六级 · 2020年12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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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）

56.（词数 150-200 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 4

1. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A driving test. B. A video game. C. Traffic routes. D. Cargo logistics.

2. What does the man say about the driving simulator?

A. He found it instructive and realistic. B. He bought it when touring Europe.

C. He was really drawn to its other versions. D. He introduced it to his brother last year.

3. What does the woman say she really appreciates?

A. Traveling all over the country.
B. Driving from one city to another.
C. The details in the driving simulator.
D. The key role of the logistics industry.

4. What outcome does the woman expect from the driving simulator?

A. Clearer road signs.
B. More people driving safely.
C. Stricter traffic rules.
D. More self-driving trucks on the road.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the man say about his life of being self-employed?

A. It isn't so enjoyable as he expected.
B. It isn't so motivating as he believed.
C. It doesn't enable him to earn as much money as he used to.
D. It doesn't seem to offer as much freedom as he anticipated.

6. What does the man say about managers?

A. Not all of them care about their employees' behaviors.
B. Few of them are aware of their employees' feelings.
C. Few of them offer praise and reward to their employees.
D. Not all of them know how to motivate their employees.

7. What do both speakers value most about self-employment?

A. Job satisfaction.
B. Self-awareness.
C. Autonomy.
D. Money.

8. On what point does the man agree with the woman?

A. The importance of cultivating close relationships with clients.
B. The need for getting recommendations from their managers.
C. The advantages of permanent full-time employment.
D. The way to explore employees' interests and talents. 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 do we learn about the findings of the new study?

A. Consumers visualize their activities in different weather.
B. Good weather triggers consumers' desire to go shopping.
C. Weather conditions influence consumers' buying behavior.
D. Consumers' mental states change with the prices of goods.

10. What does the passage say may increase the value of products for consumers?

A. Active consumption.
B. Direct correlation.
C. Individual association.
D. Mental visualization.

11. How can the findings of the new study benefit online sellers according to the researchers?

A. Enabling them to simplify their mathematical formulas.
B. Helping them determine what to sell and at what price.
C. Enabling them to sell their products at a higher price.
D. Helping them advertise a greater variety of products.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What is the accepted wisdom concerning the office environment?

A. A naturally ventilated office is more comfortable.
B. A cool office will boost employees' productivity.
C. Office air-conditioning should follow guidebooks.
D. Air-conditioning improves ventilation in the office.

13. What did researchers find from their review of all studies relating to air-conditioning and productivity?

A. People in their comfort zone of temperature are more satisfied with their productivity.
B. People in different countries vary in their tolerance to uncomfortable temperatures.
C. Twenty-two degrees is the optimal temperature for office workers.
D. There is a range of temperatures for people to feel comfortable.

14. What do we learn about using a little less air-conditioning during hot weather?

A. It will have no negative impact on work.
B. It will be immediately noticeable.
C. It will sharply decrease work efficiency.
D. It will cause a lot of discomfort.

15. What happens when people are used to an air-conditioned environment?

A. They tend to favor lower temperatures.
B. They suffer from rapid temperature changes.
C. They are not bothered by temperature extremes.
D. They become less sensitive to high temperatures. 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 is one of the criticisms directed at the early research on solitude?

A. It overlooked the possibility that emotions may be controlled.

B. It ignored the fact that emotions are personal and subjective.

C. It classified emotions simply as either positive or negative.

D. It measured positive and negative emotions independently.

17. What do we learn about the results of the new research?

A. Sitting alone without doing anything seemed really distressing.

B. Solitude adversely affected the participants' mental well-being.

C. Sitting alone for 15 minutes made the participants restless.

D. Solitude had a reductive effect on high-arousal emotions.

18. What did the second experiment in the new research find about solitude?

A. It proved hard to depict objectively.

B. It went hand in hand with sadness.

C. It helped increase low-arousal emotions.

D. It tended to intensify negative emotions.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What do we learn about the brain when the body is at rest?

A. It uses up much less energy than it does in deep thinking.

B. It remains inactive without burning calories noticeably.

C. It continues to burn up calories to help us stay in shape.

D. It consumes almost a quarter of the body's total energy.

20. What does the speaker say about the consumption of the brain's energy?

A. Much of the consumption has nothing to do with conscious activities.

B. It has something to do with the difficulty of the activities in question.

C. Energy usage devoted to active learning accounts for a big part of it.

D. A significant amount of it is for performing difficult cognitive tasks.

21. What do we learn about the overall energy availability in the brain?

A. It is believed to remain basically constant.

B. It is a prerequisite for any mental activity.

C. It is conducive to relieving mental exhaustion.

D. It is thought to be related to food consumption.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker say about the job interview question "tell me about yourself"?

A. Job candidates rarely take it seriously.

B. Job seekers tend to have a ready answer.

C. Job seekers often feel at a loss where to start in answering it.

D. Job candidates can respond freely due to its open-ended nature.

23. What will most people do when they come to a job interview?

A. Follow their career coaches' guidelines.
B. Strive to take control of their narrative.
C. Do their best to impress the interviewer.
D. Repeat the information on their resume.

24. Why should job seekers talk with partners, friends and co-workers?

A. To reflect on their past achievements as well as failures.
B. To produce examples for different interview questions.
C. To discuss important details they are going to present.
D. To identify a broad general strength to elaborate on.

25. What other important preparations should job seekers make before an interview?

A. Getting acquainted with the human resources personnel.
B. Finding out why the company provides the job opening.
C. Figuring out what benefits the company is able to offer them.
D. Tailoring their expectations to the company's long-term goal.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. credentials	B. credited	C. cumulative
D. disruptions	E. federal	F. foreseeable
G. predictions	H. preference	I. scale
J. strangle	K. subtle	L. summoned
M. survive	N. vacancy	O. wedge

Virtually every activity that entails or facilitates in-person human interaction seems to be in the midst of a total meltdown as the coronavirus outbreak erases Americans' desire to travel. Amtrak says bookings are down 50 percent and cancelations are up 300 percent. Hotels in San Francisco are experiencing ___26___ rates between 70 and 80 percent. Broadway goes dark on Thursday night. Universities, now emptying their campuses, have never tried online learning on this ___27___ . White-collar companies like Amazon, Apple, and the New York Times are asking employees to work from home for the ___28___ future. But what happens after the coronavirus? In some ways, the answer is: All the old normal stuff. The pandemic will take lives, ___29___ economies and destroy routines, but it will pass. Americans will never stop going to basketball games. They won't stop going on vacation. They'll meet to do business. No decentralizing technology so far—not telephones, not television, and not the internet—has dented that human desire to shake hands, despite technologists' ___30___ to the contrary. Yet there are real reasons to think that things will not return to the way they were last week. Small ___31___ create small societal shifts; big ones change things for good. The New York transit strike of 1980 is ___32___ with prompting several long-term changes in the city, including bus and bike lanes, and women wearing sports shoes to work. The Spanish flu pandemic of 1918 prompted the development of national health care in Europe. Here and now, this might not even be a question of ___33___ . It's not clear that the cruise industry will ___34___ . Or that public transit won't go broke without ___35___ assistance. The infrastructure might not even be in place to do what we were doing in 2019.

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. It seems some people today dream that a cutting-edge new technology might save them from the present ecological disaster. _____

37. According to one great thinker, it is most unfortunate if we lose the ability to think differently. _____

38. Urgent attention should be paid to the ecological problems we have created in our pursuit of a comfortable life. _____

39. Even in the fast-food nation America, the number of vegetarians is on the rise. _____

40. The deterioration of the ecological system is accelerating because of the dramatic increase of human production and consumption. _____

41. It is obvious that solutions must be found to curb the fast worsening environment and social acceleration. _____

42. Many people believe changing the world is possible, though it may take time and involve

setbacks. _____

43. It might be wrong to expect that our world would be saved at one stroke with some miraculous technology. _____

44. It is human nature to cherish hopes for a better world. _____

45. Technology has given us humans the power to change the natural world, but we have paid a price for the change. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 港珠澳大桥(Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge)全长55公里,是我国一项不同寻常的工程壮举。大桥将三个城市连接起来,是世界上最长的跨海桥梁和隧道系统。大桥将三个城市之间的旅行时间从3小时缩短到30分钟。这座跨度巨大的钢筋混凝土大桥充分证明中国有能力建造创纪录的巨型建筑。它将助推区域一体化,促进经济增长。大桥是中国发展自己的大湾区总体规划的关键。中国希望将大湾区建成在技术创新和经济繁荣上能与旧金山、纽约和东京的湾区相媲美的地区。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Vegetarians would prefer not to be compelled to eat meat. Yet the reverse compulsion is hidden in the proposals for a new plant-based "planetary diet." Nowhere is this more visible than in India. Earlier this year, the EAT-Lancet Commission released its global report on nutrition and called for a global shift to a more plant-based diet and for "substantially reducing consumption of animal source foods." In countries like India, that call could become a tool to aggravate an already tense political situation and stress already undernourished populations. The EAT report presumes that "traditional diets" in countries like India include little red meat, which might be consumed only on special occasions or as minor ingredients in mixed dishes. In India, however, there is a vast difference between what people would wish to consume and what they have to consume because of innumerable barriers around class, religion, culture, cost, geography, etc. Policymakers in India have traditionally pushed for a cereal-heavy "vegetarian diet" on a meat-eating population as a way of providing the cheapest sources of food. Currently, under an aggressive Hindu nationalist government, Muslims, Christians, disadvantaged classes and indigenous communities are being compelled to give up their traditional foods. None of these concerns seem to have been appreciated by the EAT-Lancet Commission's representative, Brent Loken, who said "India has got such a great example" in sourcing protein from plants. But how much of a model for the world is India's vegetarianism? In the Global Hunger Index 2019, the country ranks 102nd out of 117. Data from the National Family Health Survey indicate that only 10 percent of infants of 6 to 23 months are adequately fed. Which is why calls for a plant-based diet modeled on India risk offering another whip with which to beat already vulnerable communities in developing countries. A diet directed at the affluent West fails to recognize that in low-income countries undernourished children are known to benefit from the consumption of milk and other animal source foods, improving cognitive functions, while reducing the prevalence of nutritional deficiencies as well as mortality. EAT-Lancet claimed its intention was to "spark conversations" among all Indian stakeholders. Yet vocal critics of the food processing industry and food fortification strategies have been left out of the debate. But the most conspicuous omission may well be the absence of India's farmers. The government, however, seems to have given the report a thumbs-up. Rather than addressing chronic hunger and malnutrition through an improved access to wholesome and nutrient-dense foods, the government is opening the door for company-dependent solutions, ignoring the environmental and economic cost, which will destroy local food systems. It's a model full of danger for future generations.

46. What is more visible in India than anywhere else according to the passage?

A. People's positive views on the proposals for a "planetary diet".

B. People's reluctance to be compelled to eat plant-based food.

C. People's preferences for the kind of food they consume.

D. People's unwillingness to give up their eating habits.

47. What would the EAT-Lancet Commission's report do to many people in countries like India?

A. Radically change their dietary habits.

B. Keep them further away from politics.

C. Make them even more undernourished.

D. Substantially reduce their food choices.

48. What do we learn from the passage about food consumption in India?

A. People's diet will not change due to the EAT-Lancet report.

B. Many people simply do not have access to foods they prefer.

C. There is a growing popularity of a cereal-heavy vegetarian diet.

D. Policymakers help remove the barriers to people's choice of food.

49. What does the passage say about a plant-based diet modeled on India?

A. It may benefit populations whose traditional diet is meat-based.

B. It may be another blow to the economy in developing countries.

C. It may help narrow the gap between the rich and poor countries.

D. It may worsen the nourishment problem in low-income countries.

50. How does the Indian government respond to the EAT-Lancet Commission's proposals?

A. It accepts them at the expense of the long-term interests of its people.

B. It intends them to spark conversations among all Indian stakeholders.

C. It gives them approval regardless of opposition from nutrition experts.

D. It welcomes them as a tool to address chronic hunger and malnutrition.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Back in 1964, in his book Games People Play, psychiatrist Eric Berne described a pattern of conversation he called "Why Don't You—Yes But", which remains one of the most irritating aspects of everyday social life. The person adopting the strategy is usually a chronic complainer. Something is terrible about their relationship, job, or other situation, and they moan about it ceaselessly, but find some excuse to dismiss any solution that's proposed. The reason, of course, is that on some level they don't want a solution; they want to be validated in their position that the world is out to get them. If they can "win" the game—dismissing every suggestion until their interlocutor gives up in annoyance—they get to feel pleasurably righteous( ) in their resentments and excused from any obligation to change. Part of the trouble here is the so-called responsibility/fault fallacy . When you're feeling hard done by —taken for granted by your partner, say, or obliged to work for a half-witted boss—it's easy to become attached to the position that it's not your job to address the matter, and that doing so would be an admission of fault. But there's a confusion here. For example, if I were to discover a newborn at my front door, it wouldn't be my fault, but it most certainly would be my responsibility. There would be choices to make, and no possibility of avoiding them, since trying to ignore the matter would be a choice. The point is that what goes for the baby on the doorstep is true in all cases: even if the other person is 100% in the wrong, there's nothing to be gained, long- term, from using this as a justification to evade responsibility. Should you find yourself on the receiving end of this kind of complaining, there's an ingenious way to shut it down—which is to agree with it, ardently. Psychotherapist Lori Gottlieb describes this as "over-validation". For one thing, you'll be spared further moaning, since the other person's motivation was to confirm her beliefs, and now you're confirming them. But for another, as Gottlieb notes, people confronted with over-validation often hear their complaints afresh and start arguing back. The notion that they're utterly powerless suddenly seems unrealistic—not to mention rather annoying—so they're prompted instead to generate ideas about how they might change things. "And then, sometimes, something magical might happen," Gottlieb writes. The other person "might realise she's not as trapped as you are saying she is, or as she feels." Which illustrates the irony of the responsibility/fault fallacy: evading responsibility feels comfortable, but turns out to be a prison; whereas assuming responsibility feels unpleasant, but ends up being freeing.

51. What is characteristic of a chronic complainer, according to psychiatrist Eric Berne?

A. They only feel angry about their ill treatment and resent whoever tries to help.

B. They are chronically unhappy and ceaselessly find fault with people around them.

C. They constantly dismiss others' proposals while taking no responsibility for tackling the problem.

D. They lack the knowledge and basic skills required for successful conversations with their interlocutors.

52. What does the author try to illustrate with the example of the newborn on one's doorstep?

A. People tend to think that one should not be held responsible for others' mistakes.

B. It is easy to become attached to the position of overlooking one's own fault.

C. People are often at a loss when confronted with a number of choices.

D. A distinction should be drawn between responsibility and fault.

53. What does the author advise people to do to chronic complainers?

A. Stop them from going further by agreeing with them.

B. Listen to their complaints ardently and sympathetically.

C. Ask them to validate their beliefs with further evidence.

D. Persuade them to clarify the confusion they have caused.

54. What happens when chronic complainers receive over-validation?

A. They are motivated to find ingenious ways to persuade their interlocutor.

B. They are prompted to come up with ideas for making possible changes.

C. They are stimulated to make more complaints.

D. They are encouraged to start arguing back.

55. How can one stop being a chronic complainer according to the author?

A. Analysing the so-called responsibility/fault fallacy.

B. Avoiding hazardous traps in everyday social life.

C. Assuming responsibility to free oneself.

D. Awaiting something magical to happen.

—— 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. B	2. A	3. C	4. B	5. D	6. D	7. C	8. A	9. C	10. D
11. B	12. B	13. D	14. A	15. A	16. C	17. D	18. C	19. D	20. A
21. A	22. C	23. D	24. B	25. B	26. N	27. I	28. F	29. J	30. G
31. D	32. B	33. H	34. M	35. E	36. E	37. I	38. C	39. K	40. D
41. G	42. A	43. F	44. I	45. B	46. B	47. C	48. B	49. D	50. A
51. C	52. D	53. A	54. B	55. C					

56. Effective communication is far more than a soft skill; it is a core competence that shapes a student's academic
success and professional future. For this reason, schools and teachers should actively encourage students to
develop this valuable ability from an early stage.
There are several compelling reasons for this. First, strong communication skills facilitate learning. When
students can clearly express doubts and exchange ideas in group projects, knowledge is absorbed far more
efficiently. Moreover, these skills sharpen employability. In job interviews, an applicant who articulates
thoughts logically leaves a stronger impression than one who merely lists qualifications. In addition, good
communication enriches personal relationships, helping students voice their emotions and resolve conflicts
with empathy. Such emotional connection is essential for a healthy campus life.
In conclusion, effective communication benefits students in study, career and daily life alike. Schools should
therefore create more opportunities—debates, presentations and teamwork—so that every student can grow
into a confident and articulate communicator.

57. The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge, with a total length of 55 kilometers, is an extraordinary engineering feat in China. It is the longest sea-crossing bridge-and-tunnel system in the world, connecting
the three cities. It cuts the travel time between the three cities from three hours to 30 minutes. This massive reinforced concrete bridge fully proves that China is capable of building record-breaking mega-
structures. It will boost regional integration and promote economic growth. The bridge is key to China’s
master plan to develop its own Greater Bay Area. China hopes to turn the Greater Bay Area into a region that rivals the bay areas of San Francisco, New York and Tokyo in technological innovation and
economic prosperity.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

捕捉对话首尾核心话题（driving simulator/video game） → 排除仅提及的细节（routes, logistics） → 确定主旨为讨论一款电子游戏

考点：主旨大意　细节与主旨区分

2. 【答案】A

定位男士对模拟器的直接评价（educational and realistic） → 匹配选项A的同义替换（instructive and realistic） → 排除其他选项的细节错配

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】C

定位女士表达欣赏的语句（I really appreciate all the details） → 匹配选项C的直接对应 → 排除其他选项的细节错配或过度引申

考点：细节定位　观点归属

4. 【答案】B

定位女士对游戏结果的期望（if it results in more drivers looking both ways） → 推断其核心是希望司机更安全驾驶 → 匹配选项B的概括

考点：推理判断　期望结果推断

5. 【答案】D

定位男士对自由度的评价（don't seem to have the freedom I anticipated） → 结合转折词though理解其核心不满 → 匹配选项D的同义替换

考点：细节定位　转折逻辑　同义替换

6. 【答案】D

定位男士对经理的评价 → 识别其对经理能力的限定性表述 → 同义替换为选项D

考点：not all managers have a clue how to motivate people　限定性表述的同义转换

7. 【答案】C

定位双方关于自雇最看重什么的表述 → 识别女士明确提及“autonomy”及男士对“independence”的认同 → 同义替换为选项C

考点：The motivator I value most is autonomy　I selected this lifestyle for the independence

8. 【答案】A

定位对话结尾双方达成共识的部分 → 识别男士对女士建议的认同 → 同义替换为选项A

考点：You're right. That's an area I do need to put some more effort into—building closer relationships with those who engage my services and skills.

9. 【答案】C

定位段落主旨句（首句或转折后） → 识别研究核心发现 → 同义替换为选项C

考点：a new study reveals how sunny and snowy conditions influence consumer behavior　Weather conditions

influence consumers' buying behavior

10. 【答案】D

定位解释产品价值提升机制的句子 → 识别核心机制“mental picture” → 同义替换为选项D

考点：This mental picture of using the towel increases the value of the product　mental visualization

11. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'benefit online sellers' → 听到 'companies that sell a wide array of products online can benefit most' → 听到 'Incorporating more data about weather would allow them to make better decisions' → 同义替换 'make better decisions' 为 'determine what to sell and at what price' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'accepted wisdom' → 听到 'accepted wisdom that a cool office is more productive' → 同义替换 'a cool office is more productive' 为 'A cool office will boost employees' productivity' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'review of all studies' → 听到 'They found that 22 degrees was probably a little chilly' → 听到 'an optimal range would be between 23 and 26 degrees' → 听到 'there is a range of at least three to four degrees which does not have any adverse impact' → 同义替换为 'There is a range of temperatures for people to feel comfortable' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息综合

14. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'using a little less air-conditioning' → 听到 'there is a range of at least three to four degrees which does not have any adverse impact' → 同义替换 'does not have any adverse impact' 为 'will have no negative impact on work' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'used to an air-conditioned environment' → 听到 'If they're used to the environment which is air-conditioned, they tend to prefer lower temperatures' → 直接对应选项A → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接对应

16. 【答案】C

定位早期研究缺点 → 匹配原文‘categorized emotions as simply positive or negative’ → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】D

定位新研究结果 → 匹配原文‘After 15 minutes of solitude, the participants showed reductions in both types of emotion’ → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】C

定位第二次实验结果 → 匹配原文‘all of these emotions were increased by time alone’ → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】D
定位大脑静息状态能耗 → 匹配原文‘the brain uses up a startling 20% to 25% of the body's overall energy’ → 同义替换为选项D
考点：细节定位 同义替换

20. 【答案】A
定位大脑能量消耗构成 → 匹配原文‘A lot of that activity is unrelated to conscious activities’ → 同义替换为选项A
考点：细节定位 同义替换

21. 【答案】A
定位关键句 'the overall energy availability in the brain is thought to be constant' → 同义替换为 'remain basically constant' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

22. 【答案】C
定位关键句 'the open-ended nature of this question often leaves job seekers at a loss where to start' → 同义替换为 'often feel at a loss where to start in answering' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

23. 【答案】D
定位关键句 'But that's what most people will do, as it's their instinct to recite things that are already on their résumé' → 同义替换为 'Repeat the information on their resume' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

24. 【答案】B
定位关键句 'To come up with multiple career accomplishments or examples for different interview questions, job seekers should talk with others...' → 同义替换为 'produce examples for different interview questions' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

25. 【答案】B
定位关键句 'What they really are asking you is "Tell me why you are going to help me."' → 推理出求职者需要了解公司提供该职位的原因 → 同义替换为 'Finding out why the company provides the job opening' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 推理判断 同义替换

26. 【答案】N
26 空 定位空格前后的语境（酒店入住率数据）→ 结合常识与搭配（occupancy rates）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前的语境（大学尝试在线学习）→ 结合程度副词（on this...）→ 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前的语境（公司要求员工在家工作）→ 结合时间状语（for the ... future）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前后的语境（疫情将夺走生命、_____经济、破坏常规）→ 结合并列结构（take lives, ... and destroy routines）→ 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前后的语境（尽管技术专家_____相反观点）→ 结合介词（to the contrary）→ 得出答案
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（take lives, ___ economies, destroy routines）与语义（负面冲击） → 匹配动词搭配（take on）与语境（经济） → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（be ___ with）与语义（导致变化） → 匹配动词（credited）与介词（with） → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析语义（问题不在于___）与下文具体行业（邮轮、公共交通） → 推断空格需概括性名词 → 匹配熟词僻义（choice） → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析语义（邮轮业能否___）与上下文（行业崩溃、不确定性） → 匹配动词（survive）与语境（生存） → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析语义（公共交通破产，缺乏___援助） → 匹配形容词（government）与名词（assistance）的常见搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　并列结构　固定搭配 be credited with　熟词僻义 choice　概括性名词　固定搭配 government assistance

27. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（酒店入住率数据）→ 结合常识与搭配（occupancy rates）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前的语境（大学尝试在线学习）→ 结合程度副词（on this...）→ 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前的语境（公司要求员工在家工作）→ 结合时间状语（for the ... future）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前后的语境（疫情将夺走生命、_____经济、破坏常规）→ 结合并列结构（take lives, ... and destroy routines）→ 得出答案
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32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（be ___ with）与语义（导致变化） → 匹配动词（credited）与介词（with） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析语义（问题不在于___）与下文具体行业（邮轮、公共交通） → 推断空格需概括性名词 → 匹配熟词僻义（choice） → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析语义（邮轮业能否___）与上下文（行业崩溃、不确定性） → 匹配动词（survive）与语境（生存） → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析语义（公共交通破产，缺乏___援助） → 匹配形容词（government）与名词（assistance）的常见搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　并列结构　固定搭配 be credited with　熟词僻义 choice　概括性名词　固定搭配 government assistance

28. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（酒店入住率数据）→ 结合常识与搭配（occupancy rates）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前的语境（大学尝试在线学习）→ 结合程度副词（on this...）→ 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前的语境（公司要求员工在家工作）→ 结合时间状语（for the ... future）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前后的语境（疫情将夺走生命、_____经济、破坏常规）→ 结合并列结构（take lives, ... and destroy routines）→ 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前后的语境（尽管技术专家_____相反观点）→ 结合介词（to the contrary）→ 得出答案
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（take lives, ___ economies, destroy routines）与语义（负面冲击） → 匹配动词搭配（take on）与语境（经济） → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（be ___ with）与语义（导致变化） → 匹配动词（credited）与介词（with） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析语义（问题不在于___）与下文具体行业（邮轮、公共交通） → 推断空格需概括性名词 → 匹配熟词僻义（choice） → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析语义（邮轮业能否___）与上下文（行业崩溃、不确定性） → 匹配动词（survive）与语境（生存） → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析语义（公共交通破产，缺乏___援助） → 匹配形容词（government）与名词（assistance）的常见搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　并列结构　固定搭配 be credited with　熟词僻义 choice　概括性名词　固定搭配 government assistance

29. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（酒店入住率数据）→ 结合常识与搭配（occupancy rates）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前的语境（大学尝试在线学习）→ 结合程度副词（on this...）→ 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前的语境（公司要求员工在家工作）→ 结合时间状语（for the ... future）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前后的语境（疫情将夺走生命、_____经济、破坏常规）→ 结合并列结构（take lives, ... and destroy routines）→ 得出答案
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32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（be ___ with）与语义（导致变化） → 匹配动词（credited）与介词（with） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析语义（问题不在于___）与下文具体行业（邮轮、公共交通） → 推断空格需概括性名词 → 匹配熟词僻义（choice） → 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析语义（公共交通破产，缺乏___援助） → 匹配形容词（government）与名词（assistance）的常见搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　并列结构　固定搭配 be credited with　熟词僻义 choice　概括性名词　固定搭配 government assistance

30. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（酒店入住率数据）→ 结合常识与搭配（occupancy rates）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前的语境（大学尝试在线学习）→ 结合程度副词（on this...）→ 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前的语境（公司要求员工在家工作）→ 结合时间状语（for the ... future）→ 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析语义（公共交通破产，缺乏___援助） → 匹配形容词（government）与名词（assistance）的常见搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　并列结构　固定搭配 be credited with　熟词僻义 choice　概括性名词　固定搭配 government assistance

31. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（酒店入住率数据）→ 结合常识与搭配（occupancy rates）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前的语境（大学尝试在线学习）→ 结合程度副词（on this...）→ 得出答案
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29 空 定位空格前后的语境（疫情将夺走生命、_____经济、破坏常规）→ 结合并列结构（take lives, ... and destroy routines）→ 得出答案
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（take lives, ___ economies, destroy routines）与语义（负面冲击） → 匹配动词搭配（take on）与语境（经济） → 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析语义（公共交通破产，缺乏___援助） → 匹配形容词（government）与名词（assistance）的常见搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　并列结构　固定搭配 be credited with　熟词僻义 choice　概括性名词　固定搭配 government assistance

32. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（酒店入住率数据）→ 结合常识与搭配（occupancy rates）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前的语境（大学尝试在线学习）→ 结合程度副词（on this...）→ 得出答案
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29 空 定位空格前后的语境（疫情将夺走生命、_____经济、破坏常规）→ 结合并列结构（take lives, ... and destroy routines）→ 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析语义（公共交通破产，缺乏___援助） → 匹配形容词（government）与名词（assistance）的常见搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　并列结构　固定搭配 be credited with　熟词僻义 choice　概括性名词　固定搭配 government assistance

33. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（酒店入住率数据）→ 结合常识与搭配（occupancy rates）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前的语境（大学尝试在线学习）→ 结合程度副词（on this...）→ 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前的语境（公司要求员工在家工作）→ 结合时间状语（for the ... future）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前后的语境（疫情将夺走生命、_____经济、破坏常规）→ 结合并列结构（take lives, ... and

destroy routines）→ 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前后的语境（尽管技术专家_____相反观点）→ 结合介词（to the contrary）→ 得出答案
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（take lives, ___ economies, destroy routines）与语义（负面冲击） → 匹配动词搭配（take on）与语境（经济） → 得出答案
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33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析语义（问题不在于___）与下文具体行业（邮轮、公共交通） → 推断空格需概括性名词 → 匹配熟词僻义（choice） → 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析语义（公共交通破产，缺乏___援助） → 匹配形容词（government）与名词（assistance）的常见搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　并列结构　固定搭配 be credited with　熟词僻义 choice　概括性名词　固定搭配 government assistance

34. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（酒店入住率数据）→ 结合常识与搭配（occupancy rates）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前的语境（大学尝试在线学习）→ 结合程度副词（on this...）→ 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前的语境（公司要求员工在家工作）→ 结合时间状语（for the ... future）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前后的语境（疫情将夺走生命、_____经济、破坏常规）→ 结合并列结构（take lives, ... and destroy routines）→ 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前后的语境（尽管技术专家_____相反观点）→ 结合介词（to the contrary）→ 得出答案
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（take lives, ___ economies, destroy routines）与语义（负面冲击） → 匹配动词搭配（take on）与语境（经济） → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（be ___ with）与语义（导致变化） → 匹配动词（credited）与介词（with） → 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析语义（公共交通破产，缺乏___援助） → 匹配形容词（government）与名词（assistance）的常见搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　并列结构　固定搭配 be credited with　熟词僻义 choice　概括性名词　固定搭配 government assistance

35. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（酒店入住率数据）→ 结合常识与搭配（occupancy rates）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前的语境（大学尝试在线学习）→ 结合程度副词（on this...）→ 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前的语境（公司要求员工在家工作）→ 结合时间状语（for the ... future）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前后的语境（疫情将夺走生命、_____经济、破坏常规）→ 结合并列结构（take lives, ... and destroy routines）→ 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前后的语境（尽管技术专家_____相反观点）→ 结合介词（to the contrary）→ 得出答案
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（take lives, ___ economies, destroy routines）与语义（负面冲击） → 匹配动词搭配（take on）与语境（经济） → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（be ___ with）与语义（导致变化） → 匹配动词（credited）与介词（with） → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析语义（问题不在于___）与下文具体行业（邮轮、公共交通） → 推断空格需概括性名词 → 匹配熟词僻义（choice） → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析语义（邮轮业能否___）与上下文（行业崩溃、不确定性） → 匹配动词（survive）与语境（生存） → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析语义（公共交通破产，缺乏___援助） → 匹配形容词（government）与名词（assistance）的常见搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　并列结构　固定搭配 be credited with　熟词僻义 choice　概括性名词　固定搭配 government assistance

36. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'dream' 'cutting-edge new technology' 'save' 'ecological disaster' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落E提及 'dream of a technological fix' 与 'ecological crisis' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 'great thinker' 'lose the ability to think differently' → 在语篇中寻找思想家观点 → 段落I提及 'Hannah Arendt' 及其关于 'thinking' 的论述 → 推理其观点与题干匹配
38. 定位题干关键词 'urgent attention' 'ecological problems' 'pursuit of a comfortable life' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落C提及 'ecological curses' 'search for warmth and comfort' → 同义替换匹配
39. 定位题干关键词 'fast-food nation America' 'number of vegetarians' 'on the rise' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落K提及 'America' 'vegetarian' 'increasing' → 同义替换匹配
40. 定位题干关键词 'deterioration' 'ecological system' 'accelerating' 'human production and consumption' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落D提及 'Acceleration' 'consumption outpaces' → 同义替换匹配
41. 定位题干关键词 'solutions must be found' → 在段落G中找到 'we must find solutions' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落G
42. 定位题干关键词 'changing the world is possible' 和 'setbacks' → 在段落A中找到 'stories of slow hope, driven by the idea that change is possible' 和 'they are slow because they come with setbacks' → 匹配段落A
43. 定位题干关键词 'wrong to expect' 和 'miraculous technology' → 在段落F中找到 'we cannot expect a single, miraculous technology to save us' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落F
44. 定位题干关键词 'human nature' 和 'cherish hopes' → 在段落I中找到 'it is in our nature to hope for a better world' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落I
45. 定位题干关键词 'technology has given us the power' 和 'paid a price' → 在段落B中找到 'technology... has allowed us to alter and control the natural world' 和 'these advances have come at a price' → 匹配段落B

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配

37. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'dream' 'cutting-edge new technology' 'save' 'ecological disaster' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落E提及 'dream of a technological fix' 与 'ecological crisis' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 'great thinker' 'lose the ability to think differently' → 在语篇中寻找思想家观点 → 段落I提及 'Hannah Arendt' 及其关于 'thinking' 的论述 → 推理其观点与题干匹配
38. 定位题干关键词 'urgent attention' 'ecological problems' 'pursuit of a comfortable life' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落C提及 'ecological curses' 'search for warmth and comfort' → 同义替换匹配
39. 定位题干关键词 'fast-food nation America' 'number of vegetarians' 'on the rise' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落K提及 'America' 'vegetarian' 'increasing' → 同义替换匹配
40. 定位题干关键词 'deterioration' 'ecological system' 'accelerating' 'human production and consumption' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落D提及 'Acceleration' 'consumption outpaces' → 同义替换匹配
41. 定位题干关键词 'solutions must be found' → 在段落G中找到 'we must find solutions' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落G
42. 定位题干关键词 'changing the world is possible' 和 'setbacks' → 在段落A中找到 'stories of slow hope,

driven by the idea that change is possible' 和 'they are slow because they come with setbacks' → 匹配段落A
43. 定位题干关键词 'wrong to expect' 和 'miraculous technology' → 在段落F中找到 'we cannot expect a single, miraculous technology to save us' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落F
44. 定位题干关键词 'human nature' 和 'cherish hopes' → 在段落I中找到 'it is in our nature to hope for a better world' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落I
45. 定位题干关键词 'technology has given us the power' 和 'paid a price' → 在段落B中找到 'technology... has allowed us to alter and control the natural world' 和 'these advances have come at a price' → 匹配段落B

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配

38. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'dream' 'cutting-edge new technology' 'save' 'ecological disaster' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落E提及 'dream of a technological fix' 与 'ecological crisis' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 'great thinker' 'lose the ability to think differently' → 在语篇中寻找思想家观点 → 段落I提及 'Hannah Arendt' 及其关于 'thinking' 的论述 → 推理其观点与题干匹配
38. 定位题干关键词 'urgent attention' 'ecological problems' 'pursuit of a comfortable life' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落C提及 'ecological curses' 'search for warmth and comfort' → 同义替换匹配
39. 定位题干关键词 'fast-food nation America' 'number of vegetarians' 'on the rise' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落K提及 'America' 'vegetarian' 'increasing' → 同义替换匹配
40. 定位题干关键词 'deterioration' 'ecological system' 'accelerating' 'human production and consumption' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落D提及 'Acceleration' 'consumption outpaces' → 同义替换匹配
41. 定位题干关键词 'solutions must be found' → 在段落G中找到 'we must find solutions' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落G
42. 定位题干关键词 'changing the world is possible' 和 'setbacks' → 在段落A中找到 'stories of slow hope, driven by the idea that change is possible' 和 'they are slow because they come with setbacks' → 匹配段落A
43. 定位题干关键词 'wrong to expect' 和 'miraculous technology' → 在段落F中找到 'we cannot expect a single, miraculous technology to save us' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落F
44. 定位题干关键词 'human nature' 和 'cherish hopes' → 在段落I中找到 'it is in our nature to hope for a better world' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落I
45. 定位题干关键词 'technology has given us the power' 和 'paid a price' → 在段落B中找到 'technology... has allowed us to alter and control the natural world' 和 'these advances have come at a price' → 匹配段落B

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配

39. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'dream' 'cutting-edge new technology' 'save' 'ecological disaster' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落E提及 'dream of a technological fix' 与 'ecological crisis' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 'great thinker' 'lose the ability to think differently' → 在语篇中寻找思想家观点 → 段落I提及 'Hannah Arendt' 及其关于 'thinking' 的论述 → 推理其观点与题干匹配
38. 定位题干关键词 'urgent attention' 'ecological problems' 'pursuit of a comfortable life' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落C提及 'ecological curses' 'search for warmth and comfort' → 同义替换匹配
39. 定位题干关键词 'fast-food nation America' 'number of vegetarians' 'on the rise' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落K提及 'America' 'vegetarian' 'increasing' → 同义替换匹配
40. 定位题干关键词 'deterioration' 'ecological system' 'accelerating' 'human production and consumption' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落D提及 'Acceleration' 'consumption outpaces' → 同义替换匹配
41. 定位题干关键词 'solutions must be found' → 在段落G中找到 'we must find solutions' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落G

42. 定位题干关键词 'changing the world is possible' 和 'setbacks' → 在段落A中找到 'stories of slow hope, driven by the idea that change is possible' 和 'they are slow because they come with setbacks' → 匹配段落A
43. 定位题干关键词 'wrong to expect' 和 'miraculous technology' → 在段落F中找到 'we cannot expect a single, miraculous technology to save us' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落F
44. 定位题干关键词 'human nature' 和 'cherish hopes' → 在段落I中找到 'it is in our nature to hope for a better world' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落I
45. 定位题干关键词 'technology has given us the power' 和 'paid a price' → 在段落B中找到 'technology... has allowed us to alter and control the natural world' 和 'these advances have come at a price' → 匹配段落B

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配

40. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'dream' 'cutting-edge new technology' 'save' 'ecological disaster' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落E提及 'dream of a technological fix' 与 'ecological crisis' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 'great thinker' 'lose the ability to think differently' → 在语篇中寻找思想家观点 → 段落I提及 'Hannah Arendt' 及其关于 'thinking' 的论述 → 推理其观点与题干匹配
38. 定位题干关键词 'urgent attention' 'ecological problems' 'pursuit of a comfortable life' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落C提及 'ecological curses' 'search for warmth and comfort' → 同义替换匹配
39. 定位题干关键词 'fast-food nation America' 'number of vegetarians' 'on the rise' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落K提及 'America' 'vegetarian' 'increasing' → 同义替换匹配
40. 定位题干关键词 'deterioration' 'ecological system' 'accelerating' 'human production and consumption' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落D提及 'Acceleration' 'consumption outpaces' → 同义替换匹配
41. 定位题干关键词 'solutions must be found' → 在段落G中找到 'we must find solutions' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落G
42. 定位题干关键词 'changing the world is possible' 和 'setbacks' → 在段落A中找到 'stories of slow hope, driven by the idea that change is possible' 和 'they are slow because they come with setbacks' → 匹配段落A
43. 定位题干关键词 'wrong to expect' 和 'miraculous technology' → 在段落F中找到 'we cannot expect a single, miraculous technology to save us' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落F
44. 定位题干关键词 'human nature' 和 'cherish hopes' → 在段落I中找到 'it is in our nature to hope for a better world' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落I
45. 定位题干关键词 'technology has given us the power' 和 'paid a price' → 在段落B中找到 'technology... has allowed us to alter and control the natural world' 和 'these advances have come at a price' → 匹配段落B

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配

41. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'dream' 'cutting-edge new technology' 'save' 'ecological disaster' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落E提及 'dream of a technological fix' 与 'ecological crisis' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 'great thinker' 'lose the ability to think differently' → 在语篇中寻找思想家观点 → 段落I提及 'Hannah Arendt' 及其关于 'thinking' 的论述 → 推理其观点与题干匹配
38. 定位题干关键词 'urgent attention' 'ecological problems' 'pursuit of a comfortable life' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落C提及 'ecological curses' 'search for warmth and comfort' → 同义替换匹配
39. 定位题干关键词 'fast-food nation America' 'number of vegetarians' 'on the rise' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落K提及 'America' 'vegetarian' 'increasing' → 同义替换匹配
40. 定位题干关键词 'deterioration' 'ecological system' 'accelerating' 'human production and consumption' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落D提及 'Acceleration' 'consumption outpaces' → 同义替换匹配
41. 定位题干关键词 'solutions must be found' → 在段落G中找到 'we must find solutions' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落G

42. 定位题干关键词 'changing the world is possible' 和 'setbacks' → 在段落A中找到 'stories of slow hope, driven by the idea that change is possible' 和 'they are slow because they come with setbacks' → 匹配段落A
43. 定位题干关键词 'wrong to expect' 和 'miraculous technology' → 在段落F中找到 'we cannot expect a single, miraculous technology to save us' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落F
44. 定位题干关键词 'human nature' 和 'cherish hopes' → 在段落I中找到 'it is in our nature to hope for a better world' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落I
45. 定位题干关键词 'technology has given us the power' 和 'paid a price' → 在段落B中找到 'technology... has allowed us to alter and control the natural world' 和 'these advances have come at a price' → 匹配段落B

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配

42. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'dream' 'cutting-edge new technology' 'save' 'ecological disaster' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落E提及 'dream of a technological fix' 与 'ecological crisis' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 'great thinker' 'lose the ability to think differently' → 在语篇中寻找思想家观点 → 段落I提及 'Hannah Arendt' 及其关于 'thinking' 的论述 → 推理其观点与题干匹配
38. 定位题干关键词 'urgent attention' 'ecological problems' 'pursuit of a comfortable life' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落C提及 'ecological curses' 'search for warmth and comfort' → 同义替换匹配
39. 定位题干关键词 'fast-food nation America' 'number of vegetarians' 'on the rise' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落K提及 'America' 'vegetarian' 'increasing' → 同义替换匹配
40. 定位题干关键词 'deterioration' 'ecological system' 'accelerating' 'human production and consumption' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落D提及 'Acceleration' 'consumption outpaces' → 同义替换匹配
41. 定位题干关键词 'solutions must be found' → 在段落G中找到 'we must find solutions' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落G
42. 定位题干关键词 'changing the world is possible' 和 'setbacks' → 在段落A中找到 'stories of slow hope, driven by the idea that change is possible' 和 'they are slow because they come with setbacks' → 匹配段落A
43. 定位题干关键词 'wrong to expect' 和 'miraculous technology' → 在段落F中找到 'we cannot expect a single, miraculous technology to save us' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落F
44. 定位题干关键词 'human nature' 和 'cherish hopes' → 在段落I中找到 'it is in our nature to hope for a better world' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落I
45. 定位题干关键词 'technology has given us the power' 和 'paid a price' → 在段落B中找到 'technology... has allowed us to alter and control the natural world' 和 'these advances have come at a price' → 匹配段落B

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配

43. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'dream' 'cutting-edge new technology' 'save' 'ecological disaster' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落E提及 'dream of a technological fix' 与 'ecological crisis' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 'great thinker' 'lose the ability to think differently' → 在语篇中寻找思想家观点 → 段落I提及 'Hannah Arendt' 及其关于 'thinking' 的论述 → 推理其观点与题干匹配
38. 定位题干关键词 'urgent attention' 'ecological problems' 'pursuit of a comfortable life' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落C提及 'ecological curses' 'search for warmth and comfort' → 同义替换匹配
39. 定位题干关键词 'fast-food nation America' 'number of vegetarians' 'on the rise' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落K提及 'America' 'vegetarian' 'increasing' → 同义替换匹配
40. 定位题干关键词 'deterioration' 'ecological system' 'accelerating' 'human production and consumption' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落D提及 'Acceleration' 'consumption outpaces' → 同义替换匹配
41. 定位题干关键词 'solutions must be found' → 在段落G中找到 'we must find solutions' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落G

42. 定位题干关键词 'changing the world is possible' 和 'setbacks' → 在段落A中找到 'stories of slow hope, driven by the idea that change is possible' 和 'they are slow because they come with setbacks' → 匹配段落A
43. 定位题干关键词 'wrong to expect' 和 'miraculous technology' → 在段落F中找到 'we cannot expect a single, miraculous technology to save us' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落F
44. 定位题干关键词 'human nature' 和 'cherish hopes' → 在段落I中找到 'it is in our nature to hope for a better world' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落I
45. 定位题干关键词 'technology has given us the power' 和 'paid a price' → 在段落B中找到 'technology... has allowed us to alter and control the natural world' 和 'these advances have come at a price' → 匹配段落B

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配

44. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'dream' 'cutting-edge new technology' 'save' 'ecological disaster' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落E提及 'dream of a technological fix' 与 'ecological crisis' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 'great thinker' 'lose the ability to think differently' → 在语篇中寻找思想家观点 → 段落I提及 'Hannah Arendt' 及其关于 'thinking' 的论述 → 推理其观点与题干匹配
38. 定位题干关键词 'urgent attention' 'ecological problems' 'pursuit of a comfortable life' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落C提及 'ecological curses' 'search for warmth and comfort' → 同义替换匹配
39. 定位题干关键词 'fast-food nation America' 'number of vegetarians' 'on the rise' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落K提及 'America' 'vegetarian' 'increasing' → 同义替换匹配
40. 定位题干关键词 'deterioration' 'ecological system' 'accelerating' 'human production and consumption' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落D提及 'Acceleration' 'consumption outpaces' → 同义替换匹配
41. 定位题干关键词 'solutions must be found' → 在段落G中找到 'we must find solutions' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落G
42. 定位题干关键词 'changing the world is possible' 和 'setbacks' → 在段落A中找到 'stories of slow hope, driven by the idea that change is possible' 和 'they are slow because they come with setbacks' → 匹配段落A
43. 定位题干关键词 'wrong to expect' 和 'miraculous technology' → 在段落F中找到 'we cannot expect a single, miraculous technology to save us' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落F
44. 定位题干关键词 'human nature' 和 'cherish hopes' → 在段落I中找到 'it is in our nature to hope for a better world' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落I
45. 定位题干关键词 'technology has given us the power' 和 'paid a price' → 在段落B中找到 'technology... has allowed us to alter and control the natural world' 和 'these advances have come at a price' → 匹配段落B

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配

45. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'dream' 'cutting-edge new technology' 'save' 'ecological disaster' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落E提及 'dream of a technological fix' 与 'ecological crisis' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 'great thinker' 'lose the ability to think differently' → 在语篇中寻找思想家观点 → 段落I提及 'Hannah Arendt' 及其关于 'thinking' 的论述 → 推理其观点与题干匹配
38. 定位题干关键词 'urgent attention' 'ecological problems' 'pursuit of a comfortable life' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落C提及 'ecological curses' 'search for warmth and comfort' → 同义替换匹配
39. 定位题干关键词 'fast-food nation America' 'number of vegetarians' 'on the rise' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落K提及 'America' 'vegetarian' 'increasing' → 同义替换匹配
40. 定位题干关键词 'deterioration' 'ecological system' 'accelerating' 'human production and consumption' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落D提及 'Acceleration' 'consumption outpaces' → 同义替换匹配
41. 定位题干关键词 'solutions must be found' → 在段落G中找到 'we must find solutions' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落G

42. 定位题干关键词 'changing the world is possible' 和 'setbacks' → 在段落A中找到 'stories of slow hope, driven by the idea that change is possible' 和 'they are slow because they come with setbacks' → 匹配段落A
43. 定位题干关键词 'wrong to expect' 和 'miraculous technology' → 在段落F中找到 'we cannot expect a single, miraculous technology to save us' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落F
44. 定位题干关键词 'human nature' 和 'cherish hopes' → 在段落I中找到 'it is in our nature to hope for a better world' 的同义表达 → 匹配段落I
45. 定位题干关键词 'technology has given us the power' 和 'paid a price' → 在段落B中找到 'technology... has allowed us to alter and control the natural world' 和 'these advances have come at a price' → 匹配段落B

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配

46. 【答案】B

定位首段关键句 → 识别“reverse compulsion”指代“plant-based diet” → 匹配选项B的“reluctance to be compelled”

考点：细节定位　指代理解

47. 【答案】C

定位第二段关键句 → 提取“stress already undernourished populations” → 同义替换为“make them even more undernourished”

考点：推理判断　细节定位

48. 【答案】B

定位第三段关键句 → 提取“vast difference between what people would wish to consume and what they have to consume” → 同义替换为“do not have access to foods they prefer”

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】D

定位末段关键句 → 提取“risk offering another whip...”及“fails to recognize...undernourished children are known to benefit from...animal source foods” → 推断出该饮食模式可能恶化低收入国家的营养问题

考点：推理判断　逻辑衔接

50. 【答案】A

定位第四段关键句 → 提取“under an aggressive Hindu nationalist government...compelled to give up their traditional foods”及“None of these concerns seem to have been appreciated” → 推断政府态度是接受报告并用于政治目的，牺牲部分群体利益

考点：推理判断　观点态度

51. 【答案】C

定位描述慢性抱怨者行为的句子 → 提取其核心特征（不断抱怨但拒绝任何解决方案） → 同义替换匹配选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】D

定位“新生儿”例子 → 分析其前后文逻辑（用于说明“责任/过错谬误”） → 推断作者意图是区分责任与过错 → 匹配选项D

考点：例证推理　逻辑衔接

53. 【答案】A

定位作者给出的应对建议（agree with it, ardently） → 理解其目的（shut it down） → 同义替换匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】B

定位“over-validation”的效果描述 → 分析“hear their complaints afresh and start arguing back”的含义 → 推断其深层意图（重新审视并可能提出解决方案） → 匹配选项B

考点：细节推理　逻辑衔接

55. 【答案】C

通篇把握作者对“责任/过错谬误”的批判 → 提炼核心观点（应承担责任而非逃避） → 同义替换匹配选项C

考点：主旨概括　观点推断

56. 【答案】Effective communication is far more than a…

审题后构建清晰的议论文结构（引言-主体-结论），运用多样句式和SVO主干清晰阐述鼓励学生培养有效沟通技能的原因。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge, with a…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并运用固定搭配与专业术语进行准确表达。

考点：不同寻常的工程壮举　跨海桥梁和隧道系统　缩短到　充分证明　助推区域一体化　促进经济增长　总体规划　相媲美