六级 · 2019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
912 499
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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56.（词数 150-200 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 4

1. What do we learn about the woman's store?

A. It focuses exclusively on jazz.

B. It sponsors major jazz concerts.

C. It has several branches in London.

D. It displays albums by new music talents.

2. What does the man say about jazz music?

A. It originated with cowboys.
B. Its market has now shrunk.
C. Its listeners are mostly young people.
D. It remains as widespread as hip hop music.

3. What does the woman say about jazz?

A. Its definition is varied and complicated.
B. It is still going through experimentation.
C. It is frequently accompanied by singing.
D. Its style has remained largely unchanged

4. What should you do to appreciate different styles of jazz according to the woman?

A. Learn to play them.
B. Take music lessons.
C. Listen to them yourself.
D. Consult jazz musicians.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What did the woman do this morning?

A. She paid her mortgage.
B. She called on the man.
C. She made a business plan.
D. She went to the bank.

6. Why was the woman's proposal rejected?

A. Her previous debt hadn't been cleared yet.
B. Her credit history was considered poor.
C. She had apparently asked for too much.
D. She didn't pay her mortgage in time.

7. What is the woman planning to do?

A. Pay a debt long overdue
B. Buy a piece of property
C. Start her own business
D. Check her credit history

8. What does the man suggest the woman do?

A. Seek advice from an expert about fundraising.
B. Ask for smaller loans from different lenders.
C. Build up her own finances step by step.
D. Revise her business proposal carefully.

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 do we learn about Leo Sanchez's farm?

A. It is profitable and environmentally friendly.
B. It is well located and completely automated.
C. It is small and unconventional.
D. It is fertile and productive.

10. What has motivated Leo Sanchez and his fellow young farmers to engage in farming?

A. Their urge to make farming more enjoyable.
B. Their desire to improve farming equipment.
C. Their hope to revitalize traditional farming.
D. Their wish to set a new farming standard.

11. Why did Leo Sanchez buy a hand-operated weeding tool?

A. It saves a lot of electricity.
B. It needs little maintenance.
C. It causes hardly any pollution.
D. It loosens soil while weeding.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What do we learn from the passage about the food company Eat Grub?

A. It has turned certain insects into a new food source.
B. It has started to expand business outside the UK.
C. It has imported some exotic foods from overseas.
D. It has joined hands with Sainsbury's to sell pet insects.

13. What does the speaker say about his first bite of roasted crickets?

A. It was really unforgettable.
B. It was a pleasant surprise.
C. It hurt his throat slightly.
D. It made him feel strange.

14. What does Eat Grub say about its dried crickets?

A. They are more tasty than beef, chicken or pork.
B. They are more nutritious than soups and salads.
C. They contain more protein than conventional meats.
D. They will soon gain popularity throughout the world.

15. What does the passage say about insect farming?

A. It is environmentally friendly.
B. It is a promising industry.
C. It requires new technology.
D. It saves huge amounts of labour. 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. Why do psychologists and educators study learning styles?

A. To categorize different types of learners.
B. To find out what students prefer to learn.
C. To understand the mechanism of the human brain.
D. To see if they are inherent traits affecting learning.

17. What does the speaker say about one study mentioned in the 2008 review?

A. It was defective.
B. It was misguided.
C. It was original in design.
D. It was thought-provoking.

18. What message does the speaker want to convey about learning at the end of the talk?

A. Auditory aids are as important as visual aids.
B. Visual aids are helpful to all types of learners.
C. Reading plain texts is more effective than viewing pictures.
D. Scientific concepts are hard to understand without visual aids.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What do people often feel guilty about according to the speaker?

A. Not playing a role in a workplace revolution.
B. Not benefiting from free-market capitalism.
C. Not earning enough money to provide for the family.
D. Not spending enough time on family life and leisure.

20. What did leading economists predict 90 years ago?

A. People would be working only fifteen hours a week now.
B. The balance of power in the workplace would change.
C. Technological advances would create many new jobs.
D. Most workers could afford to have a house of their own

21. What is the result of denying workers' right to make their own choices?

A. Loss of workers' personal dignity.
B. Deprivation of workers' creativity.
C. Deterioration of workers' mental health.
D. Unequal distribution of working hours.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker say about the dream airport in Berlin?

A. It is the worst managed airport in German history.
B. It is now the biggest and busiest airport in Europe.
C. It has become something of a joke among Germans.
D. It has become a typical symbol of German efficiency.

23. What does the speaker say about the dream airport in Berlin?

A. The city's airports are outdated.
B. The city had just been reunified.
C. The city wanted to boost its economy.
D. The city wanted to attract more tourists.

24. Why did Berlin postpone the opening of its dream airport again and again?

A. The municipal government kept changing hands.
B. The construction firm breached the contract.
C. Shortage of funding delayed its construction.
D. Problems of different kinds kept popping up.

25. What happens while the airport remains unused?

A. Tourism industry in Berlin suffers.
B. All kinds of equipment gets rusted.
C. Huge maintenance costs accumulate.
D. Complaints by local residents increase.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. alternate	B. crown	C. determine
D. generated	E. locating	F. merged
G. miniatures	H. opting	I. particles
J. peak	K. prematurely	L. simply
M. switching	N. synonymous	O. trend

The persistent haze over many of our cities is a reminder of the polluted air that we breathe. Over 80% of the world's urban population is breathing air that fails to meet World Health Organisation guidelines, and an estimated 4.5 million people died ___26___ from outdoor air pollution in 2015. Globally, urban populations are expected to double in the next 40 years, and an extra 2 billion people will need new places to live, as well as services and ways to move around their cities. What is more important, the decisions that we make now about the design of our cities will ___27___ the everyday lives and health of the coming generations. So what would a smog-free, or at least low-pollution, city be like? Traffic has become ___28___ with air pollution, and many countries intend to ban the sale of petrol and diesel cars in the next two decades. But simply ___29___ to electric cars will not mean pollution-free cities. The level of emissions they cause will depend on how the electricity to run them is ___30___ , while brakes, tyres and roads all create tiny airborne ___31___ as they wear out. Across the developed world, car use is in decline as more people move to city centres, while young people especially are ___32___ for other means of travel. Researchers are already asking if motor vehicle use has reached its ___33___ and will decline, but transport planners have yet to catch up with this ___34___ , instead of laying new roads to tackle traffic jams. As users of London's orbital M25 motorway will know, new roads rapidly fill with more traffic. In the US, studies have shown that doubling the size of a road can ___35___ double the traffic, taking us back to the starting point.

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. It is quite easy for one to take in the recommended amount of protein. _____

37. Pipitone claims that healthy adults need not spend money on protein supplements. _____

38. The protein supplement business is found to be thriving. _____

39. Protein can speed the repairing of damaged muscles. _____

40. Protein supplements may overburden some internal organs, thus leading to their malfunctioning. _____

41. Older adults need to take in more protein to keep their muscles strong. _____

42. Protein is found in more foods than people might realize. _____

43. Additional protein was found to help strengthen the muscles of overweight seniors seeking weight loss. _____

44. Pipitone believes that whole foods provide the best source of protein. _____

45. People are advised to drink more liquid when they take in more protein. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 梅花位居中国十大名花之首,源于中国南方,已有三千多年的栽培历史和种植历史。隆冬时节,五颜六色的梅花不畏严寒,迎着风雪傲然绽放。在中国传统文化中,梅花象征着坚强、纯洁、高雅,激励人们不畏艰难、砥砺前行。自古以来,许多诗人和画家从梅花中获取灵感,创作了无数不朽的作品。普通大众也都喜爱梅花,春节期间常用于家庭装饰。南京市已将梅花定为市花,每年举办梅花节,成千上万的人冒着严寒到梅花山踏雪赏梅。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Last year, a child was born at a hospital in the UK with her heart outside her body. Few babies survive this rare condition, and those who do must endure numerous operations and are likely to have complex needs. When her mother was interviewed, three weeks after her daughter's birth, she was asked if she was prepared for what might be a daunting task caring for her. She answered without hesitation that, as far as she was concerned, this would be a "privilege". Rarely has there been a better example of the power of attitude, one of our most powerful psychological tools. Our attitudes allow us to turn mistakes into opportunities, and loss into the chance for new beginnings. An attitude is a settled way of thinking, feeling and/or behaving towards particular objects, people, events or ideologies. We use our attitudes to filter, interpret and react to the world around us. You weren't born with attitudes; rather they are all learned, and this happens in a number of ways. The most powerful influences occur during early childhood and include both what happened to you directly, and what those around you did and said in your presence. As you acquire a distinctive identity your attitudes are further refined by the behavior of those with whom you identify—your family, those of your gender and culture, and the people you admire, even though you may not know them personally. Friendships and other important relationships become increasingly important, particularly during adolescence. About that same time and throughout adulthood, the information you receive, especially when ideas are repeated in association with goals and achievements you find attractive, also refines your attitudes. Many people assume that our attitudes are internally consistent, that is, the way you think and feel about someone or something predicts your behavior towards them. However, many studies have found that feelings and thoughts don't necessarily predict behavior. In general, your attitudes will be internally consistent only when the behavior is easy, and when those around you hold similar beliefs. That's why, for example, many say they believe in the benefits of recycling or exercise, but don't behave in line with their views, because it takes awareness, effort and courage to go beyond merely stating that you believe something is a good idea. One of the most effective ways to change an attitude is to start behaving as if you already feel and think the way you'd prefer to. Take some time to reflect on your attitudes, to think about what you believe and why. Is there anything you consider a burden rather than a privilege? If so, start behaving—right now—as if the latter is the case.

46. What do we learn from the passage about attitude?

A. It shapes our beliefs and ideologies.

B. It improves our psychological wellbeing.

C. It determines how we respond to our immediate environment.

D. It changes the way we think, feel and interact with one another.

47. What can contribute to the refinement of one's attitude, according to the passage?

A. Their idols' behaviors.
B. Their educational level.
C. Their contact with the opposite gender.
D. Their interaction with different cultures.

48. What do many studies find about people's feelings and thoughts?

A. They may not suggest how a person is going to behave.
B. They are in a way consistent with a person's mentality.
C. They may not find expression in interpersonal relations.
D. They are in line with a person's behavior no matter what.

49. How come many people don't do what they believe is good?

A. They can't afford the time.
B. They have no idea how to.
C. They are hypocritical.
D. They lack willpower.

50. What is proposed as a strategy to change attitude?

A. Changing things that require one's immediate attention.
B. Starting to act in a way that embodies one's aspirations.
C. Adjusting one's behavior gradually over a period of time.
D. Considering ways of reducing one's psychological burdens.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Industrial fishing for krill in the unspoilt waters around Antarctica is threatening the future of one of the world's last great wildernesses, according to a new report. The study by Greenpeace analysed the movements of krill fishing vessels in the region and found they were increasingly operating "in the immediate vicinity of penguin colonies and whale-feeding grounds". It also highlights incidents of fishing boats being involved in groundings, oil spills and accidents, which posed a serious threat to the Antarctic ecosystem. The report, published on Tuesday, comes amid growing concern about the impact of fishing and climate change on the Antarctic. A global campaign has been launched to create a network of ocean sanctuaries to protect the seas in the region and Greenpeace is calling for an immediate halt to fishing in areas being considered for sanctuary status. Frida Bengtsson from Greenpeace's Protect the Antarctic campaign said: "If the krill industry wants to show it's a responsible player, then it should be voluntarily getting out of any area which is being proposed as an ocean sanctuary, and should instead be backing the protection of these huge tracts of the Antarctic." A global campaign has been launched to turn a huge tract of Antarctic seas into ocean sanctuaries protecting wildlife and banning not just krill fishing, but all fishing. One was created in the Ross Sea in 2016, another reserve is being proposed in a vast area of the Weddell Sea, and a third sanctuary is under consideration in the area west of the Antarctic Peninsula—a key krill fishing area. The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) manages the seas around Antarctica. It will decide on the Weddell Sea sanctuary proposal at a conference in Australia in October, although a decision on the peninsula sanctuary is not expected until later. Keith Reid, a science manager at CCAMLR, said that the organisation sought "a balance between protection, conservation and sustainable fishing in the Southern Ocean." He said although more fishing was taking place nearer penguin colonies it was often happening later in the season when these colonies were empty. "The creation of a system of marine protected areas is a key part of ongoing scientific and policy discussions in CCAMLR," he added. "Our long-term operation in the region depends on a healthy and thriving Antarctic marine ecosystem, which is why we have always had an open dialogue with the environmental non- governmental organisations. We strongly intend to continue this dialogue, including talks with Greenpeace, to discuss improvements based on the latest scientific data. We are not the ones to decide on the establishment of marine protected areas, but we hope to contribute positively with our knowledge and experience."

51. What does Greenpeace's study find about krill fishing?

A. It caused a great many penguins and whales to migrate.

B. It was depriving penguins and whales of their habitats.

C. It was carried out too close to the habitats of penguins and whales.

D. It posed an unprecedented threat to the wildlife around Antarctica.

52. For what purpose has a global campaign been launched?

A. To reduce the impact of climate change on Antarctica.

B. To establish conservation areas in the Antarctic region.

C. To regulate krill fishing operations in the Antarctic seas.

D. To publicise the concern about the impact of krill fishing.

53. What is Greenpeace's recommendation to the krill industry?

A. Opting to operate away from the suggested conservation areas.

B. Volunteering to protect the endangered species in the Antarctic.

C. Refraining from krill fishing throughout the breeding season.

D. Showing its sense of responsibility by leading the global campaign.

54. What did CCAMLR aim to do according to its science manager?

A. Raise public awareness of the vulnerability of Antarctic species.

B. Ban all commercial fishing operations in the Southern Ocean.

C. Keep the penguin colonies from all fishing interference.

D. Sustain fishing without damaging the Antarctic ecosystem.

55. How does CCAMLR define its role in the conservation of the Antarctic environment?

A. A coordinator in policy discussions.

B. An authority on big data analysis.

C. A provider of the needed expertise.

D. An initiator of marine sanctuaries.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

56. A sense of family responsibility means being willing to care for one's relatives and to shoulder one's proper
share of duties at home. In my view, cultivating such an awareness is far from optional; it lies at the very heart
of a meaningful life.
For one thing, family responsibility shapes personal character. When a young person takes the initiative to look
after aging parents or help younger siblings with homework, he gradually learns patience, empathy and self-
discipline, qualities that no textbook alone can teach. For another, it holds a family together. My own uncle, for
instance, quietly supported his brother's children through college; because of that commitment, the whole
family remains close and warm even today. Moreover, people who honour their duties at home tend to extend
the same reliability to society, becoming trustworthy colleagues and citizens.
In conclusion, a sense of family responsibility is not a burden but a bond that nurtures individuals, strengthens
households and benefits the wider community. We should cherish it and fulfil our duties with a willing heart.

57. The plum blossom ranks first among China’ s ten most famous flowers. Originating in southern China, it has a cultivation history of over 3,000 years. In midwinter, the colorful plum blossoms, braving
the severe cold, bloom proudly against the wind and snow. In traditional Chinese culture, the plum blossom symbolizes strength, purity and elegance, inspiring people to overcome difficulties and forge
ahead. Since ancient times, many poets and painters have drawn inspiration from plum blossoms and
created countless immortal works. The general public also love plum blossoms, which are often used for
home decoration during the Spring Festival. Nanjing has designated the plum blossom as its city flower
and holds a Plum Blossom Festival every year. Thousands of people brave the severe cold and come to

Plum Blossom Hill to walk in the snow and enjoy the blossoms.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A
定位女士对店铺的描述 → 识别 'dedicated exclusively to jazz' 与选项A的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

2. 【答案】B
定位男士对爵士乐现状的评论 → 识别 'not much of a jazz scene anymore' 与 'much smaller market' → 推断出市场萎缩 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　推理判断

3. 【答案】A
定位女士对爵士乐定义的讨论 → 识别 'no agreed-upon definition' 和 'many different styles' → 归纳出定义复杂多样 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　归纳总结

4. 【答案】C
定位女士关于如何了解爵士乐的建议 → 直接捕捉 'the only way to know what jazz is, is to listen to it yourself' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　直接信息

5. 【答案】D
定位对话开头男士的提问 'How did it go at the bank this morning?' → 结合女士回答 'my proposal was rejected' → 确认她今早去了银行 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　语境推断

6. 【答案】B
定位对话中银行拒绝原因 → 捕捉'credit history was not good enough' → 同义替换为'considered poor' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】C
定位对话中女士的最终目标 → 捕捉'dream of owning my own business' → 推断其计划为'创业' → 得出答案
考点：推理判断　细节定位

8. 【答案】B
定位对话中男士的建议 → 捕捉'ask for a smaller amount'与'Smaller loans from more lenders' → 同义替换为'Ask for smaller loans from different lenders' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】C
定位描述农场特征的段落 → 捕捉'only one acre'与'not dictated by the confines of conventional' → 同义替换为'small and unconventional' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】D
定位描述动机的句子 → 捕捉'motivated by desire to set a new standard for agriculture' → 同义替换为'wish to set a new farming standard' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】D
定位工具描述 → 匹配功能细节 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　语境选词

12. 【答案】A
定位公司介绍 → 匹配核心业务描述 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　近义词辨析

13. 【答案】B
定位个人体验描述 → 匹配感受评价 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　近义词辨析

14. 【答案】C
定位公司宣传内容 → 匹配营养声称 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　近义词辨析

15. 【答案】A
定位昆虫养殖描述 → 匹配环境优势 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　语境选词

16. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 → 听取第二段首句解释研究目的 → 同义替换 'inherent traits' 为正确选项
考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 '2008 review' 和 'one study' → 听取第三段描述该研究缺陷 → 推断 'defective' 为正确选项
考点：细节定位　推理判断

18. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'end of the talk' → 听取最后一段核心观点 → 推断视觉辅助对所有学习者都有帮助
考点：主旨归纳　推理判断

19. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'guilty' → 听取第一段末句列举的愧疚来源 → 匹配正确选项
考点：细节定位

20. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 '90 years ago' 和 'economists predicted' → 听取第三段相关句子 → 匹配正确选项
考点：细节定位

21. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'denying workers' right to make their own choices' → 同义替换为 'suffer from work-related mental health conditions' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

22. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'dream airport in Berlin' → 同义替换为 'something of a joke among Germans' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

23. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'dream airport in Berlin' → 定位到规划背景段落 → 同义替换 'newly-reunified Berlin would need a modern airport' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

24. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'postpone the opening... again and again' → 同义替换为 'problems of different kinds kept popping up'（如消防系统、电缆、门牌、扶梯、值机柜台等问题）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

25. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'airport remains unused' → 同义替换为 'unused airport is resulting in massive costs' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

26. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前后的动词died与介词from → 分析空格处需填入副词修饰died from → 结合语境“因室外空气污染死亡” → 识别出“died prematurely from”为常见搭配，意为“过早死亡”，符合语义 → 选择K选项 prematurely

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子逻辑（现在决策对未来世代的影响） → 结合选项词义与搭配（decisions will ___ lives） → 选择表示‘决定/影响’的动词

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（交通与空气污染的关联）→ 结合下文（禁售燃油车）推断空格词义 → 辨析选项，选择表示‘等同于’的动词

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（交通与空气污染的关联） → 结合固定搭配 'become associated with' → 选择同义替换词 'linked'

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（因果/条件）与搭配 → 结合上下文语境（交通规划与拥堵的因果关系） → 选择表示‘导致/产生’的动词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（交通与空气污染的关联）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（年轻人寻找其他出行方式）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（机动车使用是否达到顶峰）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（规划者未跟上这一趋势）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（道路规模翻倍导致交通量翻倍）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案

考点：died prematurely from　语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　熟词僻义

27. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前后的动词died与介词from → 分析空格处需填入副词修饰died from → 结合语境“因室外空气污染死亡” → 识别出“died prematurely from”为常见搭配，意为“过早死亡”，符合语义 → 选择K选项 prematurely

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子逻辑（现在决策对未来世代的影响） → 结合选项词义与搭配（decisions will ___ lives） → 选择表示‘决定/影响’的动词
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29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（交通与空气污染的关联） → 结合固定搭配 'become associated with' → 选择同义替换词 'linked'
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（因果/条件）与搭配 → 结合上下文语境（交通规划与拥堵的因果关系） → 选择表示‘导致/产生’的动词
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32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（年轻人寻找其他出行方式）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（规划者未跟上这一趋势）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
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考点：died prematurely from　语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　熟词僻义

28. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前后的动词died与介词from → 分析空格处需填入副词修饰died from → 结合语境“因室外空气污染死亡” → 识别出“died prematurely from”为常见搭配，意为“过早死亡”，符合语义 → 选择K选项 prematurely
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子逻辑（现在决策对未来世代的影响） → 结合选项词义与搭配（decisions will ___ lives） → 选择表示‘决定/影响’的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（交通与空气污染的关联）→ 结合下文（禁售燃油车）推断空格词义 → 辨析选项，选择表示‘等同于’的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（交通与空气污染的关联） → 结合固定搭配 'become associated with' → 选择同义替换词 'linked'
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（交通与空气污染的关联）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（年轻人寻找其他出行方式）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（规划者未跟上这一趋势）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
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考点：died prematurely from　语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　熟词僻义

29. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前后的动词died与介词from → 分析空格处需填入副词修饰died from → 结合语境“因室外空气污染死亡” → 识别出“died prematurely from”为常见搭配，意为“过早死亡”，符合语义 → 选择K选项 prematurely
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子逻辑（现在决策对未来世代的影响） → 结合选项词义与搭配（decisions will ___ lives） → 选择表示‘决定/影响’的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（交通与空气污染的关联）→ 结合下文（禁售燃油车）推断空格词义 → 辨析选项，选择表示‘等同于’的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（交通与空气污染的关联） → 结合固定搭配 'become associated with' → 选择同义替换词 'linked'
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（因果/条件）与搭配 → 结合上下文语境（交通规划与拥堵的因果关系） →

选择表示‘导致/产生’的动词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（交通与空气污染的关联）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
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考点：died prematurely from　语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　熟词僻义

30. 【答案】D
26 空 定位空格前后的动词died与介词from → 分析空格处需填入副词修饰died from → 结合语境“因室外空气污染死亡” → 识别出“died prematurely from”为常见搭配，意为“过早死亡”，符合语义 → 选择K选项 prematurely
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子逻辑（现在决策对未来世代的影响） → 结合选项词义与搭配（decisions will ___ lives） → 选择表示‘决定/影响’的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（交通与空气污染的关联）→ 结合下文（禁售燃油车）推断空格词义 → 辨析选项，选择表示‘等同于’的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（交通与空气污染的关联） → 结合固定搭配 'become associated with' → 选择同义替换词 'linked'
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考点：died prematurely from　语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　熟词僻义

31. 【答案】I
26 空 定位空格前后的动词died与介词from → 分析空格处需填入副词修饰died from → 结合语境“因室外空气污染死亡” → 识别出“died prematurely from”为常见搭配，意为“过早死亡”，符合语义 → 选择K选项 prematurely
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子逻辑（现在决策对未来世代的影响） → 结合选项词义与搭配（decisions will ___ lives） → 选择表示‘决定/影响’的动词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（道路规模翻倍导致交通量翻倍）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
考点：died prematurely from　语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　熟词僻义

32. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前后的动词died与介词from → 分析空格处需填入副词修饰died from → 结合语境“因室外空气污染死亡” → 识别出“died prematurely from”为常见搭配，意为“过早死亡”，符合语义 → 选择K选项 prematurely

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子逻辑（现在决策对未来世代的影响） → 结合选项词义与搭配（decisions will ___ lives） → 选择表示‘决定/影响’的动词

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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（道路规模翻倍导致交通量翻倍）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案

考点：died prematurely from　语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　熟词僻义

33. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前后的动词died与介词from → 分析空格处需填入副词修饰died from → 结合语境“因室外空气污染死亡” → 识别出“died prematurely from”为常见搭配，意为“过早死亡”，符合语义 → 选择K选项 prematurely

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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（道路规模翻倍导致交通量翻倍）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案

考点：died prematurely from　语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　熟词僻义

34. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前后的动词died与介词from → 分析空格处需填入副词修饰died from → 结合语境“因室外空气污染死亡” → 识别出“died prematurely from”为常见搭配，意为“过早死亡”，符合语义 → 选择K选项 prematurely

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子逻辑（现在决策对未来世代的影响） → 结合选项词义与搭配（decisions will ___ lives） → 选择表示‘决定/影响’的动词

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（交通与空气污染的关联）→ 结合下文（禁售燃油车）推断空格词义 → 辨析选

项，选择表示‘等同于’的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（交通与空气污染的关联） → 结合固定搭配 'become associated with' → 选择同义替换词 'linked'
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33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（机动车使用是否达到顶峰）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（规划者未跟上这一趋势）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（道路规模翻倍导致交通量翻倍）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
考点：died prematurely from　语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　熟词僻义

35. 【答案】L
26 空 定位空格前后的动词died与介词from → 分析空格处需填入副词修饰died from → 结合语境“因室外空气污染死亡” → 识别出“died prematurely from”为常见搭配，意为“过早死亡”，符合语义 → 选择K选项 prematurely
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子逻辑（现在决策对未来世代的影响） → 结合选项词义与搭配（decisions will ___ lives） → 选择表示‘决定/影响’的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（交通与空气污染的关联）→ 结合下文（禁售燃油车）推断空格词义 → 辨析选项，选择表示‘等同于’的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（交通与空气污染的关联） → 结合固定搭配 'become associated with' → 选择同义替换词 'linked'
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（因果/条件）与搭配 → 结合上下文语境（交通规划与拥堵的因果关系） → 选择表示‘导致/产生’的动词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（交通与空气污染的关联）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（年轻人寻找其他出行方式）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（机动车使用是否达到顶峰）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（规划者未跟上这一趋势）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（道路规模翻倍导致交通量翻倍）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
考点：died prematurely from　语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　熟词僻义

36. 【答案】C
36. 定位段落C → 提取RDA数值与日常饮食累积的例证 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落B中Pipitone的观点 → 推断其对补充剂的态度 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落A → 提取行业销售数据与增长预测 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落B → 提取蛋白质对肌肉的构建作用 → 得出答案
40. 定位段落A末尾的设问 → 结合全文对补充剂利弊的讨论 → 推断其潜在风险
41. 定位段落C中关于老年人蛋白质需求的具体研究 → 匹配题干中‘Older adults’与‘keep their muscles strong’的同义表述 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落B中Pipitone关于蛋白质来源的论述 → 匹配题干中‘found in more foods than people might realize’的同义表述 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落C中关于超重老年人蛋白质补充的研究 → 匹配题干中‘overweight seniors seeking weight loss’与‘strengthen the muscles’的同义表述 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落B中Pipitone关于蛋白质来源的论述 → 匹配题干中‘Pipitone believes’与‘whole foods provide the best source’的同义表述 → 得出答案

45. 定位段落C中关于蛋白质摄入与水分需求的论述 → 匹配题干中‘drink more liquid’与‘take in more protein’的同义表述 → 得出答案

考点：RDA数值　日常饮食累积　典型饮食蛋白质含量　无需额外补充　行业销售额　增长预测　构建肌肉　修复功能　补充剂利弊　潜在风险　细节定位　同义替换　观点匹配

37. 【答案】E

36. 定位段落C → 提取RDA数值与日常饮食累积的例证 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落B中Pipitone的观点 → 推断其对补充剂的态度 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落A → 提取行业销售数据与增长预测 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落B → 提取蛋白质对肌肉的构建作用 → 得出答案
40. 定位段落A末尾的设问 → 结合全文对补充剂利弊的讨论 → 推断其潜在风险
41. 定位段落C中关于老年人蛋白质需求的具体研究 → 匹配题干中‘Older adults’与‘keep their muscles strong’的同义表述 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落B中Pipitone关于蛋白质来源的论述 → 匹配题干中‘found in more foods than people might realize’的同义表述 → 得出答案
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44. 定位段落B中Pipitone关于蛋白质来源的论述 → 匹配题干中‘Pipitone believes’与‘whole foods provide the best source’的同义表述 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落C中关于蛋白质摄入与水分需求的论述 → 匹配题干中‘drink more liquid’与‘take in more protein’的同义表述 → 得出答案

考点：RDA数值　日常饮食累积　典型饮食蛋白质含量　无需额外补充　行业销售额　增长预测　构建肌肉　修复功能　补充剂利弊　潜在风险　细节定位　同义替换　观点匹配

38. 【答案】A

36. 定位段落C → 提取RDA数值与日常饮食累积的例证 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落B中Pipitone的观点 → 推断其对补充剂的态度 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落A → 提取行业销售数据与增长预测 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落B → 提取蛋白质对肌肉的构建作用 → 得出答案
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44. 定位段落B中Pipitone关于蛋白质来源的论述 → 匹配题干中‘Pipitone believes’与‘whole foods provide the best source’的同义表述 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落C中关于蛋白质摄入与水分需求的论述 → 匹配题干中‘drink more liquid’与‘take in more protein’的同义表述 → 得出答案

考点：RDA数值　日常饮食累积　典型饮食蛋白质含量　无需额外补充　行业销售额　增长预测　构建肌肉　修复功能　补充剂利弊　潜在风险　细节定位　同义替换　观点匹配

39. 【答案】F

36. 定位段落C → 提取RDA数值与日常饮食累积的例证 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落B中Pipitone的观点 → 推断其对补充剂的态度 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落A → 提取行业销售数据与增长预测 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落B → 提取蛋白质对肌肉的构建作用 → 得出答案
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42. 定位段落B中Pipitone关于蛋白质来源的论述 → 匹配题干中‘found in more foods than people might realize’的同义表述 → 得出答案
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考点：RDA数值　日常饮食累积　典型饮食蛋白质含量　无需额外补充　行业销售额　增长预测　构建肌肉　修复功能　补充剂利弊　潜在风险　细节定位　同义替换　观点匹配

40. 【答案】M

36. 定位段落C → 提取RDA数值与日常饮食累积的例证 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落B中Pipitone的观点 → 推断其对补充剂的态度 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落A → 提取行业销售数据与增长预测 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落B → 提取蛋白质对肌肉的构建作用 → 得出答案
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考点：RDA数值　日常饮食累积　典型饮食蛋白质含量　无需额外补充　行业销售额　增长预测　构建肌肉　修复功能　补充剂利弊　潜在风险　细节定位　同义替换　观点匹配

41. 【答案】G

36. 定位段落C → 提取RDA数值与日常饮食累积的例证 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落B中Pipitone的观点 → 推断其对补充剂的态度 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落A → 提取行业销售数据与增长预测 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落B → 提取蛋白质对肌肉的构建作用 → 得出答案
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41. 定位段落C中关于老年人蛋白质需求的具体研究 → 匹配题干中‘Older adults’与‘keep their muscles

strong’ 的同义表述 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落B中Pipitone关于蛋白质来源的论述 → 匹配题干中 ‘found in more foods than people might realize’ 的同义表述 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落C中关于超重老年人蛋白质补充的研究 → 匹配题干中 ‘overweight seniors seeking weight loss’ 与 ‘strengthen the muscles’ 的同义表述 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落B中Pipitone关于蛋白质来源的论述 → 匹配题干中 ‘Pipitone believes’ 与 ‘whole foods provide the best source’ 的同义表述 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落C中关于蛋白质摄入与水分需求的论述 → 匹配题干中 ‘drink more liquid’ 与 ‘take in more protein’ 的同义表述 → 得出答案

考点：RDA数值　日常饮食累积　典型饮食蛋白质含量　无需额外补充　行业销售额　增长预测　构建肌肉　修复功能　补充剂利弊　潜在风险　细节定位　同义替换　观点匹配

42. 【答案】B
36. 定位段落C → 提取RDA数值与日常饮食累积的例证 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落B中Pipitone的观点 → 推断其对补充剂的态度 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落A → 提取行业销售数据与增长预测 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落B → 提取蛋白质对肌肉的构建作用 → 得出答案
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41. 定位段落C中关于老年人蛋白质需求的具体研究 → 匹配题干中 ‘Older adults’ 与 ‘keep their muscles strong’ 的同义表述 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落B中Pipitone关于蛋白质来源的论述 → 匹配题干中 ‘found in more foods than people might realize’ 的同义表述 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落C中关于超重老年人蛋白质补充的研究 → 匹配题干中 ‘overweight seniors seeking weight loss’ 与 ‘strengthen the muscles’ 的同义表述 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落B中Pipitone关于蛋白质来源的论述 → 匹配题干中 ‘Pipitone believes’ 与 ‘whole foods provide the best source’ 的同义表述 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落C中关于蛋白质摄入与水分需求的论述 → 匹配题干中 ‘drink more liquid’ 与 ‘take in more protein’ 的同义表述 → 得出答案

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43. 【答案】H
36. 定位段落C → 提取RDA数值与日常饮食累积的例证 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落B中Pipitone的观点 → 推断其对补充剂的态度 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落A → 提取行业销售数据与增长预测 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落B → 提取蛋白质对肌肉的构建作用 → 得出答案
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44. 定位段落B中Pipitone关于蛋白质来源的论述 → 匹配题干中 ‘Pipitone believes’ 与 ‘whole foods provide the best source’ 的同义表述 → 得出答案
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44. 【答案】D

36. 定位段落C → 提取RDA数值与日常饮食累积的例证 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落B中Pipitone的观点 → 推断其对补充剂的态度 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落A → 提取行业销售数据与增长预测 → 得出答案
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45. 【答案】L

36. 定位段落C → 提取RDA数值与日常饮食累积的例证 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落B中Pipitone的观点 → 推断其对补充剂的态度 → 得出答案
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46. 【答案】C

定位态度定义句 → 提取核心功能（filter, interpret, react） → 同义替换为‘respond to environment’

考点：态度定义　功能描述

47. 【答案】A

定位‘refined by’相关段落→提取‘people you admire’→同义替换为‘idols’

考点：态度精炼因素　同义替换

48. 【答案】A

定位‘many studies have found’→提取核心发现（don't necessarily predict behavior）→同义替换为‘may not suggest how a person is going to behave’

考点：研究发现　同义替换

49. 【答案】D

定位态度与行为不一致的例子→提取原因（行为容易且周围人信念相似时才一致）→推断不一致的原因是行为不易或缺乏外部支持（willpower不足）

考点：态度行为不一致　条件推断

50. 【答案】B

定位改变态度的策略段落→提取核心策略（先行动，后改变态度）→同义替换为‘以体现愿望的方式开始行动’

考点：改变态度策略　同义替换

51. 【答案】C

定位Greenpeace研究发现→匹配原文'operating in the immediate vicinity of penguin colonies and whale-feeding grounds'→同义替换为'carried out too close to the habitats'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

52. 【答案】B

定位'global campaign has been launched'→匹配原文'to create a network of ocean sanctuaries'→同义替换为'establish conservation areas'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

53. 【答案】A

定位Greenpeace对磷虾产业的建议→匹配原文'should be voluntarily getting out of any area which is being proposed as an ocean sanctuary'→同义替换为'Opting to operate away from the suggested conservation areas'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

54. 【答案】D

定位CCAMLR科学经理的观点→匹配原文'sought a balance between protection, conservation and sustainable fishing'→同义替换为'Sustain fishing without damaging the Antarctic ecosystem'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

55. 【答案】C

定位CCAMLR的自我定位→匹配原文'manages the seas'及科学经理'sought a balance'→推断其角色为提供专业知识以实现平衡→同义替换为'A provider of the needed expertise'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

56. 【答案】A sense of family responsibility means being…

围绕‘家庭责任感的重要性’这一主题，构建清晰的议论文结构（引言-主体-结论），运用多样化的句式和词汇进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】The plum blossom ranks first among China’s…

将中文描述性长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并运用动词搭配与定语从句进行准确、地道的翻译。

考点：take on (象征)　定语从句 (which symbolizes...)　非谓语动词 (inspiring people to...)　并列结构 (and has a history of...)