六级 · 2020年09月大学英语六级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 702.9 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 56 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
071 521
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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

55.（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. Why does the woman say she can be so energetic?

A. She can devote all her life to pursuing her passion.

B. Her accumulated expertise helps her to achieve her goals.

C. She can spread her academic ideas on a weekly TV show.

D. Her research findings are widely acclaimed in the world.

2. What has the woman been engaged in?

A. Provision of guidance for nuclear labs in Europe.
B. Touring the globe to attend science TV shows.
C. Overseeing two research groups at Oxford.
D. Science education and scientific research.

3. What does the woman say about the benefit teaching brings to her?

A. A better understanding of a subject.
B. A stronger will to meet challenges.
C. A broader knowledge of related fields.
D. A closer relationship with young people.

4. How does the woman say new scientific breakthroughs can be made possible?

A. By applying the latest research methods.
B. By making full use of the existing data.
C. By building upon previous discoveries.
D. By utilizing more powerful computers.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What do both speakers think of dreams?

A. They can predict future events.
B. They have no special meanings.
C. They have cultural connotations.
D. They cannot be easily explained.

6. Why didn't the woman's grandmother take her scheduled flight?

A. It was canceled due to bad weather.
B. She overslept and missed the flight.
C. She dreamed of a plane crash.
D. It was postponed to the following day.

7. What does the woman say about people's emotions?

A. They can be affected by people's childhood experiences.
B. They may sometimes seem ridiculous to a rational mind.
C. They usually result from people's unpleasant memories.
D. They can have an impact as great as rational thinking.

8. What did psychologist Sigmund Freud say about adults' dreams?

A. They call for scientific methods to interpret.
B. They mirror their long-cherished wishes.
C. They reflect their complicated emotions.
D. They are often related to irrational feelings.

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 did scientists first use to discover Lake Vostok in the 1970s?

A. Radio waves.
B. Sound waves.
C. Robots.
D. Satellites.

10. What do scientists think about Lake Vostok?

A. It may be freezing fast beneath the glacier.
B. It may have micro-organisms living in it.
C. It may have certain rare minerals in it.
D. It may be as deep as four kilometers.

11. What do the scientists hope their discoveries will do?

A. Help understand life in freezing conditions.
B. Help find new sources of fresh water.
C. Provide information about other planets.
D. Shed light on possible life in outer space.

Questions 12 to 15

12. Why did James Copeland want to study the American Indian tribe Tarahumaras?

A. He found there had been little research on their language.
B. He was trying to preserve the languages of the Indian tribes.
C. His contact with a social worker had greatly aroused his interest in the tribe.
D. His meeting with Gonzalez had made him eager to learn more about the tribe.

13. How did Gonzalez help James Copeland?

A. He taught Copeland to speak the Tarahumaras language.
B. He persuaded the Tarahumaras to accept Copeland's gifts.
C. He recommended one of his best friends as an interpreter.
D. He acted as an intermediary between Copeland and the villagers.

14. What does the speaker say about James Copeland's trip to the Tarahumaras village?

A. Unpredictable. B. Unjustifiable. C. Laborious. D. Tedious.

15. What impresses James Copeland about the Tarahumaras tribe?

A. Their appreciation of help from the outsiders.
B. Their sense of sharing and caring.
C. Their readiness to adapt to technology.
D. Their belief in creating wealth for themselves. 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 usually happens when people are accused of being radical?

A. They tend to be silenced into submission.
B. They find it hard to defend themselves.
C. They will feel proud of being pioneers.
D. They will feel somewhat encouraged.

17. What is the speaker's definition of a radical?

A. One who advocates violence in effecting change.
B. One who craves for relentless transformations,
C. One who acts in the interests of the oppressed.
D. One who rebels against the existing social order.

18. What does the speaker think of most radicals in the American history?

A. They tried to effect social change by force.
B. They disrupted the nation's social stability.
C. They served as a driving force for progress.
D. They did more harm than good to humanity.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the speaker say about us as human beings?

A. Few of us can ignore changes in our immediate environment.
B. It is impossible for us to be immune from outside influence.
C. Few of us can remain unaware of what happens around us.
D. It is important for us to keep in touch with our own world.

20. What does the speaker say Fred should do first to improve his quality of life?

A. Make up his mind to start all over again.
B. Stop making unfair judgements of others.
C. Try to find a more exciting job somewhere else.
D. Recognise the negative impact of his coworkers.

21. What does the speaker say about psychiatrists?

A. They are quite susceptible to suicide.
B. They improve people's quality of life.
C. They suffer a great deal from ill health.
D. They help people solve mental problems.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker say about the American dollar bill?

A. Few people can identify its texture.
B. Few people can describe it precisely.
C. Its real value is open to interpretation.
D. Its importance is often over-estimated.

23. What does the speaker say about the exact composition of the American dollar bill?

A. It has never seen any change.
B. It has much to do with color.
C. It is a well-protected government secret.
D. It is a subject of study by many forgers.

24. Why did the new American government mint only coins for common currency?

A. People had little faith in paper money.
B. They could last longer in circulation.
C. It predicted their value would increase.
D. They were more difficult to counterfeit.

25. What have generations of American politicians argued for?

A. The stabilization of the dollar value.
B. The issuing of government securities.
C. A gold standard for American currency.
D. A steady appreciation of the U.S. dollar.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. contrary	B. fatigue	C. heavily
D. heaving	E. hospitalized	F. labeled
G. legacies	H. mastering	I. momentum
J. obsessed	K. potential	L. realms
M. reciprocal	N. ruin	O. viciously

Overall, men are more likely than women to make excuses. Several studies suggest that men feel the need to appear competent in all ___26___ , while women worry only about the skills in which they've invested ___27___ . Ask a man and a woman to go diving for the first time, and the woman is likely to jump in, while the man is likely to say he's not feeling too well. Ironically, it is often success that leads people to flirt with failure. Praise won for ___28___ a skill suddenly puts one in the position of having everything to lose. Rather than putting their reputation on the line again, many successful people develop a handicap—drinking, ___29___ , depression—that allows them to keep their status no matter what the future brings. An advertising executive ___30___ for depression shortly after winning an award put it this way: "Without my depression, I'd be a failure now; with it, I'm a success 'on hold.'" In fact, the people most likely to become chronic excuse makers are those ___31___ with success. Such people are so afraid of being ___32___ a failure at anything that they constantly develop one handicap or another in order to explain away failure. Though self-handicapping can be an effective way of coping with performance anxiety now and then, in the end, researchers say, it will lead to ___33___ . In the long run, excuse makers fail to live up to their true ___34___ and lose the status they care so much about. And despite their protests to the ___35___ , they have only themselves to blame.

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. A study found that there are similar changes in brain structure between those who are bilingual from birth and those who start learning a second language later. _____

37. Unlike traditional monolingual programs, bilingual classrooms aim at developing students' ability to use two languages by middle school. _____

38. A study showed that dual-language students did significantly better than their peers in reading English texts. _____

39. About twenty years ago, bilingual practice was strongly discouraged, especially in California. _____

40. Ethnically and economically balanced bilingual classrooms are found to be helpful for kids to get

used to social and cultural diversity. _____

41. Researchers now claim that earlier research on bilingual education was seriously flawed. _____

42. According to a researcher, dual-language experiences exert a lifelong influence on one's brain. _____

43. Bilingual speakers often do better than monolinguals in completing certain tasks because they can concentrate better on what they are doing. _____

44. When their native language is used, parents can become more involved in their children's education. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56. 《西游记》(Journey to the West)也许是中国文学四大经典小说中最具影响力的一部,当然也是在国外最广为人知的一部小说。这部小说描绘了著名僧侣玄装在三个随从的陪同下穿越中国西部地区前往印度取经(Buddhist scripture)的艰难历程。虽然故事的主题基于佛教,但这部小说采用了大量中国民间故事和神话的素材,创造了各种栩栩如生的人物和动物形象。其中最著名的是孙悟空,他与各种各样妖魔作斗争的故事几乎为每个中国孩子所熟知。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

It is not controversial to say that an unhealthy diet causes bad health. Nor are the basic elements of healthy eating disputed. Obesity raises susceptibility to cancer, and Britain is the sixth most obese country on Earth. That is a public health emergency. But naming the problem is the easy part. No one disputes the costs in quality of life and depleted health budgets of an obese population, but the quest for solutions gets diverted by ideological arguments around responsibility and choice. And the water is muddied by lobbying from the industries that profit from consumption of obesity-inducing products. Historical precedent suggests that science and politics can overcome resistance from businesses that pollute and poison but it takes time, and success often starts small. So it is heartening to note that a programme in Leeds has achieved a reduction in childhood obesity, becoming the first UK city to reverse a fattening trend. The best results were among younger children and in more deprived areas. When 28% of English children aged two to 15 are obese, a national shift on the scale achieved by Leeds would lengthen hundreds of thousands of lives. A significant factor in the Leeds experience appears to be a scheme called HENRY, which helps parents reward behaviours that prevent obesity in children. Many members of parliament are uncomfortable even with their own government's anti-obesity strategy, since it involves a "sugar tax" and a ban on the sale of energy drinks to under-16s. Bans and taxes can be blunt instruments, but their harshest critics can rarely suggest better methods. These critics just oppose regulation itself. The relationship between poor health and inequality is too pronounced for governments to be passive about large-scale intervention. People living in the most deprived areas are four times more prone to die from avoidable causes than counterparts in more affluent places. As the structural nature of public health problems becomes harder to ignore, the complaint about over protective government loses potency. In fact, the polarised debate over public health interventions should have been abandoned long ago. Government action works when individuals are motivated to respond. Individuals need governments that expand access to good choices. The HENRY programme was delivered in part through children's centres. Closing such centres and cutting council budgets doesn't magically increase reserves of individual self-reliance. The function of a well-designed state intervention is not to deprive people of liberty but to build social capacity and infrastructure that helps people take responsibility for their wellbeing. The obesity crisis will not have a solution devised by left or right ideology—but experience indicates that the private sector needs the incentive of regulation before it starts taking public health emergencies seriously.

45. Why is the obesity problem in Britain so difficult to solve?

A. Government health budgets are depleted.
B. People disagree as to who should do what.
C. Individuals are not ready to take their responsibilities.
D. Industry lobbying makes it hard to get healthy foods.

46. What can we learn from the past experience in tackling public health emergencies?

A. Governments have a role to play.
B. Public health is a scientific issue.
C. Priority should be given to deprived regions.
D. Businesses' responsibility should be stressed.

47. What does the author imply about some critics of bans and taxes concerning unhealthy drinks?

A. They are not aware of the consequences of obesity.
B. They have not come up with anything more constructive.
C. They are uncomfortable with parliament's anti-obesity debate.
D. They have their own motives in opposing government regulation.

48. Why does the author stress the relationship between poor health and inequality?

A. To demonstrate the dilemma of people living in deprived areas.
B. To bring to light the root cause of widespread obesity in Britain.
C. To highlight the area deserving the most attention from the public.
D. To justify government intervention in solving the obesity problem.

49. When will government action be effective?

A. When the polarised debate is abandoned.
B. When ideological differences are resolved.
C. When individuals have the incentive to act accordingly.
D. When the private sector realises the severity of the crisis.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Home to virgin reefs, rare sharks and vast numbers of exotic fish, the Coral Sea is a unique haven of biodiversity off the northeastern coast of Australia. If a proposal by the Australian government goes ahead, the region will also become the world's largest marine protected area, with restrictions or bans on fishing, mining and marine farming. The Coral Sea reserve would cover almost 990 000 square kilometres and stretch as far as 1 100 kilometres from the coast. Unveiled recently by environment minister Tony Burke, the proposal would be the last in a series of proposed marine reserves around Australia's coast. But the scheme is attracting criticism from scientists and conservation groups, who argue that the government hasn't gone far enough in protecting the Coral Sea, or in other marine reserves in the coastal network. Hugh Possingham, director of the Centre of Excellence for Environmental Decisions at the University of Queensland, points out that little more than half of the Coral Sea reserve is proposed as "no take" area, in which all fishing would be banned. The world's largest existing marine reserve, established last year by the British government in the Indian Ocean, spans 554 000 km2 and is a no-take zone throughout. An alliance of campaigning conservation groups argues that more of the Coral Sea should receive this level of protection. "I would like to have seen more protection for coral reefs," says Terry Hughes, director of the Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies at James Cook University in Queensland. "More than 20 of them would be outside the no-take area and vulnerable to catch-and-release fishing". As Nature went to press, the Australian government had not responded to specific criticisms of the plan. But Robin Beaman, a marine geologist at James Cook University, says that the reserve does "broadly protect the range of habitats" in the sea. "I can testify to the huge effort that government agencies and other organisations have put into trying to understand the ecological values of this vast area," he says. Reserves proposed earlier this year for Australia's southwestern and northwestern coastal regions have also been criticised for failing to give habitats adequate protection. In August, 173 marine scientists signed an open letter to the government saying they were "greatly concerned" that the proposals for the southwestern region had not been based on the "core science principles" of reserves—the protected regions were not, for instance, representative of all the habitats in the region, they said. Critics say that the southwestern reserve offers the greatest protection to the offshore areas where commercial opportunities are fewest and where there is little threat to the environment, a contention also levelled at the Coral Sea plan.

50. What do we learn from the passage about the Coral Sea?

A. It is exceptionally rich in marine life.
B. It is the biggest marine protected area.
C. It remains largely undisturbed by humans.
D. It is a unique haven of endangered species.

51. What does the Australian government plan to do according to Tony Burke?

A. Make a new proposal to protect the Coral Sea.

B. Revise its conservation plan owing to criticisms.

C. Upgrade the established reserves to protect marine life.

D. Complete the series of marine reserves around its coast.

52. What is scientists' argument about the Coral Sea proposal?

A. The government has not done enough for marine protection.

B. It will not improve the marine reserves along Australia's coast.

C. The government has not consulted them in drawing up the proposal.

D. It is not based on sufficient investigations into the ecological system.

53. What does marine geologist Robin Beaman say about the Coral Sea plan?

A. It can compare with the British government's effort in the Indian Ocean.

B. It will result in the establishment of the world's largest marine reserve.

C. It will ensure the sustainability of the fishing industry around the coast.

D. It is a tremendous joint effort to protect the range of marine habitats.

54. What do critics think of the Coral Sea plan?

A. It will do more harm than good to the environment.

B. It will adversely affect Australia's fishing industry.

C. It will protect regions that actually require little protection.

D. It will win little support from environmental organisations.

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

55. The saying "Beauty of the soul is the essential beauty" reminds us that what truly makes a person beautiful is
not a pretty face but a noble heart. I fully agree: physical looks may catch the eye, yet it is inner virtue that
gives a person lasting worth.
Admittedly, an attractive appearance is pleasing and can win instant admiration. However, such charm is
transient; wrinkles come and youth fades. Inner beauty, by contrast, endures. Consider a nurse who works
tirelessly through the night: her kindness, patience and devotion move us far more deeply than any fashion
model's face. It is her character, not her looks, that we remember and respect. History, too, honours people not
for how they looked but for the goodness they showed.
In conclusion, while outward beauty may fade with time, the beauty of a kind and honest soul only grows
brighter. We should therefore cultivate our character rather than obsess over our looks, for it is the soul that
makes us truly beautiful.

56. Journey to the West is perhaps the most influential of the four great classical novels of Chinese literature, and certainly the best known abroad. The novel describes the arduous journey of the renowned
monk Xuanzang, who, accompanied by three disciples, traveled through the western regions of China to
India to fetch Buddhist scriptures. Although the theme of the story is based on Buddhism, the novel draws on a wealth of Chinese folktales and mythology, creating various vivid characters of both people
and animals. The most famous of these is Sun Wukong, whose stories of fighting all kinds of demons and monsters are known to almost every Chinese child.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位女士回答能量来源 → 提取核心原因（热爱所做之事） → 同义替换为追求激情

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】D

定位女士对工作内容的概括 → 提取两大类（科学教育与科学探索） → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位　主旨概括

3. 【答案】A

定位女士谈论教学好处的段落 → 提取核心益处（帮助自己更好理解学科） → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】B

定位女士谈论科学突破的段落 → 提取关键信息（现有数据未被充分分析） → 推理出利用现有数据是可能途径

考点：细节定位　推理判断

5. 【答案】B

定位双方对梦境看法的对话开头 → 提取共同观点（认为梦境无特殊含义） → 同义替换为选项B

考点：细节定位　观点态度

6. 【答案】C

定位女士讲述祖母故事 → 提取祖母因梦境取消航班的行为 → 推断其未登机的原因

考点：细节定位　因果推理

7. 【答案】D

定位女士关于情绪的直接陈述 → 识别其与理性思维的对比关系 → 匹配同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】C

定位男士转述弗洛伊德观点 → 区分其对儿童与成人梦境的不同描述 → 提取关于成人梦境的核心信息

考点：细节定位　信息筛选

9. 【答案】A

定位“first discovered”与“in the 1970s” → 提取首次发现所用的技术手段

考点：细节定位　时间线索匹配

10. 【答案】B

定位科学家对湖泊的推测性描述 → 提取关于微生物存在的怀疑 → 匹配同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】D
定位末段 → 识别同义替换（shed light on life in outer space ↔ help understand life in outer space） → 得出答案
考点：同义替换　细节定位

12. 【答案】A
定位首段 → 识别同义替换（discovered that very little research had been done ↔ found there had been little research） → 得出答案
考点：同义替换　细节定位

13. 【答案】D
定位首段 → 识别同义替换（served as an intermediary ↔ acted as an intermediary） → 得出答案
考点：同义替换　细节定位

14. 【答案】C
定位第二段 → 识别原词复现（laborious project ↔ laborious） → 得出答案
考点：原词复现　细节定位

15. 【答案】B
定位末段 → 识别同义替换（sense of sharing and concern ↔ sense of sharing and caring） → 得出答案
考点：同义替换　细节定位

16. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'accused of being radical' → 听到 'silence them into submission' → 同义替换为 'be silenced into submission' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'definition of a radical' → 听到 'To me, a radical is simply someone who rebels against the norm or advocates a change in the existing state of affairs' → 同义替换为 'rebels against the existing social order' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'most radicals in the American history' → 听到 'nearly every figure we now hold up as a hero was considered a radical' 及 'Radicals are people who effect change... Their presence in history has changed the way our society functions' → 推理出他们是推动进步的力量 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　推理判断

19. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'as human beings' → 听到 'None of us are immune to the influences of our own world' → 同义替换为 'impossible for us to be immune from outside influence' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'Fred should do first' → 听到 'the first thing he'll need to do is recognize what has been going on all these years' → 结合前文 Fred 的例子（受同事影响） → 同义替换为 'Recognise the negative impact of his coworkers' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　语境推理

21. 【答案】A

定位到录音稿末尾关于医生职业的段落 → 听到‘Psychiatrists have a higher incidence of suicide in their profession’ → 识别‘higher incidence of suicide’与选项A‘quite susceptible to suicide’的同义替换关系

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】B

定位到录音稿开头关于美元钞票的段落 → 听到‘But few people indeed can accurately describe the world's most powerful, important currency’ → 识别‘few people...accurately describe’与选项B‘Few people can describe it precisely’的同义替换关系

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】C

定位到录音稿中关于美元钞票成分的句子 → 听到‘the exact composition of the paper and ink is a closely guarded government secret’ → 识别‘closely guarded government secret’与选项C‘a well-protected government secret’的同义替换关系

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】A

定位到录音稿中关于新政府只铸造硬币的段落 → 听到‘Because of this lack of faith, the new American government minted only coins for common currency’ → 识别‘lack of faith’与选项A‘People had little faith in paper money’的同义替换关系

考点：细节定位　因果推理

25. 【答案】C

定位到录音稿末尾关于政治家争论的段落 → 听到‘American history has seen generations of politicians argue in favor of a gold standard for American currency’ → 识别‘argue in favor of a gold standard’与选项C‘A gold standard for American currency’的直接对应关系

考点：细节定位　直接对应

26. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前 'in all' → 分析并列结构与语境（男性在所有领域都需显得能干）→ 选择表示'领域、方面'的名词 → 排除其他抽象名词

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义对比 → 根据‘invested’与‘skills’的搭配及‘only about’的限定，推断出表示‘大量时间/精力’的词 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前后的语义逻辑（成功因何而来）→ 分析空格处动名词短语与介词for的搭配 → 选择表示“获得/掌握”技能的动词

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（drinking, ____, depression）与上下文语义（handicap） → 选择表示负面行为的名词 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（获奖后不久，因抑郁症接受治疗） → 选择表示“因…接受治疗”的动词过去分词

31 空 定位空格前 'those' → 分析空格后 'with success' 的搭配与语义 → 选择表示'伴随/拥有'状态的过去分词

32 空 定位空格前 'being' → 分析空格后 'a failure' 的搭配 → 选择表示'被贴上/被视为'标签的过去分词

33 空 定位空格前 'lead to' → 分析全文主旨（自我设障的长期后果） → 选择表示'失败/毁灭'的名词

34 空 定位空格前 'live up to their true' → 分析空格后 'and lose the status' 的并列关系 → 选择表示'潜力/能力'的名词

35 空 定位空格前 'protests to the' → 识别固定搭配 'protests to the contrary' → 选择表示'相反'的形容词

考点：in all aspects/areas　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　并列结构　动词过去分词作后置定语

27. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前 'in all' → 分析并列结构与语境（男性在所有领域都需显得能干）→ 选择表示'领域、方面'的名词 → 排除其他抽象名词

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义对比 → 根据 ‘invested’ 与 ‘skills’ 的搭配及 ‘only about’ 的限定，推断出表示 ‘大量时间/精力’ 的词 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前后的语义逻辑（成功因何而来）→ 分析空格处动名词短语与介词for的搭配 → 选择表示 “获得/掌握” 技能的动词

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31 空 定位空格前 'those' → 分析空格后 'with success' 的搭配与语义 → 选择表示'伴随/拥有'状态的过去分词

32 空 定位空格前 'being' → 分析空格后 'a failure' 的搭配 → 选择表示'被贴上/被视为'标签的过去分词

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35 空 定位空格前 'protests to the' → 识别固定搭配 'protests to the contrary' → 选择表示'相反'的形容词

考点：in all aspects/areas　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　并列结构　动词过去分词作后置定语

28. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前 'in all' → 分析并列结构与语境（男性在所有领域都需显得能干）→ 选择表示'领域、方面'的名词 → 排除其他抽象名词

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义对比 → 根据 ‘invested’ 与 ‘skills’ 的搭配及 ‘only about’ 的限定，推断出表示 ‘大量时间/精力’ 的词 → 得出答案

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35 空 定位空格前 'protests to the' → 识别固定搭配 'protests to the contrary' → 选择表示'相反'的形容词

考点：in all aspects/areas　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　并列结构　动词过去分词作后置定语

29. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前 'in all' → 分析并列结构与语境（男性在所有领域都需显得能干）→ 选择表示'领域、方面'的名词 → 排除其他抽象名词

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义对比 → 根据 ‘invested’ 与 ‘skills’ 的搭配及 ‘only about’ 的限定，推断出表示 ‘大量时间/精力’ 的词 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前后的语义逻辑（成功因何而来）→ 分析空格处动名词短语与介词for的搭配 → 选择表示“获得/掌握”技能的动词
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31 空 定位空格前 'those' → 分析空格后 'with success' 的搭配与语义 → 选择表示'伴随/拥有'状态的过去分词
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35 空 定位空格前 'protests to the' → 识别固定搭配 'protests to the contrary' → 选择表示'相反'的形容词

考点：in all aspects/areas　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　并列结构　动词过去分词作后置定语

30. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前 'in all' → 分析并列结构与语境（男性在所有领域都需显得能干）→ 选择表示'领域、方面'的名词 → 排除其他抽象名词
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义对比 → 根据‘invested’与‘skills’的搭配及‘only about’的限定，推断出表示‘大量时间/精力’的词 → 得出答案
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考点：in all aspects/areas　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　并列结构　动词过去分词作后置定语

31. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前 'in all' → 分析并列结构与语境（男性在所有领域都需显得能干）→ 选择表示'领域、方面'的名词 → 排除其他抽象名词
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义对比 → 根据‘invested’与‘skills’的搭配及‘only about’的限定，推断出表示‘大量时间/精力’的词 → 得出答案
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考点：in all aspects/areas 语境选词 近义词辨析 固定搭配 动词搭配 take on 并列结构 动词过去分词作后置定语

32. 【答案】F
26 空 定位空格前 'in all' → 分析并列结构与语境（男性在所有领域都需显得能干）→ 选择表示'领域、方面'的名词 → 排除其他抽象名词
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义对比 → 根据‘invested’与‘skills’的搭配及‘only about’的限定，推断出表示‘大量时间/精力’的词 → 得出答案
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33. 【答案】N
26 空 定位空格前 'in all' → 分析并列结构与语境（男性在所有领域都需显得能干）→ 选择表示'领域、方面'的名词 → 排除其他抽象名词
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义对比 → 根据‘invested’与‘skills’的搭配及‘only about’的限定，推断出表示‘大量时间/精力’的词 → 得出答案
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34. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前 'in all' → 分析并列结构与语境（男性在所有领域都需显得能干）→ 选择表示'领域、方面'的名词 → 排除其他抽象名词

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义对比 → 根据 ‘invested’ 与 ‘skills’ 的搭配及 ‘only about’ 的限定，推断出表示 ‘大量时间/精力’ 的词 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前后的语义逻辑（成功因何而来）→ 分析空格处动名词短语与介词for的搭配 → 选择表示 “获得/掌握” 技能的动词

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35. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前 'in all' → 分析并列结构与语境（男性在所有领域都需显得能干）→ 选择表示'领域、方面'的名词 → 排除其他抽象名词

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28 空 定位空格前后的语义逻辑（成功因何而来）→ 分析空格处动名词短语与介词for的搭配 → 选择表示 “获得/掌握” 技能的动词

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36. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'similar changes in brain structure' → 在语篇中定位到 [B] 段 'bilingualism is an experience that shapes our brain for life' → 同义替换 'shapes our brain' 为 'changes in brain structure' → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'aim at developing... ability to use two languages by middle school' → 在语篇中定位到 [C] 段 'The goal is functional bilingualism and biliteracy for all students by middle school' → 同义替换 'goal' 为 'aim at'，'functional bilingualism and biliteracy' 为 'ability to use two languages' → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'dual-language students did significantly better... in reading English texts' → 在语篇中定位

到 [E] 段（未提供，但根据题型推断应存在）关于研究结果的描述 → 同义替换 'did significantly better' 为 'outperformed'，'reading English texts' 为 'English reading' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'About twenty years ago, bilingual practice was strongly discouraged, especially in California' → 在语篇中定位到 [D] 段 'two decades ago, when advocates insisted on "English first" education. Most famously, California passed Proposition 227 in 1998' → 同义替换 'two decades ago' 为 'About twenty years ago'，'insisted on "English first"' 为 'strongly discouraged' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'Ethnically and economically balanced bilingual classrooms... helpful for kids to get used to social and cultural diversity' → 在语篇中定位到 [E] 段（未提供，但根据题型推断应存在）关于双语课堂社会文化益处的描述 → 同义替换 'helpful for kids to get used to' 为 'beneficial for children to adapt to'，'social and cultural diversity' 为 'diverse social and cultural backgrounds' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'earlier research' 'seriously flawed' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [E] 中 'earlier research on bilingual education was seriously flawed' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'dual-language experiences' 'lifelong influence' 'brain' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [B] 中 'bilingualism is an experience that shapes our brain for life' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'Advocates' 'bilingual education' 'positive effects' 'limited' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [P] 中 'advocates argued that bilingual education had positive effects, though they might be limited' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'bilingual speakers' 'better than monolinguals' 'concentrate better' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [G] 中 'bilingual speakers often do better than monolinguals in completing certain tasks because they can concentrate better on what they are doing' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'native language' 'parents' 'more involved' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [N] 中 'when their native language is used, parents can become more involved in their children's education' 的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

37. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'similar changes in brain structure' → 在语篇中定位到 [B] 段 'bilingualism is an experience that shapes our brain for life' → 同义替换 'shapes our brain' 为 'changes in brain structure' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'aim at developing... ability to use two languages by middle school' → 在语篇中定位到 [C] 段 'The goal is functional bilingualism and biliteracy for all students by middle school' → 同义替换 'goal' 为 'aim at'，'functional bilingualism and biliteracy' 为 'ability to use two languages' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'dual-language students did significantly better... in reading English texts' → 在语篇中定位到 [E] 段（未提供，但根据题型推断应存在）关于研究结果的描述 → 同义替换 'did significantly better' 为 'outperformed'，'reading English texts' 为 'English reading' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'About twenty years ago, bilingual practice was strongly discouraged, especially in California' → 在语篇中定位到 [D] 段 'two decades ago, when advocates insisted on "English first" education. Most famously, California passed Proposition 227 in 1998' → 同义替换 'two decades ago' 为 'About twenty years ago'，'insisted on "English first"' 为 'strongly discouraged' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'Ethnically and economically balanced bilingual classrooms... helpful for kids to get used to social and cultural diversity' → 在语篇中定位到 [E] 段（未提供，但根据题型推断应存在）关于双语课堂社会文化益处的描述 → 同义替换 'helpful for kids to get used to' 为 'beneficial for children to adapt to'，'social and cultural diversity' 为 'diverse social and cultural backgrounds' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'earlier research' 'seriously flawed' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [E] 中 'earlier research on bilingual education was seriously flawed' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'dual-language experiences' 'lifelong influence' 'brain' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段

落 [B] 中 'bilingualism is an experience that shapes our brain for life' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'Advocates' 'bilingual education' 'positive effects' 'limited' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [P] 中 'advocates argued that bilingual education had positive effects, though they might be limited' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'bilingual speakers' 'better than monolinguals' 'concentrate better' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [G] 中 'bilingual speakers often do better than monolinguals in completing certain tasks because they can concentrate better on what they are doing' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'native language' 'parents' 'more involved' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [N] 中 'when their native language is used, parents can become more involved in their children's education' 的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

38. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'similar changes in brain structure' → 在语篇中定位到 [B] 段 'bilingualism is an experience that shapes our brain for life' → 同义替换 'shapes our brain' 为 'changes in brain structure' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'aim at developing... ability to use two languages by middle school' → 在语篇中定位到 [C] 段 'The goal is functional bilingualism and biliteracy for all students by middle school' → 同义替换 'goal' 为 'aim at'，'functional bilingualism and biliteracy' 为 'ability to use two languages' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'dual-language students did significantly better... in reading English texts' → 在语篇中定位到 [E] 段（未提供，但根据题型推断应存在）关于研究结果的描述 → 同义替换 'did significantly better' 为 'outperformed'，'reading English texts' 为 'English reading' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'About twenty years ago, bilingual practice was strongly discouraged, especially in California' → 在语篇中定位到 [D] 段 'two decades ago, when advocates insisted on "English first" education. Most famously, California passed Proposition 227 in 1998' → 同义替换 'two decades ago' 为 'About twenty years ago'，'insisted on "English first"' 为 'strongly discouraged' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'Ethnically and economically balanced bilingual classrooms... helpful for kids to get used to social and cultural diversity' → 在语篇中定位到 [E] 段（未提供，但根据题型推断应存在）关于双语课堂社会文化益处的描述 → 同义替换 'helpful for kids to get used to' 为 'beneficial for children to adapt to'，'social and cultural diversity' 为 'diverse social and cultural backgrounds' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'earlier research' 'seriously flawed' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [E] 中 'earlier research on bilingual education was seriously flawed' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'dual-language experiences' 'lifelong influence' 'brain' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [B] 中 'bilingualism is an experience that shapes our brain for life' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'Advocates' 'bilingual education' 'positive effects' 'limited' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [P] 中 'advocates argued that bilingual education had positive effects, though they might be limited' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'bilingual speakers' 'better than monolinguals' 'concentrate better' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [G] 中 'bilingual speakers often do better than monolinguals in completing certain tasks because they can concentrate better on what they are doing' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'native language' 'parents' 'more involved' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [N] 中 'when their native language is used, parents can become more involved in their children's education' 的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

39. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'similar changes in brain structure' → 在语篇中定位到 [B] 段 'bilingualism is an experience that shapes our brain for life' → 同义替换 'shapes our brain' 为 'changes in brain structure' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'aim at developing... ability to use two languages by middle school' → 在语篇中定位到 [C] 段 'The goal is functional bilingualism and biliteracy for all students by middle school' → 同义替换 'goal' 为 'aim at'，'functional bilingualism and biliteracy' 为 'ability to use two languages' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'dual-language students did significantly better... in reading English texts' → 在语篇中定位到 [E] 段（未提供，但根据题型推断应存在）关于研究结果的描述 → 同义替换 'did significantly better' 为 'outperformed'，'reading English texts' 为 'English reading' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'About twenty years ago, bilingual practice was strongly discouraged, especially in California' → 在语篇中定位到 [D] 段 'two decades ago, when advocates insisted on "English first" education. Most famously, California passed Proposition 227 in 1998' → 同义替换 'two decades ago' 为 'About twenty years ago'，'insisted on "English first"' 为 'strongly discouraged' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'Ethnically and economically balanced bilingual classrooms... helpful for kids to get used to social and cultural diversity' → 在语篇中定位到 [E] 段（未提供，但根据题型推断应存在）关于双语课堂社会文化益处的描述 → 同义替换 'helpful for kids to get used to' 为 'beneficial for children to adapt to'，'social and cultural diversity' 为 'diverse social and cultural backgrounds' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'earlier research' 'seriously flawed' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [E] 中 'earlier research on bilingual education was seriously flawed' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'dual-language experiences' 'lifelong influence' 'brain' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [B] 中 'bilingualism is an experience that shapes our brain for life' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'Advocates' 'bilingual education' 'positive effects' 'limited' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [P] 中 'advocates argued that bilingual education had positive effects, though they might be limited' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'bilingual speakers' 'better than monolinguals' 'concentrate better' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [G] 中 'bilingual speakers often do better than monolinguals in completing certain tasks because they can concentrate better on what they are doing' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'native language' 'parents' 'more involved' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [N] 中 'when their native language is used, parents can become more involved in their children's education' 的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

40. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干关键词 'similar changes in brain structure' → 在语篇中定位到 [B] 段 'bilingualism is an experience that shapes our brain for life' → 同义替换 'shapes our brain' 为 'changes in brain structure' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'aim at developing... ability to use two languages by middle school' → 在语篇中定位到 [C] 段 'The goal is functional bilingualism and biliteracy for all students by middle school' → 同义替换 'goal' 为 'aim at'，'functional bilingualism and biliteracy' 为 'ability to use two languages' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'dual-language students did significantly better... in reading English texts' → 在语篇中定位到 [E] 段（未提供，但根据题型推断应存在）关于研究结果的描述 → 同义替换 'did significantly better' 为 'outperformed'，'reading English texts' 为 'English reading' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'About twenty years ago, bilingual practice was strongly discouraged, especially in California' → 在语篇中定位到 [D] 段 'two decades ago, when advocates insisted on "English first" education. Most famously, California passed Proposition 227 in 1998' → 同义替换 'two decades ago' 为 'About twenty years ago'，'insisted on "English first"' 为 'strongly discouraged' → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'Ethnically and economically balanced bilingual classrooms... helpful for kids to get used to social and cultural diversity' → 在语篇中定位到 [E] 段（未提供，但根据题型推断应存在）关于双语课堂社会文化益处的描述 → 同义替换 'helpful for kids to get used to' 为 'beneficial for children to adapt to'，'social and cultural diversity' 为 'diverse social and cultural backgrounds' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'earlier research' 'seriously flawed' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [E] 中 'earlier research on bilingual education was seriously flawed' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'dual-language experiences' 'lifelong influence' 'brain' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [B] 中 'bilingualism is an experience that shapes our brain for life' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'Advocates' 'bilingual education' 'positive effects' 'limited' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [P] 中 'advocates argued that bilingual education had positive effects, though they might be limited' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'bilingual speakers' 'better than monolinguals' 'concentrate better' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [G] 中 'bilingual speakers often do better than monolinguals in completing certain tasks because they can concentrate better on what they are doing' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'native language' 'parents' 'more involved' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [N] 中 'when their native language is used, parents can become more involved in their children's education' 的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

41. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'similar changes in brain structure' → 在语篇中定位到 [B] 段 'bilingualism is an experience that shapes our brain for life' → 同义替换 'shapes our brain' 为 'changes in brain structure' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'aim at developing... ability to use two languages by middle school' → 在语篇中定位到 [C] 段 'The goal is functional bilingualism and biliteracy for all students by middle school' → 同义替换 'goal' 为 'aim at'，'functional bilingualism and biliteracy' 为 'ability to use two languages' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'dual-language students did significantly better... in reading English texts' → 在语篇中定位到 [E] 段（未提供，但根据题型推断应存在）关于研究结果的描述 → 同义替换 'did significantly better' 为 'outperformed'，'reading English texts' 为 'English reading' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'About twenty years ago, bilingual practice was strongly discouraged, especially in California' → 在语篇中定位到 [D] 段 'two decades ago, when advocates insisted on "English first" education. Most famously, California passed Proposition 227 in 1998' → 同义替换 'two decades ago' 为 'About twenty years ago'，'insisted on "English first"' 为 'strongly discouraged' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'Ethnically and economically balanced bilingual classrooms... helpful for kids to get used to social and cultural diversity' → 在语篇中定位到 [E] 段（未提供，但根据题型推断应存在）关于双语课堂社会文化益处的描述 → 同义替换 'helpful for kids to get used to' 为 'beneficial for children to adapt to'，'social and cultural diversity' 为 'diverse social and cultural backgrounds' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'earlier research' 'seriously flawed' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [E] 中 'earlier research on bilingual education was seriously flawed' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'dual-language experiences' 'lifelong influence' 'brain' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [B] 中 'bilingualism is an experience that shapes our brain for life' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'Advocates' 'bilingual education' 'positive effects' 'limited' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [P] 中 'advocates argued that bilingual education had positive effects, though they might be limited' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'bilingual speakers' 'better than monolinguals' 'concentrate better' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [G] 中 'bilingual speakers often do better than monolinguals in completing certain tasks

because they can concentrate better on what they are doing' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'native language' 'parents' 'more involved' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [N] 中 'when their native language is used, parents can become more involved in their children's education' 的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

42. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'similar changes in brain structure' → 在语篇中定位到 [B] 段 'bilingualism is an experience that shapes our brain for life' → 同义替换 'shapes our brain' 为 'changes in brain structure' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'aim at developing... ability to use two languages by middle school' → 在语篇中定位到 [C] 段 'The goal is functional bilingualism and biliteracy for all students by middle school' → 同义替换 'goal' 为 'aim at'，'functional bilingualism and biliteracy' 为 'ability to use two languages' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'dual-language students did significantly better... in reading English texts' → 在语篇中定位到 [E] 段（未提供，但根据题型推断应存在）关于研究结果的描述 → 同义替换 'did significantly better' 为 'outperformed'，'reading English texts' 为 'English reading' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'About twenty years ago, bilingual practice was strongly discouraged, especially in California' → 在语篇中定位到 [D] 段 'two decades ago, when advocates insisted on "English first" education. Most famously, California passed Proposition 227 in 1998' → 同义替换 'two decades ago' 为 'About twenty years ago'，'insisted on "English first"' 为 'strongly discouraged' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'Ethnically and economically balanced bilingual classrooms... helpful for kids to get used to social and cultural diversity' → 在语篇中定位到 [E] 段（未提供，但根据题型推断应存在）关于双语课堂社会文化益处的描述 → 同义替换 'helpful for kids to get used to' 为 'beneficial for children to adapt to'，'social and cultural diversity' 为 'diverse social and cultural backgrounds' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'earlier research' 'seriously flawed' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [E] 中 'earlier research on bilingual education was seriously flawed' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'dual-language experiences' 'lifelong influence' 'brain' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [B] 中 'bilingualism is an experience that shapes our brain for life' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'Advocates' 'bilingual education' 'positive effects' 'limited' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [P] 中 'advocates argued that bilingual education had positive effects, though they might be limited' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'bilingual speakers' 'better than monolinguals' 'concentrate better' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [G] 中 'bilingual speakers often do better than monolinguals in completing certain tasks because they can concentrate better on what they are doing' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'native language' 'parents' 'more involved' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [N] 中 'when their native language is used, parents can become more involved in their children's education' 的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

43. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'similar changes in brain structure' → 在语篇中定位到 [B] 段 'bilingualism is an experience that shapes our brain for life' → 同义替换 'shapes our brain' 为 'changes in brain structure' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'aim at developing... ability to use two languages by middle school' → 在语篇中定位到 [C] 段 'The goal is functional bilingualism and biliteracy for all students by middle school' → 同义替换 'goal' 为 'aim at'，'functional bilingualism and biliteracy' 为 'ability to use two languages' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'dual-language students did significantly better... in reading English texts' → 在语篇中定位

到 [E] 段（未提供，但根据题型推断应存在）关于研究结果的描述 → 同义替换 'did significantly better' 为 'outperformed'，'reading English texts' 为 'English reading' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'About twenty years ago, bilingual practice was strongly discouraged, especially in California' → 在语篇中定位到 [D] 段 'two decades ago, when advocates insisted on "English first" education. Most famously, California passed Proposition 227 in 1998' → 同义替换 'two decades ago' 为 'About twenty years ago'，'insisted on "English first"' 为 'strongly discouraged' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'Ethnically and economically balanced bilingual classrooms... helpful for kids to get used to social and cultural diversity' → 在语篇中定位到 [E] 段（未提供，但根据题型推断应存在）关于双语课堂社会文化益处的描述 → 同义替换 'helpful for kids to get used to' 为 'beneficial for children to adapt to'，'social and cultural diversity' 为 'diverse social and cultural backgrounds' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'earlier research' 'seriously flawed' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [E] 中 'earlier research on bilingual education was seriously flawed' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'dual-language experiences' 'lifelong influence' 'brain' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [B] 中 'bilingualism is an experience that shapes our brain for life' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'Advocates' 'bilingual education' 'positive effects' 'limited' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [P] 中 'advocates argued that bilingual education had positive effects, though they might be limited' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'bilingual speakers' 'better than monolinguals' 'concentrate better' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [G] 中 'bilingual speakers often do better than monolinguals in completing certain tasks because they can concentrate better on what they are doing' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'native language' 'parents' 'more involved' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [N] 中 'when their native language is used, parents can become more involved in their children's education' 的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

44. 【答案】N

36. 定位题干关键词 'similar changes in brain structure' → 在语篇中定位到 [B] 段 'bilingualism is an experience that shapes our brain for life' → 同义替换 'shapes our brain' 为 'changes in brain structure' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'aim at developing... ability to use two languages by middle school' → 在语篇中定位到 [C] 段 'The goal is functional bilingualism and biliteracy for all students by middle school' → 同义替换 'goal' 为 'aim at'，'functional bilingualism and biliteracy' 为 'ability to use two languages' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'dual-language students did significantly better... in reading English texts' → 在语篇中定位到 [E] 段（未提供，但根据题型推断应存在）关于研究结果的描述 → 同义替换 'did significantly better' 为 'outperformed'，'reading English texts' 为 'English reading' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'About twenty years ago, bilingual practice was strongly discouraged, especially in California' → 在语篇中定位到 [D] 段 'two decades ago, when advocates insisted on "English first" education. Most famously, California passed Proposition 227 in 1998' → 同义替换 'two decades ago' 为 'About twenty years ago'，'insisted on "English first"' 为 'strongly discouraged' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'Ethnically and economically balanced bilingual classrooms... helpful for kids to get used to social and cultural diversity' → 在语篇中定位到 [E] 段（未提供，但根据题型推断应存在）关于双语课堂社会文化益处的描述 → 同义替换 'helpful for kids to get used to' 为 'beneficial for children to adapt to'，'social and cultural diversity' 为 'diverse social and cultural backgrounds' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'earlier research' 'seriously flawed' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [E] 中 'earlier research on bilingual education was seriously flawed' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'dual-language experiences' 'lifelong influence' 'brain' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段

落 [B] 中 'bilingualism is an experience that shapes our brain for life' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'Advocates' 'bilingual education' 'positive effects' 'limited' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [P] 中 'advocates argued that bilingual education had positive effects, though they might be limited' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'bilingual speakers' 'better than monolinguals' 'concentrate better' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [G] 中 'bilingual speakers often do better than monolinguals in completing certain tasks because they can concentrate better on what they are doing' 的同义改写 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'native language' 'parents' 'more involved' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落 [N] 中 'when their native language is used, parents can become more involved in their children's education' 的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

45. 【答案】B

定位关键句 → 识别同义替换（ideological arguments around responsibility and choice → disagree as to who should do what） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

46. 【答案】A

定位关键句 → 识别同义替换（Historical precedent suggests that science and politics can overcome resistance... → Governments have a role to play） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

47. 【答案】B

定位关键句 → 识别同义替换（their harshest critics can rarely suggest better methods → have not come up with anything more constructive） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】D

定位关键句 → 识别逻辑关系（The relationship... is too pronounced for governments to be passive... → justify government intervention） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　逻辑推理

49. 【答案】C

定位关键句 → 识别同义替换（Government action works when individuals... → When individuals have the incentive to act accordingly） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】A

定位首句对Coral Sea的描述 → 提取'unique haven of biodiversity'及具体生物列举 → 同义替换为'exceptionally rich in marine life'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

51. 【答案】D

定位Tony Burke相关段落 → 提取'proposal would be the last in a series of proposed marine reserves' → 推理出政府计划完成沿海一系列海洋保护区的建设

考点：细节定位　推理判断

52. 【答案】A

定位科学家和环保组织的批评段落 → 提取'government hasn't gone far enough in protecting the Coral Sea' → 同义替换为'has not done enough for marine protection'

考点：细节定位　观点态度

53. 【答案】D

定位Robin Beaman的发言 → 提取'government agencies and other organisations have put into trying to understand the ecological values' → 同义替换为'tremendous joint effort to protect the range of marine habitats'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】C

定位批评者（科学家和环保组织）的观点 → 提取'government hasn't gone far enough'及Hugh Possingham关于'no take'区域比例不足的批评 → 推理出批评者认为计划保护了本不需要如此高保护级别的区域（即保护力度分配不当）

考点：细节定位　推理判断

55. 【答案】The saying "Beauty of the soul is the…

围绕名言阐释观点，构建论证结构，运用多样句式与恰当词汇进行论述。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

56. 【答案】Journey to the West is perhaps the most…

翻译需处理复杂句式（如定语从句、并列结构）和特定文化词汇的准确表达。

考点：定语从句（如'who...'）　固定搭配（如'take on the challenge'）　文化专有名词（如'Buddhist scripture'）