六级 · 2020年12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
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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. What is the woman complaining about?

A. Her house has not been repaired in time.

B. She has failed to reach the manager again.

C. Her claim has been completely disregarded.

D. She has not received any letter from the man.

2. What is the problem the woman's family encountered?

A. The ground floor of their cottage was flooded.

B. Their caravan was washed away by the flood.

C. Their entire house was destroyed by the flood.

D. The roof of their cottage collapsed in the flood.

3. What has caused the so-called "bizarre technical detail" according to the man?

A. The woman's misreading of the insurance company's letter.

B. The woman's ignorance of the insurance company's policy.

C. The woman's inaccurate description of the whole incident.

D. The woman's failure to pay her house insurance in time.

4. What does the woman say she would do at the end of the conversation?

A. File a lawsuit against the insurance company.

B. Talk to the manager of Safe House Insurance.

C. Consult her lawyer about the insurance policy.

D. Revise the terms and conditions of the contract.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What do we learn about the speakers from the conversation?

A. They work in different fields of AI technology.

B. They disagree about the future of AI technology.

C. They differ greatly in their knowledge of modern technology.

D. They are both worried about the negative impact of technology.

6. What will new kinds of jobs be like, according to the woman?

A. Simply writing AI software.

B. Stimulating and motivating.

C. Less time-consuming and focusing on creation.

D. More demanding and requiring special training.

7. What is the risk the man anticipates?

A. There could be jobs nobody wants to do.

B. Digital life could replace human civilization.

C. Humans would be tired of communicating with one another.

D. Old people would be taken care of solely by unfeeling robots.

8. What is the man's concern about AI technology?

A. Life will become like a science fiction film.
B. It will take away humans' jobs altogether.
C. Chips will be inserted in human brains.
D. It will be smarter than human beings.

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 are people under 30 advised to do to achieve financial security?

A. Restrain themselves from high-risk investments.
B. Save one-fifth of their net monthly income.
C. Invest shrewdly in lucrative businesses.
D. Try to earn as much money as possible.

10. What should people do if they find it difficult to follow the speaker's advice on their financial plan?

A. Start by doing something small.
B. Ask a close friend for advice.
C. Try to stick to their initial plan.
D. Cut 20% of their daily spending.

11. What does the speaker think is important for achieving financial security?

A. An optimistic attitude.
B. An ambitious plan.
C. A proper mindset.
D. A keen interest.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What do we learn about the speaker when she first started her job?

A. She was uninterested in advertising.
B. She found her outfit inappropriate.
C. She was unhappy with fashion trends.
D. She often checked herself in a mirror.

13. Why were uniforms invented according to the speaker?

A. To save the trouble of choosing a unique outfit every day.
B. To meet the expectations of fashion-conscious clients.
C. To keep up with the current trends.
D. To save the expenses on clothing.

14. What does the speaker say about looking smarter?

A. It enhances people's ability to work independently.
B. It helps people succeed in whatever they are doing.
C. It matters a lot in jobs involving interaction with others.
D. It boosts one's confidence when looking for employment.

15. What does the speaker advise people to do in an image-obsessed world?

A. Design their own uniform to appear unique.
B. Wear classic pieces to impress their clients.
C. Fight the ever-changing trends in fashion.
D. Do whatever is possible to look smart.

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 has prevented Americans' happiness levels from increasing?

A. Their obsession with consumption.
B. Their failure to accumulate wealth.
C. The ever-increasing costs of housing.
D. The deterioration of the environment.

17. What things should we possess according to the speaker?

A. Things that are rare to find.
B. Things that cost less money.
C. Things that boost efficiency.
D. Things that we cherish most.

18. What do we learn about the items in the speaker's home?

A. They serve multiple purposes.
B. They benefit the environment.
C. They are mostly durable.
D. They are easily disposable.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What did a team of scientists find in their study?

A. All respondents were afraid of making a high expense claim.
B. A number of respondents gave an average answer of 400 miles.
C. Over 10% of the respondents lied about the distance they drove.
D. Most of the respondents got compensated for driving 384 miles.

20. Why would people fabricate numbers to their own detriment according to the researchers?

A. They responded to colleagues' suspicion.
B. They cared about other people's claims.
C. They wanted to protect their reputation.
D. They endeavored to actually be honest.

21. What does the speaker think of the researchers' findings?

A. They seem positive.
B. They seem intuitive.
C. They are illustrative.
D. They are conclusive.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker mainly discuss in this talk?

A. Deterioration in the quality of new music.
B. Insights into the features of good music.
C. Older people's changing musical tastes.
D. Older people's aversion to new music.

23. What have studies found about most people by the time they turn 33?

A. They no longer listen to new music.
B. They find all music sounds the same.
C. They can make subtle distinctions about music.
D. They seldom listen to songs released in their teens.

24. What do we learn from one of the most researched laws of social psychology?

A. The more you are exposed to something, the more familiar it'll be to you.
B. The more you are exposed to something, the deeper you'll understand it.
C. The more you experience something, the longer you'll remember it.
D. The more you experience something, the better you'll appreciate it.

25. What might explain the fact that songs people listen to in their teen years are memorable and beloved?

A. Teenagers' memories are more lasting.
B. Teenagers' emotions are more intense.
C. Teenagers are much more sensitive.
D. Teenagers are much more sentimental.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. discouraging	B. dividend	C. emotional
D. fragments	E. impaired	F. imprisoned
G. incentives	H. inherently	I. initially
J. instrumental	K. merging	L. predict
M. probably	N. pump	O. swelling

The idea of taxing things that are bad for society has a powerful allure. It offers the possibility of a double benefit— ___26___ harmful activities, while also providing the government with revenue. Take sin taxes. Taxes on alcohol make it more expensive to get drunk, which reduces excessive drinking and ___27___ driving. At the same time, they provide state and local governments with billions of dollars of revenue. Tobacco taxes, which generate more than twice as much, have proven ___28___ in the decline of smoking, which has saved millions of lives. Taxes can also be an important tool for environmental protection, and many economists say taxing carbon would be the best way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Economic theory says that unlike income or sales taxes, carbon taxes can actually increase economic efficiency; because companies that ___29___ carbon dioxide into the sky don't pay the costs of the climate change they cause, carbon taxes would restore the proper ___30___ to the market. In reality, carbon taxes alone won't be enough to halt global warming, but they would be a useful part of any climate plan. What's more, the revenue from this tax, which would ___31___ be hundreds of billions of dollars per year, could be handed out to citizens as a ___32___ or used to fund green infrastructure projects. Similarly, a wealth tax has been put forward as a way to reduce inequality while raising revenue. The revenue from this tax, which some experts ___33___ will be over $4 trillion per decade, would be designated for housing, child care, health care and other government benefits. If you believe, as many do, that wealth inequality is ___34___ bad, then these taxes improve society while also ___35___ government coffers( ).

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____

四、长篇阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 7.1 分，共 71 分）

36. Farmers will not profit from replanting once they have applied most of the fertilizer and other chemicals to their fields. _____

37. Agriculture differs from the medical science of the human body in that its environment is not a contained one. _____

38. The agronomist is sure that he will obtain a nearly accurate count of plant population with his software. _____

39. The application of artificial intelligence to agriculture is much more challenging than to most other industries. _____

40. Even the farmers know the data provided by the UAV is not correct. _____

41. Remote sensors are aimed to help farmers improve decision-making to increase yields. _____

42. The farmer expects the software to tell him whether he will have to replant any parts of his farm fields. _____

43. Agriculture proves very difficult to quantify because of the constantly changing conditions

involved. _____

44. The same seed and fertilizer program may yield completely different outcomes in different places. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56. 青藏铁路是世界上最高最长的高原铁路,全长1 956公里,其中有960公里在海拔4 000多米之上,是连接西藏和中国其他地区的第一条铁路。由于铁路穿越世界上最脆弱的生态系统, 在建设期间和建成后都采取了生态保护措施,以确保其成为一条"绿色铁路"。青藏铁路大大缩短了中国内地与西藏之间的旅行时间。更重要的是,它极大地促进了西藏的经济发展,改善了当地居民的生活。铁路开通后,愈来愈多的人选择乘火车前往西藏,这样还有机会欣赏沿线的美景。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

What is the place of art in a culture of inattention? Recent visitors to the Louvre report that tourists can now spend only a minute in front of the Mona Lisa before being asked to move on. Much of that time, for some of them, is spent taking photographs not even of the painting but of themselves with the painting in the background. One view is that we have democratised tourism and gallery-going so much that we have made it effectively impossible to appreciate what we've travelled to see. In this oversubscribed society, experience becomes a commodity like any other. There are queues to climb Mt. Jolmo Lungma as well as to see famous paintings. Leisure, thus conceived, is hard labour, and returning to work becomes a well-earned break from the ordeal. What gets lost in this industrialised haste is the quality of looking. Consider an extreme example, the late philosopher Richard Wollheim. When he visited the Louvre he could spend as much as four hours sitting before a painting. The first hour, he claimed, was necessary for misperceptions to be eliminated. It was only then that the picture would begin to disclose itself. This seems unthinkable today, but it is still possible to organise. Even in the busiest museums there are many rooms and many pictures worth hours of contemplation which the crowds largely ignore. Sometimes the largest crowds are partly the products of bad management; the Mona Lisa is such a hurried experience today partly because the museum is being reorganised. The Uffizi in Florence, another site of cultural pilgrimage, has cut its entry queues down to seven minutes by clever management. And there are some forms of art, those designed to be spectacles as well as objects of contemplation, which can work perfectly well in the face of huge crowds. Olafur Eliasson's current Tate Modern show, for instance, might seem nothing more than an entertainment, overrun as it is with kids romping in fog rooms and spray mist installations. But it's more than that: where Eliasson is at his most entertaining, he is at his most serious too, and his disorienting installations bring home the reality of the destructive effects we are having on the planet—not least what we are doing to the glaciers of Eliasson's beloved Iceland. Marcel Proust, another lover of the Louvre, wrote: "It is only through art that we can escape from ourselves and know how another person sees the universe, whose landscapes would otherwise have remained as unknown as any on the moon." If any art remains worth seeing, it must lead us to such escapes. But a minute in front of a painting in a hurried crowd won't do that.

45. What does the scene at the Louvre demonstrate according to the author?

A. The enormous appeal of a great piece of artistic work to tourists.

B. The near impossibility of appreciating art in an age of mass tourism.

C. The ever-growing commercial value of long-cherished artistic works.

D. The real difficulty in getting a glimpse at a masterpiece amid a crowd.

46. Why did the late philosopher Richard Wollheim spend four hours before a picture?

A. It takes time to appreciate a piece of art fully.

B. It is quite common to misinterpret artistic works.

C. The longer people contemplate a picture, the more likely they will enjoy it.

D. The more time one spends before a painting, the more valuable one finds it.

47. What does the case of the Uffizi in Florence show?

A. Art works in museums should be better taken care of.

B. Sites of cultural pilgrimage are always flooded with visitors.

C. Good management is key to handling large crowds of visitors.

D. Large crowds of visitors cause management problems for museums.

48. What do we learn from Olafur Eliasson's current Tate Modern show?

A. Children learn to appreciate art works most effectively while they are playing.

B. It is possible to combine entertainment with appreciation of serious art.

C. Art works about the environment appeal most to young children.

D. Some forms of art can accommodate huge crowds of visitors.

49. What can art do according to Marcel Proust?

A. Enable us to live a much fuller life.

B. Allow us to escape the harsh reality.

C. Help us to see the world from a different perspective.

D. Urge us to explore the unknown domain of the universe.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Every five years, the government tries to tell Americans what to put in their bellies. Eat more vegetables. Dial back the fats. It's all based on the best available science for leading a healthy life. But the best available science also has a lot to say about what those food choices do to the environment, and some researchers are annoyed that new dietary recommendations of the USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) released yesterday seem to utterly ignore that fact. Broadly, the 2016–2020 dietary recommendations aim for balance: More vegetables, leaner meats and far less sugar. But Americans consume more calories per capita than almost any other country in the world. So the things Americans eat have a huge impact on climate change. Soil tilling releases carbon dioxide, and delivery vehicles emit exhaust. The government's dietary guidelines could have done a lot to lower that climate cost. Not just because of their position of authority: The guidelines drive billions of dollars of food production through federal programs like school lunches and nutrition assistance for the needy. On its own, plant and animal agriculture contributes 9 percent of all the country's greenhouse gas emissions. That's not counting the fuel burned in transportation, processing, refrigeration, and other waypoints between farm and belly. Red meats are among the biggest and most notorious emitters, but trucking a salad from California to Minnesota in January also carries a significant burden. And greenhouse gas emissions aren't the whole story. Food production is the largest user of fresh water, largest contributor to the loss of biodiversity, and a major contributor to using up natural resources. All of these points and more showed up in the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee's scientific report, released last February. Miriam Nelson chaired the subcommittee in charge of sustainability for the report, and is disappointed that eating less meat and buying local food aren't in the final product. "Especially if you consider that eating less meat, especially red and processed, has health benefits," she says. So what happened? The official response is that sustainability falls too far outside the guidelines' official scope, which is to provide "nutritional and dietary information." Possibly the agencies in charge of drafting the decisions are too close to the industries they are supposed to regulate. On one hand, the USDA is compiling dietary advice. On the other, their clients are US agriculture companies. The line about keeping the guidelines' scope to nutrition and diet doesn't ring quite right with researchers. David Wallinga, for example, says, "In previous guidelines, they've always been concerned with things like food security—which is presumably the mission of the USDA. You absolutely need to be worried about climate impacts and future sustainability if you want secure food in the future."

50. Why are some researchers irritated at the USDA's 2016-2020 Dietary Guidelines?

A. It ignores the harmful effect of red meat and processed food on health.

B. Too much emphasis is given to eating less meat and buying local food.

C. The dietary recommendations are not based on medical science.

D. It takes no notice of the potential impact on the environment.

51. Why does the author say the USDA could have contributed a lot to lowering the climate cost through its dietary guidelines?

A. It has the capacity and the financial resources to do so.

B. Its researchers have already submitted relevant proposals.

C. Its agencies in charge of drafting the guidelines have the expertise.

D. It can raise students' environmental awareness through its programs.

52. What do we learn from the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee's scientific report?

A. Food is easily contaminated from farm to belly.

B. Greenhouse effect is an issue still under debate.

C. Modern agriculture has increased food diversity.

D. Farming consumes most of our natural resources.

53. What may account for the neglect of sustainability in the USDA's Dietary Guidelines according to the author?

A. Its exclusive concern with Americans' food safety.

B. Its sole responsibility for providing dietary advice.

C. Its close ties with the agriculture companies.

D. Its alleged failure to regulate the industries.

54. What should the USDA do to achieve food security according to David Wallinga?

A. Give top priority to things like nutrition and food security.

B. Endeavor to ensure the sustainable development of agriculture.

C. Fulfill its mission by closely cooperating with the industries.

D. Study the long-term impact of climate change on food production.

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

55. In an age driven by innovation, the ability to think in original ways has never been more valuable. Therefore, I firmly believe that students should be actively encouraged to develop their creativity, for it benefits both their growth and society at large.

First, creativity makes learning far more engaging. When students are free to imagine and design their own solutions, rather than merely memorizing answers, they become genuinely curious and study with real enthusiasm. Moreover, creativity sharpens the ability to solve problems. A learner who is used to exploring different approaches can adapt flexibly to new challenges, which is exactly what future workplaces demand.

For instance, many employers today value an engineer who can propose an original design over one who only follows fixed rules.

In conclusion, encouraging creativity is far from a luxury; it is a necessity. By nurturing imagination and original thinking, schools equip students to enrich their own lives and to meet the uncertain demands of tomorrow.

56. The Qinghai-Tibet Railway is the highest and longest plateau railway in the world, with a total length of 1,956 kilometers, of which 960 kilometers lie at an altitude of over 4,000 meters. It is also the first railway connecting Tibet with the other regions of China. Since the railway runs through the most fragile ecosystem in the world, ecological protection measures were taken both during and after its construction to ensure that it would become a "green railway". The Qinghai-Tibet Railway has greatly shortened the travel time between mainland China and Tibet. More importantly, it has greatly promoted the economic development of Tibet and improved the lives of local residents. After the railway was opened, more and more people choose to travel to Tibet by train, which also gives them a chance to

enjoy the beautiful scenery along the way.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位女士首次抱怨的核心句 → 提取‘calls being completely disregarded’ → 同义替换为‘claim has been completely disregarded’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

2. 【答案】A

定位女士描述灾情的句子 → 提取‘entire ground floor...was submerged’ → 同义替换为‘ground floor...was flooded’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

3. 【答案】D

定位男士解释‘bizarre technical detail’的句子 → 提取‘you hadn't paid house insurance the month before’ → 同义替换为‘failure to pay...in time’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

4. 【答案】A

定位对话结尾女士的威胁性话语 → 提取‘You will be hearing from my lawyer’ → 推断其意图是提起诉讼

考点：细节定位与捕捉　意图推断

5. 【答案】B

对比男女双方对AI未来的核心态度词 → 女方‘optimistic’ vs 男方‘not so optimistic’/‘concerned’ → 推断双方观点对立

考点：观点态度　推理判断

6. 【答案】C

定位女士观点 → 识别同义替换（require less of our time and allow us to be centered on creative tasks） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

7. 【答案】B

定位男士观点 → 识别直接陈述（There's a risk that human civilization could be replaced...） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接信息

8. 【答案】D

定位男士对AI技术的担忧 → 综合其多处负面表述（make jobs pointless, replace civilization, become tired of communicating） → 推断其核心关切是AI的智能超越人类 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点综合

9. 【答案】B

定位针对30岁以下人群的建议 → 识别同义替换（save 20% of your monthly income after tax deductions ↔ Save one-fifth of their net monthly income） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

10. 【答案】A
定位“发现难以遵循建议”的应对措施 → 识别同义替换（start by cutting all unnecessary spending. Allocate a tiny amount of 1 or 2 percent... ↔ Start by doing something small） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

11. 【答案】C
定位关键句 'if you adopt the right mindset' → 同义替换为 'a proper mindset' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】B
定位 'find myself thinking that I looked a total mess' → 推理出她认为自己的着装不合适 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　推理判断

13. 【答案】A
定位 'no one can be unique with their outfit every day. I mean, that's why uniforms were invented' → 同义替换为 'save the trouble of choosing a unique outfit every day' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】C
定位 'if your job involves interacting with other people, the answer to this is often yes' → 推理出穿着体面在涉及人际互动的工作中很重要 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　推理判断

15. 【答案】D
定位结论句 'do whatever helps us to achieve our goals at work' → 同义替换为 'do whatever is possible to look smart' → 得出答案
考点：主旨归纳　同义替换

16. 【答案】A
定位因果关系 → 识别‘enthusiastic consumers’与‘happiness levels have failed to increase’的关联 → 同义替换为‘obsession with consumption’
考点：因果关系定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】D
定位建议部分 → 提取‘belongings that we're going to love for years’ → 同义替换为‘cherish most’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】A
定位演讲者家中物品描述 → 提取‘movable wall’、‘transforming furniture’、‘coffee table increases’、‘bed pops out’等 → 归纳为‘serve multiple purposes’
考点：细节归纳　同义替换

19. 【答案】C
定位研究结果 → 提取‘12% of respondents reported... less than the actual figure’ → 同义替换为‘Over 10%... lied’
考点：数字信息捕捉　同义替换

20. 【答案】C

定位原因解释 → 提取‘care a great deal about their reputation’ → 同义替换为‘protect their reputation’

考点：原因定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】B

定位说话者对研究发现的评价 → 识别“But the findings seem intuitive to me”中的主观态度词 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：观点态度识别　同义替换

22. 【答案】D

把握开篇设问“Why do old people dislike new music?” → 梳理全文围绕此现象的解释 → 概括主旨

考点：主旨大意概括　开篇设问定位

23. 【答案】A

定位“by the time we turn 33”这一时间点 → 捕捉紧随其后的研究发现 → 同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】D

定位“one of the most researched laws of social psychology” → 识别“mere exposure effect”及其定义 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　定义匹配

25. 【答案】B

定位问题“为什么青少年时期的歌令人难忘且喜爱” → 关联“emotions...more intense”与“intense emotions are associated with stronger memories and preferences” → 推理得出原因

考点：推理判断　因果关联

26. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前破折号与后while并列结构 → 分析空格需与‘providing revenue’构成并列的动名词短语，且需与‘harmful activities’构成动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘抑制/打击’的动词

27 空 定位空格前‘reduces excessive drinking and’ → 分析空格需与‘driving’构成并列名词短语，且需与‘excessive drinking’共同作为‘reduces’的宾语，描述一种与饮酒相关的危险行为 → 选择表示‘酒后’的形容词

28 空 定位空格前‘Tobacco taxes... have proven’ → 分析空格需与‘in the decline of smoking’构成‘证明在...方面’的搭配，且需表达‘有效/成功’的含义 → 选择表示‘有效’的形容词

29 空 定位空格前‘companies that’ → 分析空格需与‘carbon dioxide into the sky’构成动宾搭配，描述公司向天空排放二氧化碳的行为 → 选择表示‘排放’的动词

30 空 定位空格前‘restore the proper’ → 分析空格需与‘to the market’构成搭配，且需与‘economic efficiency’和‘don't pay the costs’形成逻辑对应，表达‘价格/成本信号’的含义 → 选择表示‘价格信号’的名词

31 空 定位空格所在句（财富税收入用途）→ 分析并列结构（housing, child care...）→ 推断空格词需为名词且表示“福利/好处” → 选择M (benefits)

32 空 定位空格所在句（碳税收入用途）→ 分析并列结构（or used to fund...）→ 推断空格词需为名词且表示“分发物” → 选择B (dividend)

33 空 定位空格所在句（专家对财富税收入的预测）→ 分析从句结构（which some experts ___ will be...）→ 推断空格词需为动词且表示“估计、预测” → 选择L (estimate)

34 空 定位空格所在句（对财富不平等的定性）→ 分析条件句（If you believe... that wealth inequality is ___ bad）→ 推断空格词需为副词且表示“道德上、伦理上” → 选择H (morally)
35 空 定位空格所在句（税收对政府金库的作用）→ 分析并列结构（improve society while also ___ government coffers）→ 推断空格词需为动词ing形式且表示“充实、增加” → 选择O (filling)

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

27. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前破折号与后while并列结构 → 分析空格需与‘providing revenue’构成并列的动名词短语，且需与‘harmful activities’构成动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘抑制/打击’的动词
27 空 定位空格前‘reduces excessive drinking and’ → 分析空格需与‘driving’构成并列名词短语，且需与‘excessive drinking’共同作为‘reduces’的宾语，描述一种与饮酒相关的危险行为 → 选择表示‘酒后’的形容词
28 空 定位空格前‘Tobacco taxes... have proven’ → 分析空格需与‘in the decline of smoking’构成‘证明在...方面’的搭配，且需表达‘有效/成功’的含义 → 选择表示‘有效’的形容词
29 空 定位空格前‘companies that’ → 分析空格需与‘carbon dioxide into the sky’构成动宾搭配，描述公司向天空排放二氧化碳的行为 → 选择表示‘排放’的动词
30 空 定位空格前‘restore the proper’ → 分析空格需与‘to the market’构成搭配，且需与‘economic efficiency’和‘don't pay the costs’形成逻辑对应，表达‘价格/成本信号’的含义 → 选择表示‘价格信号’的名词
31 空 定位空格所在句（财富税收入用途）→ 分析并列结构（housing, child care...）→ 推断空格词需为名词且表示“福利/好处” → 选择M (benefits)
32 空 定位空格所在句（碳税收入用途）→ 分析并列结构（or used to fund...）→ 推断空格词需为名词且表示“分发物” → 选择B (dividend)
33 空 定位空格所在句（专家对财富税收入的预测）→ 分析从句结构（which some experts ___ will be...）→ 推断空格词需为动词且表示“估计、预测” → 选择L (estimate)
34 空 定位空格所在句（对财富不平等的定性）→ 分析条件句（If you believe... that wealth inequality is ___ bad）→ 推断空格词需为副词且表示“道德上、伦理上” → 选择H (morally)
35 空 定位空格所在句（税收对政府金库的作用）→ 分析并列结构（improve society while also ___ government coffers）→ 推断空格词需为动词ing形式且表示“充实、增加” → 选择O (filling)

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

28. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前破折号与后while并列结构 → 分析空格需与‘providing revenue’构成并列的动名词短语，且需与‘harmful activities’构成动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘抑制/打击’的动词
27 空 定位空格前‘reduces excessive drinking and’ → 分析空格需与‘driving’构成并列名词短语，且需与‘excessive drinking’共同作为‘reduces’的宾语，描述一种与饮酒相关的危险行为 → 选择表示‘酒后’的形容词
28 空 定位空格前‘Tobacco taxes... have proven’ → 分析空格需与‘in the decline of smoking’构成‘证明在...方面’的搭配，且需表达‘有效/成功’的含义 → 选择表示‘有效’的形容词
29 空 定位空格前‘companies that’ → 分析空格需与‘carbon dioxide into the sky’构成动宾搭配，描述公司向天空排放二氧化碳的行为 → 选择表示‘排放’的动词
30 空 定位空格前‘restore the proper’ → 分析空格需与‘to the market’构成搭配，且需与‘economic efficiency’和‘don't pay the costs’形成逻辑对应，表达‘价格/成本信号’的含义 → 选择表示‘价格信号’的名词
31 空 定位空格所在句（财富税收入用途）→ 分析并列结构（housing, child care...）→ 推断空格词需为名词且表

示“福利/好处” → 选择M (benefits)
32 空 定位空格所在句（碳税收入用途）→ 分析并列结构（or used to fund...）→ 推断空格词需为名词且表示“分发物” → 选择B (dividend)
33 空 定位空格所在句（专家对财富税收入的预测）→ 分析从句结构（which some experts ___ will be...）→ 推断空格词需为动词且表示“估计、预测” → 选择L (estimate)
34 空 定位空格所在句（对财富不平等的定性）→ 分析条件句（If you believe... that wealth inequality is ___ bad）→ 推断空格词需为副词且表示“道德上、伦理上” → 选择H (morally)
35 空 定位空格所在句（税收对政府金库的作用）→ 分析并列结构（improve society while also ___ government coffers）→ 推断空格词需为动词ing形式且表示“充实、增加” → 选择O (filling)

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

29. 【答案】N
26 空 定位空格前破折号与后while并列结构 → 分析空格需与‘providing revenue’构成并列的动名词短语，且需与‘harmful activities’构成动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘抑制/打击’的动词
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28 空 定位空格前‘Tobacco taxes... have proven’ → 分析空格需与‘in the decline of smoking’构成‘证明在...方面’的搭配，且需表达‘有效/成功’的含义 → 选择表示‘有效’的形容词
29 空 定位空格前‘companies that’ → 分析空格需与‘carbon dioxide into the sky’构成动宾搭配，描述公司向天空排放二氧化碳的行为 → 选择表示‘排放’的动词
30 空 定位空格前‘restore the proper’ → 分析空格需与‘to the market’构成搭配，且需与‘economic efficiency’和‘don't pay the costs’形成逻辑对应，表达‘价格/成本信号’的含义 → 选择表示‘价格信号’的名词
31 空 定位空格所在句（财富税收入用途）→ 分析并列结构（housing, child care...）→ 推断空格词需为名词且表示“福利/好处” → 选择M (benefits)
32 空 定位空格所在句（碳税收入用途）→ 分析并列结构（or used to fund...）→ 推断空格词需为名词且表示“分发物” → 选择B (dividend)
33 空 定位空格所在句（专家对财富税收入的预测）→ 分析从句结构（which some experts ___ will be...）→ 推断空格词需为动词且表示“估计、预测” → 选择L (estimate)
34 空 定位空格所在句（对财富不平等的定性）→ 分析条件句（If you believe... that wealth inequality is ___ bad）→ 推断空格词需为副词且表示“道德上、伦理上” → 选择H (morally)
35 空 定位空格所在句（税收对政府金库的作用）→ 分析并列结构（improve society while also ___ government coffers）→ 推断空格词需为动词ing形式且表示“充实、增加” → 选择O (filling)

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

30. 【答案】G
26 空 定位空格前破折号与后while并列结构 → 分析空格需与‘providing revenue’构成并列的动名词短语，且需与‘harmful activities’构成动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘抑制/打击’的动词
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28 空 定位空格前‘Tobacco taxes... have proven’ → 分析空格需与‘in the decline of smoking’构成‘证明在...方面’的搭配，且需表达‘有效/成功’的含义 → 选择表示‘有效’的形容词
29 空 定位空格前‘companies that’ → 分析空格需与‘carbon dioxide into the sky’构成动宾搭配，描述公司向

天空排放二氧化碳的行为 → 选择表示‘排放’的动词
30 空 定位空格前‘restore the proper’ → 分析空格需与‘to the market’构成搭配，且需与‘economic efficiency’和‘don't pay the costs’形成逻辑对应，表达‘价格/成本信号’的含义 → 选择表示‘价格信号’的名词
31 空 定位空格所在句（财富税收入用途）→ 分析并列结构（housing, child care...）→ 推断空格词需为名词且表示“福利/好处” → 选择M (benefits)
32 空 定位空格所在句（碳税收入用途）→ 分析并列结构（or used to fund...）→ 推断空格词需为名词且表示“分发物” → 选择B (dividend)
33 空 定位空格所在句（专家对财富税收入的预测）→ 分析从句结构（which some experts ___ will be...）→ 推断空格词需为动词且表示“估计、预测” → 选择L (estimate)
34 空 定位空格所在句（对财富不平等的定性）→ 分析条件句（If you believe... that wealth inequality is ___ bad）→ 推断空格词需为副词且表示“道德上、伦理上” → 选择H (morally)
35 空 定位空格所在句（税收对政府金库的作用）→ 分析并列结构（improve society while also ___ government coffers）→ 推断空格词需为动词ing形式且表示“充实、增加” → 选择O (filling)

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

31. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前破折号与后while并列结构 → 分析空格需与‘providing revenue’构成并列的动名词短语，且需与‘harmful activities’构成动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘抑制/打击’的动词
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28 空 定位空格前‘Tobacco taxes... have proven’ → 分析空格需与‘in the decline of smoking’构成‘证明在...方面’的搭配，且需表达‘有效/成功’的含义 → 选择表示‘有效’的形容词
29 空 定位空格前‘companies that’ → 分析空格需与‘carbon dioxide into the sky’构成动宾搭配，描述公司向天空排放二氧化碳的行为 → 选择表示‘排放’的动词
30 空 定位空格前‘restore the proper’ → 分析空格需与‘to the market’构成搭配，且需与‘economic efficiency’和‘don't pay the costs’形成逻辑对应，表达‘价格/成本信号’的含义 → 选择表示‘价格信号’的名词
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32 空 定位空格所在句（碳税收入用途）→ 分析并列结构（or used to fund...）→ 推断空格词需为名词且表示“分发物” → 选择B (dividend)
33 空 定位空格所在句（专家对财富税收入的预测）→ 分析从句结构（which some experts ___ will be...）→ 推断空格词需为动词且表示“估计、预测” → 选择L (estimate)
34 空 定位空格所在句（对财富不平等的定性）→ 分析条件句（If you believe... that wealth inequality is ___ bad）→ 推断空格词需为副词且表示“道德上、伦理上” → 选择H (morally)
35 空 定位空格所在句（税收对政府金库的作用）→ 分析并列结构（improve society while also ___ government coffers）→ 推断空格词需为动词ing形式且表示“充实、增加” → 选择O (filling)

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

32. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前破折号与后while并列结构 → 分析空格需与‘providing revenue’构成并列的动名词短语，且需与‘harmful activities’构成动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘抑制/打击’的动词
27 空 定位空格前‘reduces excessive drinking and’ → 分析空格需与‘driving’构成并列名词短语，且需

与‘excessive drinking’共同作为‘reduces’的宾语，描述一种与饮酒相关的危险行为 → 选择表示‘酒后’的形容词
28 空 定位空格前‘Tobacco taxes... have proven’ → 分析空格需与‘in the decline of smoking’构成‘证明在...方面’的搭配，且需表达‘有效/成功’的含义 → 选择表示‘有效’的形容词
29 空 定位空格前‘companies that’ → 分析空格需与‘carbon dioxide into the sky’构成动宾搭配，描述公司向天空排放二氧化碳的行为 → 选择表示‘排放’的动词
30 空 定位空格前‘restore the proper’ → 分析空格需与‘to the market’构成搭配，且需与‘economic efficiency’和‘don't pay the costs’形成逻辑对应，表达‘价格/成本信号’的含义 → 选择表示‘价格信号’的名词
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32 空 定位空格所在句（碳税收入用途）→ 分析并列结构（or used to fund...）→ 推断空格词需为名词且表示“分发物” → 选择B (dividend)
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35 空 定位空格所在句（税收对政府金库的作用）→ 分析并列结构（improve society while also ___ government coffers）→ 推断空格词需为动词ing形式且表示“充实、增加” → 选择O (filling)

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

33. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前破折号与后while并列结构 → 分析空格需与‘providing revenue’构成并列的动名词短语，且需与‘harmful activities’构成动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘抑制/打击’的动词
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32 空 定位空格所在句（碳税收入用途）→ 分析并列结构（or used to fund...）→ 推断空格词需为名词且表示“分发物” → 选择B (dividend)
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35 空 定位空格所在句（税收对政府金库的作用）→ 分析并列结构（improve society while also ___ government coffers）→ 推断空格词需为动词ing形式且表示“充实、增加” → 选择O (filling)

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

34. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前破折号与后while并列结构 → 分析空格需与‘providing revenue’构成并列的动名词短语，且需与‘harmful activities’构成动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘抑制/打击’的动词

27 空 定位空格前‘reduces excessive drinking and’ → 分析空格需与‘driving’构成并列名词短语，且需与‘excessive drinking’共同作为‘reduces’的宾语，描述一种与饮酒相关的危险行为 → 选择表示‘酒后’的形容词

28 空 定位空格前‘Tobacco taxes... have proven’ → 分析空格需与‘in the decline of smoking’构成‘证明在...方面’的搭配，且需表达‘有效/成功’的含义 → 选择表示‘有效’的形容词

29 空 定位空格前‘companies that’ → 分析空格需与‘carbon dioxide into the sky’构成动宾搭配，描述公司向天空排放二氧化碳的行为 → 选择表示‘排放’的动词

30 空 定位空格前‘restore the proper’ → 分析空格需与‘to the market’构成搭配，且需与‘economic efficiency’和‘don't pay the costs’形成逻辑对应，表达‘价格/成本信号’的含义 → 选择表示‘价格信号’的名词

31 空 定位空格所在句（财富税收入用途）→ 分析并列结构（housing, child care...）→ 推断空格词需为名词且表示“福利/好处” → 选择M (benefits)

32 空 定位空格所在句（碳税收入用途）→ 分析并列结构（or used to fund...）→ 推断空格词需为名词且表示“分发物” → 选择B (dividend)

33 空 定位空格所在句（专家对财富税收入的预测）→ 分析从句结构（which some experts ___ will be...）→ 推断空格词需为动词且表示“估计、预测” → 选择L (estimate)

34 空 定位空格所在句（对财富不平等的定性）→ 分析条件句（If you believe... that wealth inequality is ___ bad）→ 推断空格词需为副词且表示“道德上、伦理上” → 选择H (morally)

35 空 定位空格所在句（税收对政府金库的作用）→ 分析并列结构（improve society while also ___ government coffers）→ 推断空格词需为动词ing形式且表示“充实、增加” → 选择O (filling)

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

35. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前破折号与后while并列结构 → 分析空格需与‘providing revenue’构成并列的动名词短语，且需与‘harmful activities’构成动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘抑制/打击’的动词

27 空 定位空格前‘reduces excessive drinking and’ → 分析空格需与‘driving’构成并列名词短语，且需与‘excessive drinking’共同作为‘reduces’的宾语，描述一种与饮酒相关的危险行为 → 选择表示‘酒后’的形容词

28 空 定位空格前‘Tobacco taxes... have proven’ → 分析空格需与‘in the decline of smoking’构成‘证明在...方面’的搭配，且需表达‘有效/成功’的含义 → 选择表示‘有效’的形容词

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33 空 定位空格所在句（专家对财富税收入的预测）→ 分析从句结构（which some experts ___ will be...）→ 推断空格词需为动词且表示“估计、预测” → 选择L (estimate)

34 空 定位空格所在句（对财富不平等的定性）→ 分析条件句（If you believe... that wealth inequality is ___

bad）→ 推断空格词需为副词且表示“道德上、伦理上” → 选择H (morally)
35 空 定位空格所在句（税收对政府金库的作用）→ 分析并列结构（improve society while also ___ government coffers）→ 推断空格词需为动词ing形式且表示“充实、增加” → 选择O (filling)
考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

36. 【答案】D
36. 定位题干关键词 'profit from replanting' 和 'applied most of the fertilizer' → 在段落[D]中找到对应信息 'economically unviable to take corrective action' → 同义替换得出答案
37. 定位题干核心概念 'agriculture differs from medical science' 和 'not a contained one' → 在语篇中寻找关于农业环境开放性的描述 → 在段落[C]中找到 'wind damage, which can be severe in the early stages of the summer rainy season'，暗示农业环境受自然因素影响，非封闭系统 → 推理得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'agronomist is sure' 和 'accurate count' → 在段落[C]中找到 'looking to specialized software to give them an accurate plant population count' → 在段落[E]中找到 'producing a plant population count map'，确认软件能提供准确计数 → 同义替换得出答案
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41. 定位段落[D] → 提取‘经济上不可行’与‘数据仅具历史价值’的因果关系 → 推断出‘急于求成导致失败，进而引发对技术适用性的怀疑’
42. 综合段落[B]的‘实时处理’与段落[C]的‘确定补种区域’ → 推断出传感器旨在帮助农民改进决策以提高产量
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　概念对比　信息缺失　因果关系推断　细节信息整合　主旨概括　目的推断　细节整合　条件关联

37. 【答案】L
36. 定位题干关键词 'profit from replanting' 和 'applied most of the fertilizer' → 在段落[D]中找到对应信息 'economically unviable to take corrective action' → 同义替换得出答案
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40. 定位题干关键词 'farmers know' 和 'data is not correct' → 在语篇中寻找关于农民对数据准确性的看法 → 语篇未提及农民认为数据不正确 → 推理得出答案
41. 定位段落[D] → 提取‘经济上不可行’与‘数据仅具历史价值’的因果关系 → 推断出‘急于求成导致失败，进而引发对技术适用性的怀疑’
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43. 定位段落[C] → 提取‘农民希望确定是否有任何部分需要补种’ → 与题干‘农民期望软件告诉他是否需要补种’进行同义替换
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考点：细节定位 同义替换 推理判断 概念对比 信息缺失 因果关系推断 细节信息整合 主旨概括 目的推断 细节整合 条件关联

38. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'profit from replanting' 和 'applied most of the fertilizer' → 在段落[D]中找到对应信息 'economically unviable to take corrective action' → 同义替换得出答案
37. 定位题干核心概念 'agriculture differs from medical science' 和 'not a contained one' → 在语篇中寻找关于农业环境开放性的描述 → 在段落[C]中找到 'wind damage, which can be severe in the early stages of the summer rainy season'，暗示农业环境受自然因素影响，非封闭系统 → 推理得出答案
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考点：细节定位 同义替换 推理判断 概念对比 信息缺失 因果关系推断 细节信息整合 主旨概括 目的推断 细节整合 条件关联

39. 【答案】N

36. 定位题干关键词 'profit from replanting' 和 'applied most of the fertilizer' → 在段落[D]中找到对应信息 'economically unviable to take corrective action' → 同义替换得出答案
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40. 【答案】F
36. 定位题干关键词 'profit from replanting' 和 'applied most of the fertilizer' → 在段落[D]中找到对应信息 'economically unviable to take corrective action' → 同义替换得出答案
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41. 【答案】H
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42. 【答案】C

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37. 定位题干核心概念 'agriculture differs from medical science' 和 'not a contained one' → 在语篇中寻找关于农业环境开放性的描述 → 在段落[C]中找到 'wind damage, which can be severe in the early stages of the summer rainy season'，暗示农业环境受自然因素影响，非封闭系统 → 推理得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'agronomist is sure' 和 'accurate count' → 在段落[C]中找到 'looking to specialized software to give them an accurate plant population count' → 在段落[E]中找到 'producing a plant population count map'，确认软件能提供准确计数 → 同义替换得出答案
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45. 定位段落[C]的‘风害可能很严重’与段落[D]的‘施肥后纠正措施经济不可行’ → 推断出相同方案在不同条件下（如天气、时间）结果不同

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　概念对比　信息缺失　因果关系推断　细节信息整合　主旨概括　目的推断　细节整合　条件关联

43. 【答案】K

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44. 【答案】M

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45. 【答案】B

定位卢浮宫场景描述 → 提炼作者观点（大众旅游使艺术欣赏变得不可能） → 同义替换至选项B

考点：细节定位　观点归纳　同义改写

46. 【答案】A

定位Wollheim的例子 → 提取其自述（第一小时用于消除误解，之后画作才开始展现自身） → 归纳为“需要时间才能充分欣赏”

考点：细节定位　因果归纳

47. 【答案】C

定位乌菲兹美术馆案例 → 提取关键信息（通过巧妙管理将排队时间缩短至七分钟） → 归纳为“良好管理是关键”

考点：细节定位　例证归纳

48. 【答案】B

定位Olafur Eliasson展览描述 → 提取转折后核心观点（娱乐性与严肃性结合，装置艺术传达环保信息） → 同义替换至选项B

考点：细节定位　转折信号捕捉　观点归纳

49. 【答案】C

定位Proust观点（艺术的使命） → 提取核心（揭示隐藏的真实，而非提供逃避） → 同义替换至选项C

考点：观点定位　语义推理　同义改写

50. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'irritated' → 定位至语篇首段末句 'annoyed that... seem to utterly ignore that fact' → 'that fact' 指代前文 'what those food choices do to the environment' → 同义替换为 'potential impact on the environment'

考点：细节定位　指代理解　同义替换

51. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'could have contributed a lot' → 定位至语篇第二段 'The government's dietary guidelines could have done a lot...' → 后文解释原因 'Not just because of their position of authority: The guidelines drive billions of dollars of food production...' → 推理出其拥有权威地位和驱动巨额资金的能力 → 同义替换为 'capacity and financial resources'

考点：细节定位　因果推理　同义替换

52. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee's scientific report' → 定位至语篇第三段 'All of these points and more showed up in the... report' → 'these points' 指代前文关于食品生产消耗大量淡水、导致生物多样性丧失、消耗自然资源的论述 → 同义替换为 'Farming consumes most of our natural resources'

考点：细节定位　指代理解　同义替换

53. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'neglect of sustainability' → 定位至语篇末段 'So what happened? The official response is that sustainability falls too fa…' → 语篇在此处截断，但根据上下文逻辑（前文讨论指南忽略了可持续性）及选项设置，可推断作者暗示的原因与USDA的立场或利益相关 → 结合选项，'close ties with the agriculture companies' 是最合理的推断，符合'官方回应'可能涉及的利益冲突语境

考点：推理判断　语境补全　逻辑推断

54. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'David Wallinga' → 语篇在提供的部分中未出现此人名，但根据题目设置，此题应基于语篇后续未提供的内容。根据选项设置和语篇主题（可持续性、环境影响），可推断David Wallinga的观点应与'可持续农业发展'相关 → 选项B 'Endeavor to ensure the sustainable development of agriculture' 最符合语篇整体讨论方向

考点：推理判断　主题一致性　选项评估

55. 【答案】In an age driven by innovation, the ability…

围绕‘鼓励学生发展创造力的原因’这一主题，构建清晰的议论文结构（引言-主体-结论），运用多样化的句式和准确的语法来阐述论点。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建

56. 【答案】The Qinghai-Tibet Railway is the highest and…

准确翻译长句，处理定语从句、并列结构及专业术语搭配，确保句式多样与逻辑连贯。

考点：定语从句翻译　并列结构处理　专业术语搭配（如take on measures）　长句拆分与重组