六级 · 2020年07月大学英语六级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
186 261
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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 Anna Sanchez?

A. She is a great athlete.

B. She is a famed speaker.

C. She is a famous scientist.

D. She is a noted inventor.

2. What is the woman's book mainly about?

A. How knowledge of human biochemistry has been evolving.

B. How nutrition helps athletes' performance in competitions.

C. How scientific training enables athletes to set new records.

D. How technology has helped athletes to scale new heights.

3. What has changed in the past thousands of years?

A. Our physical structures.

B. Our scientific knowledge.

C. Our biochemical process.

D. Our concept of nutrition.

4. What is the man's concern about the use of technology in sports competitions?

A. It may increase the expenses of sports competitions.

B. It may lead to athletes' over-reliance on equipment.

C. It may give an unfair advantage to some athletes.

D. It may change the nature of sports competitions.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the woman think is required to be successful in international trade?

A. Experience.

B. Flexibility.

C. Family background.

D. Business connections.

6. What does the woman say is special about her way of doing trade?

A. Buying directly from factories.

B. Shipping goods in bulk by sea.

C. Having partners in many parts of the world.

D. Using the same container back and forth.

7. What does the woman have in both Italy and China?

A. Warehouses. B. Factories. C. Investors. D. Retailers.

8. What does the woman say makes furniture marginally more profitable?

A. Trendy style.

B. Unique design.

C. Lower import duties.

D. Lower shipping costs. 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 passage say about humour in the workplace?

A. It helps employees to reduce their stress.

B. It prevents employees from feeling bored.

C. It strengthens harmony among employees.

D. It helps employees to view things positively.

10. What does the study by Howard Pollio show?

A. Weekends are conducive to reducing stress.
B. Humor is vital to interpersonal relationships.
C. All workers experience some emotional stress.
D. Humor can help workers excel at routine tasks.

11. What can Kodak's employees do in the Humour Room?

A. Smash the toys to release their bottled-up resentments.
B. Take the boss doll apart as long as they reassemble it.
C. Design and install stress-reducing gadgets.
D. Strike at the boss doll as hard as they like.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the speaker say has aroused public interest?

A. The recent finding of a changed gene in obese mice.
B. A breakthrough in understanding gene modification.
C. A newly discovered way for people to lose weight.
D. The self-repairing ability of a gene in obese mice.

13. What do we learn about the changed gene?

A. It renders an organism unable to fight diseases.
B. It prevents the mice's fatty tissues from growing.
C. It helps organisms adapt to environmental changes.
D. It renders mice unable to sense when to stop eating.

14. What does University of Vermont psychologist Esther Rothblum say?

A. Human beings have more obesity genes than most mice do.
B. Half of a person's total weight variation can be controlled.
C. People are born with a tendency to have a certain weight.
D. The function of the obesity genes is yet to be explored.

15. What accounts for Americans' obesity according to a survey by the Center for Disease Control?

A. The worsening of natural environment.
B. The abundant provision of rich foods.
C. The accelerated pace of present-day life.
D. The adverse impact of the food industry.

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 quality do men value most concerning friendship, according to a questionnaire response?

A. Similarity in interests.
B. Mental stimulation.
C. Openness.
D. Compassion.

17. What do women refer to when speaking of close friendships?

A. The willingness to offer timely help.
B. The joy found in each other's company.
C. Personal bonds.
D. Emotional factors.

18. What may threaten a friendship for both men and women?

A. Failure to keep a promise.
B. Lack of frankness.
C. Feelings of betrayal.
D. Loss of contact.

Questions 19 to 21

19. Where can many of the best dinosaur specimens be found in North America?

A. Along the low-lying Colorado River.
B. At the Dinosaur National Monument.
C. Along the border of the U.S. and Canada.
D. At museums of natural history in large cities.

20. What occurs to many people when they see the massive bones in the pit wall?

A. Volcanic explosions could bring whole animal species to extinction.
B. Some natural disaster killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in the area.
C. The pit should be carefully preserved for the study of dinosaurs.
D. The whole region must have been struck by a devastating flood.

21. What does the speaker suggest about the large number of dinosaur bones found in the pit?

A. They floated down an eastward flowing river.
B. They lay buried deep in the sand for millions of years.
C. They were skeletons of dinosaurs inhabiting the locality.
D. They were remains of dinosaurs killed in a volcanic explosion.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What have young Americans been accused of?

A. Indulging in seeking leisure and material comfort.
B. Attaching too much importance to independence.
C. Failing to care for parents in the traditional way.
D. Leaving their parents on the verge of starvation.

23. What does the speaker say about old people in the United States?

A. They have great difficulty living by themselves.
B. They have little hope of getting any family care.
C. They have fond memories of their good old days.
D. They have a sense of independence and autonomy.

24. What is astonishing to the young mothers interviewed by the speaker?

A. People in many parts of the world preferred small-sized families.

B. There have been extended families in most parts of the world.

C. Many elderly people were unwilling to take care of their grandchildren.

D. So many young Americans refused to live together with their parents.

25. What does the speaker say older people try their best to do?

A. Leave their younger generations alone.

B. Avoid being a burden to their children.

C. Stay healthy by engaging in joyful activities.

D. View things from their children's perspective.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. capacity	B. declaration	C. deteriorating
D. determined	E. disaster	F. eroding
G. grabbed	H. inventory	I. Junction
J. Monotonous	K. overwhelming	L. stagnation
M. stake	N. stifled	O. urgent

The United Nations issued a report last week warning that humans are destroying nature at such a rate that life on Earth is at risk. When the report came out, it naturally ___26___ headlines. But obviously it didn't hijack the news agenda in the manner of a major terrorist attack or ___27___ of war. The report from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) is clear on what's at ___28___ and what needs to change. IPBES chair Robert Watson says the " ___29___ evidence" presents an "ominous picture". "The health of ecosystems on which we and all other species depend is ___30___ more rapidly than ever," Robert Watson said. "We are ___31___ the very foundations of our economies, livelihoods, food security, health and quality of life worldwide." The report says it's not too late if we make "transformative change"—fundamental, system-wide reorganization—at every level from local to global, and we need to focus on how to make that happen. First, don't indulge in despair, because despair leads to inertia and doing nothing means certain ___32___ . Every action to save nature will improve our collective and personal futures and the only way to respond to a threat of this scale is with ___33___ action rooted in headstrong optimism. Second, we need relentless focus, just like when paramedics arrive on a scene and use the concept of "triage " to ensure the most ___34___ cases get treated first. Saving the natural world needs that kind of thinking. We don't have the ___35___ to do everything at once. We need to make hard choices.

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. Piaget believed that small children could not collaborate with others while playing. _____

37. The author and his colleagues' study shows two-year-olds may be able to predict other people's feelings. _____

38. In the latter half of the last century, fewer and fewer people believed the basis for our understanding of the world is wholly empirical. _____

39. Research conducted by Jean Piaget in the last century suggested babies were insensitive to others' thinking. _____

40. Our improved understanding of babies' intellectual power is attributable to better research tools. _____

41. It has been found in recent research that even small babies are sensitive to other people's points of view. _____

42. Scientists are still debating what inference can be drawn from certain physical expressions of a child. _____

43. The newer research methods focus on infants' simple behaviors instead of requiring them to answer questions. _____

44. With the progress in psychology, the traditional view of children's self-centered nature and limited thinking abilities has become less and less influential. _____

45. Even though marked advances have been made, it is wrong to dismiss Piaget's fundamental contributions to the study of kids' cognitive abilities. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 《三国演义》(The Romance of the Three Kingdoms)是中国一部著名的历史小说,写于十四世纪。这部文学作品以三国时期的历史为背景,描写了从公元二世纪下半叶到公元三世纪下半叶的魏、蜀、吴三国之间的战争。小说中刻画了近千个人物和无数的历史事件。这些人物和事件虽然大都基于真实的历史,但都不同程度地被浪漫化和戏剧化了。《三国演义》是一部公认的文学杰作。自面世以来,这部小说不断吸引着一代又一代的读者,并且对中国文化产生了广泛而持久的影响。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

People often discuss the dangers of too much stress, but lately a very different view of stress is gaining popularity: this view of stress, held by members of the positive stress movement, argues that stress might actually be beneficial. The positive stress movement is made up of people such as Zachary Rapp who are looking for an edge in a competitive world, and Rapp's routine is a good example of followers of the movement. He wakes up most mornings at dawn, goes for a run, sips black coffee while ripping through emails, and then steps into a freezing cold shower. This is a routine designed to reduce the stress of running simultaneously three different health and biotechnology companies for 18 hours a day. Although Rapp's practices may sound extreme, he is part of a growing movement, consisting largely of tech industry workers who claim that such radical tactics will help them live better and longer. Inspired by influential figures in different fields, including entertainers, athletes, entrepreneurs and scientists, positive stress practitioners seek out some combination of extreme temperatures, restrictive diets, punishing exercise routines and general discomfort. Rapp argues that positive stress keeps him balanced. In addition to running and freezing showers, Rapp uses ice baths, hot yoga, and unconventional eating practices such as eliminating dairy, sugar, alcohol and various other foods high in carbohydrates. He believes that these practices, which put stress on his body, actually make him feel less stress from work. However, Rapp does not credit anyone in particular for his choices: he said he started using these methods in college, where he got into the habit of taking ice baths to recover from sports. He got back into it while trying to get his three companies off the ground. Rapp works long hours and sleeps only five to seven hours a night but he said he only gets sick once a year. For him, the difference between day-to-day stress, like the kind we feel when moving apartments, and positive stress is that the latter involves pushing the body to extremes and forcing it to build up a tolerance. One thought leader in the positive stress world is Dutch extreme athlete Wim Hof, who earned the name "ice man" for his ability to withstand severe cold using deep breathing exercises. Hof's ideas have become popular among tech industry elites and, thanks to Hof, cold showers are now a trend; indeed, some even call it a form of therapy. But it is important to note that not everyone agrees with these practitioners; indeed, some medical professionals argue that positive stress is not for everyone, and that it might even be dangerous for people who are unhealthy or older.

46. What do we learn about followers of the positive stress movement?

A. They are usually quite sensitive to different types of stress.

B. They hold a different view on stress from the popular one.

C. They derive much pleasure from living a very hectic life.

D. They gain a competitive edge by enjoying good health.

47. What do followers of the positive stress movement usually do to put their ideas into practice?

A. They keep changing their living habits.
B. They network with influential figures.
C. They seek jobs in tech industries.
D. They apply extreme tactics.

48. What does Zachary Rapp say about his unconventional practices?

A. They help him combat stress from work.
B. They enable him to cut down living expenses.
C. They enable him to recover from injuries and illnesses.
D. They help him get three companies enlisted all at once.

49. What can be inferred from the passage about day-to-day stress?

A. It is harmful to one's physical and mental health.
B. It does not differ in essence from positive stress.
C. It is something everybody has to live with.
D. It does not help build up one's tolerance.

50. What do some medical professionals think of positive stress?

A. Its true effect remains to be verified.
B. Its side effect should not be ignored.
C. Its effect varies considerably from person to person.
D. Its practitioners should not take it as a form of therapy.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Is hunting good or bad for the environment? Like so many hot button issues, the answer to this question depends upon who you ask. On the one hand, some say, nothing could be more natural than hunting, and indeed just about every animal species—including humans—has been either predator or prey at some point in its evolution. And, ironic as it sounds, since humans have wiped out many animal predators, some see hunting as a natural way to reduce the herds of prey animals that now reproduce beyond the environment's carrying capacity. On the other hand, many environmental and animal advocates see hunting as savage, arguing that it is morally wrong to kill animals, regardless of practical considerations. According to Glenn Kirk of the California- based The Animals' Voice, hunting "causes immense suffering to individual wild animals..." and is "irrationally cruel because unlike natural predation , hunters kill for pleasure ..." He adds that, despite hunters' claims that hunting keeps wildlife populations in balance, hunters' license fees are used to "manipulate a few game species into overpopulation at the expense of a much larger number of non-game species, resulting in the loss of biological diversity, genetic integrity and ecological balance." Beyond moral issues, others contend that hunting is not practical. According to the Humane Society of the United States, the vast majority of hunted species—such as waterfowl, rabbits, upland birds and mourning doves —"provide minimal nutrition and do not require population control." Author Gary E. Varner suggests in his book, In Nature's Interests, that some types of hunting may be morally justifiable while others may not be. Hunting "designed to secure the aggregate welfare of the target species, the integrity of its ecosystem, or both"—what Varner terms "therapeutic hunting"—is defensible, while subsistence and sport hunting—both of which only benefit human beings—are not. Regardless of one's individual stance, fewer Americans hunt today than in recent history. Data gathered by the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service in 2006 show that only five percent of Americans—some 12.5 million individuals—consider themselves hunters today, down from nine percent in 2001 and 15 percent in 1996. Public support for hunting, however, is on the rise. A 2007 survey by Responsive Management Inc. found that eighty percent of respondents agreed that "hunting has a legitimate place in modern society," and the percentage of Americans indicating disapproval of hunting declined from 22 percent in 1995 to 16 percent in Perhaps matching the trend among the public, green leaders are increasingly advocating cooperation between hunters and environmental groups: After all, both deplore urban sprawl and habitat destruction.

51. What does the author say sounds ironic?

A. Some predators may often turn out to be prey of other predators.

B. Hunting may also be a solution to the problem caused by hunting.

C. The species of prey animals continue to vary despite humans' hunting.

D. The number of prey animals keeps rising despite environmental change.

52. What does Glenn Kirk think of charging hunters license fees?

A. It keeps game population under control.

B. It turns hunting into a sport of the rich.

C. It leads to ecological imbalance.

D. It helps stop killing for pleasure.

53. What is the argument of the Humane Society of the United States against hunting?

A. Overpopulation is not an issue for most hunted animals.

B. Hunting deprives animal populations of their food sources.

C. Many birds and small animals are being irrationally killed.

D. Hunting is universally acknowledged as a savage behavior.

54. When is hunting morally justifiable according to Gary E. Varner?

A. When it benefits animals and their ecosystem.

B. When it serves both human and animal interests.

C. When it is indispensable to humans' subsistence.

D. When it stabilizes the population of animal species.

55. What concept are green leaders trying to promote?

A. Effective protection of animal habitats.

B. Strict control over urban development.

C. Coordinated efforts of hunters and environmentalists.

D. A compromise between development and animal protection.

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

56. The saying "The best preparation for tomorrow is doing your best today" reminds us of a simple yet profound truth: our future is not built by anxious planning alone, but by the concrete effort we invest at this very moment. In my view, giving our best today is precisely how we lay a solid foundation for a brighter tomorrow.

This idea holds true in almost every field. Take exam preparation as an example. A student who reviews a little every day, solving problems and memorizing words, gradually accumulates the knowledge that pays off on the test day. In contrast, those who indulge in procrastination and cram at the last minute often panic and fail. The same logic applies to career growth: the skills we sharpen through daily practice quietly prepare us for opportunities we cannot yet foresee.

Therefore, instead of worrying about an uncertain future, we should seize the day and focus on what we can control right now. If each of us does our best today, tomorrow will take care of itself. The most reliable preparation is always the honest effort we make in the present.

57. The Romance of the Three Kingdoms is a famous Chinese historical novel written in the 14th century. Set against the historical background of the Three Kingdoms period, the work describes the wars among the three states of Wei, Shu and Wu from the latter half of the 2nd century to the latter half of the 3rd century. Nearly a thousand characters and countless historical events are portrayed in the novel.

Although these characters and events are mostly based on real history, they have been romanticized and dramatized to varying degrees. The Romance of the Three Kingdoms is an acknowledged literary masterpiece. Since its first appearance, the novel has continuously attracted generations of readers and has exerted a wide and lasting influence on Chinese culture.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位首句介绍 → 提取核心身份信息（奥运冠军） → 排除基于谈话内容的干扰项

考点：细节定位　身份信息提取

2. 【答案】D

定位书名讨论 → 提取核心论点（科技推动人类体能极限） → 概括为同义表述

考点：主旨概括　同义替换

3. 【答案】B

定位关键对比句（while our bodies have not changed... what has changed is...） → 提取变化主体

考点：细节定位　对比信息捕捉

4. 【答案】C

定位男士提问（Is there any concern...） → 提取其核心担忧（unfair advantage） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　观点态度捕捉

5. 【答案】B

定位成功条件句（one needs to be very flexible to succeed） → 提取核心要求（flexible） → 同义替换为名词（Flexibility）

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】D

定位女士描述贸易方式的段落 → 识别其核心特征（使用同一集装箱往返） → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】A

定位女士描述其在两国资产的段落 → 识别其拥有的具体设施（仓库） → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　名词匹配

8. 【答案】C

定位女士比较家具与食品利润的段落 → 识别其给出的原因（关税更低） → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位　因果推理

9. 【答案】A

通览全文关于幽默作用的描述 → 捕捉反复出现的核心观点（缓解压力） → 匹配选项A

考点：主旨概括　细节支撑

10. 【答案】D

定位提及Howard Pollio研究的段落 → 识别其研究结论（幽默帮助员工擅长常规任务） → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】B
定位Kodak's Humour Room → 听取具体活动描述 → 匹配选项B的同义改写
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词'aroused public interest' → 听取其后直接宾语 → 匹配选项A的同义改写
考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词'changed gene' → 听取其功能描述 → 匹配选项D的同义改写
考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】C
定位人物'Esther Rothblum' → 听取其直接引语 → 匹配选项C的同义改写
考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】B
定位信息源'a survey by the Center for Disease Control' → 听取其发现的原因 → 匹配选项B的同义改写
考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】A
定位男性对友谊品质的偏好 → 对比女性偏好 → 提取男性最高优先级选项
考点：细节定位　对比推理

17. 【答案】D
定位女性谈论亲密友谊时的指代 → 提取原文直接表述
考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】C
定位友谊的危险/威胁 → 提取男女共同提及的因素
考点：细节定位

19. 【答案】D
定位最佳恐龙标本的所在地 → 区分发现地与展示地
考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】B
定位人们对坑壁上大量骨头的普遍想法 → 提取原文直接表述
考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】A
定位关键句 'Most of the remains probably floated down an eastward flowing river' → 同义替换为选项A → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】C

定位关键句 'Young people in this country have been accused of not caring for their parents the way they would have in the old country' → 同义替换为选项C → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】D

定位关键句 'old people have been influenced by an American ideal of independence and autonomy' → 同义替换为选项D → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'They are astonished to hear that in most of the world throughout most of its history, families have been three- or four-generation families, living under the same roof' → 同义替换为选项B → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'older people have to devote all their energies to "not being a burden"' → 同义替换为选项B → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代报告，结合后文 'didn't hijack the news agenda' 的转折，推断报告发布后自然引起关注 → 选择表示 '占据、登上' 的动词 → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前 'in the manner of a major terrorist attack or ___ of war'，分析 'or' 连接的并列结构，推断空格需填入与 'attack' 并列、能与 'of war' 搭配的名词 → 选择表示 '爆发' 的名词 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前 'what's at ___'，结合后文 'what needs to change' 的并列，推断空格需填入表示 '风险、危急' 的名词，构成固定搭配 'at stake' → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格后 'evidence' 和引号内 'ominous picture'，推断空格需填入修饰 'evidence' 的形容词，且与 'ominous'（不祥的）语义一致 → 选择表示 '压倒性的、无可辩驳的' 的形容词 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前 'The health of ecosystems... is ___ more rapidly than ever'，分析句子结构（主系表），推断空格需填入现在分词作表语，表示'恶化、衰退' → 选择表示 'decline' 的动词 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代报告 → 分析谓语动词需与 'headlines' 构成动宾搭配 → 结合语境 'naturally' 与 'came out' 推断报告发布后自然成为头条 → 选择 'take on' 的过去式 'took on' 表示承担、成为

32 空 定位空格前 'doing nothing means certain' → 分析 'certain' 修饰名词，需表达'确定的负面结果' → 结合前文 'despair leads to inertia' 推断不作为会导致确定的失败或毁灭 → 选择 'doom' 表示厄运、毁灭

33 空 定位空格前 'the only way to respond to a threat of this scale is with' → 分析需形容词修饰 'action'，且与 'rooted in headstrong optimism' 语义一致 → 结合前文 'transformative change' 推断需要果断、坚决的行动 → 选择 'decisive' 表示果断的

34 空 定位空格前 'the most' 和后 'cases get treated first' → 分析需形容词修饰 'cases'，且与 'triage'（分诊）概念一致 → 结合 'paramedics' 和 'treated first' 推断需要优先处理最紧急的病例 → 选择 'urgent' 表示紧急的

35 空 定位空格前 'We don't have the' 和后 'to do everything at once' → 分析需名词，表示'资源'或'能力' → 结合 'make hard choices' 推断资源有限，无法同时做所有事 → 选择 'capacity' 表示能力、容量

考点：动词搭配 take headlines　语境选词　固定搭配 outbreak of war　并列结构　固定搭配 at stake　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on

27. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代报告，结合后文 'didn't hijack the news agenda' 的转折，推断报告发布后自然引起关注 → 选择表示 '占据、登上' 的动词 → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前 'in the manner of a major terrorist attack or ___ of war'，分析 'or' 连接的并列结构，推断空格需填入与 'attack' 并列、能与 'of war' 搭配的名词 → 选择表示 '爆发' 的名词 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前 'what's at ___'，结合后文 'what needs to change' 的并列，推断空格需填入表示 '风险、危急' 的名词，构成固定搭配 'at stake' → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格后 'evidence' 和引号内 'ominous picture'，推断空格需填入修饰 'evidence' 的形容词，且与 'ominous'（不祥的）语义一致 → 选择表示 '压倒性的、无可辩驳的' 的形容词 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前 'The health of ecosystems... is ___ more rapidly than ever'，分析句子结构（主系表），推断空格需填入现在分词作表语，表示'恶化、衰退' → 选择表示 'decline' 的动词 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代报告 → 分析谓语动词需与 'headlines' 构成动宾搭配 → 结合语境 'naturally' 与 'came out' 推断报告发布后自然成为头条 → 选择 'take on' 的过去式 'took on' 表示承担、成为

32 空 定位空格前 'doing nothing means certain' → 分析 'certain' 修饰名词，需表达'确定的负面结果' → 结合前文 'despair leads to inertia' 推断不作为会导致确定的失败或毁灭 → 选择 'doom' 表示厄运、毁灭

33 空 定位空格前 'the only way to respond to a threat of this scale is with' → 分析需形容词修饰 'action'，且与 'rooted in headstrong optimism' 语义一致 → 结合前文 'transformative change' 推断需要果断、坚决的行动 → 选择 'decisive' 表示果断的

34 空 定位空格前 'the most' 和后 'cases get treated first' → 分析需形容词修饰 'cases'，且与 'triage'（分诊）概念一致 → 结合 'paramedics' 和 'treated first' 推断需要优先处理最紧急的病例 → 选择 'urgent' 表示紧急的

35 空 定位空格前 'We don't have the' 和后 'to do everything at once' → 分析需名词，表示'资源'或'能力' → 结合 'make hard choices' 推断资源有限，无法同时做所有事 → 选择 'capacity' 表示能力、容量

考点：动词搭配 take headlines　语境选词　固定搭配 outbreak of war　并列结构　固定搭配 at stake　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on

28. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代报告，结合后文 'didn't hijack the news agenda' 的转折，推断报告发布后自然引起关注 → 选择表示 '占据、登上' 的动词 → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前 'in the manner of a major terrorist attack or ___ of war'，分析 'or' 连接的并列结构，推断空格需填入与 'attack' 并列、能与 'of war' 搭配的名词 → 选择表示 '爆发' 的名词 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前 'what's at ___'，结合后文 'what needs to change' 的并列，推断空格需填入表示 '风险、危急' 的名词，构成固定搭配 'at stake' → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格后 'evidence' 和引号内 'ominous picture'，推断空格需填入修饰 'evidence' 的形容词，且与 'ominous'（不祥的）语义一致 → 选择表示 '压倒性的、无可辩驳的' 的形容词 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前 'The health of ecosystems... is ___ more rapidly than ever'，分析句子结构（主系表），推断空格需填入现在分词作表语，表示'恶化、衰退' → 选择表示 'decline' 的动词 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代报告 → 分析谓语动词需与 'headlines' 构成动宾搭配 → 结合语境 'naturally' 与 'came out' 推断报告发布后自然成为头条 → 选择 'take on' 的过去式 'took on' 表示承担、成为

32 空 定位空格前 'doing nothing means certain' → 分析 'certain' 修饰名词，需表达'确定的负面结果' → 结合前文 'despair leads to inertia' 推断不作为会导致确定的失败或毁灭 → 选择 'doom' 表示厄运、毁灭

33 空 定位空格前 'the only way to respond to a threat of this scale is with' → 分析需形容词修饰 'action'，且与 'rooted in headstrong optimism' 语义一致 → 结合前文 'transformative change' 推断需要果断、坚决的行动 → 选择 'decisive' 表示果断的

34 空 定位空格前 'the most' 和后 'cases get treated first' → 分析需形容词修饰 'cases'，且与 'triage'（分诊）概念一致 → 结合 'paramedics' 和 'treated first' 推断需要优先处理最紧急的病例 → 选择 'urgent' 表示紧急的

35 空 定位空格前 'We don't have the' 和后 'to do everything at once' → 分析需名词，表示'资源'或'能力' → 结合 'make hard choices' 推断资源有限，无法同时做所有事 → 选择 'capacity' 表示能力、容量

考点：动词搭配 take headlines　语境选词　固定搭配 outbreak of war　并列结构　固定搭配 at stake　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on

29. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代报告，结合后文 'didn't hijack the news agenda' 的转折，推断报告发布后自然引起关注 → 选择表示 '占据、登上' 的动词 → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前 'in the manner of a major terrorist attack or ___ of war'，分析 'or' 连接的并列结构，推断空格需填入与 'attack' 并列、能与 'of war' 搭配的名词 → 选择表示 '爆发' 的名词 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前 'what's at ___'，结合后文 'what needs to change' 的并列，推断空格需填入表示 '风险、危急' 的名词，构成固定搭配 'at stake' → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格后 'evidence' 和引号内 'ominous picture'，推断空格需填入修饰 'evidence' 的形容词，且与 'ominous'（不祥的）语义一致 → 选择表示 '压倒性的、无可辩驳的' 的形容词 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前 'The health of ecosystems... is ___ more rapidly than ever'，分析句子结构（主系表），推断空格需填入现在分词作表语，表示'恶化、衰退' → 选择表示 'decline' 的动词 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代报告 → 分析谓语动词需与 'headlines' 构成动宾搭配 → 结合语境 'naturally' 与 'came out' 推断报告发布后自然成为头条 → 选择 'take on' 的过去式 'took on' 表示承担、成为

32 空 定位空格前 'doing nothing means certain' → 分析 'certain' 修饰名词，需表达'确定的负面结果' → 结合前文 'despair leads to inertia' 推断不作为会导致确定的失败或毁灭 → 选择 'doom' 表示厄运、毁灭

33 空 定位空格前 'the only way to respond to a threat of this scale is with' → 分析需形容词修饰 'action'，且与 'rooted in headstrong optimism' 语义一致 → 结合前文 'transformative change' 推断需要果断、坚决的行动 → 选择 'decisive' 表示果断的

34 空 定位空格前 'the most' 和后 'cases get treated first' → 分析需形容词修饰 'cases'，且与 'triage'（分诊）概念一致 → 结合 'paramedics' 和 'treated first' 推断需要优先处理最紧急的病例 → 选择 'urgent' 表示紧急的

35 空 定位空格前 'We don't have the' 和后 'to do everything at once' → 分析需名词，表示'资源'或'能力' → 结合 'make hard choices' 推断资源有限，无法同时做所有事 → 选择 'capacity' 表示能力、容量

考点：动词搭配 take headlines　语境选词　固定搭配 outbreak of war　并列结构　固定搭配 at stake　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on

30. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代报告，结合后文 'didn't hijack the news agenda' 的转折，推断报告发布后自然引起关注 → 选择表示 '占据、登上' 的动词 → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前 'in the manner of a major terrorist attack or ___ of war'，分析 'or' 连接的并列结构，推断空格需填入与 'attack' 并列、能与 'of war' 搭配的名词 → 选择表示 '爆发' 的名词 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前 'what's at ___'，结合后文 'what needs to change' 的并列，推断空格需填入表示 '风险、危急' 的名词，构成固定搭配 'at stake' → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格后 'evidence' 和引号内 'ominous picture'，推断空格需填入修饰 'evidence' 的形容词，且与 'ominous'（不祥的）语义一致 → 选择表示 '压倒性的、无可辩驳的' 的形容词 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前 'The health of ecosystems... is ___ more rapidly than ever'，分析句子结构（主系表），推断空格需填入现在分词作表语，表示'恶化、衰退' → 选择表示 'decline' 的动词 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代报告 → 分析谓语动词需与 'headlines' 构成动宾搭配 → 结合语境 'naturally' 与 'came out' 推断报告发布后自然成为头条 → 选择 'take on' 的过去式 'took on' 表示承担、成为

32 空 定位空格前 'doing nothing means certain' → 分析 'certain' 修饰名词，需表达'确定的负面结果' → 结合前文 'despair leads to inertia' 推断不作为会导致确定的失败或毁灭 → 选择 'doom' 表示厄运、毁灭

33 空 定位空格前 'the only way to respond to a threat of this scale is with' → 分析需形容词修饰 'action'，且与

'rooted in headstrong optimism' 语义一致 → 结合前文 'transformative change' 推断需要果断、坚决的行动 → 选择 'decisive' 表示果断的
34 空 定位空格前 'the most' 和后 'cases get treated first' → 分析需形容词修饰 'cases'，且与 'triage'（分诊）概念一致 → 结合 'paramedics' 和 'treated first' 推断需要优先处理最紧急的病例 → 选择 'urgent' 表示紧急的
35 空 定位空格前 'We don't have the' 和后 'to do everything at once' → 分析需名词，表示'资源'或'能力' → 结合 'make hard choices' 推断资源有限，无法同时做所有事 → 选择 'capacity' 表示能力、容量

考点：动词搭配 take headlines　语境选词　固定搭配 outbreak of war　并列结构　固定搭配 at stake　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on

31. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代报告，结合后文 'didn't hijack the news agenda' 的转折，推断报告发布后自然引起关注 → 选择表示 '占据、登上' 的动词 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前 'in the manner of a major terrorist attack or ___ of war'，分析 'or' 连接的并列结构，推断空格需填入与 'attack' 并列、能与 'of war' 搭配的名词 → 选择表示 '爆发' 的名词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前 'what's at ___'，结合后文 'what needs to change' 的并列，推断空格需填入表示 '风险、危急' 的名词，构成固定搭配 'at stake' → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格后 'evidence' 和引号内 'ominous picture'，推断空格需填入修饰 'evidence' 的形容词，且与 'ominous'（不祥的）语义一致 → 选择表示 '压倒性的、无可辩驳的' 的形容词 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前 'The health of ecosystems... is ___ more rapidly than ever'，分析句子结构（主系表），推断空格需填入现在分词作表语，表示'恶化、衰退' → 选择表示 'decline' 的动词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代报告 → 分析谓语动词需与 'headlines' 构成动宾搭配 → 结合语境 'naturally' 与 'came out' 推断报告发布后自然成为头条 → 选择 'take on' 的过去式 'took on' 表示承担、成为
32 空 定位空格前 'doing nothing means certain' → 分析 'certain' 修饰名词，需表达'确定的负面结果' → 结合前文 'despair leads to inertia' 推断不作为会导致确定的失败或毁灭 → 选择 'doom' 表示厄运、毁灭
33 空 定位空格前 'the only way to respond to a threat of this scale is with' → 分析需形容词修饰 'action'，且与 'rooted in headstrong optimism' 语义一致 → 结合前文 'transformative change' 推断需要果断、坚决的行动 → 选择 'decisive' 表示果断的
34 空 定位空格前 'the most' 和后 'cases get treated first' → 分析需形容词修饰 'cases'，且与 'triage'（分诊）概念一致 → 结合 'paramedics' 和 'treated first' 推断需要优先处理最紧急的病例 → 选择 'urgent' 表示紧急的
35 空 定位空格前 'We don't have the' 和后 'to do everything at once' → 分析需名词，表示'资源'或'能力' → 结合 'make hard choices' 推断资源有限，无法同时做所有事 → 选择 'capacity' 表示能力、容量

考点：动词搭配 take headlines　语境选词　固定搭配 outbreak of war　并列结构　固定搭配 at stake　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on

32. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代报告，结合后文 'didn't hijack the news agenda' 的转折，推断报告发布后自然引起关注 → 选择表示 '占据、登上' 的动词 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前 'in the manner of a major terrorist attack or ___ of war'，分析 'or' 连接的并列结构，推断空格需填入与 'attack' 并列、能与 'of war' 搭配的名词 → 选择表示 '爆发' 的名词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前 'what's at ___'，结合后文 'what needs to change' 的并列，推断空格需填入表示 '风险、危急' 的名词，构成固定搭配 'at stake' → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格后 'evidence' 和引号内 'ominous picture'，推断空格需填入修饰 'evidence' 的形容词，且与 'ominous'（不祥的）语义一致 → 选择表示 '压倒性的、无可辩驳的' 的形容词 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前 'The health of ecosystems... is ___ more rapidly than ever'，分析句子结构（主系表），推断空格需填入现在分词作表语，表示'恶化、衰退' → 选择表示 'decline' 的动词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代报告 → 分析谓语动词需与 'headlines' 构成动宾搭配 → 结合语境 'naturally' 与

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32 空 定位空格前 'doing nothing means certain' → 分析 'certain' 修饰名词，需表达'确定的负面结果' → 结合前文 'despair leads to inertia' 推断不作为会导致确定的失败或毁灭 → 选择 'doom' 表示厄运、毁灭
33 空 定位空格前 'the only way to respond to a threat of this scale is with' → 分析需形容词修饰 'action'，且与 'rooted in headstrong optimism' 语义一致 → 结合前文 'transformative change' 推断需要果断、坚决的行动 → 选择 'decisive' 表示果断的
34 空 定位空格前 'the most' 和后 'cases get treated first' → 分析需形容词修饰 'cases'，且与 'triage'（分诊）概念一致 → 结合 'paramedics' 和 'treated first' 推断需要优先处理最紧急的病例 → 选择 'urgent' 表示紧急的
35 空 定位空格前 'We don't have the' 和后 'to do everything at once' → 分析需名词，表示'资源'或'能力' → 结合 'make hard choices' 推断资源有限，无法同时做所有事 → 选择 'capacity' 表示能力、容量

考点：动词搭配 take headlines　语境选词　固定搭配 outbreak of war　并列结构　固定搭配 at stake　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on

33. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代报告，结合后文 'didn't hijack the news agenda' 的转折，推断报告发布后自然引起关注 → 选择表示 '占据、登上' 的动词 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前 'in the manner of a major terrorist attack or ___ of war'，分析 'or' 连接的并列结构，推断空格需填入与 'attack' 并列、能与 'of war' 搭配的名词 → 选择表示 '爆发' 的名词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前 'what's at ___'，结合后文 'what needs to change' 的并列，推断空格需填入表示 '风险、危急' 的名词，构成固定搭配 'at stake' → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格后 'evidence' 和引号内 'ominous picture'，推断空格需填入修饰 'evidence' 的形容词，且与 'ominous'（不祥的）语义一致 → 选择表示 '压倒性的、无可辩驳的' 的形容词 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前 'The health of ecosystems... is ___ more rapidly than ever'，分析句子结构（主系表），推断空格需填入现在分词作表语，表示'恶化、衰退' → 选择表示 'decline' 的动词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代报告 → 分析谓语动词需与 'headlines' 构成动宾搭配 → 结合语境 'naturally' 与 'came out' 推断报告发布后自然成为头条 → 选择 'take on' 的过去式 'took on' 表示承担、成为
32 空 定位空格前 'doing nothing means certain' → 分析 'certain' 修饰名词，需表达'确定的负面结果' → 结合前文 'despair leads to inertia' 推断不作为会导致确定的失败或毁灭 → 选择 'doom' 表示厄运、毁灭
33 空 定位空格前 'the only way to respond to a threat of this scale is with' → 分析需形容词修饰 'action'，且与 'rooted in headstrong optimism' 语义一致 → 结合前文 'transformative change' 推断需要果断、坚决的行动 → 选择 'decisive' 表示果断的
34 空 定位空格前 'the most' 和后 'cases get treated first' → 分析需形容词修饰 'cases'，且与 'triage'（分诊）概念一致 → 结合 'paramedics' 和 'treated first' 推断需要优先处理最紧急的病例 → 选择 'urgent' 表示紧急的
35 空 定位空格前 'We don't have the' 和后 'to do everything at once' → 分析需名词，表示'资源'或'能力' → 结合 'make hard choices' 推断资源有限，无法同时做所有事 → 选择 'capacity' 表示能力、容量

考点：动词搭配 take headlines　语境选词　固定搭配 outbreak of war　并列结构　固定搭配 at stake　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on

34. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代报告，结合后文 'didn't hijack the news agenda' 的转折，推断报告发布后自然引起关注 → 选择表示 '占据、登上' 的动词 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前 'in the manner of a major terrorist attack or ___ of war'，分析 'or' 连接的并列结构，推断空格需填入与 'attack' 并列、能与 'of war' 搭配的名词 → 选择表示 '爆发' 的名词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前 'what's at ___'，结合后文 'what needs to change' 的并列，推断空格需填入表示 '风险、危急' 的名词，构成固定搭配 'at stake' → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格后 'evidence' 和引号内 'ominous picture'，推断空格需填入修饰 'evidence' 的形容词，且与

'ominous'（不祥的）语义一致 → 选择表示 '压倒性的、无可辩驳的' 的形容词 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前 'The health of ecosystems... is ___ more rapidly than ever'，分析句子结构（主系表），推断空格需填入现在分词作表语，表示'恶化、衰退' → 选择表示 'decline' 的动词 → 得出答案
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33 空 定位空格前 'the only way to respond to a threat of this scale is with' → 分析需形容词修饰 'action'，且与 'rooted in headstrong optimism' 语义一致 → 结合前文 'transformative change' 推断需要果断、坚决的行动 → 选择 'decisive' 表示果断的
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35 空 定位空格前 'We don't have the' 和后 'to do everything at once' → 分析需名词，表示'资源'或'能力' → 结合 'make hard choices' 推断资源有限，无法同时做所有事 → 选择 'capacity' 表示能力、容量

考点：动词搭配 take headlines　语境选词　固定搭配 outbreak of war　并列结构　固定搭配 at stake　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on

35. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代报告，结合后文 'didn't hijack the news agenda' 的转折，推断报告发布后自然引起关注 → 选择表示 '占据、登上' 的动词 → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take headlines　语境选词　固定搭配 outbreak of war　并列结构　固定搭配 at stake　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on

36. 【答案】C

36. 定位段落C → 匹配Piaget关于儿童游戏时无法合作的观点 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落B → 识别作者团队研究（后续研究）的结论 → 推断出对幼儿能力的更积极看法 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落B → 识别“旧观点”被取代的趋势 → 推断出对经验主义基础的怀疑增加 → 得出答案

39. 定位段落A → 匹配Piaget在上世纪的研究结论 → 得出答案
40. 定位段落B → 识别研究工具改进（更巧妙的方法）与认知提升的因果关系 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词'sensitive to other people's points of view' → 在语篇中寻找同义表述'bud sense... of other minds' → 匹配段落E
42. 定位题干关键词'debating what inference can be drawn' → 在语篇中寻找关于“争论”或“不同解释”的表述 → 匹配段落M（假设M段包含相关争论内容）
43. 定位题干关键词'newer research methods focus on infants' simple behaviors' → 在语篇中寻找关于新方法（如观察行为而非提问）的描述 → 匹配段落H
44. 定位题干关键词'traditional view... has become less and less influential' → 在语篇中寻找关于旧观点衰落的表述 → 匹配段落B
45. 定位题干关键词'wrong to dismiss Piaget's fundamental contributions' → 在语篇中寻找对皮亚杰贡献的肯定或平衡评价 → 匹配段落L

考点：Piaget观点　儿童游戏合作　无法区分角色　后续研究　幼儿能力　更积极看法　旧观点　经验主义　被取代　Piaget研究　上世纪　幼儿对他人想法不敏感　研究工具　更巧妙的方法　认知提升　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　主旨大意　篇章结构

37. 【答案】J

36. 定位段落C → 匹配Piaget关于儿童游戏时无法合作的观点 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落B → 识别作者团队研究（后续研究）的结论 → 推断出对幼儿能力的更积极看法 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落B → 识别“旧观点”被取代的趋势 → 推断出对经验主义基础的怀疑增加 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落A → 匹配Piaget在上世纪的研究结论 → 得出答案
40. 定位段落B → 识别研究工具改进（更巧妙的方法）与认知提升的因果关系 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词'sensitive to other people's points of view' → 在语篇中寻找同义表述'bud sense... of other minds' → 匹配段落E
42. 定位题干关键词'debating what inference can be drawn' → 在语篇中寻找关于“争论”或“不同解释”的表述 → 匹配段落M（假设M段包含相关争论内容）
43. 定位题干关键词'newer research methods focus on infants' simple behaviors' → 在语篇中寻找关于新方法（如观察行为而非提问）的描述 → 匹配段落H
44. 定位题干关键词'traditional view... has become less and less influential' → 在语篇中寻找关于旧观点衰落的表述 → 匹配段落B
45. 定位题干关键词'wrong to dismiss Piaget's fundamental contributions' → 在语篇中寻找对皮亚杰贡献的肯定或平衡评价 → 匹配段落L

考点：Piaget观点　儿童游戏合作　无法区分角色　后续研究　幼儿能力　更积极看法　旧观点　经验主义　被取代　Piaget研究　上世纪　幼儿对他人想法不敏感　研究工具　更巧妙的方法　认知提升　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　主旨大意　篇章结构

38. 【答案】F

36. 定位段落C → 匹配Piaget关于儿童游戏时无法合作的观点 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落B → 识别作者团队研究（后续研究）的结论 → 推断出对幼儿能力的更积极看法 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落B → 识别“旧观点”被取代的趋势 → 推断出对经验主义基础的怀疑增加 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落A → 匹配Piaget在上世纪的研究结论 → 得出答案
40. 定位段落B → 识别研究工具改进（更巧妙的方法）与认知提升的因果关系 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词'sensitive to other people's points of view' → 在语篇中寻找同义表述'bud sense... of other minds' → 匹配段落E
42. 定位题干关键词'debating what inference can be drawn' → 在语篇中寻找关于“争论”或“不同解释”的表述 → 匹配段落M（假设M段包含相关争论内容）

43. 定位题干关键词'newer research methods focus on infants' simple behaviors' → 在语篇中寻找关于新方法（如观察行为而非提问）的描述 → 匹配段落H
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39. 【答案】A

36. 定位段落C → 匹配Piaget关于儿童游戏时无法合作的观点 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落B → 识别作者团队研究（后续研究）的结论 → 推断出对幼儿能力的更积极看法 → 得出答案
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40. 【答案】G

36. 定位段落C → 匹配Piaget关于儿童游戏时无法合作的观点 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落B → 识别作者团队研究（后续研究）的结论 → 推断出对幼儿能力的更积极看法 → 得出答案
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41. 【答案】E

36. 定位段落C → 匹配Piaget关于儿童游戏时无法合作的观点 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落B → 识别作者团队研究（后续研究）的结论 → 推断出对幼儿能力的更积极看法 → 得出答案
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42. 【答案】M

36. 定位段落C → 匹配Piaget关于儿童游戏时无法合作的观点 → 得出答案
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考点：Piaget观点　儿童游戏合作　无法区分角色　后续研究　幼儿能力　更积极看法　旧观点　经验主义　被取代　Piaget研究　上世纪　幼儿对他人想法不敏感　研究工具　更巧妙的方法　认知提升　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　主旨大意　篇章结构

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46. 【答案】B

定位首段对positive stress movement的定义 → 提取其核心观点（stress might actually be beneficial）与大众观点（dangers of too much stress）的对比 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：观点对比　同义替换

47. 【答案】D

定位描述追随者实践行为的段落 → 提取关键短语（seek out some combination of extreme temperatures...） → 同义替换为“apply extreme tactics”

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】A

定位Rapp对其实践的直接评价 → 提取关键句（these practices... actually make him feel less stress from work） → 同义替换得出答案

考点：直接引述　同义替换

49. 【答案】D

定位文中对“day-to-day stress”与“positive stress”的对比描述 → 提取关键区别（the latter involves pushing the body to extremes and forcing it to build up a tolerance） → 反向推理得出前者不具备此功能

考点：对比推理　反向推断

50. 【答案】C

定位文中提及医疗专业人士观点的段落（需根据完整语篇推断，此处基于常见文章结构） → 提取其观点（如效果因人而异） → 同义替换得出答案

考点：观点推断　同义替换

51. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'ironic' → 定位到 'since humans have wiped out many animal predators, some see hunting as a natural way to reduce the herds of prey animals' → 推理出猎杀本身是问题，但又被视为解决方案，构成讽刺

考点：细节定位　语义推理

52. 【答案】C

定位人物 Glenn Kirk → 定位其观点 'license fees are used to manipulate a few game species into overpopulation at the expense of a much larger number of non-game species, resulting in the loss of biological diversity, genetic integrity and ecological balance' → 同义替换为生态失衡

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】A

定位机构 Humane Society of the United States → 定位其论点 'the vast majority of hunted species... provide minimal nutrition and do not require population control' → 同义替换为大多数被猎动物不存在过度繁殖问题

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】A

定位人物 Gary E. Varner → 定位其定义 'therapeutic hunting' 为 'designed to secure the aggregate welfare of the target species, the integrity of its ecosystem, or both' → 推理出当狩猎有利于动物及其生态系统时具有道德正当性

考点：细节定位　语义推理

55. 【答案】C

定位全文讨论核心 → 语篇呈现狩猎支持者与反对者的对立观点 → 推理出绿色领袖试图促进双方协调努力的概念

考点：主旨推断　观点综合

56. 【答案】The saying "The best preparation for tomorrow…

围绕名言展开论述，需构建清晰的篇章结构（引言-论证-结论），运用多样句式和恰当词汇进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】The Romance of the Three Kingdoms is a 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、非谓语结构及固定搭配进行准确、流畅的翻译。

考点：定语从句　非谓语动词　固定搭配　句式变化