六级 · 2021年06月大学英语六级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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

56.（词数 150-200 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 4

1. What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

A. He will tell the management how he really feels.

B. He will meet his new manager in two weeks.

C. He is going to attend a job interview.

D. He is going to leave his present job.

2. What does the woman think about the information gained from an exit interview?

A. It should be kept private.
B. It should be carefully analyzed.
C. It can be quite useful to senior managers.
D. It can improve interviewees' job prospects.

3. Why does the man want to rethink what he will say in the coming exit interview?

A. It may leave a negative impression on the interviewer.
B. It may adversely affect his future career prospects.
C. It may displease his immediate superiors.
D. It may do harm to his fellow employees.

4. What does the man think he had better do?

A. Prepare a comprehensive exit report.
B. Do some practice for the exit interview.
C. Network with his close friends to find a better employer.
D. Pour out his frustrations on a rate-your-employer website.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the man want Jane Forster to talk about?

A. Her unsuccessful journey.
B. Her month-long expedition.
C. Her latest documentary.
D. Her career as a botanist.

6. Why does the woman describe her experience as "far from glamorous"?

A. She had to live like a vegetarian.
B. She was caught in a hurricane.
C. She had to endure many hardships.
D. She suffered from water shortage.

7. Why did the woman and those who went with her end their trip halfway?

A. A hurricane was coming.
B. A flood was approaching.
C. They had no more food in the canoe.
D. They could no longer bear the humidity.

8. What does the woman think of the journey?

A. It was memorable.
B. It was unbearable.
C. It was uneventful.
D. It was fruitful. questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11

9. What does the passage say about the use of jargon terms by experts?

A. It diminishes laymen's interest in science.
B. It ensures the accuracy of their arguments.
C. It makes their expressions more explicit.
D. It hurts laymen's dignity and self-esteem.

10. What do researchers find about people reading scientific articles containing jargon terms?

A. They can learn to communicate with scientists.

B. They tend to disbelieve the actual science.

C. They feel great respect towards scientists.

D. They will see the complexity of science.

11. What does Schulman suggest scientists do when communicating with the general public?

A. Find appropriate topics.

B. Stimulate their interest.

C. Explain all the jargon terms.

D. Do away with jargon terms.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What did Texas businessman Pattillo Higgins believe?

A. The local gassy hill might start a huge fire.

B. There was oil leakage along the Gulf Coast.

C. The erupting gas might endanger local children.

D. There were oil deposits below a local gassy hill.

13. What prevented Higgins' workers from digging a proper hole to get the oil?

A. The massive gas underground.

B. Their lack of the needed skill.

C. The sand under the hill.

D. Their lack of suitable tools.

14. What does the passage say about Captain Lucas' drilling method?

A. It rendered many oil workers jobless.

B. It was not as effective as he claimed.

C. It gave birth to the oil drilling industry.

D. It was not popularized until years later.

15. What do we learn about Texas oil industry boom?

A. It radically transformed the state's economy.

B. It resulted in an oil surplus all over the world.

C. It totally destroyed the state's rural landscape.

D. It ruined the state's cotton and beef industries. 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 a primary cause of employee dissatisfaction according to recent research?

A. Unsuitable jobs.

B. Bad managers.

C. Insufficient motivation.

D. Tough regulations.

17. What is one of the causes for poor management practices?

A. Ineffective training.

B. Toxic company culture.

C. Lack of regular evaluation.

D. Overburdening of managers.

18. What do we learn about the study on job dissatisfaction?

A. It collected feedback from both employers and employees.

B. It was conducted from frontline managers' point of view.

C. It provided meaningful clues to solving the problem.

D. It was based only on the perspective of employees.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the passage say about the mining industry in Western Australia?

A. It is seeing an automation revolution.

B. It is bringing prosperity to the region.

C. It is yielding an unprecedented profit.

D. It is expanding at an accelerating speed.

20. What is the impact of the digitization of the mining industry?

A. It exhausts resources sooner.

B. It creates a lot of new jobs.

C. It causes conflicts between employers and employees.

D. It calls for the retraining of unskilled mining workers.

21. What is the attitude of workers' unions towards the introduction of new technology?

A. They welcome it with open arms.

B. They will wait to see its effect.

C. They are strongly opposed to it.

D. They accept it with reservations.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker say about traffic accidents in Thailand?

A. Their cost to the nation's economy is incalculable.

B. They kill more people than any infectious disease.

C. Their annual death rate is about twice that of the global average.

D. They have experienced a gradual decline since the year of 2017.

23. What do we learn from an American institute's statistics regarding road deaths?

A. They show a difference between rich and poor nations.

B. They don't reflect the changes in individual countries.

C. They rise and fall from year to year.

D. They are not as reliable as claimed.

24. What is said about middle-income countries?

A. Many of them have increasing numbers of cars on the road.

B. Many of them are following the example set by Thailand.

C. Many of them have seen a decline in road-death rates.

D. Many of them are investing heavily in infrastructure.

25. What else could be done to reduce fatal road accidents in addition to safer roads?

A. Foster better driving behavior.

B. Provide better training for drivers.

C. Abolish all outdated traffic rules.

D. Impose heavier penalties on speeding.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. alienating	B. appreciation	C. bias
D. fraud	E. housed	F. investigated
G. overwhelming	H. portraying	I. representation
J. safeguarded	K. secondary	L. superiority
M. temperament	N. tentative	O. threshold

A new study has drawn a bleak picture of cultural inclusiveness reflected in the children's literature available in Australia. Dr. Helen Adam from Edith Cowan University's School of Education ___26___ the cultural diversity of children's books. She examined the books ___27___ in the kindergarten rooms of four day-care centers in Western Australia. Just 18 percent of 2,413 books in the total collection contained any ___28___ of non-white people. Minority cultures were often featured in stereotypical or tokenistic ways, for example, by ___29___ Asian culture with chopsticks and traditional dress. Characters that did represent a minority culture usually had ___30___ roles in the books. The main characters were mostly Caucasian. This causes concern as it can lead to an impression that whiteness is of greater value. Dr. Adam said children formed impressions about "difference" and identity from a very young age. Evidence has shown they develop own-race ___31___ from as young as three months of age. The books we share with young children can be a valuable opportunity to develop children's understanding of themselves and others. Books can also allow children to see diversity. They discover both similarities and differences between themselves and others. This can help develop understanding, acceptance and ___32___ of diversity. Census data has shown Australians come from more than 200 countries. They speak over 300 languages at home. Additionally, Australians belong to more than 100 different religious groups. They also work in more than 1,000 different occupations. "Australia is a multicultural society. The current ___33___ promotion of white middle-class ideas and lifestyles risks ___34___ children from minority groups. This can give white middle-class children a sense of ___35___ or privilege," Dr. Adam said.

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. Marconi was central to our present-day understanding of communication. _____

37. As an adult, Marconi had an intuition that he had to be loyal to politicians in order to be influential. _____

38. Marconi disapproved of the use of wireless communication for commercial broadcasting. _____

39. Marconi's example demonstrates that theoretical concepts and experiments complement each other in making progress in science and technology. _____

40. Marconi's real interest lay in the development of worldwide wireless communication. _____

41. Marconi spent his whole life making wireless communication simple to use. _____

42. Because of his long-time connection with people in power, Marconi was unable to cut himself off from the fascist regime in Italy. _____

43. In his later years, Marconi exerted a tremendous influence on all aspects of people's life. _____

44. What connected the 19th century and our present time was the development of wireless communication. _____

45. Despite his autonomy, Marconi felt alienated and suffered from a lack of acceptance. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 海南是仅次于台湾的中国第二大岛,是位于中国最南端的省份。海南岛风景秀丽,气候宜人,阳光充足,生物多样,温泉密布,海水清澈,大部分海滩几乎全年都是游泳和日光浴的理想场所,因而被誉为中国的四季花园和度假胜地,每年都吸引了大批中外游客。 海南1988年建省以来,旅游业、服务业、高新技术产业飞速发展,是中国唯一的省级经济特区。在中央政府和全国人民的大力支持下,海南将建成中国最大的自由贸易试验区。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Humans are fascinated by the source of their failings and virtues: This preoccupation inevitably leads to an old debate: whether nature or nurture moulds us more. A revolution in genetics has poised this as a modern political question about the character of our society: if personalities are hard-wired into our genes, what can governments do to help us? It feels morally questionable, yet claims of genetic selection by intelligence are making headlines. This is down to "hereditarian" science and a recent paper claimed "differences in exam performance between pupils attending selective and non-selective schools mirror the genetic differences between them". With such an assertion, the work was predictably greeted by a lot of absurd claims about "genetics determining academic success". What the research revealed was the rather less surprising result: the educational benefits of selective schools largely disappear once pupils' inborn ability and socio-economic background were taken into account. It is a glimpse of the blindingly obvious—and there's nothing to back strongly either a hereditary or environmental argument. Yet the paper does say children are "unintentionally genetically selected" by the school system. Central to hereditarian science is a tall claim: that identifiable variations in genetic sequences can predict an individual's aptness to learn, reason and solve problems. This is problematic on many levels. A teacher could not seriously tell a parent their child has a low genetic tendency to study when external factors clearly exist. Unlike-minded academics say the inheritability of human traits is scientifically unsound. At best there is a weak statistical association and not a causal link between DNA and intelligence. Yet sophisticated statistics are used to create an intimidatory atmosphere of scientific certainty. While there's an undoubted genetic basis to individual difference, it is wrong to think that socially defined groups can be genetically accounted for. The fixation on genes as destiny is surely false too. Medical predictability can rarely be based on DNA alone; the environment matters too. Something as complex as intellect is likely to be affected by many factors beyond genes. If hereditarians want to advance their cause it will require more balanced interpretation and not just acts of advocacy. Genetic selection is a way of exerting influence over others, "the ultimate collective control of human destinies," as writer H. G. Wells put it. Knowledge becomes power and power requires a sense of responsibility. In understanding cognitive ability, we must not elevate discrimination to a science, allowing people to climb the ladder of life only as far as their cells might suggest. This will need a more sceptical eye on the science. As technology progresses, we all have a duty to make sure that we shape a future that we would want to find ourselves in.

46. What did a recent research paper claim?

A. The type of school students attend makes a difference to their future.

B. Genetic differences between students are far greater than supposed.

C. The advantages of selective schools are too obvious to ignore.

D. Students' academic performance is determined by their genes.

47. What does the author think of the recent research?

A. Its result was questionable.

B. Its implication was positive.

C. Its influence was rather negligible.

D. Its conclusions were enlightening.

48. What does the author say about the relationship between DNA and intelligence?

A. It is one of scientific certainty.

B. It is not one of cause and effect.

C. It is subject to interpretation of statistics.

D. It is not fully examined by gene scientists.

49. What do hereditarians need to do to make their claims convincing?

A. Take all relevant factors into account in interpreting their data.

B. Conduct their research using more sophisticated technology.

C. Gather gene data from people of all social classes.

D. Cooperate with social scientists in their research.

50. What does the author warn against in the passage?

A. Exaggerating the power of technology in shaping the world.

B. Losing sight of professional ethics in conducting research.

C. Misunderstanding the findings of human cognition research.

D. Promoting discrimination in the name of science.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Nicola Sturgeon's speech last Tuesday setting out the Scottish government's legislative programme for the year ahead confirmed what was already pretty clear. Scottish councils are set to be the first in the UK with the power to levy charges on visitors, with Edinburgh likely to lead the way. Tourist taxes are not new. The Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan has a longstanding policy of charging visitors a daily fee. France's tax on overnight stays was introduced to assist thermal spa( ) towns to develop, and around half of French local authorities use it today. But such levies are on the rise. Moves by Barcelona and Venice to deal with the phenomenon of "over- tourism" through the use of charges have recently gained prominence. Japan and Greece are among the countries to have recently introduced tourist taxes. That the UK lags behind is due to our weak, by international standards, local government, as well as the opposition to taxes and regulation of our aggressively pro-market ruling party. Some UK cities have lobbied without success for the power to levy a charge on visitors. Such levies are no universal remedy as the amounts raised would be tiny compared with what has been taken away by central government since 2010. Still, it is to be hoped that the Scottish government's bold move will prompt others to act. There is no reason why visitors to the UK, or domestic tourists on holiday in hotspots such as Cornwall, should be exempt from taxation- particularly when vital local services including waste collection, park maintenance and arts and culture spending are under unprecedented strain. On the contrary, compelling tourists to make a financial contribution to the places they visit beyond their personal consumption should be part of a wider cultural shift. Westerners with disposable incomes have often behaved as if they have a right to go wherever they choose with little regard for the consequences. Just as the environmental harm caused by aviation and other transport must come under far greater scrutiny, the social cost of tourism must also be confronted. This includes the impact of short-term lets on housing costs and quality of life for residents. Several European capitals, including Paris and Berlin, are leading a campaign for tougher regulation by the European Union. It also includes the impact of overcrowding, litter and the kinds of behaviour associated with noisy parties. There is no "one size fits all" solution to this problem. The existence of new revenue streams for some but not all councils is complicated, and businesses are often opposed, fearing higher costs will make them uncompetitive. But those places that want them must be given the chance to make tourist taxes work.

51. What do we learn from Nicola Sturgeon's speech?

A. The UK is set to adjust its policy on taxation.

B. Tourists will have to pay a tax to visit Scotland.

C. The UK will take new measures to boost tourism.

D. Edinburgh contributes most to Scotland's tourism.

52. How come the UK has been slow in imposing the tourist tax?

A. Its government wants to attract more tourists.

B. The tax is unlikely to add much to its revenue.

C. Its ruling party is opposed to taxes and regulation.

D. It takes time for local governments to reach consensus.

53. Both international and domestic visitors in the UK should pay tourist tax so as to _____.

A. elevate its tourism to international standards

B. improve the welfare of its maintenance workers

C. promote its cultural exchange with other nations

D. ease its financial burden of providing local services

54. What does the author say about Western tourists?

A. They don't seem to care about the social cost of tourism.

B. They don't seem to mind paying for additional services.

C. They deem travel an important part of their life.

D. They subject the effects of tourism to scrutiny.

55. What are UK people's opinions about the levy of tourist tax?

A. Supportive. B. Skeptical. C. Divided. D. Unclear.

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

56. As is vividly shown in the line graph above, the degree of urbanization in China rose steadily and remarkably
over nearly four decades. Specifically, the proportion of urban population climbed from a mere 19.39% in 1980
to a striking 60.6% in 2019, tripling within the period, with the growth becoming especially rapid after the
year 2000.
Behind this rapid urbanization lie China's tremendous achievements. To begin with, decades of sustained
economic growth created vast job opportunities in cities, drawing hundreds of millions of rural residents into
urban areas. Moreover, forward-looking government policies and large-scale infrastructure construction
accelerated the transfer of population and industries from the countryside to towns. Such progress not only
reflects the modernization of the nation but also greatly improves people's living standards and promotes
balanced regional development.
In conclusion, the impressive climb of the urbanization curve mirrors the remarkable strides China has
made. If this momentum is sustained wisely, the country will surely embrace an even brighter and more
prosperous future.

57. Hainan is China's second-largest island after Taiwan, as well as the southernmost province of the country. Hainan Island boasts beautiful scenery, a pleasant climate, abundant sunshine, rich biodiversity,
numerous hot springs and crystal-clear seawater, and most of its beaches are ideal places for swimming
and sunbathing almost all year round. As a result, it is praised as China's garden of all seasons and a holiday resort, attracting large numbers of tourists from home and abroad every year. Since it was established as a province in 1988, Hainan's tourism, service industry and high-tech industry have developed rapidly, making it China's only provincial-level special economic zone. With the strong support

of the central government and people across the country, Hainan will be built into the largest free trade
pilot zone in China.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位男士首句 'It's my last day at work tomorrow' → 同义替换为 'leave his present job' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】A

定位女士观点 'An exit interview is supposed to be private' → 同义替换为 'should be kept private' → 得出答案

考点：观点态度　同义替换

3. 【答案】B

定位男士反应 'Now you've got me rethinking...' → 关联女士前文警告 'injuring your future career prospects' → 推理出担忧影响未来职业前景 → 得出答案

考点：因果推理　细节关联

4. 【答案】D

定位男士最终建议 'Perhaps it would be better getting things off my chest by going to one of those rate-your-employer websites' → 同义替换为 'Pour out his frustrations on a rate-your-employer website' → 得出答案

考点：建议推断　同义替换

5. 【答案】C

定位对话开头主持人提问 'Can you tell us a little about it?' → 指代前句 'your latest documentary' → 同义替换为 'Her latest documentary' → 得出答案

考点：指代理解　主旨把握

6. 【答案】C

定位女士描述经历的语句 → 提取‘primitive’、‘no electricity’、‘stream’等艰苦条件细节 → 推断‘far from glamorous’的含义为‘充满艰辛’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

7. 【答案】A

定位主持人提问‘Why did you cut the expedition short?’ → 听取女士回答‘a hurricane was approaching’ → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位与捕捉

8. 【答案】D

定位女士对旅程的总结性评价 → 听取‘Absolutely not’否定‘unsuccessful’，并提及‘gathered a massive amount of data’ → 推断其态度为积极、有收获的

考点：观点态度　推理判断

9. 【答案】A

定位段落关于术语影响的描述 → 听取‘less interested in science’ → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

10. 【答案】B
定位关于另一项研究的描述 → 听取‘reading scientific articles containing jargon led people to doubt the actual science’ → 匹配选项B
考点：细节定位与捕捉

11. 【答案】D
定位Schulman观点 → 识别‘eliminate jargon’同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

12. 【答案】D
定位Higgins信念标志词‘became convinced’ → 匹配‘oil below the gassy hill’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 信念标志词

13. 【答案】C
定位‘prevented’同义词‘defeated’ → 识别主语‘The sand under the hill’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

14. 【答案】C
定位Lucas方法描述 → 识别‘created the modern oil drilling industry’同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

15. 【答案】A
定位‘boom’影响描述 → 识别‘changed that’指代经济基础转变 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 指代推理

16. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'primary cause of employee dissatisfaction' → 听到 'A primary cause... is that many believe they have terrible managers' → 同义替换为 'Bad managers'
考点：细节定位与捕捉 同义替换

17. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'causes for poor management practices' → 听到 'The first cause was company culture... Such workplaces are sometimes described as toxic' → 同义替换为 'Toxic company culture'
考点：细节定位与捕捉 同义替换

18. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'study on job dissatisfaction' → 听到 'the study was based only on the per...' (推断为 'perspective of employees') → 同义替换为 'based only on the perspective of employees'
考点：细节定位与捕捉 同义替换

19. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'mining industry in Western Australia' → 听到 'mining companies... are definitely taking the lead' 及 'automation revolution' → 同义替换为 'seeing an automation revolution'
考点：细节定位与捕捉 同义替换

20. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'impact of the digitization' → 听到 'The automation and digitization... are creating a need for different jobs' → 同义替换为 'creates a lot of new jobs'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

21. 【答案】D

定位到录音末尾提及工会态度 → 听取‘accepted the inevitability’并结合转折词‘but’后的保留态度 → 推断出‘接受但有保留’

考点：观点态度推断　转折信号词捕捉

22. 【答案】C

定位到录音开头关于泰国的描述 → 听取‘annual road-death rate is almost double the global average’ → 与选项C进行同义替换

考点：细节定位　数字信息捕捉

23. 【答案】B

定位到提及美国研究所的段落 → 听取‘the overall number of deaths has been more or less static... But that disguises a lot of changes in individual countries’ → 理解‘disguises’的指代含义，即总体数据掩盖了各国变化

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接理解

24. 【答案】C

定位到关于中等收入国家的段落 → 听取‘traffic deaths have been falling since...’ → 与选项C进行同义替换

考点：细节定位　趋势信息捕捉

25. 【答案】A

定位到录音末尾关于解决方案的段落 → 听取‘The solution lies not just in better infrastructure, but in better social incentives. Safe driving habi...’ → 理解‘social incentives’和‘safe driving habits’的指代，即改善驾驶行为

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接理解

26. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前主语Dr. Helen Adam与宾语the cultural diversity → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示“研究、调查”的动词

27 空 定位空格位于名词books之后，且与books构成被动关系 → 分析非谓语动词作后置定语 → 选择表示“被放置、被陈列”的过去分词

28 空 定位空格位于动词contained之后，宾语为any ____ of non-white people → 分析动宾搭配与语境 → 选择表示“描绘、表现”的名词

29 空 定位空格位于介词by之后，且与Asian culture构成动宾关系 → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示“用...代表、象征”的动词

30 空 定位空格位于名词roles之前，且与main characters形成对比 → 分析形容词与语境 → 选择表示“次要的、边缘的”形容词

31 空 定位空格前文‘Characters that did represent a minority culture usually had... roles’ → 结合后文‘The main characters were mostly Caucasian’形成对比 → 推断少数族裔角色通常为次要角色 → 选择表示‘次要的’的形容词

32 空 定位空格前文‘develop understanding, acceptance and... of diversity’ → 分析并列结构，需填入与‘理

解’、‘接纳’并列的积极态度名词 → 选择表示‘欣赏’的名词
33 空 定位空格前文‘The current... promotion of white middle-class ideas’ → 结合后文‘risks... children from minority groups’的负面评价 → 推断当前对白人中产阶级思想的推广是‘持续的’或‘普遍的’ → 选择表示‘持续的’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前文‘risks... children from minority groups’ → 结合后文‘give white middle-class children a sense of... or privilege’形成对比 → 推断对少数族裔儿童的风险是‘疏远’或‘排斥’ → 选择表示‘疏远’的动词
35 空 定位空格前文‘give white middle-class children a sense of... or privilege’ → 分析并列结构，需填入与‘特权’并列的表示优越感的名词 → 选择表示‘优越感’的名词
考点：动词搭配 语境选词 非谓语动词 被动关系 动宾搭配 近义词辨析 固定搭配

27. 【答案】E
26 空 定位空格前主语Dr. Helen Adam与宾语the cultural diversity → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示“研究、调查”的动词
27 空 定位空格位于名词books之后，且与books构成被动关系 → 分析非谓语动词作后置定语 → 选择表示“被放置、被陈列”的过去分词
28 空 定位空格位于动词contained之后，宾语为any ____ of non-white people → 分析动宾搭配与语境 → 选择表示“描绘、表现”的名词
29 空 定位空格位于介词by之后，且与Asian culture构成动宾关系 → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示“用...代表、象征”的动词
30 空 定位空格位于名词roles之前，且与main characters形成对比 → 分析形容词与语境 → 选择表示“次要的、边缘的”形容词
31 空 定位空格前文‘Characters that did represent a minority culture usually had... roles’ → 结合后文‘The main characters were mostly Caucasian’形成对比 → 推断少数族裔角色通常为次要角色 → 选择表示‘次要的’的形容词
32 空 定位空格前文‘develop understanding, acceptance and... of diversity’ → 分析并列结构，需填入与‘理解’、‘接纳’并列的积极态度名词 → 选择表示‘欣赏’的名词
33 空 定位空格前文‘The current... promotion of white middle-class ideas’ → 结合后文‘risks... children from minority groups’的负面评价 → 推断当前对白人中产阶级思想的推广是‘持续的’或‘普遍的’ → 选择表示‘持续的’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前文‘risks... children from minority groups’ → 结合后文‘give white middle-class children a sense of... or privilege’形成对比 → 推断对少数族裔儿童的风险是‘疏远’或‘排斥’ → 选择表示‘疏远’的动词
35 空 定位空格前文‘give white middle-class children a sense of... or privilege’ → 分析并列结构，需填入与‘特权’并列的表示优越感的名词 → 选择表示‘优越感’的名词
考点：动词搭配 语境选词 非谓语动词 被动关系 动宾搭配 近义词辨析 固定搭配

28. 【答案】I
26 空 定位空格前主语Dr. Helen Adam与宾语the cultural diversity → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示“研究、调查”的动词
27 空 定位空格位于名词books之后，且与books构成被动关系 → 分析非谓语动词作后置定语 → 选择表示“被放置、被陈列”的过去分词
28 空 定位空格位于动词contained之后，宾语为any ____ of non-white people → 分析动宾搭配与语境 → 选择表示“描绘、表现”的名词
29 空 定位空格位于介词by之后，且与Asian culture构成动宾关系 → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示“用...代表、

象征”的动词
30 空 定位空格位于名词roles之前，且与main characters形成对比 → 分析形容词与语境 → 选择表示“次要的、边缘的”形容词
31 空 定位空格前文‘Characters that did represent a minority culture usually had... roles’ → 结合后文‘The main characters were mostly Caucasian’形成对比 → 推断少数族裔角色通常为次要角色 → 选择表示‘次要的’的形容词
32 空 定位空格前文‘develop understanding, acceptance and... of diversity’ → 分析并列结构，需填入与‘理解’、‘接纳’并列的积极态度名词 → 选择表示‘欣赏’的名词
33 空 定位空格前文‘The current... promotion of white middle-class ideas’ → 结合后文‘risks... children from minority groups’的负面评价 → 推断当前对白人中产阶级思想的推广是‘持续的’或‘普遍的’ → 选择表示‘持续的’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前文‘risks... children from minority groups’ → 结合后文‘give white middle-class children a sense of... or privilege’形成对比 → 推断对少数族裔儿童的风险是‘疏远’或‘排斥’ → 选择表示‘疏远’的动词
35 空 定位空格前文‘give white middle-class children a sense of... or privilege’ → 分析并列结构，需填入与‘特权’并列的表示优越感的名词 → 选择表示‘优越感’的名词
考点：动词搭配 语境选词 非谓语动词 被动关系 动宾搭配 近义词辨析 固定搭配

29. 【答案】H
26 空 定位空格前主语Dr. Helen Adam与宾语the cultural diversity → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示“研究、调查”的动词
27 空 定位空格位于名词books之后，且与books构成被动关系 → 分析非谓语动词作后置定语 → 选择表示“被放置、被陈列”的过去分词
28 空 定位空格位于动词contained之后，宾语为any ____ of non-white people → 分析动宾搭配与语境 → 选择表示“描绘、表现”的名词
29 空 定位空格位于介词by之后，且与Asian culture构成动宾关系 → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示“用...代表、象征”的动词
30 空 定位空格位于名词roles之前，且与main characters形成对比 → 分析形容词与语境 → 选择表示“次要的、边缘的”形容词
31 空 定位空格前文‘Characters that did represent a minority culture usually had... roles’ → 结合后文‘The main characters were mostly Caucasian’形成对比 → 推断少数族裔角色通常为次要角色 → 选择表示‘次要的’的形容词
32 空 定位空格前文‘develop understanding, acceptance and... of diversity’ → 分析并列结构，需填入与‘理解’、‘接纳’并列的积极态度名词 → 选择表示‘欣赏’的名词
33 空 定位空格前文‘The current... promotion of white middle-class ideas’ → 结合后文‘risks... children from minority groups’的负面评价 → 推断当前对白人中产阶级思想的推广是‘持续的’或‘普遍的’ → 选择表示‘持续的’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前文‘risks... children from minority groups’ → 结合后文‘give white middle-class children a sense of... or privilege’形成对比 → 推断对少数族裔儿童的风险是‘疏远’或‘排斥’ → 选择表示‘疏远’的动词
35 空 定位空格前文‘give white middle-class children a sense of... or privilege’ → 分析并列结构，需填入与‘特权’并列的表示优越感的名词 → 选择表示‘优越感’的名词
考点：动词搭配 语境选词 非谓语动词 被动关系 动宾搭配 近义词辨析 固定搭配

30. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前主语Dr. Helen Adam与宾语the cultural diversity → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示“研究、调查”的动词

27 空 定位空格位于名词books之后，且与books构成被动关系 → 分析非谓语动词作后置定语 → 选择表示“被放置、被陈列”的过去分词

28 空 定位空格位于动词contained之后，宾语为any ____ of non-white people → 分析动宾搭配与语境 → 选择表示“描绘、表现”的名词

29 空 定位空格位于介词by之后，且与Asian culture构成动宾关系 → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示“用...代表、象征”的动词

30 空 定位空格位于名词roles之前，且与main characters形成对比 → 分析形容词与语境 → 选择表示“次要的、边缘的”形容词

31 空 定位空格前文‘Characters that did represent a minority culture usually had... roles’ → 结合后文‘The main characters were mostly Caucasian’形成对比 → 推断少数族裔角色通常为次要角色 → 选择表示‘次要的’的形容词

32 空 定位空格前文‘develop understanding, acceptance and... of diversity’ → 分析并列结构，需填入与‘理解’、‘接纳’并列的积极态度名词 → 选择表示‘欣赏’的名词

33 空 定位空格前文‘The current... promotion of white middle-class ideas’ → 结合后文‘risks... children from minority groups’的负面评价 → 推断当前对白人中产阶级思想的推广是‘持续的’或‘普遍的’ → 选择表示‘持续的’的形容词

34 空 定位空格前文‘risks... children from minority groups’ → 结合后文‘give white middle-class children a sense of... or privilege’形成对比 → 推断对少数族裔儿童的风险是‘疏远’或‘排斥’ → 选择表示‘疏远’的动词

35 空 定位空格前文‘give white middle-class children a sense of... or privilege’ → 分析并列结构，需填入与‘特权’并列的表示优越感的名词 → 选择表示‘优越感’的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　非谓语动词　被动关系　动宾搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

31. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前主语Dr. Helen Adam与宾语the cultural diversity → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示“研究、调查”的动词

27 空 定位空格位于名词books之后，且与books构成被动关系 → 分析非谓语动词作后置定语 → 选择表示“被放置、被陈列”的过去分词

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29 空 定位空格位于介词by之后，且与Asian culture构成动宾关系 → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示“用...代表、象征”的动词

30 空 定位空格位于名词roles之前，且与main characters形成对比 → 分析形容词与语境 → 选择表示“次要的、边缘的”形容词

31 空 定位空格前文‘Characters that did represent a minority culture usually had... roles’ → 结合后文‘The main characters were mostly Caucasian’形成对比 → 推断少数族裔角色通常为次要角色 → 选择表示‘次要的’的形容词

32 空 定位空格前文‘develop understanding, acceptance and... of diversity’ → 分析并列结构，需填入与‘理解’、‘接纳’并列的积极态度名词 → 选择表示‘欣赏’的名词

33 空 定位空格前文‘The current... promotion of white middle-class ideas’ → 结合后文‘risks... children from minority groups’的负面评价 → 推断当前对白人中产阶级思想的推广是‘持续的’或‘普遍的’ → 选择表示‘持续的’的形容词

34 空 定位空格前文‘risks... children from minority groups’ → 结合后文‘give white middle-class children a sense of... or privilege’形成对比 → 推断对少数族裔儿童的风险是‘疏远’或‘排斥’ → 选择表示‘疏远’的动词

35 空 定位空格前文‘give white middle-class children a sense of... or privilege’ → 分析并列结构，需填入与‘特权’并列的表示优越感的名词 → 选择表示‘优越感’的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　非谓语动词　被动关系　动宾搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

32. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前主语Dr. Helen Adam与宾语the cultural diversity → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示“研究、调查”的动词

27 空 定位空格位于名词books之后，且与books构成被动关系 → 分析非谓语动词作后置定语 → 选择表示“被放置、被陈列”的过去分词

28 空 定位空格位于动词contained之后，宾语为any ____ of non-white people → 分析动宾搭配与语境 → 选择表示“描绘、表现”的名词

29 空 定位空格位于介词by之后，且与Asian culture构成动宾关系 → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示“用...代表、象征”的动词

30 空 定位空格位于名词roles之前，且与main characters形成对比 → 分析形容词与语境 → 选择表示“次要的、边缘的”形容词

31 空 定位空格前文‘Characters that did represent a minority culture usually had... roles’ → 结合后文‘The main characters were mostly Caucasian’形成对比 → 推断少数族裔角色通常为次要角色 → 选择表示‘次要的’的形容词

32 空 定位空格前文‘develop understanding, acceptance and... of diversity’ → 分析并列结构，需填入与‘理解’、‘接纳’并列的积极态度名词 → 选择表示‘欣赏’的名词

33 空 定位空格前文‘The current... promotion of white middle-class ideas’ → 结合后文‘risks... children from minority groups’的负面评价 → 推断当前对白人中产阶级思想的推广是‘持续的’或‘普遍的’ → 选择表示‘持续的’的形容词

34 空 定位空格前文‘risks... children from minority groups’ → 结合后文‘give white middle-class children a sense of... or privilege’形成对比 → 推断对少数族裔儿童的风险是‘疏远’或‘排斥’ → 选择表示‘疏远’的动词

35 空 定位空格前文‘give white middle-class children a sense of... or privilege’ → 分析并列结构，需填入与‘特权’并列的表示优越感的名词 → 选择表示‘优越感’的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　非谓语动词　被动关系　动宾搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

33. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前主语Dr. Helen Adam与宾语the cultural diversity → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示“研究、调查”的动词

27 空 定位空格位于名词books之后，且与books构成被动关系 → 分析非谓语动词作后置定语 → 选择表示“被放置、被陈列”的过去分词

28 空 定位空格位于动词contained之后，宾语为any ____ of non-white people → 分析动宾搭配与语境 → 选择表示“描绘、表现”的名词

29 空 定位空格位于介词by之后，且与Asian culture构成动宾关系 → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示“用...代表、象征”的动词

30 空 定位空格位于名词roles之前，且与main characters形成对比 → 分析形容词与语境 → 选择表示“次要的、边缘的”形容词

31 空 定位空格前文‘Characters that did represent a minority culture usually had... roles’ → 结合后文‘The

main characters were mostly Caucasian’ 形成对比 → 推断少数族裔角色通常为次要角色 → 选择表示‘次要的’的形容词
32 空 定位空格前文‘develop understanding, acceptance and... of diversity’ → 分析并列结构，需填入与‘理解’、‘接纳’并列的积极态度名词 → 选择表示‘欣赏’的名词
33 空 定位空格前文‘The current... promotion of white middle-class ideas’ → 结合后文‘risks... children from minority groups’的负面评价 → 推断当前对白人中产阶级思想的推广是‘持续的’或‘普遍的’ → 选择表示‘持续的’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前文‘risks... children from minority groups’ → 结合后文‘give white middle-class children a sense of... or privilege’形成对比 → 推断对少数族裔儿童的风险是‘疏远’或‘排斥’ → 选择表示‘疏远’的动词
35 空 定位空格前文‘give white middle-class children a sense of... or privilege’ → 分析并列结构，需填入与‘特权’并列的表示优越感的名词 → 选择表示‘优越感’的名词
考点：动词搭配 语境选词 非谓语动词 被动关系 动宾搭配 近义词辨析 固定搭配

34. 【答案】A
26 空 定位空格前主语Dr. Helen Adam与宾语the cultural diversity → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示“研究、调查”的动词
27 空 定位空格位于名词books之后，且与books构成被动关系 → 分析非谓语动词作后置定语 → 选择表示“被放置、被陈列”的过去分词
28 空 定位空格位于动词contained之后，宾语为any ____ of non-white people → 分析动宾搭配与语境 → 选择表示“描绘、表现”的名词
29 空 定位空格位于介词by之后，且与Asian culture构成动宾关系 → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示“用...代表、象征”的动词
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32 空 定位空格前文‘develop understanding, acceptance and... of diversity’ → 分析并列结构，需填入与‘理解’、‘接纳’并列的积极态度名词 → 选择表示‘欣赏’的名词
33 空 定位空格前文‘The current... promotion of white middle-class ideas’ → 结合后文‘risks... children from minority groups’的负面评价 → 推断当前对白人中产阶级思想的推广是‘持续的’或‘普遍的’ → 选择表示‘持续的’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前文‘risks... children from minority groups’ → 结合后文‘give white middle-class children a sense of... or privilege’形成对比 → 推断对少数族裔儿童的风险是‘疏远’或‘排斥’ → 选择表示‘疏远’的动词
35 空 定位空格前文‘give white middle-class children a sense of... or privilege’ → 分析并列结构，需填入与‘特权’并列的表示优越感的名词 → 选择表示‘优越感’的名词
考点：动词搭配 语境选词 非谓语动词 被动关系 动宾搭配 近义词辨析 固定搭配

35. 【答案】L
26 空 定位空格前主语Dr. Helen Adam与宾语the cultural diversity → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示“研究、调查”的动词
27 空 定位空格位于名词books之后，且与books构成被动关系 → 分析非谓语动词作后置定语 → 选择表示“被放置、被陈列”的过去分词

28 空 定位空格位于动词contained之后，宾语为any ____ of non-white people → 分析动宾搭配与语境 → 选择表示“描绘、表现”的名词
29 空 定位空格位于介词by之后，且与Asian culture构成动宾关系 → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示“用...代表、象征”的动词
30 空 定位空格位于名词roles之前，且与main characters形成对比 → 分析形容词与语境 → 选择表示“次要的、边缘的”形容词
31 空 定位空格前文‘Characters that did represent a minority culture usually had... roles’ → 结合后文‘The main characters were mostly Caucasian’形成对比 → 推断少数族裔角色通常为次要角色 → 选择表示‘次要的’的形容词
32 空 定位空格前文‘develop understanding, acceptance and... of diversity’ → 分析并列结构，需填入与‘理解’、‘接纳’并列的积极态度名词 → 选择表示‘欣赏’的名词
33 空 定位空格前文‘The current... promotion of white middle-class ideas’ → 结合后文‘risks... children from minority groups’的负面评价 → 推断当前对白人中产阶级思想的推广是‘持续的’或‘普遍的’ → 选择表示‘持续的’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前文‘risks... children from minority groups’ → 结合后文‘give white middle-class children a sense of... or privilege’形成对比 → 推断对少数族裔儿童的风险是‘疏远’或‘排斥’ → 选择表示‘疏远’的动词
35 空 定位空格前文‘give white middle-class children a sense of... or privilege’ → 分析并列结构，需填入与‘特权’并列的表示优越感的名词 → 选择表示‘优越感’的名词
考点：动词搭配 语境选词 非谓语动词 被动关系 动宾搭配 近义词辨析 固定搭配

36. 【答案】F
36. 定位题干核心词 'central to our present-day understanding' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'laid the foundation of the communication explosion of the 21st century' 与 'brought about a fundamental shift in the way we communicate' → 匹配段落[A]。
37. 定位题干核心词 'intuition', 'loyal to politicians', 'influential' → 在段落[C]中找到同义表述 'mastered the use of... government lobbying, international diplomacy' → 匹配段落[C]。
38. 定位题干核心词 'disapproved', 'commercial broadcasting' → 在段落[D]中找到相关描述（如马可尼对广播的早期态度） → 匹配段落[D]。
39. 定位题干核心词 'theoretical concepts and experiments complement each other' → 在段落[J]中找到相关描述（如理论与实践结合推动科技发展） → 匹配段落[J]。
40. 定位题干核心词 'real interest', 'worldwide wireless communication' → 在段落[C]中找到同义表述 'Marconi was really interested in only one thing: the extension of mobile, personal, long-distance communication to the ends of the earth' → 匹配段落[C]。
41. 定位题干关键词 'simple to use' → 在语篇中寻找同义或近义表述 → 定位至段落C中 'the extension of mobile, personal, long-distance communication to the ends of the earth' → 推断其核心是让通信变得普及、便捷 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'long-time connection with people in power' 和 'fascist regime' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落C中 'government lobbying, international diplomacy' → 推断其与权力人物的长期联系 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'later years' 和 'tremendous influence' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落A中 'brought about a fundamental shift in the way we communicate' → 推断其影响深远 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'connected the 19th century and our present time' → 在语篇中寻找同义或近义表述 → 定位至段落B中 'What made the link from then to now was the development of wireless communication' → 直接匹配 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'autonomy' 和 'alienated' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落C中 'Marconi was really

interested in only one thing' → 推断其专注于单一目标，可能与其他方面疏离 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　观点态度　推理判断　主旨概括　细节定位

37. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干核心词 'central to our present-day understanding' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'laid the foundation of the communication explosion of the 21st century' 与 'brought about a fundamental shift in the way we communicate' → 匹配段落[A]。
37. 定位题干核心词 'intuition', 'loyal to politicians', 'influential' → 在段落[C]中找到同义表述 'mastered the use of... government lobbying, international diplomacy' → 匹配段落[C]。
38. 定位题干核心词 'disapproved', 'commercial broadcasting' → 在段落[D]中找到相关描述（如马可尼对广播的早期态度） → 匹配段落[D]。
39. 定位题干核心词 'theoretical concepts and experiments complement each other' → 在段落[J]中找到相关描述（如理论与实践结合推动科技发展） → 匹配段落[J]。
40. 定位题干核心词 'real interest', 'worldwide wireless communication' → 在段落[C]中找到同义表述 'Marconi was really interested in only one thing: the extension of mobile, personal, long-distance communication to the ends of the earth' → 匹配段落[C]。
41. 定位题干关键词 'simple to use' → 在语篇中寻找同义或近义表述 → 定位至段落C中 'the extension of mobile, personal, long-distance communication to the ends of the earth' → 推断其核心是让通信变得普及、便捷 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'long-time connection with people in power' 和 'fascist regime' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落C中 'government lobbying, international diplomacy' → 推断其与权力人物的长期联系 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'later years' 和 'tremendous influence' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落A中 'brought about a fundamental shift in the way we communicate' → 推断其影响深远 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'connected the 19th century and our present time' → 在语篇中寻找同义或近义表述 → 定位至段落B中 'What made the link from then to now was the development of wireless communication' → 直接匹配 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'autonomy' 和 'alienated' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落C中 'Marconi was really interested in only one thing' → 推断其专注于单一目标，可能与其他方面疏离 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　观点态度　推理判断　主旨概括　细节定位

38. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干核心词 'central to our present-day understanding' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'laid the foundation of the communication explosion of the 21st century' 与 'brought about a fundamental shift in the way we communicate' → 匹配段落[A]。
37. 定位题干核心词 'intuition', 'loyal to politicians', 'influential' → 在段落[C]中找到同义表述 'mastered the use of... government lobbying, international diplomacy' → 匹配段落[C]。
38. 定位题干核心词 'disapproved', 'commercial broadcasting' → 在段落[D]中找到相关描述（如马可尼对广播的早期态度） → 匹配段落[D]。
39. 定位题干核心词 'theoretical concepts and experiments complement each other' → 在段落[J]中找到相关描述（如理论与实践结合推动科技发展） → 匹配段落[J]。
40. 定位题干核心词 'real interest', 'worldwide wireless communication' → 在段落[C]中找到同义表述 'Marconi was really interested in only one thing: the extension of mobile, personal, long-distance communication to the ends of the earth' → 匹配段落[C]。
41. 定位题干关键词 'simple to use' → 在语篇中寻找同义或近义表述 → 定位至段落C中 'the extension of mobile, personal, long-distance communication to the ends of the earth' → 推断其核心是让通信变得普及、便捷 → 得出

答案

42. 定位题干关键词 'long-time connection with people in power' 和 'fascist regime' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落C中 'government lobbying, international diplomacy' → 推断其与权力人物的长期联系 → 得出答案

43. 定位题干关键词 'later years' 和 'tremendous influence' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落A中 'brought about a fundamental shift in the way we communicate' → 推断其影响深远 → 得出答案

44. 定位题干关键词 'connected the 19th century and our present time' → 在语篇中寻找同义或近义表述 → 定位至段落B中 'What made the link from then to now was the development of wireless communication' → 直接匹配 → 得出答案

45. 定位题干关键词 'autonomy' 和 'alienated' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落C中 'Marconi was really interested in only one thing' → 推断其专注于单一目标，可能与其他方面疏离 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　观点态度　推理判断　主旨概括　细节定位

39. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干核心词 'central to our present-day understanding' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'laid the foundation of the communication explosion of the 21st century' 与 'brought about a fundamental shift in the way we communicate' → 匹配段落[A]。

37. 定位题干核心词 'intuition', 'loyal to politicians', 'influential' → 在段落[C]中找到同义表述 'mastered the use of... government lobbying, international diplomacy' → 匹配段落[C]。

38. 定位题干核心词 'disapproved', 'commercial broadcasting' → 在段落[D]中找到相关描述（如马可尼对广播的早期态度） → 匹配段落[D]。

39. 定位题干核心词 'theoretical concepts and experiments complement each other' → 在段落[J]中找到相关描述（如理论与实践结合推动科技发展） → 匹配段落[J]。

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42. 定位题干关键词 'long-time connection with people in power' 和 'fascist regime' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落C中 'government lobbying, international diplomacy' → 推断其与权力人物的长期联系 → 得出答案

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　观点态度　推理判断　主旨概括　细节定位

40. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干核心词 'central to our present-day understanding' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'laid the foundation of the communication explosion of the 21st century' 与 'brought about a fundamental shift in the way we communicate' → 匹配段落[A]。

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42. 定位题干关键词 'long-time connection with people in power' 和 'fascist regime' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落C中 'government lobbying, international diplomacy' → 推断其与权力人物的长期联系 → 得出答案
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45. 定位题干关键词 'autonomy' 和 'alienated' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落C中 'Marconi was really interested in only one thing' → 推断其专注于单一目标，可能与其他方面疏离 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　观点态度　推理判断　主旨概括　细节定位

41. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干核心词 'central to our present-day understanding' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'laid the foundation of the communication explosion of the 21st century' 与 'brought about a fundamental shift in the way we communicate' → 匹配段落[A]。
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38. 定位题干核心词 'disapproved', 'commercial broadcasting' → 在段落[D]中找到相关描述（如马可尼对广播的早期态度） → 匹配段落[D]。
39. 定位题干核心词 'theoretical concepts and experiments complement each other' → 在段落[J]中找到相关描述（如理论与实践结合推动科技发展） → 匹配段落[J]。
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42. 定位题干关键词 'long-time connection with people in power' 和 'fascist regime' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落C中 'government lobbying, international diplomacy' → 推断其与权力人物的长期联系 → 得出答案
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45. 定位题干关键词 'autonomy' 和 'alienated' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落C中 'Marconi was really

interested in only one thing' → 推断其专注于单一目标，可能与其他方面疏离 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　观点态度　推理判断　主旨概括　细节定位

42. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干核心词 'central to our present-day understanding' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'laid the foundation of the communication explosion of the 21st century' 与 'brought about a fundamental shift in the way we communicate' → 匹配段落[A]。

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42. 定位题干关键词 'long-time connection with people in power' 和 'fascist regime' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落C中 'government lobbying, international diplomacy' → 推断其与权力人物的长期联系 → 得出答案

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　观点态度　推理判断　主旨概括　细节定位

43. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干核心词 'central to our present-day understanding' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'laid the foundation of the communication explosion of the 21st century' 与 'brought about a fundamental shift in the way we communicate' → 匹配段落[A]。

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41. 定位题干关键词 'simple to use' → 在语篇中寻找同义或近义表述 → 定位至段落C中 'the extension of mobile, personal, long-distance communication to the ends of the earth' → 推断其核心是让通信变得普及、便捷 → 得出

答案

42. 定位题干关键词 'long-time connection with people in power' 和 'fascist regime' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落C中 'government lobbying, international diplomacy' → 推断其与权力人物的长期联系 → 得出答案

43. 定位题干关键词 'later years' 和 'tremendous influence' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落A中 'brought about a fundamental shift in the way we communicate' → 推断其影响深远 → 得出答案

44. 定位题干关键词 'connected the 19th century and our present time' → 在语篇中寻找同义或近义表述 → 定位至段落B中 'What made the link from then to now was the development of wireless communication' → 直接匹配 → 得出答案

45. 定位题干关键词 'autonomy' 和 'alienated' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落C中 'Marconi was really interested in only one thing' → 推断其专注于单一目标，可能与其他方面疏离 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　观点态度　推理判断　主旨概括　细节定位

44. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干核心词 'central to our present-day understanding' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'laid the foundation of the communication explosion of the 21st century' 与 'brought about a fundamental shift in the way we communicate' → 匹配段落[A]。

37. 定位题干核心词 'intuition', 'loyal to politicians', 'influential' → 在段落[C]中找到同义表述 'mastered the use of... government lobbying, international diplomacy' → 匹配段落[C]。

38. 定位题干核心词 'disapproved', 'commercial broadcasting' → 在段落[D]中找到相关描述（如马可尼对广播的早期态度） → 匹配段落[D]。

39. 定位题干核心词 'theoretical concepts and experiments complement each other' → 在段落[J]中找到相关描述（如理论与实践结合推动科技发展） → 匹配段落[J]。

40. 定位题干核心词 'real interest', 'worldwide wireless communication' → 在段落[C]中找到同义表述 'Marconi was really interested in only one thing: the extension of mobile, personal, long-distance communication to the ends of the earth' → 匹配段落[C]。

41. 定位题干关键词 'simple to use' → 在语篇中寻找同义或近义表述 → 定位至段落C中 'the extension of mobile, personal, long-distance communication to the ends of the earth' → 推断其核心是让通信变得普及、便捷 → 得出答案

42. 定位题干关键词 'long-time connection with people in power' 和 'fascist regime' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落C中 'government lobbying, international diplomacy' → 推断其与权力人物的长期联系 → 得出答案

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45. 定位题干关键词 'autonomy' 和 'alienated' → 在语篇中寻找相关表述 → 定位至段落C中 'Marconi was really interested in only one thing' → 推断其专注于单一目标，可能与其他方面疏离 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　观点态度　推理判断　主旨概括　细节定位

45. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干核心词 'central to our present-day understanding' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'laid the foundation of the communication explosion of the 21st century' 与 'brought about a fundamental shift in the way we communicate' → 匹配段落[A]。

37. 定位题干核心词 'intuition', 'loyal to politicians', 'influential' → 在段落[C]中找到同义表述 'mastered the use of... government lobbying, international diplomacy' → 匹配段落[C]。

38. 定位题干核心词 'disapproved', 'commercial broadcasting' → 在段落[D]中找到相关描述（如马可尼对广播的早期态度） → 匹配段落[D]。
39. 定位题干核心词 'theoretical concepts and experiments complement each other' → 在段落[J]中找到相关描述（如理论与实践结合推动科技发展） → 匹配段落[J]。
40. 定位题干核心词 'real interest', 'worldwide wireless communication' → 在段落[C]中找到同义表述 'Marconi was really interested in only one thing: the extension of mobile, personal, long-distance communication to the ends of the earth' → 匹配段落[C]。
41. 定位题干关键词 'simple to use' → 在语篇中寻找同义或近义表述 → 定位至段落C中 'the extension of mobile, personal, long-distance communication to the ends of the earth' → 推断其核心是让通信变得普及、便捷 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　观点态度　推理判断　主旨概括　细节定位

46. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'recent paper claimed' → 定位到原文引述内容 → 识别该引述为论文声称的观点，而非作者或研究最终结论 → 与选项D进行同义替换匹配

考点：细节定位　观点归属识别　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位作者对研究的评价性表述 → 识别 'problematic', 'unsound', 'intimidatory atmosphere', 'wrong', 'false' 等负面词汇 → 综合推断作者态度为质疑 → 与选项A进行同义替换匹配

考点：观点态度推断　评价性词汇识别　同义替换

48. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'DNA and intelligence' → 定位到原文 'not a causal link between DNA and intelligence' → 进行同义替换匹配

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'hereditarians' 和 'convincing' → 定位到原文对遗传论者主张的批评（如忽略外部因素、统计关联弱） → 反向推断其需要做什么才能令人信服 → 与选项A进行同义替换匹配

考点：推理判断　反向推断　同义替换

50. 【答案】D

通篇把握作者对遗传决定论的批判立场 → 识别作者警告的核心：将基因视为命运、用科学名义制造确定性氛围 → 推断其警告的是滥用科学名义 → 与选项D进行同义替换匹配

考点：主旨大意　作者意图推断　同义替换

51. 【答案】B

定位首段关键信息 → 提取苏格兰议会将获权向游客征税，爱丁堡可能率先实施 → 同义替换为‘游客将需付费访问苏格兰’

考点：细节定位与捕捉

52. 【答案】C

定位因果关系句 → 提取英国落后的原因：地方政府弱势、执政党反对税收和监管 → 同义替换为‘执政党反对税收和监管’

考点：细节定位与捕捉

53. 【答案】D

定位目的状语从句 → 提取征税目的：地方服务（废物收集、公园维护等）面临空前压力 → 同义替换为‘缓解提供地方服务的财政负担’

考点：细节定位与捕捉

54. 【答案】A

定位关于西方游客的描述 → 提取其行为特征：仿佛有权随意旅行，很少考虑后果 → 同义替换为‘似乎不关心旅游的社会成本’

考点：细节定位与捕捉

55. 【答案】C

定位关于英国各方反应的描述 → 提取关键信息：城市游说无果、执政党反对、但苏格兰政府行动大胆 → 综合推断出意见‘分歧’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

56. 【答案】As is vividly shown in the line graph above,…

考生需先描述图表数据，再围绕中国城镇化成就展开评论，要求结构清晰、句式多样。

考点：图表描述与评论结合　段落组织与逻辑衔接　复杂句构建与句式变化

57. 【答案】Hainan is China's second-largest island after…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并运用定语从句、非谓语动词等结构进行衔接，同时准确使用固定搭配。

考点：定语从句　非谓语动词　固定搭配　句式变化