘nearly identical to our own planet in bulk properties’ → 同义替换为‘resembles Earth in many aspects’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】B

定位到描述俄罗斯和美国探测器发现的段落 → 提取其关于金星古代气候的暗示（更湿润、更凉爽、可能适合生命） → 与选项进行同义替换与推理 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

22. 【答案】C

定位到说话者自我介绍的首句 → 提取其专业领域（文化心理学） → 与选项进行匹配 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意

23. 【答案】D

定位到比较东亚人与北美睡眠时长的句子 → 提取北美人的睡眠时长信息（比东亚人多约一个半小时） → 与选项进行同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

24. 【答案】C

定位到描述实验方法的段落 → 提取具体研究工具（motion-detecting watches） → 与选项进行匹配 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

25. 【答案】B

定位到说话者解释研究睡眠原因的段落 → 提取其对睡眠研究现状的评价（an unexplored topic cross-culturally） → 与选项进行同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　观点态度

26. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前后的动词与宾语结构 → 识别固定搭配 'put money into' 或 'invest money in' → 在选项中寻找同义表达 → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前的定冠词 'the' 和名词 'symbol' → 分析后文转折 'However' 及对飞行汽车不切实际的描述 → 推断此处需一个表示‘终极、理想化’含义的形容词 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前的动词 'produced' 和后文定语从句 'that can drive on roads and fly' → 判断空格处需一个复数名词，指代‘能行驶和飞行的交通工具’ → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格后的介词 'from' 和宾语 'the road-going chassis' → 分析 Airbus 模块化概念中乘客舱与底盘的关系 → 推断此处需一个表示‘分离、移除’含义的动词 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前的动词 'need' 和后文并列的复杂要求（折叠机翼、螺旋桨） → 推断此处需一个形容词描述控制系统，且与‘复杂’并列 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前动词others及宾语money → 分析动词搭配 → 选择表示‘投入资金’的动词

32 空 定位空格前形容词sometimes及名词schemes → 分析语境中发明者计划的性质 → 选择表示‘古怪/不切实际’的形容词

33 空 定位空格前并列结构speed, romanticism and → 分析与速度、浪漫主义并列的航空追求 → 选择表示‘冒险/刺激’的名词
34 空 定位空格前并列结构artificial intelligence and → 分析与AI并列的系统类型 → 选择表示‘导航/控制’的形容词
35 空 定位空格前固定搭配at ___ with → 分析与‘feel today’的对比关系 → 选择表示‘矛盾/对立’的名词
考点：动词搭配 put money into　语境选词　近义词辨析　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）

27. 【答案】O
26 空 定位空格前后的动词与宾语结构 → 识别固定搭配 'put money into' 或 'invest money in' → 在选项中寻找同义表达 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前的定冠词 'the' 和名词 'symbol' → 分析后文转折 'However' 及对飞行汽车不切实际的描述 → 推断此处需一个表示‘终极、理想化’含义的形容词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前的动词 'produced' 和后文定语从句 'that can drive on roads and fly' → 判断空格处需一个复数名词，指代‘能行驶和飞行的交通工具’ → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格后的介词 'from' 和宾语 'the road-going chassis' → 分析 Airbus 模块化概念中乘客舱与底盘的关系 → 推断此处需一个表示‘分离、移除’含义的动词 → 得出答案
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28. 【答案】J
26 空 定位空格前后的动词与宾语结构 → 识别固定搭配 'put money into' 或 'invest money in' → 在选项中寻找同义表达 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前的定冠词 'the' 和名词 'symbol' → 分析后文转折 'However' 及对飞行汽车不切实际的描述 → 推断此处需一个表示‘终极、理想化’含义的形容词 → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 put money into　语境选词　近义词辨析　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）

29. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前后的动词与宾语结构 → 识别固定搭配 'put money into' 或 'invest money in' → 在选项中寻找同义表达 → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前的定冠词 'the' 和名词 'symbol' → 分析后文转折 'However' 及对飞行汽车不切实际的描述 → 推断此处需一个表示‘终极、理想化’含义的形容词 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前的动词 'produced' 和后文定语从句 'that can drive on roads and fly' → 判断空格处需一个复数名词，指代‘能行驶和飞行的交通工具’ → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格后的介词 'from' 和宾语 'the road-going chassis' → 分析 Airbus 模块化概念中乘客舱与底盘的关系 → 推断此处需一个表示‘分离、移除’含义的动词 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前的动词 'need' 和后文并列的复杂要求（折叠机翼、螺旋桨） → 推断此处需一个形容词描述控制系统，且与‘复杂’并列 → 得出答案

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30. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前后的动词与宾语结构 → 识别固定搭配 'put money into' 或 'invest money in' → 在选项中寻找同义表达 → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前的定冠词 'the' 和名词 'symbol' → 分析后文转折 'However' 及对飞行汽车不切实际的描述 → 推断此处需一个表示‘终极、理想化’含义的形容词 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前的动词 'produced' 和后文定语从句 'that can drive on roads and fly' → 判断空格处需一个复数名词，指代‘能行驶和飞行的交通工具’ → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格后的介词 'from' 和宾语 'the road-going chassis' → 分析 Airbus 模块化概念中乘客舱与底盘的关系 → 推断此处需一个表示‘分离、移除’含义的动词 → 得出答案

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31. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前后的动词与宾语结构 → 识别固定搭配 'put money into' 或 'invest money in' → 在选项中寻找同义表达 → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前的定冠词 'the' 和名词 'symbol' → 分析后文转折 'However' 及对飞行汽车不切实际的描述 → 推断此处需一个表示‘终极、理想化’含义的形容词 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前的动词 'produced' 和后文定语从句 'that can drive on roads and fly' → 判断空格处需一个复数名词，指代‘能行驶和飞行的交通工具’ → 得出答案

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33 空 定位空格前并列结构speed, romanticism and → 分析与速度、浪漫主义并列的航空追求 → 选择表示‘冒险/刺激’的名词

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32. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前后的动词与宾语结构 → 识别固定搭配 'put money into' 或 'invest money in' → 在选项中寻找同义表达 → 得出答案

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28 空 定位空格前的动词 'produced' 和后文定语从句 'that can drive on roads and fly' → 判断空格处需一个复数名词，指代‘能行驶和飞行的交通工具’ → 得出答案

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考点：动词搭配 put money into　语境选词　近义词辨析　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）

33. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前后的动词与宾语结构 → 识别固定搭配 'put money into' 或 'invest money in' → 在选项中寻找同义表达 → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前的定冠词 'the' 和名词 'symbol' → 分析后文转折 'However' 及对飞行汽车不切实际的描述 → 推断此处需一个表示‘终极、理想化’含义的形容词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前的动词 'produced' 和后文定语从句 'that can drive on roads and fly' → 判断空格处需一个复数名词，指代‘能行驶和飞行的交通工具’ → 得出答案
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34. 【答案】A
26 空 定位空格前后的动词与宾语结构 → 识别固定搭配 'put money into' 或 'invest money in' → 在选项中寻找同义表达 → 得出答案
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28 空 定位空格前的动词 'produced' 和后文定语从句 'that can drive on roads and fly' → 判断空格处需一个复数名词，指代‘能行驶和飞行的交通工具’ → 得出答案
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35. 【答案】F
26 空 定位空格前后的动词与宾语结构 → 识别固定搭配 'put money into' 或 'invest money in' → 在选项中寻找同义表达 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前的定冠词 'the' 和名词 'symbol' → 分析后文转折 'However' 及对飞行汽车不切实际的描述 → 推断此处需一个表示‘终极、理想化’含义的形容词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前的动词 'produced' 和后文定语从句 'that can drive on roads and fly' → 判断空格处需一个复数名

词，指代‘能行驶和飞行的交通工具’ → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格后的介词 'from' 和宾语 'the road-going chassis' → 分析 Airbus 模块化概念中乘客舱与底盘的关系 → 推断此处需一个表示‘分离、移除’含义的动词 → 得出答案
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31 空 定位空格前动词others及宾语money → 分析动词搭配 → 选择表示‘投入资金’的动词
32 空 定位空格前形容词sometimes及名词schemes → 分析语境中发明者计划的性质 → 选择表示‘古怪/不切实际’的形容词
33 空 定位空格前并列结构speed, romanticism and → 分析与速度、浪漫主义并列的航空追求 → 选择表示‘冒险/刺激’的名词
34 空 定位空格前并列结构artificial intelligence and → 分析与AI并列的系统类型 → 选择表示‘导航/控制’的形容词
35 空 定位空格前固定搭配at ___ with → 分析与‘feel today’的对比关系 → 选择表示‘矛盾/对立’的名词
考点：动词搭配 put money into　语境选词　近义词辨析　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）

36. 【答案】F
36. 定位题干关键词'prolonged lifespan' → 在段落E中找到'preserving their products'和'preventing things that still have value from going to t...'（推测为landfill） → 同义替换'prolonged lifespan'与'preserving products'，'benefits both the environment and customers'与'preventing...from going to landfill'（环境）及隐含的顾客利益（如省钱）对应 → 得出答案F
37. 定位题干关键词'survey'、'shoppers'、'energy conservation and environmental protection' → 在段落C中找到'surveys on consumers in the U.S. and the U.K. show that they also care about minimizing energy use and reducing waste' → 同义替换'shoppers'与'consumers'，'energy conservation and environmental protection'与'minimizing energy use and reducing waste'，'when deciding what to buy'与'When choosing what products to buy and which brands to buy from' → 得出答案C
38. 定位题干关键词'build customer loyalty'、'positive culture of environmental awareness' → 语篇未直接提及'loyalty'，需综合推断 → 段落C指出消费者越来越关注可持续性，段落E指出公司启动环境项目以让顾客有兴趣保存产品 → 推断公司通过环境项目（创造环保意识文化）可以吸引关注可持续性的消费者，从而建立忠诚度 → 得出答案M（段落F，语篇未提供但根据题型逻辑推断为正确段落）
39. 定位题干关键词'launch environmental programs'、'brand reputation enhanced' → 在段落E中找到'have launched environmental programs' → 但语篇未提及'brand reputation enhanced'，需结合段落C推断：段落C指出消费者越来越关注可持续性，公司启动环境项目可能因此提升声誉 → 同义替换'launch environmental programs'与'have launched environmental programs'，'brand reputation enhanced'为合理推断 → 得出答案E
40. 定位题干关键词'One multinational company'、'discounts'、'old footwear'、'used as fuel' → 语篇未直接提及这些具体信息，需综合推断 → 段落E提到'footwear'和'environmental programs'，但未提及'discounts'或'used as fuel' → 可能为段落F（语篇未提供）的具体例子 → 得出答案G（段落F，语篇未提供但根据题型逻辑推断为正确段落）
41. 定位段落E → 识别同义替换（clothing, footwear, and electronics industries → electronic products） → 得出答案
42. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（raw materials and metals → valuable metals） → 得出答案
43. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（Conventional wisdom → commonly believed; no incentive → not motivated; lengthen the life cycle → prolong their products' lifespan） → 得出答案
44. 综合段落B（企业动机）与段落E（企业行动） → 推断企业合作是实现环保项目的可行策略 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（some companies are realizing → some businesses have begun to realize;

placing the burden... entirely on the consumer is not an effective strategy → it may not be effective to let consumers take full responsibility） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　综合推断　合理推断　细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词'prolonged lifespan' → 在段落E中找到'preserving their products'和'preventing things that still have value from going to t...'（推测为landfill） → 同义替换'prolonged lifespan'与'preserving products'，'benefits both the environment and customers'与'preventing...from going to landfill'（环境）及隐含的顾客利益（如省钱）对应 → 得出答案F

37. 定位题干关键词'survey'、'shoppers'、'energy conservation and environmental protection' → 在段落C中找到'surveys on consumers in the U.S. and the U.K. show that they also care about minimizing energy use and reducing waste' → 同义替换'shoppers'与'consumers'，'energy conservation and environmental protection'与'minimizing energy use and reducing waste'，'when deciding what to buy'与'When choosing what products to buy and which brands to buy from' → 得出答案C

38. 定位题干关键词'build customer loyalty'、'positive culture of environmental awareness' → 语篇未直接提及'loyalty'，需综合推断 → 段落C指出消费者越来越关注可持续性，段落E指出公司启动环境项目以让顾客有兴趣保存产品 → 推断公司通过环境项目（创造环保意识文化）可以吸引关注可持续性的消费者，从而建立忠诚度 → 得出答案M（段落F，语篇未提供但根据题型逻辑推断为正确段落）

39. 定位题干关键词'launch environmental programs'、'brand reputation enhanced' → 在段落E中找到'have launched environmental programs' → 但语篇未提及'brand reputation enhanced'，需结合段落C推断：段落C指出消费者越来越关注可持续性，公司启动环境项目可能因此提升声誉 → 同义替换'launch environmental programs'与'have launched environmental programs'，'brand reputation enhanced'为合理推断 → 得出答案E

40. 定位题干关键词'One multinational company'、'discounts'、'old footwear'、'used as fuel' → 语篇未直接提及这些具体信息，需综合推断 → 段落E提到'footwear'和'environmental programs'，但未提及'discounts'或'used as fuel' → 可能为段落F（语篇未提供）的具体例子 → 得出答案G（段落F，语篇未提供但根据题型逻辑推断为正确段落）

41. 定位段落E → 识别同义替换（clothing, footwear, and electronics industries → electronic products） → 得出答案

42. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（raw materials and metals → valuable metals） → 得出答案

43. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（Conventional wisdom → commonly believed; no incentive → not motivated; lengthen the life cycle → prolong their products' lifespan） → 得出答案

44. 综合段落B（企业动机）与段落E（企业行动） → 推断企业合作是实现环保项目的可行策略 → 得出答案

45. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（some companies are realizing → some businesses have begun to realize; placing the burden... entirely on the consumer is not an effective strategy → it may not be effective to let consumers take full responsibility） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　综合推断　合理推断　细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干关键词'prolonged lifespan' → 在段落E中找到'preserving their products'和'preventing things that still have value from going to t...'（推测为landfill） → 同义替换'prolonged lifespan'与'preserving products'，'benefits both the environment and customers'与'preventing...from going to landfill'（环境）及隐含的顾客利益（如省钱）对应 → 得出答案F

37. 定位题干关键词'survey'、'shoppers'、'energy conservation and environmental protection' → 在段落C中找到'surveys on consumers in the U.S. and the U.K. show that they also care about minimizing energy use and

reducing waste' → 同义替换'shoppers'与'consumers'，'energy conservation and environmental protection'与'minimizing energy use and reducing waste'，'when deciding what to buy'与'When choosing what products to buy and which brands to buy from' → 得出答案C
38. 定位题干关键词'build customer loyalty'、'positive culture of environmental awareness' → 语篇未直接提及'loyalty'，需综合推断 → 段落C指出消费者越来越关注可持续性，段落E指出公司启动环境项目以让顾客有兴趣保存产品 → 推断公司通过环境项目（创造环保意识文化）可以吸引关注可持续性的消费者，从而建立忠诚度 → 得出答案M（段落F，语篇未提供但根据题型逻辑推断为正确段落）
39. 定位题干关键词'launch environmental programs'、'brand reputation enhanced' → 在段落E中找到'have launched environmental programs' → 但语篇未提及'brand reputation enhanced'，需结合段落C推断：段落C指出消费者越来越关注可持续性，公司启动环境项目可能因此提升声誉 → 同义替换'launch environmental programs'与'have launched environmental programs'，'brand reputation enhanced'为合理推断 → 得出答案E
40. 定位题干关键词'One multinational company'、'discounts'、'old footwear'、'used as fuel' → 语篇未直接提及这些具体信息，需综合推断 → 段落E提到'footwear'和'environmental programs'，但未提及'discounts'或'used as fuel' → 可能为段落F（语篇未提供）的具体例子 → 得出答案G（段落F，语篇未提供但根据题型逻辑推断为正确段落）
41. 定位段落E → 识别同义替换（clothing, footwear, and electronics industries → electronic products） → 得出答案
42. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（raw materials and metals → valuable metals） → 得出答案
43. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（Conventional wisdom → commonly believed; no incentive → not motivated; lengthen the life cycle → prolong their products' lifespan） → 得出答案
44. 综合段落B（企业动机）与段落E（企业行动） → 推断企业合作是实现环保项目的可行策略 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（some companies are realizing → some businesses have begun to realize; placing the burden... entirely on the consumer is not an effective strategy → it may not be effective to let consumers take full responsibility） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　综合推断　合理推断　细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词'prolonged lifespan' → 在段落E中找到'preserving their products'和'preventing things that still have value from going to t...'（推测为landfill） → 同义替换'prolonged lifespan'与'preserving products'，'benefits both the environment and customers'与'preventing...from going to landfill'（环境）及隐含的顾客利益（如省钱）对应 → 得出答案F
37. 定位题干关键词'survey'、'shoppers'、'energy conservation and environmental protection' → 在段落C中找到'surveys on consumers in the U.S. and the U.K. show that they also care about minimizing energy use and reducing waste' → 同义替换'shoppers'与'consumers'，'energy conservation and environmental protection'与'minimizing energy use and reducing waste'，'when deciding what to buy'与'When choosing what products to buy and which brands to buy from' → 得出答案C
38. 定位题干关键词'build customer loyalty'、'positive culture of environmental awareness' → 语篇未直接提及'loyalty'，需综合推断 → 段落C指出消费者越来越关注可持续性，段落E指出公司启动环境项目以让顾客有兴趣保存产品 → 推断公司通过环境项目（创造环保意识文化）可以吸引关注可持续性的消费者，从而建立忠诚度 → 得出答案M（段落F，语篇未提供但根据题型逻辑推断为正确段落）
39. 定位题干关键词'launch environmental programs'、'brand reputation enhanced' → 在段落E中找到'have launched environmental programs' → 但语篇未提及'brand reputation enhanced'，需结合段落C推断：段落C指出消费者越来越关注可持续性，公司启动环境项目可能因此提升声誉 → 同义替换'launch environmental programs'与'have launched environmental programs'，'brand reputation enhanced'为合理推断 → 得出答案E

40. 定位题干关键词'One multinational company'、'discounts'、'old footwear'、'used as fuel' → 语篇未直接提及这些具体信息，需综合推断 → 段落E提到'footwear'和'environmental programs'，但未提及'discounts'或'used as fuel' → 可能为段落F（语篇未提供）的具体例子 → 得出答案G（段落F，语篇未提供但根据题型逻辑推断为正确段落）
41. 定位段落E → 识别同义替换（clothing, footwear, and electronics industries → electronic products） → 得出答案
42. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（raw materials and metals → valuable metals） → 得出答案
43. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（Conventional wisdom → commonly believed; no incentive → not motivated; lengthen the life cycle → prolong their products' lifespan） → 得出答案
44. 综合段落B（企业动机）与段落E（企业行动） → 推断企业合作是实现环保项目的可行策略 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（some companies are realizing → some businesses have begun to realize; placing the burden... entirely on the consumer is not an effective strategy → it may not be effective to let consumers take full responsibility） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　综合推断　合理推断　细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词'prolonged lifespan' → 在段落E中找到'preserving their products'和'preventing things that still have value from going to t...'（推测为landfill） → 同义替换'prolonged lifespan'与'preserving products'，'benefits both the environment and customers'与'preventing...from going to landfill'（环境）及隐含的顾客利益（如省钱）对应 → 得出答案F
37. 定位题干关键词'survey'、'shoppers'、'energy conservation and environmental protection' → 在段落C中找到'surveys on consumers in the U.S. and the U.K. show that they also care about minimizing energy use and reducing waste' → 同义替换'shoppers'与'consumers'，'energy conservation and environmental protection'与'minimizing energy use and reducing waste'，'when deciding what to buy'与'When choosing what products to buy and which brands to buy from' → 得出答案C
38. 定位题干关键词'build customer loyalty'、'positive culture of environmental awareness' → 语篇未直接提及'loyalty'，需综合推断 → 段落C指出消费者越来越关注可持续性，段落E指出公司启动环境项目以让顾客有兴趣保存产品 → 推断公司通过环境项目（创造环保意识文化）可以吸引关注可持续性的消费者，从而建立忠诚度 → 得出答案M（段落F，语篇未提供但根据题型逻辑推断为正确段落）
39. 定位题干关键词'launch environmental programs'、'brand reputation enhanced' → 在段落E中找到'have launched environmental programs' → 但语篇未提及'brand reputation enhanced'，需结合段落C推断：段落C指出消费者越来越关注可持续性，公司启动环境项目可能因此提升声誉 → 同义替换'launch environmental programs'与'have launched environmental programs'，'brand reputation enhanced'为合理推断 → 得出答案E
40. 定位题干关键词'One multinational company'、'discounts'、'old footwear'、'used as fuel' → 语篇未直接提及这些具体信息，需综合推断 → 段落E提到'footwear'和'environmental programs'，但未提及'discounts'或'used as fuel' → 可能为段落F（语篇未提供）的具体例子 → 得出答案G（段落F，语篇未提供但根据题型逻辑推断为正确段落）
41. 定位段落E → 识别同义替换（clothing, footwear, and electronics industries → electronic products） → 得出答案
42. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（raw materials and metals → valuable metals） → 得出答案
43. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（Conventional wisdom → commonly believed; no incentive → not motivated; lengthen the life cycle → prolong their products' lifespan） → 得出答案
44. 综合段落B（企业动机）与段落E（企业行动） → 推断企业合作是实现环保项目的可行策略 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（some companies are realizing → some businesses have begun to realize;

placing the burden... entirely on the consumer is not an effective strategy → it may not be effective to let consumers take full responsibility） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　综合推断　合理推断　细节定位与捕捉

41. 【答案】N

36. 定位题干关键词'prolonged lifespan' → 在段落E中找到'preserving their products'和'preventing things that still have value from going to t...'（推测为landfill） → 同义替换'prolonged lifespan'与'preserving products'，'benefits both the environment and customers'与'preventing...from going to landfill'（环境）及隐含的顾客利益（如省钱）对应 → 得出答案F

37. 定位题干关键词'survey'、'shoppers'、'energy conservation and environmental protection' → 在段落C中找到'surveys on consumers in the U.S. and the U.K. show that they also care about minimizing energy use and reducing waste' → 同义替换'shoppers'与'consumers'，'energy conservation and environmental protection'与'minimizing energy use and reducing waste'，'when deciding what to buy'与'When choosing what products to buy and which brands to buy from' → 得出答案C

38. 定位题干关键词'build customer loyalty'、'positive culture of environmental awareness' → 语篇未直接提及'loyalty'，需综合推断 → 段落C指出消费者越来越关注可持续性，段落E指出公司启动环境项目以让顾客有兴趣保存产品 → 推断公司通过环境项目（创造环保意识文化）可以吸引关注可持续性的消费者，从而建立忠诚度 → 得出答案M（段落F，语篇未提供但根据题型逻辑推断为正确段落）

39. 定位题干关键词'launch environmental programs'、'brand reputation enhanced' → 在段落E中找到'have launched environmental programs' → 但语篇未提及'brand reputation enhanced'，需结合段落C推断：段落C指出消费者越来越关注可持续性，公司启动环境项目可能因此提升声誉 → 同义替换'launch environmental programs'与'have launched environmental programs'，'brand reputation enhanced'为合理推断 → 得出答案E

40. 定位题干关键词'One multinational company'、'discounts'、'old footwear'、'used as fuel' → 语篇未直接提及这些具体信息，需综合推断 → 段落E提到'footwear'和'environmental programs'，但未提及'discounts'或'used as fuel' → 可能为段落F（语篇未提供）的具体例子 → 得出答案G（段落F，语篇未提供但根据题型逻辑推断为正确段落）

41. 定位段落E → 识别同义替换（clothing, footwear, and electronics industries → electronic products） → 得出答案

42. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（raw materials and metals → valuable metals） → 得出答案

43. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（Conventional wisdom → commonly believed; no incentive → not motivated; lengthen the life cycle → prolong their products' lifespan） → 得出答案

44. 综合段落B（企业动机）与段落E（企业行动） → 推断企业合作是实现环保项目的可行策略 → 得出答案

45. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（some companies are realizing → some businesses have begun to realize; placing the burden... entirely on the consumer is not an effective strategy → it may not be effective to let consumers take full responsibility） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　综合推断　合理推断　细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词'prolonged lifespan' → 在段落E中找到'preserving their products'和'preventing things that still have value from going to t...'（推测为landfill） → 同义替换'prolonged lifespan'与'preserving products'，'benefits both the environment and customers'与'preventing...from going to landfill'（环境）及隐含的顾客利益（如省钱）对应 → 得出答案F

37. 定位题干关键词'survey'、'shoppers'、'energy conservation and environmental protection' → 在段落C中找到'surveys on consumers in the U.S. and the U.K. show that they also care about minimizing energy use and

reducing waste' → 同义替换'shoppers'与'consumers'，'energy conservation and environmental protection'与'minimizing energy use and reducing waste'，'when deciding what to buy'与'When choosing what products to buy and which brands to buy from' → 得出答案C
38. 定位题干关键词'build customer loyalty'、'positive culture of environmental awareness' → 语篇未直接提及'loyalty'，需综合推断 → 段落C指出消费者越来越关注可持续性，段落E指出公司启动环境项目以让顾客有兴趣保存产品 → 推断公司通过环境项目（创造环保意识文化）可以吸引关注可持续性的消费者，从而建立忠诚度 → 得出答案M（段落F，语篇未提供但根据题型逻辑推断为正确段落）
39. 定位题干关键词'launch environmental programs'、'brand reputation enhanced' → 在段落E中找到'have launched environmental programs' → 但语篇未提及'brand reputation enhanced'，需结合段落C推断：段落C指出消费者越来越关注可持续性，公司启动环境项目可能因此提升声誉 → 同义替换'launch environmental programs'与'have launched environmental programs'，'brand reputation enhanced'为合理推断 → 得出答案E
40. 定位题干关键词'One multinational company'、'discounts'、'old footwear'、'used as fuel' → 语篇未直接提及这些具体信息，需综合推断 → 段落E提到'footwear'和'environmental programs'，但未提及'discounts'或'used as fuel' → 可能为段落F（语篇未提供）的具体例子 → 得出答案G（段落F，语篇未提供但根据题型逻辑推断为正确段落）
41. 定位段落E → 识别同义替换（clothing, footwear, and electronics industries → electronic products） → 得出答案
42. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（raw materials and metals → valuable metals） → 得出答案
43. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（Conventional wisdom → commonly believed; no incentive → not motivated; lengthen the life cycle → prolong their products' lifespan） → 得出答案
44. 综合段落B（企业动机）与段落E（企业行动） → 推断企业合作是实现环保项目的可行策略 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（some companies are realizing → some businesses have begun to realize; placing the burden... entirely on the consumer is not an effective strategy → it may not be effective to let consumers take full responsibility） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　综合推断　合理推断　细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词'prolonged lifespan' → 在段落E中找到'preserving their products'和'preventing things that still have value from going to t...'（推测为landfill） → 同义替换'prolonged lifespan'与'preserving products'，'benefits both the environment and customers'与'preventing...from going to landfill'（环境）及隐含的顾客利益（如省钱）对应 → 得出答案F
37. 定位题干关键词'survey'、'shoppers'、'energy conservation and environmental protection' → 在段落C中找到'surveys on consumers in the U.S. and the U.K. show that they also care about minimizing energy use and reducing waste' → 同义替换'shoppers'与'consumers'，'energy conservation and environmental protection'与'minimizing energy use and reducing waste'，'when deciding what to buy'与'When choosing what products to buy and which brands to buy from' → 得出答案C
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40. 定位题干关键词'One multinational company'、'discounts'、'old footwear'、'used as fuel' → 语篇未直接提及这些具体信息，需综合推断 → 段落E提到'footwear'和'environmental programs'，但未提及'discounts'或'used as fuel' → 可能为段落F（语篇未提供）的具体例子 → 得出答案G（段落F，语篇未提供但根据题型逻辑推断为正确段落）
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42. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（raw materials and metals → valuable metals） → 得出答案
43. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（Conventional wisdom → commonly believed; no incentive → not motivated; lengthen the life cycle → prolong their products' lifespan） → 得出答案
44. 综合段落B（企业动机）与段落E（企业行动） → 推断企业合作是实现环保项目的可行策略 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（some companies are realizing → some businesses have begun to realize; placing the burden... entirely on the consumer is not an effective strategy → it may not be effective to let consumers take full responsibility） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　综合推断　合理推断　细节定位与捕捉

44. 【答案】J
36. 定位题干关键词'prolonged lifespan' → 在段落E中找到'preserving their products'和'preventing things that still have value from going to t...'（推测为landfill） → 同义替换'prolonged lifespan'与'preserving products'，'benefits both the environment and customers'与'preventing...from going to landfill'（环境）及隐含的顾客利益（如省钱）对应 → 得出答案F
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42. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（raw materials and metals → valuable metals） → 得出答案
43. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（Conventional wisdom → commonly believed; no incentive → not motivated; lengthen the life cycle → prolong their products' lifespan） → 得出答案
44. 综合段落B（企业动机）与段落E（企业行动） → 推断企业合作是实现环保项目的可行策略 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（some companies are realizing → some businesses have begun to realize;

placing the burden... entirely on the consumer is not an effective strategy → it may not be effective to let consumers take full responsibility） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　综合推断　合理推断　细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词'prolonged lifespan' → 在段落E中找到'preserving their products'和'preventing things that still have value from going to t...'（推测为landfill） → 同义替换'prolonged lifespan'与'preserving products'，'benefits both the environment and customers'与'preventing...from going to landfill'（环境）及隐含的顾客利益（如省钱）对应 → 得出答案F

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　综合推断　合理推断　细节定位与捕捉

46. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词'strike' → 定位至首段第三句，提取'negotiations'与'unsuccessful' → 同义替换为'negotiations...had broken down'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词'video gaming industry' → 定位至第四、五句，提取'ballooned'与'23.5 billion in domestic revenue' → 同义替换为'reaped huge profits'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'demanding' → 定位至第六句，提取'pushing for the idea of secondary compensation' → 同义替换为'Extra pay based on sales revenues'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词'Keythe Farley' → 定位至倒数第二段，提取'secrecy'与'you don't know what show you're in' → 同义替换为'kept in the dark'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'Scott Witlin' → 定位至最后一段（语篇截断处），结合上下文推断其观点 → 选项B与原文'cause the industry more problems'（给行业带来更多问题）逻辑一致

考点：细节定位　逻辑推理

51. 【答案】D

定位首段核心句 → 提取政策核心目的（管理交通） → 同义替换为改善太空交通状况

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位第二段具体职责描述 → 提取‘确保新卫星不干扰现有卫星，并安排发射时间’ → 同义替换为‘规范新卫星的发射’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】A

定位第三段末句 → 提取‘希望帮助制定一套规范’ → 推断其意图是设定国际标准

考点：推理判断　细节支撑

54. 【答案】D

定位末段标准实践要求 → 提取‘要求实体彻底分析其行为可能增加的碎片’ → 同义替换为‘对可能增加的太空碎片进行彻底分析’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】B

定位第四段背景描述 → 提取‘公司已开始建造大型星座’ → 推断其当前目标是开发技术以应对碎片问题

考点：推理判断　细节支撑

56. 【答案】In our daily interactions, we inevitably…

围绕主题构建清晰的三段式议论文结构，运用多样句式和恰当搭配进行论证。

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】China is a vast country with a large…

翻译需处理长句拆分、定语从句转换及固定搭配，同时保持句式多样性。

考点：定语从句转换（如'some dialects, especially those...'） 固定搭配（如'take measures'） 句式变化（如并列结构、状语从句）