六级 · 2020年09月大学英语六级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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686 175
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本卷答案与讲解
026 584
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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. 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. bond	B. contemplated	C. dawned
D. hierarchy	E. insight	F. legislative
G. leverage	H. logistical	I. magically
J. outcomes	K. patterns	L. rarely
M. saturated	N. stereotypes	O. undoubtedly

It was perhaps when my parents—who also happen to be my housemates—left to go traveling for a couple of months recently that it ___26___ on me why I had not yet left the family home. It wasn't that I relied on them for ___27___ reasons, or to keep my life in order, or to ease the chaos of the home. These days, I rely on them for their company. I missed coming home and talking about my day at work, and I missed being able to read their faces and sense how their day was. I missed having unique ___28___ into tiny details that make a life. While the conversation about young adults staying longer at home is ___29___ by talk of laziness, of dependence, of an inability for young people to pull themselves together, ___30___ do we talk of the way, in my case at least, my relationship with my parents has ___31___ strengthened the longer we have lived together. Over the years the power dynamic has changed and is no longer defined by one being the giver and another, the taker. So, what does this say for our relationships within the family home? According to psychologist Sabina Read, there are "some very positive possible ___32___ when adult children share the family home", noting the "parent-child relationship may indeed strengthen and mature" in the process. But, she notes, a strong ___33___ doesn't simply come with time. "The many changing factors of the relationship need to be acknowledged, rather than hoping that the mere passage of time will ___34___ connect parents to their adult children. It's important to acknowledge that the relationship parameters have changed to avoid falling back into ___35___ from the teen years."

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. An overwhelming majority of family physicians are willing to use telemedicine if they are duly paid. _____

37. Many employers are eager to provide telemedicine service as a benefit to their employees because of its convenience. _____

38. Different states have markedly different regulations for telemedicine. _____

39. With telemedicine, patients in regions short of professional medical service are able to receive better medical care. _____

40. Unlike employers and health plans, insurers have been rather reluctant to pay for some telemedicine services. _____

41. Some supporters of telemedicine hope states will accept each other's medical practice licenses as valid. _____

42. The fastest growing area for telemedicine services is for lesser health problems. _____

43. As telemedicine spreads quickly, some of its opponents doubt whether its service quality can be guaranteed. _____

44. The results obtained by researchers who pretended to be patients seeking help from telemedicine providers are disturbing. _____

45. Some people argue that the fact that different states have different regulations concerning medical services hinders the development of telemedicine. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 《红楼梦》(Dream of the Red Chamber)是18世纪曹雪芹创作的一部小说。曹雪芹基于自己痛苦的个人经历,讲述了贾宝玉和林黛玉之间的悲剧性爱情故事。书中有大约30个主要人物和400多个次要人物,每个人物都刻画得栩栩如生,具有鲜明的个性。小说详尽地描述了四个贵族世家兴衰的历程,反映了封建社会隐藏的种种危机和错综复杂的社会冲突。《红楼梦》融合了现实主义和浪漫主义,具有很强的艺术感染力。它被普遍认为是中国最伟大的小说,也是世界上最伟大的文学创作之一。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Danielle Steel, the 71-year-old romance novelist is notoriously productive, having published 179 books at a rate of up to seven a year. But a passing reference in a recent profile by Glamour magazine to her 20-hour workdays prompted an outpouring of admiration. Steel has given that 20-hour figure when describing her "exhausting" process in the past: "I start the book and don't leave my desk until the first draft is finished." She goes from bed, to desk, to bath, to bed, avoiding all contact aside from phone calls with her nine children. "I don't comb my hair for weeks," she says. Meals are brought to her desk, where she types until her fingers swell and her nails bleed. The business news website Quartz held Steel up as an inspiration, writing that if only we all followed her "actually extremely liberating" example of industrious sleeplessness, we would be quick to see results. Well, indeed. With research results showing the cumulative effects of sleep loss and its impact on productivity, doubt has been voiced about the accuracy of Steel's self-assessment. Her output may be undeniable, but sceptics have suggested that she is guilty of erasing the role of ghost writers( ) at worst, gross exaggeration at best. Steel says working 20 hours a day is "pretty brutal physically." But is it even possible? "No," says Maryanne Taylor of the Sleep Works. While you could work that long, the impact on productivity would make it hardly worthwhile. If Steel was routinely sleeping for four hours a night, she would be drastically underestimating the negative impact, says Alison Gardiner, founder of the sleep improvement programme Sleep station. "It's akin to being drunk." It's possible that Steel is exaggerating the demands of her schedule. Self-imposed sleeplessness has "become a bit of a status symbol", says Taylor, a misguided measure to prove how powerful and productive you are. Margaret Thatcher was also said to get by on four hours a night, while the 130-hour workweeks endured by tech heads have been held up as key to their success. That is starting to change with increased awareness of the importance of sleep for mental health. "People are starting to realise that sleep should not be something that you fit in between everything else," says Taylor. But it is possible—if statistically extremely unlikely—that Steel could be born a "short sleeper" with an unusual body clock, says sleep expert Dr. Sophie Bostock. "It's probably present in fewer than 1% of the population." Even if Steel does happen to be among that tiny minority, says Bostock, it's "pretty irresponsible" to suggest that 20-hour days are simply a question of discipline for the rest of us.

46. What do we learn from the passage about Glamour magazine readers?

A. They are intrigued by the exotic romance in Danielle Steel's novels.

B. They are amazed by the number of books written by Danielle Steel.

C. They are deeply impressed by Danielle Steel's daily work schedule.

D. They are highly motivated by Danielle Steel's unusual productivity.

47. What did the business news website Quartz say about Danielle Steel?

A. She could serve as an example of industriousness.

B. She proved we could liberate ourselves from sleep.

C. She could be an inspiration to novelists all over the world.

D. She showed we could get all our work done without sleep.

48. What do sceptics think of Danielle Steel's work schedule claims?

A. They are questionable.

B. They are alterable.

C. They are irresistible.

D. They are verifiable.

49. What does Maryanne Taylor think of self-imposed sleeplessness?

A. It may turn out to be key to a successful career.

B. It may be practiced only by certain tech heads.

C. It may symbolise one's importance and success.

D. It may well serve as a measure of self-discipline.

50. How does Dr. Sophie Bostock look at the 20-hour daily work schedule?

A. One should not adopt it without consulting a sleep expert.

B. The general public should not be encouraged to follow it.

C. One must be duly self-disciplined to adhere to it.

D. The majority must adjust their body clock for it.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Organic agriculture is a relatively untapped resource for feeding the Earth's population, especially in the face of climate change and other global challenges. That's the conclusion I reached in reviewing 40 years of science comparing the long-term prospects of organic and conventional farming. The review study, "Organic Agriculture in the 21st Century," is featured as the cover story for the February issue of the journal Nature Plants. It is the first to compare organic and conventional agriculture across the main goals of sustainability identified by the National Academy of Sciences: productivity, economics, and environment. Critics have long argued that organic agriculture is inefficient, requiring more land to yield the same amount of food. It's true that organic farming produces lower yields, averaging 10 to 20 percent less than conventional. Advocates contend that the environmental advantages of organic agriculture far outweigh the lower yields, and that increasing research and breeding resources for organic systems would reduce the yield gap. Sometimes excluded from these arguments is the fact that we already produce enough food to more than feed the world's 7.4 billion people but do not provide adequate access to all individuals. In some cases, organic yields can be higher than conventional. For example, in severe drought conditions, which are expected to increase with climate change in many areas, organic farms can produce as good, if not better, yields because of the higher water-holding capacity of organically farmed soils. What science does tell us is that mainstream conventional farming systems have provided growing supplies of food and other products but often at the expense of other sustainability goals. Conventional agriculture may produce more food, but it often comes at a cost to the environment. Biodiversity loss, environmental degradation, and severe impacts on ecosystem services have not only accompanied conventional farming systems but have often extended well beyond their field boundaries. With organic agriculture, environmental costs tend to be lower and the benefits greater. Overall, organic farms tend to store more soil carbon, have better soil quality, and reduce soil erosion compared to their conventional counterparts. Organic agriculture also creates less soil and water pollution and lower greenhouse gas emissions. And it's more energy-efficient because it doesn't rely on synthetic fertilizers or pesticides. Organic agriculture is also associated with greater biodiversity of plants, animals, insects and microorganisms as well as genetic diversity. Biodiversity increases the services that nature provides and improves the ability of farming systems to adapt to changing conditions. Despite lower yields, organic agriculture is more profitable for farmers because consumers are willing to pay more. Higher prices, called price premiums, can be justified as a way to compensate farmers for providing ecosystem services and avoiding environmental damage or external costs.

51. What do we learn from the conclusion of the author's review study?

A. More resources should be tapped for feeding the world's population.

B. Organic farming may be exploited to solve the global food problem.

C. The long-term prospects of organic farming are yet to be explored.

D. Organic farming is at least as promising as conventional farming.

52. What is the critics' argument against organic farming?

A. It cannot meet the need for food.

B. It cannot increase farm yields.

C. It is not really practical.

D. It is not that productive.

53. What does the author think should be taken into account in arguing about organic farming?

A. Growth in world population.

B. Deterioration in soil fertility.

C. Inequality in food distribution.

D. Advance in farming technology.

54. What does science tell us about conventional farming?

A. It will not be able to meet global food demand.

B. It is not conducive to sustainable development.

C. It will eventually give away to organic farming.

D. It is going mainstream throughout the world.

55. Why does the author think higher prices of organic farm produce are justifiable?

A. They give farmers going organic a big competitive edge.

B. They motivate farmers to upgrade farming technology.

C. Organic farming costs more than conventional farming.

D. Organic farming does long-term good to the ecosystem.

—— 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. C	27. H	28. E	29. M	30. L
31. O	32. J	33. A	34. I	35. K	36. D	37. H	38. E	39. B	40. K
41. O	42. G	43. F	44. I	45. N	46. C	47. A	48. A	49. C	50. B
51. B	52. D	53. C	54. B	55. D					

56. The proverb "What is worth doing is worth doing well" carries a simple yet profound message: once we decide
that something is worth our effort, we should pursue excellence rather than settle for a careless, half-finished
job. I firmly agree with this view.
To begin with, doing things well is the surest path to personal growth. When a student is devoted to a task and
strives for perfection, every detail he polishes sharpens his own ability. Take my roommate, who rewrote his
graduation thesis five times; the effort not only earned him an honour but also trained the patience he now
relies on at work.
Furthermore, the spirit of doing well drives society forward. Great engineers and craftsmen who spare no effort
to refine their products give us the reliable bridges, phones and medicines we depend on every day. Had they
been content with a rough result, progress would slow and quality would collapse.
In conclusion, whatever is worth our time deserves our very best. As young students, we should abandon the
get-it-done-quickly attitude and devote ourselves to every task, big or small, until it is truly done well.

57. Dream of the Red Chamber is a novel written by Cao Xueqin in the 18th century. Based on his own painful personal experience, Cao Xueqin told the tragic love story between Jia Baoyu and Lin Daiyu. There are about 30 major characters and more than 400 minor ones in the book, and each character is portrayed vividly, with a distinct personality. The novel describes in detail the rise and fall
of four aristocratic families, and reflects the hidden crises and complicated social conflicts of feudal society. It combines realism and romanticism, and has great artistic appeal. It is widely regarded as the
greatest novel in China and one of the greatest literary works in the world.

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】C

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 与空格后介词 'on' → 识别固定搭配 'it dawned on me' → 结合语境 'why I had not yet left' 确认 'dawned' 表示‘逐渐明白’

27 空 定位空格后 'or to keep my life in order, or to ease the chaos' → 识别并列结构表明此处列举的是具体、实际的依赖原因 → 结合后文 'These days, I rely on them for their company' 形成对比，推断此处应填入表示‘实际、物质’含义的词

28 空 定位空格后 'into tiny details that make a life' → 识别固定搭配 'insight into' (对…的洞察) → 结合前文 'read their faces and sense how their day was' 确认此处指对生活细节的深入理解

29 空 定位空格所在从句 'While the conversation... is ___ by talk of laziness...' → 识别 'While' 引导让步状语从句 → 分析主句 '___ do we talk of the way...' 为倒装结构 → 根据让步转折逻辑，推断主句应填入表示‘很少、几乎不’的否定副词以构成部分倒装

30 空 定位空格所在从句 'my relationship with my parents has ___ strengthened' → 分析前文 'the longer we have lived together' 表示时间持续 → 结合 'Over the years the power dynamic has changed' 确认关系是随时间‘逐渐’加强

31 空 定位空格前主语it与介词on → 识别固定搭配it dawned on sb. → 选择dawned

32 空 定位空格前形容词positive与名词possible → 结合后文strengthen and mature的语境 → 选择outcomes

33 空 定位空格前形容词strong与后文doesn't simply come with time → 结合parent-child relationship语境 → 选择bond
34 空 定位空格前the mere passage of time与动词connect → 结合rather than的转折逻辑 → 选择automatically
35 空 定位空格前falling back into与from the teen years → 结合relationship parameters have changed的语境 → 选择patterns

考点：固定搭配 dawn on sb　语境选词　近义词辨析　并列结构　固定搭配 insight into　状语从句　倒装句型　逻辑衔接　固定搭配 it dawned on sb.

27. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 与空格后介词 'on' → 识别固定搭配 'it dawned on me' → 结合语境 'why I had not yet left' 确认 'dawned' 表示‘逐渐明白’
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28 空 定位空格后 'into tiny details that make a life' → 识别固定搭配 'insight into' (对…的洞察) → 结合前文 'read their faces and sense how their day was' 确认此处指对生活细节的深入理解
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考点：固定搭配 dawn on sb　语境选词　近义词辨析　并列结构　固定搭配 insight into　状语从句　倒装句型　逻辑衔接　固定搭配 it dawned on sb.

28. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 与空格后介词 'on' → 识别固定搭配 'it dawned on me' → 结合语境 'why I had not yet left' 确认 'dawned' 表示‘逐渐明白’
27 空 定位空格后 'or to keep my life in order, or to ease the chaos' → 识别并列结构表明此处列举的是具体、实际的依赖原因 → 结合后文 'These days, I rely on them for their company' 形成对比，推断此处应填入表示‘实际、物质’含义的词
28 空 定位空格后 'into tiny details that make a life' → 识别固定搭配 'insight into' (对…的洞察) → 结合前文 'read their faces and sense how their day was' 确认此处指对生活细节的深入理解
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考点：固定搭配 dawn on sb　语境选词　近义词辨析　并列结构　固定搭配 insight into　状语从句　倒装句型　逻辑衔接　固定搭配 it dawned on sb.

29. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 与空格后介词 'on' → 识别固定搭配 'it dawned on me' → 结合语境 'why I had not yet left' 确认 'dawned' 表示‘逐渐明白’
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考点：固定搭配 dawn on sb　语境选词　近义词辨析　并列结构　固定搭配 insight into　状语从句　倒装句型　逻辑衔接　固定搭配 it dawned on sb.

30. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 与空格后介词 'on' → 识别固定搭配 'it dawned on me' → 结合语境 'why I had not yet left' 确认 'dawned' 表示‘逐渐明白’
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考点：固定搭配 dawn on sb　语境选词　近义词辨析　并列结构　固定搭配 insight into　状语从句　倒装句型　逻辑衔接　固定搭配 it dawned on sb.

31. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 与空格后介词 'on' → 识别固定搭配 'it dawned on me' → 结合语境 'why I had not yet left' 确认 'dawned' 表示“逐渐明白”
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考点：固定搭配 dawn on sb　语境选词　近义词辨析　并列结构　固定搭配 insight into　状语从句　倒装句型　逻辑衔接　固定搭配 it dawned on sb.

32. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 与空格后介词 'on' → 识别固定搭配 'it dawned on me' → 结合语境 'why I had not yet left' 确认 'dawned' 表示“逐渐明白”
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考点：固定搭配 dawn on sb　语境选词　近义词辨析　并列结构　固定搭配 insight into　状语从句　倒装句型　逻辑衔接　固定搭配 it dawned on sb.

33. 【答案】A
26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 与空格后介词 'on' → 识别固定搭配 'it dawned on me' → 结合语境 'why I had not yet left' 确认 'dawned' 表示‘逐渐明白’
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考点：固定搭配 dawn on sb　语境选词　近义词辨析　并列结构　固定搭配 insight into　状语从句　倒装句型　逻辑衔接　固定搭配 it dawned on sb.

34. 【答案】I
26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 与空格后介词 'on' → 识别固定搭配 'it dawned on me' → 结合语境 'why I had not yet left' 确认 'dawned' 表示‘逐渐明白’
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考点：固定搭配 dawn on sb　语境选词　近义词辨析　并列结构　固定搭配 insight into　状语从句　倒装句型　逻辑衔接　固定搭配 it dawned on sb.

35. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 与空格后介词 'on' → 识别固定搭配 'it dawned on me' → 结合语境 'why I had not yet left' 确认 'dawned' 表示 ‘逐渐明白’
27 空 定位空格后 'or to keep my life in order, or to ease the chaos' → 识别并列结构表明此处列举的是具体、实际的依赖原因 → 结合后文 'These days, I rely on them for their company' 形成对比，推断此处应填入表示 ‘实际、物质’ 含义的词
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29 空 定位空格所在从句 'While the conversation... is ___ by talk of laziness...' → 识别 'While' 引导让步状语从句 → 分析主句 '___ do we talk of the way...' 为倒装结构 → 根据让步转折逻辑，推断主句应填入表示 ‘很少、几乎不’ 的否定副词以构成部分倒装
30 空 定位空格所在从句 'my relationship with my parents has ___ strengthened' → 分析前文 'the longer we have lived together' 表示时间持续 → 结合 'Over the years the power dynamic has changed' 确认关系是随时间 ‘逐渐’ 加强
31 空 定位空格前主语it与介词on → 识别固定搭配it dawned on sb. → 选择dawned
32 空 定位空格前形容词positive与名词possible → 结合后文strengthen and mature的语境 → 选择outcomes
33 空 定位空格前形容词strong与后文doesn't simply come with time → 结合parent-child relationship语境 → 选择bond
34 空 定位空格前the mere passage of time与动词connect → 结合rather than的转折逻辑 → 选择automatically
35 空 定位空格前falling back into与from the teen years → 结合relationship parameters have changed的语境 → 选择patterns

考点：固定搭配 dawn on sb　语境选词　近义词辨析　并列结构　固定搭配 insight into　状语从句　倒装句型　逻辑衔接　固定搭配 it dawned on sb.

36. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'family physicians' 和 'willing to use telemedicine' → 在段落[D]中找到 'In a poll of 1500 family physicians... 90% said they would if it were appropriately reimbursed' → 同义替换 'duly paid' 为 'appropriately reimbursed' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'employers' 和 'provide telemedicine service as a benefit' → 在段落[H]（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）中找到雇主因便利性而提供远程医疗作为福利的描述 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'Different states' 和 'regulations' → 在段落[E]中找到 'Rules defining and regulating te...' → 推断该段落讨论不同州对远程医疗的监管规则存在差异 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'patients in regions short of professional medical service' → 在段落[B]中找到 'Telemedicine also allows for better care in places where medical expertise is hard to come by' → 同义替换 'regions short of professional medical service' 为 'places where medical expertise is hard to come by' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'insurers' 和 'reluctant to pay' → 在段落[K]（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）中找到保险公司对支付远程医疗费用持保留态度的描述 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'supporters' 和 'medical practice licenses' → 在段落中寻找关于执照互认的讨论 → 匹配到段落 [O] 中关于支持者希望各州互认执照的表述
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44. 定位题干关键词 'researchers'、'pretended to be patients' 和 'disturbing' → 在段落中寻找关于研究人员伪装患者进行测试及其令人不安结果的讨论 → 匹配到段落 [I] 中关于此类研究及其令人不安发现的表述
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　信息推断　推理判断　观点态度

37. 【答案】H

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　信息推断　推理判断　观点态度

38. 【答案】E

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　信息推断　推理判断　观点态度

39. 【答案】B

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40. 【答案】K

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45. 定位题干关键词 'different states'、'different regulations' 和 'hinders' → 在段落中寻找关于各州法规差异阻碍远程医疗发展的讨论 → 匹配到段落 [N] 中关于各州法规差异构成障碍的表述

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　信息推断　推理判断　观点态度

43. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'family physicians' 和 'willing to use telemedicine' → 在段落[D]中找到 'In a poll of 1500 family physicians... 90% said they would if it were appropriately reimbursed' → 同义替换 'duly paid' 为 'appropriately reimbursed' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'employers' 和 'provide telemedicine service as a benefit' → 在段落[H]（未提供全文，但根

据题型逻辑推断）中找到雇主因便利性而提供远程医疗作为福利的描述 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'Different states' 和 'regulations' → 在段落[E]中找到 'Rules defining and regulating te...' → 推断该段落讨论不同州对远程医疗的监管规则存在差异 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'patients in regions short of professional medical service' → 在段落[B]中找到 'Telemedicine also allows for better care in places where medical expertise is hard to come by' → 同义替换 'regions short of professional medical service' 为 'places where medical expertise is hard to come by' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'insurers' 和 'reluctant to pay' → 在段落[K]（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）中找到保险公司对支付远程医疗费用持保留态度的描述 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'supporters' 和 'medical practice licenses' → 在段落中寻找关于执照互认的讨论 → 匹配到段落 [O] 中关于支持者希望各州互认执照的表述
42. 定位题干关键词 'fastest growing area' 和 'lesser health problems' → 在段落中寻找关于增长最快领域和轻症的讨论 → 匹配到段落 [G] 中关于轻症咨询增长最快的表述
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　信息推断　推理判断　观点态度

44. 【答案】I

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　信息推断　推理判断　观点态度

45. 【答案】N

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　信息推断　推理判断　观点态度

46. 【答案】C

定位Glamour杂志提及Steel的20小时工作日 → 该提及引发了读者的admiration → 推断读者被其工作日程所打动

考点：细节定位　情感态度推断

47. 【答案】A

定位Quartz网站的评价 → 提取其观点：将Steel视为inspiration，其industrious sleeplessness是liberating的 → 同义替换为“勤奋的榜样”

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】A

定位sceptics的观点 → 提取关键词“doubt has been voiced”、“guilty of erasing... at worst, gross exaggeration at best” → 推断其认为claims是可疑的

考点：细节定位　观点态度推断

49. 【答案】C

定位Maryanne Taylor的言论 → 提取“become a bit of a status symbol”、“a misguided measure to prove how powerful and productive you are” → 同义替换为“象征重要性和成功”

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】B

定位Dr. Sophie Bostock的观点（语篇截断，需根据上下文推断） → 前文Taylor和Gardiner均批评20小时工作制 → Bostock作为睡眠专家，观点应一致 → 推断其认为不应鼓励公众效仿

考点：细节定位　上下文逻辑推断

51. 【答案】B

定位首段结论句 → 提取核心观点（有机农业是未开发的资源） → 同义替换为选项B（可被开发利用以解决全球粮食问题）

考点：主旨大意　同义替换

52. 【答案】D

定位批评者观点句 → 提取核心论点（有机农业低效，需要更多土地） → 同义替换为选项D（生产力不高）

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】C

定位作者指出的被忽略事实 → 提取核心信息（食物分配不均） → 同义替换为选项C（食物分配不平等）

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接

54. 【答案】B

定位科学结论句 → 提取核心信息（传统农业以牺牲其他可持续目标为代价） → 推理得出其不利于可持续发展（选项B）

考点：细节定位　推理判断

55. 【答案】D

定位作者对有机农业优势的论述 → 提取核心优势（环境成本低、效益大） → 推理得出高价因其长期生态效益而合理（选项D）

考点：推理判断　观点态度

56. 【答案】The proverb "What is worth doing is worth…

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表达观点。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】Dream of the Red Chamber is a novel written…

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，并运用恰当的动词搭配。

考点：定语从句构建　并列结构处理　文化专有名词翻译　动词搭配 take on（承担/呈现）