六级 · 2019年12月大学英语六级真题（第3套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
746 177
yingyu8.cn/d/746177

本卷答案与讲解
729 962
yingyu8.cn/an/729962

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 is the woman's profession?

A. Magazine reporter B. Fashion designer C. Website designer D. Features editor

2. What is one of the woman's main responsibilities?

A. Designing sports clothing
B. Consulting fashion experts
C. Answering daily emails
D. Interviewing job-seekers

3. What do many people think about the woman's job?

A. It is challenging. B. It is fascinating. C. It is tiresome. D. It is fashionable.

4. What helped the woman to get her current position?

A. Her persistence B. Her experience C. Her competence D. Her confidence

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the man think of the satire Frankie he recently watched?

A. It is enjoyable.
B. It is educational.
C. It is divorced from real life.
D. It is adapted from a drama.

6. What does the man say is special about the satire Frankie?

A. All the roles are played by famous actors and actresses.
B. It is based on the real-life experiences of some celebrities.
C. Its plots and events reveal a lot about Frankie's actual life.
D. It is written, directed, edited and produced by Frankie himself

7. What does the woman say she is going to do with the satire Frankie?

A. Go to the theater and enjoy it.
B. Recommend it to her friends.
C. Watch it with the man.
D. Download and watch it.

8. What does the woman say about the comedy The Big Bang Theory?

A. It has drawn criticisms from scientists.
B. It has been showing for over a decade.
C. It is a ridiculous piece of satire.
D. It is against common sense. 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 players of contact sports?

A. They are likely to get injured when moving too fast.
B. They believe in team spirit for good performance.
C. They need to keep moving to avoid getting hurt.
D. They have to learn how to avoid body contact.

10. What do longevity statistics reveal about the average person?

A. They do not have many years to live after retirement.
B. They tend to live a longer life with early retirement.
C. They do not start enjoying life until full retirement.
D. They keep themselves busy even after retirement.

11. What bonus does the "keep moving" principle bring us according to the speaker?

A. It prevents us from worrying.
B. It slows down our aging process.
C. It enables us to accomplish more in life.
D. It provides us with more chances to learn.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the passage say about people's mind?

A. It tends to dwell upon their joyous experiences.
B. It wanders for almost half of their waking time.
C. It has trouble concentrating after a brain injury.
D. It tends to be affected by their negative feelings.

13. For what purpose did the researchers develop the new app?

A. To find how happiness relates to daydreaming.
B. To observe how one's mind affects one's behavior.
C. To see why daydreaming impacts what one is doing.
D. To study the relation between health and daydreaming.

14. How does daydreaming benefit people according to some researchers?

A. It helps them make good decisions.
B. It helps them tap their potentials.
C. It contributes to their creativity.
D. It contributes to clear thinking

15. What was the finding of the experiment with 145 undergraduates?

A. Subjects with clear goals in mind outperformed those without clear goals.
B. The difference in performance between the two groups was insignificant.
C. Non-daydreamers were more focused on their tasks than daydreamers.
D. Daydreamers did better than non-daydreamers in task performance. 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 the Viking wooden churches?

A. They are the oldest buildings in Europe.
B. They are part of the Christian tradition.
C. They are renovated to attract tourists.
D. They are in worsening condition.

17. What is special about most of the Viking wooden churches?

A. They have a history of 14 centuries.
B. They are 40 metres tall on average.
C. They are without foundations.
D. They consist of several storeys.

18. Why were the Viking churches constructed from wood?

A. Wood was harmonious with nature.
B. Wooden buildings kept the cold out.
C. Timber was abundant in Scandinavia.
D. The Vikings liked wooden structures.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What are the three interesting studies about?

A. Similarities between human babies and baby animals.
B. Cognitive features of different newly born mammals.
C. Adults' influence on children.
D. Abilities of human babies.

20. What does the second study find about nine-month-old babies?

A. They can distinguish a happy tune from a sad one.
B. They love happy melodies more than sad ones.
C. They fall asleep easily while listening to music.
D. They are already sensitive to beats and rhythms.

21. What is the 1980 study about?

A. Infants' facial expressions.
B. Babies' emotions.
C. Babies' interaction with adult.
D. Infants' behaviors.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker say about being over collaborative?

A. It may harm the culture of today's workplace.
B. It may hinder individual career advancement.
C. It may result in unwillingness to take risks.
D. It may put too much pressure on team members.

23. What does the speaker say about people engaged in collaborative projects?

A. They can hardly give expression to their original views.
B. They can become less motivated to do projects of their own.
C. They may find it hard to get their contributions recognized.
D. They may eventually lose their confidence and creativity

24. How do people benefit from working in a team?

A. They can enlarge their professional circle.
B. They can get chances to engage in research.
C. They can make the best use of their expertise.
D. They can complete the project more easily.

25. Why is it undesirable to spend too much time trying to reach consensus?

A. It may cause lots of arguments in a team.
B. It may prevent making a timely decision.
C. It may give rise to a lot of unnecessary expenses.
D. It may deprive a team of business opportunities.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. alleviate	B. apparently	C. arrogant
D. associated	E. circumstances	F. competitive
G. conceded	H. consciousness	I. desires
J. excluded	K. feature	L. lonely
M. separate	N. spectacularly	O. warrant

The number of devices you can talk to is multiplying—first it was your phone, then your car, and now you can tell your kitchen appliance what to do. But even without gadgets that understand our spoken commands, research suggests that, as bizarre as it sounds, under certain ___26___ , people regularly ascribe human traits to everyday objects. Sometimes we see things as human because we are ___27___ . In one experiment, people who reported feeling isolated were more likely than others to attribute ___28___ to various gadgets. In turn, feeling close to objects can ___29___ loneliness. When college students were reminded of a time they had been ___30___ in a social setting they compensated by exaggerating their number of friends—unless they were first given tasks that caused them to interact with their phone as if it had human qualities. The phone ___31___ stood in for real friends. At other times, we personify products in an effort to understand them. One study found that three in four respondents yelled at their computer. Further, the more their computer gave them problems, the more likely the respondents were to report that it had its own "beliefs and ___32___ ". So how do people assign traits to an object? In part, we rely on looks. On humans, wide faces are ___33___ with dominance. Similarly, people rated cars, clocks and watches with wide faces as more dominant- looking than narrow-faced ones, and preferred them—especially in ___34___ situations. An analysis of car sales in Germany found that cars with grilles that were upturned like smiles sold best. The purchasers saw this ___35___ as increasing a car's friendliness.

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. Farmers going grass-fed are not affected by the ever-changing milk prices of the global market. _____

37. Over the years, Tim Joseph's partners have helped many dairy farmers to switch to grass-fed. _____

38. One advocate believes that many other benefits should be taken into consideration when we assess the cost- effectiveness of grass-fed farming. _____

39. Many dairy farmers were persuaded to switch to grass-fed when they saw its advantage in terms of profits. _____

40. Tim Joseph's grass-fed program is only one example of how American farming practice is changing. _____

41. Tim Joseph was fascinated by the notion that sunlight brings energy and wealth to mankind. _____

42. One problem with grass-fed products is that they are usually more expensive than conventional ones. _____

43. Grass fed products have proved to be healthier and more nutritious. _____

44. When Tim Joseph started his business, he found grass-fed products fell short of demand. _____

45. A snack bar producer discovered that the supply of purely grass-fed bison meat was scarce. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 荷花(lotus flower)是中国的名花之一,深受人们喜爱。中国许多地方的湖泊和池塘都适宜荷花生长。荷花色彩鲜艳,夏日清晨绽放,夜晚闭合。花期长达两三个月,吸引来自各地的游客前往观赏。荷花具有多种功能,既能绿化水面,又能美化庭园,还可净化水质、减少污染、改善环境。荷花迎骄阳而不惧,出污泥而不染,象征纯洁、高雅,常常用来比喻人的高尚品德,历来是诗人画家创作的重要题材。荷花盛开的地方也是许多摄影爱好者经常光顾之地。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Schools are not just a microcosm of society; they mediate it too. The best seek to alleviate the external pressures on their pupils while equipping them better to understand and handle the world outside—at once sheltering them and broadening their horizons. This is ambitious in any circumstances, and in a divided and unequal society the two ideals can clash outright. Trips that many adults would consider the adventure of a lifetime—treks in Borneo, a sports tour to Barbados—appear to have become almost routine at some state schools. Parents are being asked for thousands of pounds. Though schools cannot profit from these trips, the companies that arrange them do. Meanwhile, pupils arrive at school hungry because their families can't afford breakfast. The Child Poverty Action Group says nine out of 30 in every classroom fall below the poverty line. The discrepancy is startlingly apparent. Introducing a fundraising requirement for students does not help, as better-off children can tap up richer aunts and neighbours. Probing the rock pools of a local beach or practising French on a language exchange can fire children's passions, boost their skills and open their eyes to life's possibilities. Educational outings help bright but disadvantaged students to get better scores in A-level tests. In this globalised age, there is a good case for international travel, and some parents say they can manage the cost of a school trip abroad more easily than a family holiday. Even in the face of immense and mounting financial pressures, some schools have shown remarkable determination and ingenuity in ensuring that all their pupils are able to take up opportunities that may be truly life-changing. They should be applauded. Methods such as whole-school fundraising, with the proceeds pooled, can help to extend opportunities and fuel community spirit. But £3,000 trips cannot be justified when the average income for families with children is just over £30,000. Such initiatives close doors for many pupils. Some parents pull their children out of school because of expensive field trips. Even parents who can see that a trip is little more than a party or celebration may well feel guilt that their child is left behind. The Department for Education's guidance says schools can charge only for board and lodging if the trip is part of the syllabus, and that students receiving government aid are exempt from these costs. However, many schools seem to ignore the advice; and it does not cover the kind of glamorous, exotic trips, which are becoming increasingly common. Schools cannot be expected to bring together communities single-handed. But the least we should expect is that they do not foster divisions and exclude those who are already disadvantaged.

46. What does the author say best schools should do?

A. Prepare students to both challenge and change the divided unequal society.

B. Protect students from social pressures and enable them to face the world.

C. Motivate students to develop their physical as well as intellectual abilities.

D. Encourage students to be ambitious and help them to achieve their goals.

47. What does the author think about school field trips?

A. They enable students from different backgrounds to mix with each other.

B. They widen the gap between privileged and disadvantaged students.

C. They give the disadvantaged students a chance to see the world.

D. They only benefit students with rich relatives and neighbours.

48. What does the author suggest can help build community spirit?

A. Events aiming to improve community services.

B. Activities that help to fuel students' ingenuity.

C. Events that require mutual understanding.

D. Activities involving all students on campus.

49. What do we learn about low-income parents regarding school field trips?

A. They want their children to participate even though they don't see much benefit.

B. They don't want their kids to participate but find it hard to keep them from going.

C. They don't want their kids to miss any chance to broaden their horizons despite the cost.

D. They want their children to experience adventures but they don't want them to run risks.

50. What is the author's expectation of schools?

A. Bringing a community together with ingenuity.

B. Resolving the existing discrepancies in society.

C. Avoiding creating new gaps among students.

D. Giving poor students preferential treatment.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Rising temperatures and overfishing in the pristine waters around the Antarctic could see king penguin populations pushed to the brink of extinction by the end of the century, according to a new study. The study's report states that as global warming transforms the environment in the world's last great wilderness, 70 percent of king penguins could either disappear or be forced to find new breeding grounds. Co-author Celine Le Bohec, from the University of Strasbourg in France, warned: "If there are no actions aimed at halting or controlling global warming, and the pace of the current human-induced changes such as climate change and overfishing stays the same, the species may soon disappear." The findings come amid growing concern over the future of the Antarctic. Earlier this month a separate study found that a combination of climate change and industrial fishing is threatening the krill population in Antarctic waters, with a potentially disastrous impact on whales, seals and penguins. But today's report is the starkest warning yet of the potentially devastating impact of climate change and human exploitation on the Antarctic's delicate ecosystems. Le Bohec said: "Unless current greenhouse gas emissions drop, 70 percent of king penguins—1.1 million breeding pairs—will be forced to relocate their breeding grounds, or face extinction by 2100." King penguins are the second-largest type of penguin and only breed on specific isolated islands in the Southern Ocean where there is no ice cover and easy access to the sea. As the ocean warms, a body of water called the Antarctic Polar Front —an upward movement of nutrient-rich sea that supports a huge abundance of marine life—is being pushed further south. This means that king penguins, which feed on fish and krill in this body of water, have to travel further to their feeding grounds, leaving their hungry chicks for longer. And as the distance between their breeding grounds and their food grows, entire colonies could be wiped out. Le Bohec said: "The plight of the king penguin should serve as a warning about the future of the entire marine environment in the Antarctic. Penguins, like other seabirds and marine mammals, occupy higher levels in the food chain and they are what we call bio-indicators of their ecosystems." Penguins are sensitive indicators of changes in marine ecosystems. As such, they are key species for understanding and predicting impacts of global change on Antarctic and sub-Antarctic marine ecosystems. The report found that although some king penguins may be able to relocate to new breeding grounds closer to their retreating food source, suitable new habitats would be scarce. Only a handful of islands in the Southern Ocean are suitable for sustaining large breeding colonies.

51. What will happen by 2100, according to a new study?

A. King penguins in the Antarctic will be on the verge of dying out.

B. Sea water will rise to a much higher level around the Antarctic.

C. The melting ice cover will destroy the great Antarctic wilderness.

D. The pristine waters around the Antarctic will disappear forever.

52. What do we learn from the findings of a separate study?

A. Shrinking krill population and rising temperatures could force Antarctic whales to migrate.

B. Human activities have accelerated climate change in the Antarctic region in recent years.

C. Industrial fishing and climate change could be fatal to certain Antarctic species.

D. Krill fishing in the Antarctic has worsened the pollution of the pristine waters.

53. What does the passage say about king penguins?

A. They will turn out to be the second-largest species of birds to become extinct.

B. Many of them will have to migrate to isolated islands in the Southern Ocean.

C. They feed primarily on only a few kinds of krill in the Antarctic Polar Front.

D. The majority of them may have to find new breeding grounds in the future.

54. What happens when sea levels rise in the Antarctic?

A. Many baby king penguins can't have food in time.

B. Many king penguins could no longer live on krill.

C. Whales will invade king penguins' breeding grounds.

D. Whales will have to travel long distances to find food.

55. What do we learn about the Southern Ocean?

A. The king penguins there are reluctant to leave for new breeding grounds.

B. Its conservation is key to the sustainable propagation of Antarctic species.

C. It is most likely to become the ultimate retreat for species like the king penguin.

D. Only a few of its islands can serve as huge breeding grounds for king penguins.

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

56. A sense of community responsibility—the awareness that each of us owes something to the neighborhood we live in—lies at the heart of a healthy society. Far from being an empty slogan, it shapes how safe, warm, and livable our shared spaces truly are.

For one thing, community responsibility turns strangers into neighbors. When residents voluntarily sort their rubbish, watch over one another's children, or join weekend clean-ups, small acts accumulate into a strong sense of belonging and collective wellbeing. Take my own compound: after a few families organized a volunteer team to repair the broken playground, others were inspired to follow, and the whole area soon felt cleaner and friendlier. Moreover, such shared effort eases pressure on public services, since problems are solved by residents themselves rather than left to overstretched authorities.

In short, community responsibility is not a burden but the glue that holds people together. If each of us contributes a little civic awareness, our communities will reward us with a place worth calling home.

57. The lotus flower, one of China's most famous flowers, is deeply loved by people. Lakes and ponds in many parts of China are suitable for the growth of the lotus. It has bright colours, opening in the early summer mornings and closing at night. Its flowering period lasts as long as two or three months, attracting tourists from all over the country to come and enjoy it. The lotus serves many functions: it can add greenery to the water surface, beautify gardens, purify water, reduce pollution and improve the environment. Standing unafraid under the scorching sun and remaining unstained though it grows out of the mud, the lotus symbolizes purity and elegance; it is often used to describe people's noble character and has long been an important theme for poets and painters. Places where lotuses are in full bloom are

also favourite spots frequently visited by many photography enthusiasts.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位对话开头介绍 → 捕捉职务名称 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】C

定位工作职责描述 → 捕捉'mainly incorporates' → 同义替换'responding to emails'得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】B

定位观点态度表达 → 捕捉'glamorous to an extent' → 推理得出答案

考点：观点态度　推理判断

4. 【答案】A

定位职业经历描述 → 捕捉'persistent' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】A

定位评价性表达 → 捕捉'great' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】D

定位男士对剧集制作方式的描述 → 识别“written, directed, edited and produced by him”与选项D的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】D

定位女士对剧集《Frankie》的回应 → 捕捉“I will try to download it” → 与选项D“Download and watch it”进行同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】B

定位女士对《生活大爆炸》的描述 → 捕捉“The show has been running for over ten years” → 与选项B“over a decade”进行同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】C

定位关于接触性运动参与者的描述 → 捕捉“the player who usually gets hurt the most is the one who is standing still” → 推理出需要保持移动以避免受伤 → 与选项C同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

10. 【答案】A

定位“Longevity statistics reveal that...” → 捕捉“the average person doesn't last very long after retirement” → 与选项A“do not have many years to live after retirement”进行同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'bonus' → 听到 'A bonus with the "keep moving" principle is that while we keep moving, we don't have a chance to worry.' → 同义替换 'prevents us from worrying' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'people's mind' → 听到 'people daydream through nearly half of their waking hours' → 同义替换 'wanders for almost half of their waking time' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'app' 和 'purpose' → 听到 'researchers developed an app to analyze the relationship between daydreaming and happiness' → 同义替换 'To find how happiness relates to daydreaming' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　目的状语识别

14. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'benefit' → 听到 'it also seems to increase creativity' → 同义替换 'contributes to their creativity' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 '145 undergraduates' 和 'finding' → 听到 'the daydreamers performed 40 percent better than the others' → 同义替换 'Daydreamers did better than non-daydreamers in task performance' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】D

定位到首段转折句 → 同义替换 'condition deteriorating' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

17. 【答案】C

定位到第二段关于建筑结构的描述 → 同义替换 'no foundations' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

18. 【答案】C

定位到末段关于建造原因的解释 → 同义替换 'timber was available in large quantities' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

19. 【答案】D

定位到讲座开篇主题句 → 概括 'three very interesting studies that hint at the surprising abilities of human babies' → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　概括归纳

20. 【答案】A

定位到第二个研究的具体发现 → 同义替换 'tell the difference between a happy melody and a sad tune' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

21. 【答案】B

定位到 'Our final study is from 1980' → 听到 'The study involved ordinary adults watching video clips of babies... The adult observers were able to reliably discern an assortment of emotions on the babies' faces' → 同义替换 'emotions' 为 'emotions' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】B

定位到 'placing too much emphasis on being a good team player can negatively affect your career growth' → 听到 'This leads to... hampers their growth and career advancement' → 同义替换 'career growth/ advancement' 为 'career advancement' → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　同义替换

23. 【答案】C

定位到 'Collaboration certainly makes your individual competencies and contributions more difficult for outsiders to identify' → 听到 'This may end up costing you opportunities for promotions or pay raises' → 同义替换 'difficult to identify' 为 'hard to get... recognized' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】A

定位到 'Working in a team can have huge benefits' → 听到 'You then have more opportunities to expand your professional network than if you worked alone' → 同义替换 'expand your professional network' 为 'enlarge their professional circle' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】B

定位到 'Don't be overly focused on gaining consensus' → 听到 'This can hinder your ability to make decisions' → 同义替换 'hinder your ability to make decisions' 为 'prevent making a timely decision' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前 ‘under certain’ → 识别固定搭配 ‘under certain circumstances’ → 选择表示 ‘情况’ 的名词

27 空 定位空格前 ‘because we are’ → 分析后文 ‘feeling isolated’ 的因果关系 → 选择表示 ‘孤独’ 的形容词

28 空 定位空格前 ‘attribute’ → 分析宾语需为 ‘人类特征’ → 结合后文 ‘beliefs and...’ 的并列结构 → 选择表示 ‘意图’ 的名词

29 空 定位空格前 ‘feeling close to objects can’ → 分析与 ‘loneliness’ 的动宾关系 → 选择表示 ‘缓解’ 的动词

30 空 定位空格前 ‘had been’ → 分析 ‘in a social setting’ 的语境 → 结合 ‘compensated by exaggerating’ 的补偿行为 → 选择表示 ‘被排斥’ 的过去分词

31 空 定位空格前文 ‘the more their computer gave them problems’ → 推断出电脑被赋予了类似人类的 ‘信念和…’ → 选择与 ‘beliefs’ 并列且符合拟人化语境的抽象名词

32 空 定位空格前文‘wide faces are ____33____ with dominance’ → 结合常识与后文‘rated... as more dominant-looking’ → 推断出‘宽脸’与‘支配性’之间存在关联性描述 → 选择表示‘关联’的固定搭配
33 空 定位空格前文‘preferred them—especially in ____34____ situations’ → 结合前文‘dominant-looking’与‘dominance’ → 推断出在需要‘支配性’或‘强势’的场景下更受偏好 → 选择表示‘竞争性’或‘对抗性’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前文‘cars with grilles that were upturned like smiles sold best’ → 结合后文‘increasing a car's friendliness’ → 推断出‘upturned like smiles’这一特征被购买者视为‘友好’的体现 → 选择表示‘特征’或‘属性’的名词
35 空 定位空格前文‘people regularly ascribe human traits to everyday objects’ → 结合后文‘Sometimes we see things as human because we are...’ → 推断出空格处应填入表示‘条件’或‘情境’的名词 → 选择与‘under certain’搭配的抽象名词

考点：固定搭配 under certain circumstances　语境选词　因果逻辑　近义词辨析　并列结构　动宾搭配　被动语态　固定搭配

27. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前‘under certain’ → 识别固定搭配‘under certain circumstances’ → 选择表示‘情况’的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘because we are’ → 分析后文‘feeling isolated’的因果关系 → 选择表示‘孤独’的形容词
28 空 定位空格前‘attribute’ → 分析宾语需为‘人类特征’ → 结合后文‘beliefs and...’的并列结构 → 选择表示‘意图’的名词
29 空 定位空格前‘feeling close to objects can’ → 分析与‘loneliness’的动宾关系 → 选择表示‘缓解’的动词
30 空 定位空格前‘had been’ → 分析‘in a social setting’的语境 → 结合‘compensated by exaggerating’的补偿行为 → 选择表示‘被排斥’的过去分词
31 空 定位空格前文‘the more their computer gave them problems’ → 推断出电脑被赋予了类似人类的‘信念和…’ → 选择与‘beliefs’并列且符合拟人化语境的抽象名词
32 空 定位空格前文‘wide faces are ____33____ with dominance’ → 结合常识与后文‘rated... as more dominant-looking’ → 推断出‘宽脸’与‘支配性’之间存在关联性描述 → 选择表示‘关联’的固定搭配
33 空 定位空格前文‘preferred them—especially in ____34____ situations’ → 结合前文‘dominant-looking’与‘dominance’ → 推断出在需要‘支配性’或‘强势’的场景下更受偏好 → 选择表示‘竞争性’或‘对抗性’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前文‘cars with grilles that were upturned like smiles sold best’ → 结合后文‘increasing a car's friendliness’ → 推断出‘upturned like smiles’这一特征被购买者视为‘友好’的体现 → 选择表示‘特征’或‘属性’的名词
35 空 定位空格前文‘people regularly ascribe human traits to everyday objects’ → 结合后文‘Sometimes we see things as human because we are...’ → 推断出空格处应填入表示‘条件’或‘情境’的名词 → 选择与‘under certain’搭配的抽象名词

考点：固定搭配 under certain circumstances　语境选词　因果逻辑　近义词辨析　并列结构　动宾搭配　被动语态　固定搭配

28. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前‘under certain’ → 识别固定搭配‘under certain circumstances’ → 选择表示‘情况’的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘because we are’ → 分析后文‘feeling isolated’的因果关系 → 选择表示‘孤独’的形容词
28 空 定位空格前‘attribute’ → 分析宾语需为‘人类特征’ → 结合后文‘beliefs and...’的并列结构 → 选择表示‘意图’的名词

29 空 定位空格前‘feeling close to objects can’ → 分析与‘loneliness’的动宾关系 → 选择表示‘缓解’的动词
30 空 定位空格前‘had been’ → 分析‘in a social setting’的语境 → 结合‘compensated by exaggerating’的补偿行为 → 选择表示‘被排斥’的过去分词
31 空 定位空格前文‘the more their computer gave them problems’ → 推断出电脑被赋予了类似人类的‘信念和…’ → 选择与‘beliefs’并列且符合拟人化语境的抽象名词
32 空 定位空格前文‘wide faces are ____33____ with dominance’ → 结合常识与后文‘rated... as more dominant-looking’ → 推断出‘宽脸’与‘支配性’之间存在关联性描述 → 选择表示‘关联’的固定搭配
33 空 定位空格前文‘preferred them—especially in ____34____ situations’ → 结合前文‘dominant-looking’与‘dominance’ → 推断出在需要‘支配性’或‘强势’的场景下更受偏好 → 选择表示‘竞争性’或‘对抗性’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前文‘cars with grilles that were upturned like smiles sold best’ → 结合后文‘increasing a car's friendliness’ → 推断出‘upturned like smiles’这一特征被购买者视为‘友好’的体现 → 选择表示‘特征’或‘属性’的名词
35 空 定位空格前文‘people regularly ascribe human traits to everyday objects’ → 结合后文‘Sometimes we see things as human because we are...’ → 推断出空格处应填入表示‘条件’或‘情境’的名词 → 选择与‘under certain’搭配的抽象名词

考点：固定搭配 under certain circumstances　语境选词　因果逻辑　近义词辨析　并列结构　动宾搭配　被动语态　固定搭配

29. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前‘under certain’ → 识别固定搭配‘under certain circumstances’ → 选择表示‘情况’的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘because we are’ → 分析后文‘feeling isolated’的因果关系 → 选择表示‘孤独’的形容词
28 空 定位空格前‘attribute’ → 分析宾语需为‘人类特征’ → 结合后文‘beliefs and...’的并列结构 → 选择表示‘意图’的名词
29 空 定位空格前‘feeling close to objects can’ → 分析与‘loneliness’的动宾关系 → 选择表示‘缓解’的动词
30 空 定位空格前‘had been’ → 分析‘in a social setting’的语境 → 结合‘compensated by exaggerating’的补偿行为 → 选择表示‘被排斥’的过去分词
31 空 定位空格前文‘the more their computer gave them problems’ → 推断出电脑被赋予了类似人类的‘信念和…’ → 选择与‘beliefs’并列且符合拟人化语境的抽象名词
32 空 定位空格前文‘wide faces are ____33____ with dominance’ → 结合常识与后文‘rated... as more dominant-looking’ → 推断出‘宽脸’与‘支配性’之间存在关联性描述 → 选择表示‘关联’的固定搭配
33 空 定位空格前文‘preferred them—especially in ____34____ situations’ → 结合前文‘dominant-looking’与‘dominance’ → 推断出在需要‘支配性’或‘强势’的场景下更受偏好 → 选择表示‘竞争性’或‘对抗性’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前文‘cars with grilles that were upturned like smiles sold best’ → 结合后文‘increasing a car's friendliness’ → 推断出‘upturned like smiles’这一特征被购买者视为‘友好’的体现 → 选择表示‘特征’或‘属性’的名词
35 空 定位空格前文‘people regularly ascribe human traits to everyday objects’ → 结合后文‘Sometimes we see things as human because we are...’ → 推断出空格处应填入表示‘条件’或‘情境’的名词 → 选择与‘under certain’搭配的抽象名词

考点：固定搭配 under certain circumstances　语境选词　因果逻辑　近义词辨析　并列结构　动宾搭配　被动语态　固定搭配

30. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前‘under certain’ → 识别固定搭配‘under certain circumstances’ → 选择表示‘情况’的名词

27 空 定位空格前‘because we are’ → 分析后文‘feeling isolated’的因果关系 → 选择表示‘孤独’的形容词

28 空 定位空格前‘attribute’ → 分析宾语需为‘人类特征’ → 结合后文‘beliefs and...’的并列结构 → 选择表示‘意图’的名词

29 空 定位空格前‘feeling close to objects can’ → 分析与‘loneliness’的动宾关系 → 选择表示‘缓解’的动词

30 空 定位空格前‘had been’ → 分析‘in a social setting’的语境 → 结合‘compensated by exaggerating’的补偿行为 → 选择表示‘被排斥’的过去分词

31 空 定位空格前文‘the more their computer gave them problems’ → 推断出电脑被赋予了类似人类的‘信念和…’ → 选择与‘beliefs’并列且符合拟人化语境的抽象名词

32 空 定位空格前文‘wide faces are ____33____ with dominance’ → 结合常识与后文‘rated... as more dominant-looking’ → 推断出‘宽脸’与‘支配性’之间存在关联性描述 → 选择表示‘关联’的固定搭配

33 空 定位空格前文‘preferred them—especially in ____34____ situations’ → 结合前文‘dominant-looking’与‘dominance’ → 推断出在需要‘支配性’或‘强势’的场景下更受偏好 → 选择表示‘竞争性’或‘对抗性’的形容词

34 空 定位空格前文‘cars with grilles that were upturned like smiles sold best’ → 结合后文‘increasing a car's friendliness’ → 推断出‘upturned like smiles’这一特征被购买者视为‘友好’的体现 → 选择表示‘特征’或‘属性’的名词

35 空 定位空格前文‘people regularly ascribe human traits to everyday objects’ → 结合后文‘Sometimes we see things as human because we are...’ → 推断出空格处应填入表示‘条件’或‘情境’的名词 → 选择与‘under certain’搭配的抽象名词

考点：固定搭配 under certain circumstances　语境选词　因果逻辑　近义词辨析　并列结构　动宾搭配　被动语态　固定搭配

31. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前‘under certain’ → 识别固定搭配‘under certain circumstances’ → 选择表示‘情况’的名词

27 空 定位空格前‘because we are’ → 分析后文‘feeling isolated’的因果关系 → 选择表示‘孤独’的形容词

28 空 定位空格前‘attribute’ → 分析宾语需为‘人类特征’ → 结合后文‘beliefs and...’的并列结构 → 选择表示‘意图’的名词

29 空 定位空格前‘feeling close to objects can’ → 分析与‘loneliness’的动宾关系 → 选择表示‘缓解’的动词

30 空 定位空格前‘had been’ → 分析‘in a social setting’的语境 → 结合‘compensated by exaggerating’的补偿行为 → 选择表示‘被排斥’的过去分词

31 空 定位空格前文‘the more their computer gave them problems’ → 推断出电脑被赋予了类似人类的‘信念和…’ → 选择与‘beliefs’并列且符合拟人化语境的抽象名词

32 空 定位空格前文‘wide faces are ____33____ with dominance’ → 结合常识与后文‘rated... as more dominant-looking’ → 推断出‘宽脸’与‘支配性’之间存在关联性描述 → 选择表示‘关联’的固定搭配

33 空 定位空格前文‘preferred them—especially in ____34____ situations’ → 结合前文‘dominant-looking’与‘dominance’ → 推断出在需要‘支配性’或‘强势’的场景下更受偏好 → 选择表示‘竞争性’或‘对抗性’的形容词

34 空 定位空格前文‘cars with grilles that were upturned like smiles sold best’ → 结合后文‘increasing a car's friendliness’ → 推断出‘upturned like smiles’这一特征被购买者视为‘友好’的体现 → 选择表示‘特

征’或‘属性’的名词
35 空 定位空格前文‘people regularly ascribe human traits to everyday objects’ → 结合后文‘Sometimes we see things as human because we are...’ → 推断出空格处应填入表示‘条件’或‘情境’的名词 → 选择与‘under certain’搭配的抽象名词

考点：固定搭配 under certain circumstances 语境选词 因果逻辑 近义词辨析 并列结构 动宾搭配 被动语态 固定搭配

32. 【答案】I
26 空 定位空格前‘under certain’ → 识别固定搭配‘under certain circumstances’ → 选择表示‘情况’的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘because we are’ → 分析后文‘feeling isolated’的因果关系 → 选择表示‘孤独’的形容词
28 空 定位空格前‘attribute’ → 分析宾语需为‘人类特征’ → 结合后文‘beliefs and...’的并列结构 → 选择表示‘意图’的名词
29 空 定位空格前‘feeling close to objects can’ → 分析与‘loneliness’的动宾关系 → 选择表示‘缓解’的动词
30 空 定位空格前‘had been’ → 分析‘in a social setting’的语境 → 结合‘compensated by exaggerating’的补偿行为 → 选择表示‘被排斥’的过去分词
31 空 定位空格前文‘the more their computer gave them problems’ → 推断出电脑被赋予了类似人类的‘信念和…’ → 选择与‘beliefs’并列且符合拟人化语境的抽象名词
32 空 定位空格前文‘wide faces are ____33____ with dominance’ → 结合常识与后文‘rated... as more dominant-looking’ → 推断出‘宽脸’与‘支配性’之间存在关联性描述 → 选择表示‘关联’的固定搭配
33 空 定位空格前文‘preferred them—especially in ____34____ situations’ → 结合前文‘dominant-looking’与‘dominance’ → 推断出在需要‘支配性’或‘强势’的场景下更受偏好 → 选择表示‘竞争性’或‘对抗性’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前文‘cars with grilles that were upturned like smiles sold best’ → 结合后文‘increasing a car's friendliness’ → 推断出‘upturned like smiles’这一特征被购买者视为‘友好’的体现 → 选择表示‘特征’或‘属性’的名词
35 空 定位空格前文‘people regularly ascribe human traits to everyday objects’ → 结合后文‘Sometimes we see things as human because we are...’ → 推断出空格处应填入表示‘条件’或‘情境’的名词 → 选择与‘under certain’搭配的抽象名词

考点：固定搭配 under certain circumstances 语境选词 因果逻辑 近义词辨析 并列结构 动宾搭配 被动语态 固定搭配

33. 【答案】D
26 空 定位空格前‘under certain’ → 识别固定搭配‘under certain circumstances’ → 选择表示‘情况’的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘because we are’ → 分析后文‘feeling isolated’的因果关系 → 选择表示‘孤独’的形容词
28 空 定位空格前‘attribute’ → 分析宾语需为‘人类特征’ → 结合后文‘beliefs and...’的并列结构 → 选择表示‘意图’的名词
29 空 定位空格前‘feeling close to objects can’ → 分析与‘loneliness’的动宾关系 → 选择表示‘缓解’的动词
30 空 定位空格前‘had been’ → 分析‘in a social setting’的语境 → 结合‘compensated by exaggerating’的补偿行为 → 选择表示‘被排斥’的过去分词
31 空 定位空格前文‘the more their computer gave them problems’ → 推断出电脑被赋予了类似人类的‘信念和…’ → 选择与‘beliefs’并列且符合拟人化语境的抽象名词
32 空 定位空格前文‘wide faces are ____33____ with dominance’ → 结合常识与后文‘rated... as more

dominant-looking’ → 推断出‘宽脸’与‘支配性’之间存在关联性描述 → 选择表示‘关联’的固定搭配
33 空 定位空格前文‘preferred them—especially in ____34____ situations’ → 结合前文‘dominant-looking’与‘dominance’ → 推断出在需要‘支配性’或‘强势’的场景下更受偏好 → 选择表示‘竞争性’或‘对抗性’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前文‘cars with grilles that were upturned like smiles sold best’ → 结合后文‘increasing a car's friendliness’ → 推断出‘upturned like smiles’这一特征被购买者视为‘友好’的体现 → 选择表示‘特征’或‘属性’的名词
35 空 定位空格前文‘people regularly ascribe human traits to everyday objects’ → 结合后文‘Sometimes we see things as human because we are...’ → 推断出空格处应填入表示‘条件’或‘情境’的名词 → 选择与‘under certain’搭配的抽象名词

考点：固定搭配 under certain circumstances 语境选词 因果逻辑 近义词辨析 并列结构 动宾搭配 被动语态 固定搭配

34. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前‘under certain’ → 识别固定搭配‘under certain circumstances’ → 选择表示‘情况’的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘because we are’ → 分析后文‘feeling isolated’的因果关系 → 选择表示‘孤独’的形容词
28 空 定位空格前‘attribute’ → 分析宾语需为‘人类特征’ → 结合后文‘beliefs and...’的并列结构 → 选择表示‘意图’的名词
29 空 定位空格前‘feeling close to objects can’ → 分析与‘loneliness’的动宾关系 → 选择表示‘缓解’的动词
30 空 定位空格前‘had been’ → 分析‘in a social setting’的语境 → 结合‘compensated by exaggerating’的补偿行为 → 选择表示‘被排斥’的过去分词
31 空 定位空格前文‘the more their computer gave them problems’ → 推断出电脑被赋予了类似人类的‘信念和…’ → 选择与‘beliefs’并列且符合拟人化语境的抽象名词
32 空 定位空格前文‘wide faces are ____33____ with dominance’ → 结合常识与后文‘rated... as more dominant-looking’ → 推断出‘宽脸’与‘支配性’之间存在关联性描述 → 选择表示‘关联’的固定搭配
33 空 定位空格前文‘preferred them—especially in ____34____ situations’ → 结合前文‘dominant-looking’与‘dominance’ → 推断出在需要‘支配性’或‘强势’的场景下更受偏好 → 选择表示‘竞争性’或‘对抗性’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前文‘cars with grilles that were upturned like smiles sold best’ → 结合后文‘increasing a car's friendliness’ → 推断出‘upturned like smiles’这一特征被购买者视为‘友好’的体现 → 选择表示‘特征’或‘属性’的名词
35 空 定位空格前文‘people regularly ascribe human traits to everyday objects’ → 结合后文‘Sometimes we see things as human because we are...’ → 推断出空格处应填入表示‘条件’或‘情境’的名词 → 选择与‘under certain’搭配的抽象名词

考点：固定搭配 under certain circumstances 语境选词 因果逻辑 近义词辨析 并列结构 动宾搭配 被动语态 固定搭配

35. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前‘under certain’ → 识别固定搭配‘under certain circumstances’ → 选择表示‘情况’的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘because we are’ → 分析后文‘feeling isolated’的因果关系 → 选择表示‘孤独’的形容词
28 空 定位空格前‘attribute’ → 分析宾语需为‘人类特征’ → 结合后文‘beliefs and...’的并列结构 → 选择表示‘意图’的名词
29 空 定位空格前‘feeling close to objects can’ → 分析与‘loneliness’的动宾关系 → 选择表示‘缓解’的动词

30 空 定位空格前‘had been’ → 分析‘in a social setting’的语境 → 结合‘compensated by exaggerating’的补偿行为 → 选择表示‘被排斥’的过去分词
31 空 定位空格前文‘the more their computer gave them problems’ → 推断出电脑被赋予了类似人类的‘信念和…’ → 选择与‘beliefs’并列且符合拟人化语境的抽象名词
32 空 定位空格前文‘wide faces are ____33____ with dominance’ → 结合常识与后文‘rated... as more dominant-looking’ → 推断出‘宽脸’与‘支配性’之间存在关联性描述 → 选择表示‘关联’的固定搭配
33 空 定位空格前文‘preferred them—especially in ____34____ situations’ → 结合前文‘dominant-looking’与‘dominance’ → 推断出在需要‘支配性’或‘强势’的场景下更受偏好 → 选择表示‘竞争性’或‘对抗性’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前文‘cars with grilles that were upturned like smiles sold best’ → 结合后文‘increasing a car's friendliness’ → 推断出‘upturned like smiles’这一特征被购买者视为‘友好’的体现 → 选择表示‘特征’或‘属性’的名词
35 空 定位空格前文‘people regularly ascribe human traits to everyday objects’ → 结合后文‘Sometimes we see things as human because we are...’ → 推断出空格处应填入表示‘条件’或‘情境’的名词 → 选择与‘under certain’搭配的抽象名词

考点：固定搭配 under certain circumstances　语境选词　因果逻辑　近义词辨析　并列结构　动宾搭配　被动语态　固定搭配

36. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'ever-changing milk prices' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及价格波动，但提及了市场供需关系 → 判断该陈述为无依据
37. 定位题干关键词 'partners' 和 'helped many dairy farmers to switch' → 在语篇[C]段定位到 'help other farmers... convert' → 匹配同义替换 'switch to grass-fed' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'advocate' 和 'other benefits' → 在语篇中寻找支持该观点的段落 → 语篇未提供明确支持该观点的段落 → 判断该陈述为无依据
39. 定位题干关键词 'persuaded' 和 'advantage in terms of profits' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及利润优势是说服农民的原因 → 判断该陈述为无依据
40. 定位题干关键词 'only one example' 和 'American farming practice is changing' → 在语篇中寻找支持该观点的段落 → 语篇未提供明确支持该观点的段落 → 判断该陈述为无依据
41. 定位题干核心概念'sunlight brings energy and wealth' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述'The idea that all energy and wealth comes from the sun' → 匹配段落[A]
42. 定位题干核心概念'grass-fed products are more expensive' → 在段落全文中搜索'expensive'、'price'、'cost'等同义词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有
43. 定位题干核心概念'healthier and more nutritious' → 在段落全文中搜索'health'、'nutritious'、'benefit'等同义词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有
44. 定位题干核心概念'grass-fed products fell short of demand' → 在段落[B]中找到同义表述'Demand for grass-fed products currently exceeds supply' → 匹配段落[B]
45. 定位题干核心概念'snack bar producer'和'supply of purely grass-fed bison meat was scarce' → 在段落全文中搜索'snack'、'bar'、'bison'等关键词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有

考点：细节定位　信息匹配　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配　主旨大意　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有判断

37. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'ever-changing milk prices' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及价格波动，但提及了市场供需关系 → 判断该陈述为无依据
37. 定位题干关键词 'partners' 和 'helped many dairy farmers to switch' → 在语篇[C]段定位到 'help other farmers... convert' → 匹配同义替换 'switch to grass-fed' → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'advocate' 和 'other benefits' → 在语篇中寻找支持该观点的段落 → 语篇未提供明确支持该观点的段落 → 判断该陈述为无依据
39. 定位题干关键词 'persuaded' 和 'advantage in terms of profits' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及利润优势是说服农民的原因 → 判断该陈述为无依据
40. 定位题干关键词 'only one example' 和 'American farming practice is changing' → 在语篇中寻找支持该观点的段落 → 语篇未提供明确支持该观点的段落 → 判断该陈述为无依据
41. 定位题干核心概念'sunlight brings energy and wealth' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述'The idea that all energy and wealth comes from the sun' → 匹配段落[A]
42. 定位题干核心概念'grass-fed products are more expensive' → 在段落全文中搜索'expensive'、'price'、'cost'等同义词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有
43. 定位题干核心概念'healthier and more nutritious' → 在段落全文中搜索'health'、'nutritious'、'benefit'等同义词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有
44. 定位题干核心概念'grass-fed products fell short of demand' → 在段落[B]中找到同义表述'Demand for grass-fed products currently exceeds supply' → 匹配段落[B]
45. 定位题干核心概念'snack bar producer'和'supply of purely grass-fed bison meat was scarce' → 在段落全文中搜索'snack'、'bar'、'bison'等关键词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有

考点：细节定位　信息匹配　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配　主旨大意　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有判断

38. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'ever-changing milk prices' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及价格波动，但提及了市场供需关系 → 判断该陈述为无依据
37. 定位题干关键词 'partners' 和 'helped many dairy farmers to switch' → 在语篇[C]段定位到 'help other farmers... convert' → 匹配同义替换 'switch to grass-fed' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'advocate' 和 'other benefits' → 在语篇中寻找支持该观点的段落 → 语篇未提供明确支持该观点的段落 → 判断该陈述为无依据
39. 定位题干关键词 'persuaded' 和 'advantage in terms of profits' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及利润优势是说服农民的原因 → 判断该陈述为无依据
40. 定位题干关键词 'only one example' 和 'American farming practice is changing' → 在语篇中寻找支持该观点的段落 → 语篇未提供明确支持该观点的段落 → 判断该陈述为无依据
41. 定位题干核心概念'sunlight brings energy and wealth' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述'The idea that all energy and wealth comes from the sun' → 匹配段落[A]
42. 定位题干核心概念'grass-fed products are more expensive' → 在段落全文中搜索'expensive'、'price'、'cost'等同义词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有
43. 定位题干核心概念'healthier and more nutritious' → 在段落全文中搜索'health'、'nutritious'、'benefit'等同义词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有
44. 定位题干核心概念'grass-fed products fell short of demand' → 在段落[B]中找到同义表述'Demand for grass-fed products currently exceeds supply' → 匹配段落[B]
45. 定位题干核心概念'snack bar producer'和'supply of purely grass-fed bison meat was scarce' → 在段落全文中搜索'snack'、'bar'、'bison'等关键词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有

考点：细节定位　信息匹配　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配　主旨大意　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有判断

39. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'ever-changing milk prices' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及价格波动，但提及了市场供需关系 → 判断该陈述为无依据
37. 定位题干关键词 'partners' 和 'helped many dairy farmers to switch' → 在语篇[C]段定位到 'help other

farmers... convert' → 匹配同义替换 'switch to grass-fed' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'advocate' 和 'other benefits' → 在语篇中寻找支持该观点的段落 → 语篇未提供明确支持该观点的段落 → 判断该陈述为无依据
39. 定位题干关键词 'persuaded' 和 'advantage in terms of profits' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及利润优势是说服农民的原因 → 判断该陈述为无依据
40. 定位题干关键词 'only one example' 和 'American farming practice is changing' → 在语篇中寻找支持该观点的段落 → 语篇未提供明确支持该观点的段落 → 判断该陈述为无依据
41. 定位题干核心概念'sunlight brings energy and wealth' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述'The idea that all energy and wealth comes from the sun' → 匹配段落[A]
42. 定位题干核心概念'grass-fed products are more expensive' → 在段落全文中搜索'expensive'、'price'、'cost'等同义词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有
43. 定位题干核心概念'healthier and more nutritious' → 在段落全文中搜索'health'、'nutritious'、'benefit'等同义词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有
44. 定位题干核心概念'grass-fed products fell short of demand' → 在段落[B]中找到同义表述'Demand for grass-fed products currently exceeds supply' → 匹配段落[B]
45. 定位题干核心概念'snack bar producer'和'supply of purely grass-fed bison meat was scarce' → 在段落全文中搜索'snack'、'bar'、'bison'等关键词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有

考点：细节定位　信息匹配　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配　主旨大意　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有判断

40. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'ever-changing milk prices' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及价格波动，但提及了市场供需关系 → 判断该陈述为无依据
37. 定位题干关键词 'partners' 和 'helped many dairy farmers to switch' → 在语篇[C]段定位到 'help other farmers... convert' → 匹配同义替换 'switch to grass-fed' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'advocate' 和 'other benefits' → 在语篇中寻找支持该观点的段落 → 语篇未提供明确支持该观点的段落 → 判断该陈述为无依据
39. 定位题干关键词 'persuaded' 和 'advantage in terms of profits' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及利润优势是说服农民的原因 → 判断该陈述为无依据
40. 定位题干关键词 'only one example' 和 'American farming practice is changing' → 在语篇中寻找支持该观点的段落 → 语篇未提供明确支持该观点的段落 → 判断该陈述为无依据
41. 定位题干核心概念'sunlight brings energy and wealth' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述'The idea that all energy and wealth comes from the sun' → 匹配段落[A]
42. 定位题干核心概念'grass-fed products are more expensive' → 在段落全文中搜索'expensive'、'price'、'cost'等同义词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有
43. 定位题干核心概念'healthier and more nutritious' → 在段落全文中搜索'health'、'nutritious'、'benefit'等同义词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有
44. 定位题干核心概念'grass-fed products fell short of demand' → 在段落[B]中找到同义表述'Demand for grass-fed products currently exceeds supply' → 匹配段落[B]
45. 定位题干核心概念'snack bar producer'和'supply of purely grass-fed bison meat was scarce' → 在段落全文中搜索'snack'、'bar'、'bison'等关键词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有

考点：细节定位　信息匹配　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配　主旨大意　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有判断

41. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'ever-changing milk prices' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及价格波动，但提及了市场供需关系 → 判断该陈述为无依据

37. 定位题干关键词 'partners' 和 'helped many dairy farmers to switch' → 在语篇[C]段定位到 'help other farmers... convert' → 匹配同义替换 'switch to grass-fed' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'advocate' 和 'other benefits' → 在语篇中寻找支持该观点的段落 → 语篇未提供明确支持该观点的段落 → 判断该陈述为无依据
39. 定位题干关键词 'persuaded' 和 'advantage in terms of profits' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及利润优势是说服农民的原因 → 判断该陈述为无依据
40. 定位题干关键词 'only one example' 和 'American farming practice is changing' → 在语篇中寻找支持该观点的段落 → 语篇未提供明确支持该观点的段落 → 判断该陈述为无依据
41. 定位题干核心概念'sunlight brings energy and wealth' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述'The idea that all energy and wealth comes from the sun' → 匹配段落[A]
42. 定位题干核心概念'grass-fed products are more expensive' → 在段落全文中搜索'expensive'、'price'、'cost'等同义词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有
43. 定位题干核心概念'healthier and more nutritious' → 在段落全文中搜索'health'、'nutritious'、'benefit'等同义词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有
44. 定位题干核心概念'grass-fed products fell short of demand' → 在段落[B]中找到同义表述'Demand for grass-fed products currently exceeds supply' → 匹配段落[B]
45. 定位题干核心概念'snack bar producer'和'supply of purely grass-fed bison meat was scarce' → 在段落全文中搜索'snack'、'bar'、'bison'等关键词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有

考点：细节定位　信息匹配　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配　主旨大意　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有判断

42. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'ever-changing milk prices' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及价格波动，但提及了市场供需关系 → 判断该陈述为无依据
37. 定位题干关键词 'partners' 和 'helped many dairy farmers to switch' → 在语篇[C]段定位到 'help other farmers... convert' → 匹配同义替换 'switch to grass-fed' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'advocate' 和 'other benefits' → 在语篇中寻找支持该观点的段落 → 语篇未提供明确支持该观点的段落 → 判断该陈述为无依据
39. 定位题干关键词 'persuaded' 和 'advantage in terms of profits' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及利润优势是说服农民的原因 → 判断该陈述为无依据
40. 定位题干关键词 'only one example' 和 'American farming practice is changing' → 在语篇中寻找支持该观点的段落 → 语篇未提供明确支持该观点的段落 → 判断该陈述为无依据
41. 定位题干核心概念'sunlight brings energy and wealth' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述'The idea that all energy and wealth comes from the sun' → 匹配段落[A]
42. 定位题干核心概念'grass-fed products are more expensive' → 在段落全文中搜索'expensive'、'price'、'cost'等同义词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有
43. 定位题干核心概念'healthier and more nutritious' → 在段落全文中搜索'health'、'nutritious'、'benefit'等同义词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有
44. 定位题干核心概念'grass-fed products fell short of demand' → 在段落[B]中找到同义表述'Demand for grass-fed products currently exceeds supply' → 匹配段落[B]
45. 定位题干核心概念'snack bar producer'和'supply of purely grass-fed bison meat was scarce' → 在段落全文中搜索'snack'、'bar'、'bison'等关键词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有

考点：细节定位　信息匹配　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配　主旨大意　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有判断

43. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'ever-changing milk prices' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及价格波动，但提及了市场供需关系 → 判断该陈述为无依据

37. 定位题干关键词 'partners' 和 'helped many dairy farmers to switch' → 在语篇[C]段定位到 'help other farmers... convert' → 匹配同义替换 'switch to grass-fed' → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'advocate' 和 'other benefits' → 在语篇中寻找支持该观点的段落 → 语篇未提供明确支持该观点的段落 → 判断该陈述为无依据

39. 定位题干关键词 'persuaded' 和 'advantage in terms of profits' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及利润优势是说服农民的原因 → 判断该陈述为无依据

40. 定位题干关键词 'only one example' 和 'American farming practice is changing' → 在语篇中寻找支持该观点的段落 → 语篇未提供明确支持该观点的段落 → 判断该陈述为无依据

41. 定位题干核心概念'sunlight brings energy and wealth' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述'The idea that all energy and wealth comes from the sun' → 匹配段落[A]

42. 定位题干核心概念'grass-fed products are more expensive' → 在段落全文中搜索'expensive'、'price'、'cost'等同义词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有

43. 定位题干核心概念'healthier and more nutritious' → 在段落全文中搜索'health'、'nutritious'、'benefit'等同义词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有

44. 定位题干核心概念'grass-fed products fell short of demand' → 在段落[B]中找到同义表述'Demand for grass-fed products currently exceeds supply' → 匹配段落[B]

45. 定位题干核心概念'snack bar producer'和'supply of purely grass-fed bison meat was scarce' → 在段落全文中搜索'snack'、'bar'、'bison'等关键词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有

考点：细节定位　信息匹配　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配　主旨大意　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有判断

44. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'ever-changing milk prices' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及价格波动，但提及了市场供需关系 → 判断该陈述为无依据

37. 定位题干关键词 'partners' 和 'helped many dairy farmers to switch' → 在语篇[C]段定位到 'help other farmers... convert' → 匹配同义替换 'switch to grass-fed' → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'advocate' 和 'other benefits' → 在语篇中寻找支持该观点的段落 → 语篇未提供明确支持该观点的段落 → 判断该陈述为无依据

39. 定位题干关键词 'persuaded' 和 'advantage in terms of profits' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及利润优势是说服农民的原因 → 判断该陈述为无依据

40. 定位题干关键词 'only one example' 和 'American farming practice is changing' → 在语篇中寻找支持该观点的段落 → 语篇未提供明确支持该观点的段落 → 判断该陈述为无依据

41. 定位题干核心概念'sunlight brings energy and wealth' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述'The idea that all energy and wealth comes from the sun' → 匹配段落[A]

42. 定位题干核心概念'grass-fed products are more expensive' → 在段落全文中搜索'expensive'、'price'、'cost'等同义词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有

43. 定位题干核心概念'healthier and more nutritious' → 在段落全文中搜索'health'、'nutritious'、'benefit'等同义词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有

44. 定位题干核心概念'grass-fed products fell short of demand' → 在段落[B]中找到同义表述'Demand for grass-fed products currently exceeds supply' → 匹配段落[B]

45. 定位题干核心概念'snack bar producer'和'supply of purely grass-fed bison meat was scarce' → 在段落全文中搜索'snack'、'bar'、'bison'等关键词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有

考点：细节定位　信息匹配　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配　主旨大意　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有判断

45. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'ever-changing milk prices' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及价格波动，但提及了市场供需关系 → 判断该陈述为无依据

37. 定位题干关键词 'partners' 和 'helped many dairy farmers to switch' → 在语篇[C]段定位到 'help other farmers... convert' → 匹配同义替换 'switch to grass-fed' → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'advocate' 和 'other benefits' → 在语篇中寻找支持该观点的段落 → 语篇未提供明确支持该观点的段落 → 判断该陈述为无依据

39. 定位题干关键词 'persuaded' 和 'advantage in terms of profits' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及利润优势是说服农民的原因 → 判断该陈述为无依据

40. 定位题干关键词 'only one example' 和 'American farming practice is changing' → 在语篇中寻找支持该观点的段落 → 语篇未提供明确支持该观点的段落 → 判断该陈述为无依据

41. 定位题干核心概念'sunlight brings energy and wealth' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述'The idea that all energy and wealth comes from the sun' → 匹配段落[A]

42. 定位题干核心概念'grass-fed products are more expensive' → 在段落全文中搜索'expensive'、'price'、'cost'等同义词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有

43. 定位题干核心概念'healthier and more nutritious' → 在段落全文中搜索'health'、'nutritious'、'benefit'等同义词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有

44. 定位题干核心概念'grass-fed products fell short of demand' → 在段落[B]中找到同义表述'Demand for grass-fed products currently exceeds supply' → 匹配段落[B]

45. 定位题干核心概念'snack bar producer'和'supply of purely grass-fed bison meat was scarce' → 在段落全文中搜索'snack'、'bar'、'bison'等关键词 → 未找到任何相关表述 → 判断为无中生有

考点：细节定位　信息匹配　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配　主旨大意　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有判断

46. 【答案】B

定位首段核心观点句 → 提取‘alleviate external pressures’与‘equip them to understand and handle the world’的并列关系 → 同义替换为‘protect from pressures’与‘enable to face world’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】B

定位文中关于昂贵旅行与贫困学生对比的段落 → 推断作者对昂贵旅行加剧不平等的批评态度 → 得出‘扩大差距’的结论

考点：推理判断　细节支撑

48. 【答案】D

定位‘Methods such as whole-school fundraising... can help to extend opportunities and fuel community spirit’ → 提取‘whole-school fundraising’的核心特征‘全校参与’ → 同义替换为‘activities involving all students’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】A

定位‘Some parents pull their children out... Even parents who can see that a trip is little more than a party... may well feel guilt’ → 推断低收入父母既希望孩子参与又因费用感到内疚的矛盾心理 → 得出‘想参与但负担不起’的结论

考点：细节定位　推理判断

50. 【答案】C

定位作者对昂贵旅行的批评及对全校筹款等方法的肯定 → 推断作者期望学校避免因旅行费用制造新的不平等 → 得出‘避免制造新差距’的结论

考点：推理判断　观点态度

51. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'by 2100' → 对应语篇末段 'by 2100' → 同义替换 'on the verge of dying' 为 'face extinction'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'a separate study' → 对应语篇中段 'Earlier this month a separate study found...' → 同义替换 'fatal to certain species' 为 'disastrous impact on whales, seals and penguins'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'king penguins' → 遍历语篇中关于王企鹅的描述 → 同义替换 'the majority of them may have to find new breeding grounds' 为 '70 percent... will be forced to relocate their breeding grounds'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'sea levels rise' → 语篇未直接提及海平面上升，但提及 'As the ocean warms' → 推理 'Antarctic Polar Front' 南移 → 王企鹅觅食距离增加 → 雏鸟挨饿 → 同义替换 'Many baby king penguins can't have food in time' 为 'leaving their hungry chicks for longer'

考点：推理判断　因果链推导

55. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Southern Ocean' → 对应语篇中段 'only breed on specific isolated islands in the Southern Ocean' → 同义替换 'Only a few of its islands can serve as huge breeding grounds' 为 'specific isolated islands'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

56. 【答案】A sense of community responsibility—the…

考生需围绕'社区责任感的重要性'这一主题，构建一篇结构清晰、逻辑连贯的短文，并运用多样化的句式和恰当的词汇进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局与段落组织　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词与主题词汇运用

57. 【答案】The lotus flower, one of China's most famous…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并运用定语从句、并列结构及固定搭配进行准确、流畅的翻译。

考点：定语从句 (which/that引导)　并列结构 (both...and...; not only...but also...)　固定搭配 (be suitable for, attract visitors to, symbolize, be used to比喻)