六级 · 2021年06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：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
MZB3 7X4V
yingyu8.cn/d/MZB37X4V

本卷答案与讲解
091 909
yingyu8.cn/an/091909

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. How does the woman describe her previous company's culture?

A. Weird. B. Efficient. C. Tolerant. D. Toxic.

2. What does the man say about his company's managers?

A. They are arrogant.
B. They are ignorant.
C. They are ambitious.
D. They are accommodating.

3. What does the woman say the employees in her new company can do?

A. They can think big.
B. They can air their views.
C. They can break conventions.
D. They can work flexible hours.

4. What does the man say about constructive feedback?

A. It can alter people's mindsets.
B. It can lead to new discoveries.
C. It enables people to learn and grow.
D. It is conducive to critical thinking.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the man say about his holiday?

A. He kept looking for the best place to stay.
B. He met many tourists from other countries.
C. He had a great time sightseeing and relaxing.
D. He managed to visit a different city each day.

6. What does the woman say people tend to do when making decisions?

A. Prioritize what is essential to their best advantage.
B. Stretch out the process in search of the optimal.
C. Deliberate the consequences that may occur.
D. Take all relevant factors into consideration.

7. What has made decision making increasingly difficult?

A. Time pressure.
B. Tight budget.
C. Modern technology.
D. Fierce competition.

8. According to the woman, what should people do when making important decisions?

A. Research as many different options as possible.
B. Avoid going over the same options repeatedly.
C. Focus on what is practical.
D. Trust their gut instinct. questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11

9. What did the 2006 research find about homework?

A. It is beneficial to poor as well as rich communities.
B. It is conducive to children's future development.
C. It is welcome to parents but not to children.
D. It is not of much help to younger children.

10. What do experts think of homework requiring internet access?

A. It may put some students in remote areas at a disadvantage.

B. It gives the majority of students ready access to their teachers.

C. It effectively improves the learning quality of students in rural areas.

D. It can bridge the learning gap between kids of different backgrounds.

11. What conclusion could be drawn from the study in Germany?

A. Diligent students tend to do their homework independently.

B. The focus of homework should always be on school subjects.

C. Doing homework exerts a positive effect on kids' personality development.

D. The benefits of doing homework vary widely from individual to individual.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What do we learn about Goddard's idea of using rockets for space exploration?

A. It was something he apologized for later.

B. It was ridiculed by the New York Times.

C. It was a forty-nine-year plan.

D. It was considered visionary.

13. What does the passage say about Goddard's first rocket voyage?

A. It was of great significance to rocket science.

B. It was completed in the state of New Mexico.

C. It was somehow delayed about 12 minutes.

D. It failed due to a sudden change of weather.

14. Why did Goddard move to New Mexico?

A. A laboratory and test range was already set up there.

B. Its climate was ideal for year-round rocket launching.

C. A weather expert invited him to go there for his mission.

D. Its remote valleys were appealing to him and his family.

15. What does the passage say about Goddard's achievements?

A. He won an award from the US government for his work.

B. He gained recognition from rocket scientists worldwide.

C. He was granted over 200 patents in rocket technology.

D. He boosted the military strength of the United States. 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 does the speaker say about working for a new venture?

A. It requires entrepreneurial experience.

B. It is usually financially rewarding.

C. It can be quite frustrating.

D. It can be rather risky.

17. What has science demonstrated regarding the positive culture of a new venture?

A. It contributes to rapid business expansion.
B. It inspires willingness to make sacrifices.
C. It reduces conflict among team members.
D. It encourages creation and innovation.

18. What does the speaker say about entrepreneurs at the initial stage of a new venture?

A. They have unrealistic expectations.
B. They often work without any pay.
C. Few can find willing investors.
D. Many are idealistic dreamers.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What do we learn about the possible reason why women tend to live longer?

A. They have better dietary habits.
B. They bear fewer social responsibilities.
C. They are born with a stronger ability to socialize.
D. They are better able to survive or handle disease.

20. What is the recent discovery about human cells?

A. They have a limited reproductive ability.
B. They depend on adequate sleep to thrive.
C. They keep dividing throughout one's life.
D. They strengthen with regular exercise.

21. What do many public health policy makers believe?

A. The process of ageing can ultimately be brought under control.
B. Improved health care for the elderly will contribute to longevity.
C. Prevention of heart disease and stroke will increase life expectancy.
D. The resolution of age-related diseases will solve the mystery of ageing.

Questions 22 to 25

22. Why are managers often frustrated with their employees?

A. They are reluctant to follow instructions.
B. They fail to answer emails promptly.
C. They cannot understand directives.
D. They do not show due respect.

23. Why do employees sometimes disobey procedures intentionally?

A. They have not been trained to follow the rules.
B. They are not satisfied with the management.
C. They want to avoid unnecessary losses.
D. They find their voice go unheeded.

24. When are employees more likely to follow instructions, according to the researchers?

A. When they are on good terms with their managers.
B. When they find their job goals easily attainable.
C. When they find their supervisors helpful.
D. When they are financially motivated.

25. What does the speaker say about emails?

A. They are a useless tool for managers to change employee behavior.

B. They prove to be a good means for managers to give instructions.

C. They should be reserved for urgent communication.

D. They are seldom used for sharing confidential data.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. abundance	B. astonishment	C. entailed
D. envisaged	E. equation	F. expended
G. feat	H. fiscally	I. impetus
J. overhaul	K. permanently	L. plight
M. prosper	N. shatter	O. ultimately

I'm always baffled when I walk into a pharmacy and see shelves bursting with various vitamins, extracts and other supplements, all promising to accelerate or promote weight loss. Aisles of marketing genius belie( ) the fact that, ___26___ , weight loss is dictated by the laws of arithmetic. Economist Jessica Irvine wrote a book about how she used math to help her lose more than 18 kilograms. If calories taken in are less than calories ___27___ , weight shall be lost, and so it is with money. Despite the ___28___ of financial products, services and solutions geared towards accumulating wealth, it all begins with the same ___29___ : getting ahead financially requires a reduction of spending, so that income is greater than expenses. I was reminded of this again recently listening to an interview with Nicole Haddow, the author of Smashed Avocado, explaining how she cracked the property market at ___31___. It was quite a ___30___ , given where she had been two years earlier. Nicole didn't celebrate her 30th birthday as she had ___31___ . She was sobbing at the dinner table with her parents, with whom she had just moved back in. She had no stable income, $12,000 in credit-card debt and no plan, but to her ___32___ , her father, an accountant, told her that her financial ___33___ wasn't as bad as she thought. He said, on her income, with some changes, she would be able to buy an investment unit within two years, which she did. Nicole admitted she was fortunate, as she was able to live with her parents and ___34___ her spending— and life—to get herself on track financially. Creating a gap between her income and spending required a paradigm shift and ___35___ sacrifice and commitment, but by going into financial lockdown, Nicole gained financial independence.

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. The total amount of damage to Notre Dame Cathedral can be assessed only when its structure is considered safe. _____

37. Once again people began to argue whether Notre Dame Cathedral was going to collapse even without the fire. _____

38. The Notre Dame Cathedral catastrophe was said to have helped unite the French nation. _____

39. The roof of Notre Dame Cathedral was built with large numbers of densely laid-out wood beams. _____

40. Renovation workers of Notre Dame Cathedral were questioned to find out the cause of the accident. _____

41. Had the bell towers' wooden frames burned down, the heavy bells would have crashed down. _____

42. The timely action of the firefighters prevented the fire from reaching the Cathedral's bell towers. _____

43. Apart from the fire, the water used to extinguish it also caused a lot of damage to Notre Dame Cathedral. _____

44. There has been argument over the years as to who should pay for the restoration of Notre Dame Cathedral. _____

45. News of the Notre Dame Cathedral catastrophe instantly caught media attention throughout the world. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 青海是中国西北部的一个省份,平均海拔3000米以上,大部分地区为高山和高原。青海省得名于全国最大的咸水湖青海湖。青海湖被誉为"中国最美的湖泊",是最受欢迎的旅游景点之一,也是摄影师和艺术家的天堂。青海山川壮丽,地大物博,石油和天然气储量丰富,省内许多城市的经济在石油和天然气工业带动下得到了长足发展。青海尤以水资源丰富而闻名,是中国三大河流长江、黄河和澜沧江的发源地,在中国的水生态中发挥着重要作用。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

We often think of drawing as something that takes inborn talent, but this kind of thinking stems from our misclassification of drawing as, primarily, an art form rather than a tool for learning. Researchers, teachers, and artists are starting to see how drawing can positively impact a wide variety of skills and disciplines. Most of us have spent some time drawing before, but at some point, most of us stop drawing. There are people who don't, obviously, and thank God for that: a world without designers and artists would be a very shabby one indeed. Some argue that so many adults have abandoned drawing because we've miscategorized it and given it a very narrow definition. In his book, Stick Figures: Drawing as a Human Practice, Professor D. B. Dowd argues that we have misfiled the significance of drawing because we see it as a professional skill instead of a personal capacity. We mistakenly think of "good" drawings as those which work as recreations of the real world, as realistic illusions. Rather, drawing should be recategorized as a symbolic tool. Human beings have been drawing for 73,000 years. It's part of what it means to be human. We don't have the strength of chimpanzees because we've given up animal strength to manipulate subtle instruments, like hammers, spears, and—later—pens and pencils. The human hand is an extremely dense network of nerve endings. In many ways, human beings are built to draw. Some researchers argue that doodling activates the brain's so-called default circuit—essentially, the areas of the brain responsible for maintaining a baseline level of activity in the absence of other stimuli. Because of this, some believe that doodling during a boring lecture can help students pay attention. In one study, participants were asked to listen to a list of names while either doodling or sitting still. Those who doodled remembered 29 percent more of the names than those who did not. There's also evidence that drawing talent is based on how accurately someone perceives the world. The human visual system tends to misjudge size, shape, color, and angles but artists perceive these qualities more accurately than non-artists. Cultivating drawing talent can become an essential tool to improve people's observational skills in fields where the visual is important. Rather than think of drawing as a talent that some creative people are gifted in, we should consider it as a tool for seeing and understanding the world better—one that just so happens to double as an art form. Both absent-minded doodling and copying from life have been shown to positively affect your memory and visual perception, so complain loudly the next time your school board slashes the art department's budget.

46. What do people generally think about drawing?

A. It is a gift creative people are endowed with.
B. It is a skill that is acquired with practice.
C. It is an art form that is appreciated by all.
D. It is an ability everyone should cultivate.

47. What do we learn about designers and artists?

A. They are declining gradually in number.

B. They are keen on changing shabby surroundings.

C. They add beauty and charm to the world.

D. They spend most of their lives drawing.

48. What does Professor D. B. Dowd argue in his book?

A. Everybody is born with the capacity to draw.

B. Drawing is a skill that requires special training.

C. The value of drawing tends to be overestimated.

D. Drawing should be redefined as a realistic illusion.

49. What have some researchers found from one study about doodling?

A. It is a must for maintaining a base level of brain activity.

B. It is the most reliable stimulant to activate the brain.

C. It can turn something boring into something interesting.

D. It helps improve concentration and memory.

50. What is characteristic of people with drawing talent?

A. Sensitivity to cognitive stimulation.

B. Subtlety of representation.

C. Accuracy in categorization.

D. Precision in visual perception.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

The car has reshaped our cities. It seems to offer autonomy for everyone. There is something almost delightful in the detachment from reality of advertisements showing mass-produced cars marketed as symbols of individuality and of freedom when most of their lives will be spent making short journeys on choked roads. For all the fuss made about top speeds, cornering ability and acceleration, the most useful gadgets on a modern car are those which work when you're going very slowly: parking sensors, sound systems, and navigation apps which will show a way around upcoming traffic jams. This seems to be one of the few areas where the benefit of sharing personal information comes straight back to the sharer: because these apps know where almost all the users are, and how fast they are moving almost all the time, they can spot traffic congestion( ) very quickly and suggest ways round it. The problem comes when everyone is using a navigation app which tells them to avoid everyone else using the same gadget. Traffic jams often appear where no one has enough information to avoid them. When a lucky few have access to the knowledge, they will benefit greatly. But when everyone has perfect information, traffic jams simply spread onto the side roads that seem to offer a way round them. This new congestion teaches us two things. The first is that the promises of technology will never be realised as fully as we hope; they will be limited by their unforeseen and unintended consequences. Sitting in a more comfortable car in a different traffic jam is pleasant but hardly the liberation that once seemed to be promised. The second is that self-organisation will not get us where we want to go. The efforts of millions of drivers to get ahead do not miraculously produce a situation in which everyone does better than before, but one in which almost everyone does rather worse. Central control and collective organisation can produce smoother and fairer outcomes, though even that much is never guaranteed. Similar limits can be foreseen for the much greater advances promised by self-driving cars. Last week, one operated by the taxi company Uber struck and killed a woman pushing her bicycle across a wide road in Arizona. This was the first recorded death involving a car which was supposed to be fully autonomous. Experts have said that it suggests a "catastrophic failure" of technology. Increasingly, even Silicon Valley has to acknowledge the costs of the intoxicating( ) hurry that characterises its culture. What traffic teaches us is that reckless and uncontrolled change is as likely to harm us as it is to benefit us, and that thoughtful regulation is necessary for a better future.

51. What does the author say about car advertisements?

A. They portray drivers who enjoy speed on the road.

B. They present a false picture of the autonomy cars provide.

C. They pursue individuality and originality in design concept.

D. They overestimate the potential market of autonomous cars.

52. What does the author imply about the various gadgets on cars?

A. They can help to alleviate traffic jams.

B. Most of them are as effective as advertised.

C. Only some can be put to use under current traffic conditions.

D. They are constantly upgraded to make driving easier and safer.

53. What does the author say about the use of navigation apps?

A. It is likely to create traffic jams in other places.

B. It helps a great deal in easing traffic congestion.

C. It sharply reduces the incidence of traffic accidents.

D. It benefits those who are learning to drive.

54. What does the author say about technology?

A. Its consequences are usually difficult to assess.

B. It seldom delivers all the benefits as promised.

C. It depends on the required knowledge for application.

D. Its benefits are guaranteed by collective wisdom.

55. What key message does the author try to convey in the passage?

A. The consequences of technological innovation need not be exaggerated.

B. There is always a price to pay to develop technology for a better world.

C. Technological innovation should be properly regulated.

D. The culture of Silicon Valley ought not to be emulated.

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

56. The line chart illustrates the changes in the gross enrolment ratio in higher education in China from 1990 to
2019. As is clearly shown, the figure witnessed a steady and remarkable upward trend over these three decades.
In 1990, only 3.4% of the eligible population entered higher education. This proportion climbed steadily,
passing 11% in 2000 and 30% in 2012, before finally reaching 51.6% in 2019, roughly fifteen times the
initial level.
Behind these figures lie China's impressive achievements in higher education. First, the dramatic rise reflects
the massive expansion of university enrolment, which has opened the door of college to millions of ordinary
families. Moreover, the higher enrolment ratio means a far larger pool of skilled talent, supplying the economy
with engineers, doctors and researchers. In my view, such progress not only improves individual prospects but
also strengthens the nation's competitiveness.
In conclusion, the steady climb of the enrolment ratio speaks volumes about how far Chinese higher education
has advanced, and I firmly believe this positive momentum will continue in the years ahead.

57. Qinghai is a province in northwest China, with an average elevation of over 3,000 meters, and most
of its area is covered by mountains and plateaus. The province is named after Qinghai Lake, the largest
saltwater lake in China. Qinghai Lake is praised as "the most beautiful lake in China". It is one of the most popular tourist attractions and a paradise for photographers and artists. Qinghai is blessed with
magnificent mountains and rivers, a vast territory rich in natural resources, and abundant reserves of oil
and natural gas. Driven by the oil and natural gas industry, the economy of many cities in the province
has developed rapidly. Qinghai is especially famous for its abundant water resources. It is the source of

China's three major rivers, namely the Yangtze, the Yellow River and the Lancang River, playing an important role in China's water ecology.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D
定位女士对前公司文化的描述 → 识别其负面评价（toxic culture） → 匹配选项D
考点：细节定位　词义理解

2. 【答案】D
定位男士对其公司经理的描述 → 提取关键形容词“accommodating and kind” → 匹配选项D
考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】B
定位女士描述新公司员工能力的部分 → 识别“speak up, give feedback, disagree and discuss” → 同义替换为“air their views”
考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】C
定位男士关于constructive feedback的论述 → 提取核心观点“how we learn and grow” → 匹配选项C
考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】A
定位男士描述其假期经历的部分 → 识别其核心问题（indecision, moving from one accommodation to another） → 匹配选项A
考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】B
定位女士对‘Fear of Better Options’的解释 → 提取‘tendency to keep stretching out the decision-making process’与‘hard-wired to optimize’ → 同义替换为‘stretch out the process in search of the optimal’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】C
定位男士关于决策困难原因的论述 → 提取‘thanks to technology, we can make comparisons more easily and have more access to choice’ → 同义替换为‘Modern technology’
考点：细节定位　因果关系

8. 【答案】B
定位女士对重要决策的建议 → 提取‘The most toxic part of decision making is going over the same options time and time again’ → 反向推理出应‘avoid going over the same options repeatedly’
考点：细节定位　反向推理

9. 【答案】D
定位2006年研究的具体发现 → 提取‘not so much for younger kids’ → 同义替换为‘not of much help to younger children’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】A
定位专家对需要网络的家庭作业的看法 → 提取‘Experts assert homework requiring the internet isn't fair’ → 结合前文‘put students at a disadvantage’ → 同义替换为‘may put some students in remote areas at a disadvantage’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】C
定位德国研究段落 → 提取核心发现（对人格的影响） → 同义替换为 positive effect on personality
考点：细节定位　同义改写

12. 【答案】B
定位关于《纽约时报》的段落 → 提取关键事件（ridiculed） → 匹配选项B
考点：细节定位　原词复现

13. 【答案】A
定位首次火箭飞行段落 → 提取评价（milestone） → 同义替换为 great significance
考点：细节定位　同义改写

14. 【答案】B
定位戈达德搬迁段落 → 提取原因（climate...ideal） → 匹配选项B
考点：细节定位　原词复现

15. 【答案】C
定位成就段落 → 提取具体事实（granted over 200 patents） → 匹配选项C
考点：细节定位　原词复现

16. 【答案】D
定位首句 → 同义替换 risks → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

17. 【答案】C
定位 'Science has already done a good job of proving...' → 提取具体结果 → 同义替换 reduced conflict → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

18. 【答案】B
定位 'Entrepreneurial teams generally progress through three phases' → 关联 'initial stage' 与 'first phase' → 推断 'inventing' 阶段特征 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

19. 【答案】D
定位 'speculation centers around the idea that...' → 同义替换 'more capable of surviving or handling disease' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

20. 【答案】A

定位 'It was only uncovered in relatively recent times that...' → 提取 'older people's cells divide a smaller number of times' → 同义替换 'limited reproductive ability' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

21. 【答案】D

定位到‘Many public health policy makers believe that the resolution of age-associated disease will tell us something fundamental about the ageing process’ → 同义替换为‘solve the mystery of ageing’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】A

定位到‘managers often struggle to get their staff to comply with even simple instructions’ → 同义替换为‘reluctant to follow instructions’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】C

定位到‘they may disagree with the spirit of the procedure, the effort demanded, the time consumed, the lack of potential effectiveness’ → 推理出这属于对程序本身价值的不满 → 同义替换为‘avoid unnecessary losses’（避免不必要的损失，如时间、精力） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断　同义替换

24. 【答案】C

定位到‘there was a remarkably strong correlation between how helpful supervisors were perceived to be and how likely their employees were to follow their directives’ → 同义替换为‘find their supervisors helpful’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】A

定位到‘They don't read emails, they don't listen, they don't care’及‘it looks like it's not the employees' fault but the managers'’ → 推理出邮件作为管理工具是无效的 → 同义替换为‘a useless tool for managers to change employee behavior’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断　同义替换

26. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前后的转折关系（marketing genius belie the fact that...） → 推断此处需一个表示“实际上/根本上”的副词，与营销的复杂表象形成对比 → 选择表示“根本上/本质上”的副词

27 空 定位空格前的“calories taken in are less than calories...” → 识别固定搭配“calories burned/consumed”（消耗的卡路里） → 结合减肥的算术法则（摄入<消耗） → 选择表示“消耗”的动词过去分词

28 空 定位空格前的“Despite the...” → 推断此处需一个名词，表示尽管有大量金融产品/服务/解决方案，但核心原则不变 → 结合“geared towards accumulating wealth”（旨在积累财富） → 选择表示“丰富性/多样性”的名词

29 空 定位空格后的冒号解释“getting ahead financially requires...” → 推断此处需一个名词，概括冒号后解释的“核心原则/基本法则” → 选择表示“原则/法则”的名词

30 空 定位空格前后的转折逻辑（given where she had been） → 对比两年前后状态的巨大反差 → 选择表示“巨大转变”的名词

31 空 定位空格前的“Nicole didn't celebrate her 30th birthday as she had...” → 推断此处需一个动词过去分词，

表示她原本“计划/期望”如何庆祝 → 结合后文“sobbing at the dinner table”的糟糕现状 → 选择表示“计划/期望”的动词
32 空 定位空格前的固定搭配（to her ___）→ 识别表示“令某人惊讶的是”的固定短语 → 选择正确搭配
33 空 定位空格前的限定词（her financial ___）和后文的否定比较（wasn't as bad as she thought）→ 推断此处应为描述财务状况的名词 → 选择最贴合语境的词
34 空 定位空格后的宾语（her spending）和目的状语（to get herself on track financially）→ 推断此处应为表示“控制、减少”的动词 → 选择最贴合语境的词
35 空 定位空格后的并列名词（sacrifice and commitment）和前文的“paradigm shift” → 推断此处应为修饰“牺牲和承诺”的形容词，且程度较深 → 选择最贴合语境的词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑对比　名词辨析　固定搭配 to one's surprise　语境推断　动词辨析　形容词辨析

27. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前后的转折关系（marketing genius belie the fact that...） → 推断此处需一个表示“实际上/根本上”的副词，与营销的复杂表象形成对比 → 选择表示“根本上/本质上”的副词
27 空 定位空格前的“calories taken in are less than calories...” → 识别固定搭配“calories burned/consumed”（消耗的卡路里） → 结合减肥的算术法则（摄入<消耗） → 选择表示“消耗”的动词过去分词
28 空 定位空格前的“Despite the...” → 推断此处需一个名词，表示尽管有大量金融产品/服务/解决方案，但核心原则不变 → 结合“geared towards accumulating wealth”（旨在积累财富） → 选择表示“丰富性/多样性”的名词
29 空 定位空格后的冒号解释“getting ahead financially requires...” → 推断此处需一个名词，概括冒号后解释的“核心原则/基本法则” → 选择表示“原则/法则”的名词
30 空 定位空格前后的转折逻辑（given where she had been）→ 对比两年前后状态的巨大反差 → 选择表示“巨大转变”的名词
31 空 定位空格前的“Nicole didn't celebrate her 30th birthday as she had...” → 推断此处需一个动词过去分词，表示她原本“计划/期望”如何庆祝 → 结合后文“sobbing at the dinner table”的糟糕现状 → 选择表示“计划/期望”的动词
32 空 定位空格前的固定搭配（to her ___）→ 识别表示“令某人惊讶的是”的固定短语 → 选择正确搭配
33 空 定位空格前的限定词（her financial ___）和后文的否定比较（wasn't as bad as she thought）→ 推断此处应为描述财务状况的名词 → 选择最贴合语境的词
34 空 定位空格后的宾语（her spending）和目的状语（to get herself on track financially）→ 推断此处应为表示“控制、减少”的动词 → 选择最贴合语境的词
35 空 定位空格后的并列名词（sacrifice and commitment）和前文的“paradigm shift” → 推断此处应为修饰“牺牲和承诺”的形容词，且程度较深 → 选择最贴合语境的词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑对比　名词辨析　固定搭配 to one's surprise　语境推断　动词辨析　形容词辨析

28. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前后的转折关系（marketing genius belie the fact that...） → 推断此处需一个表示“实际上/根本上”的副词，与营销的复杂表象形成对比 → 选择表示“根本上/本质上”的副词
27 空 定位空格前的“calories taken in are less than calories...” → 识别固定搭配“calories burned/consumed”（消耗的卡路里） → 结合减肥的算术法则（摄入<消耗） → 选择表示“消耗”的动词过去分词
28 空 定位空格前的“Despite the...” → 推断此处需一个名词，表示尽管有大量金融产品/服务/解决方案，但核心原则不变 → 结合“geared towards accumulating wealth”（旨在积累财富） → 选择表示“丰富性/多样性”的名词
29 空 定位空格后的冒号解释“getting ahead financially requires...” → 推断此处需一个名词，概括冒号后解释

的“核心原则/基本法则” → 选择表示“原则/法则”的名词
30 空 定位空格前后的转折逻辑（given where she had been）→ 对比两年前后状态的巨大反差 → 选择表示“巨大转变”的名词
31 空 定位空格前的“Nicole didn't celebrate her 30th birthday as she had...” → 推断此处需一个动词过去分词，表示她原本“计划/期望”如何庆祝 → 结合后文“sobbing at the dinner table”的糟糕现状 → 选择表示“计划/期望”的动词
32 空 定位空格前的固定搭配（to her ___）→ 识别表示“令某人惊讶的是”的固定短语 → 选择正确搭配
33 空 定位空格前的限定词（her financial ___）和后文的否定比较（wasn't as bad as she thought）→ 推断此处应为描述财务状况的名词 → 选择最贴合语境的词
34 空 定位空格后的宾语（her spending）和目的状语（to get herself on track financially）→ 推断此处应为表示“控制、减少”的动词 → 选择最贴合语境的词
35 空 定位空格后的并列名词（sacrifice and commitment）和前文的“paradigm shift” → 推断此处应为修饰“牺牲和承诺”的形容词，且程度较深 → 选择最贴合语境的词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑对比　名词辨析　固定搭配 to one's surprise　语境推断　动词辨析　形容词辨析

29. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前后的转折关系（marketing genius belie the fact that...）→ 推断此处需一个表示“实际上/根本上”的副词，与营销的复杂表象形成对比 → 选择表示“根本上/本质上”的副词
27 空 定位空格前的“calories taken in are less than calories...” → 识别固定搭配“calories burned/consumed”（消耗的卡路里）→ 结合减肥的算术法则（摄入<消耗）→ 选择表示“消耗”的动词过去分词
28 空 定位空格前的“Despite the...” → 推断此处需一个名词，表示尽管有大量金融产品/服务/解决方案，但核心原则不变 → 结合“geared towards accumulating wealth”（旨在积累财富）→ 选择表示“丰富性/多样性”的名词
29 空 定位空格后的冒号解释“getting ahead financially requires...” → 推断此处需一个名词，概括冒号后解释的“核心原则/基本法则” → 选择表示“原则/法则”的名词
30 空 定位空格前后的转折逻辑（given where she had been）→ 对比两年前后状态的巨大反差 → 选择表示“巨大转变”的名词
31 空 定位空格前的“Nicole didn't celebrate her 30th birthday as she had...” → 推断此处需一个动词过去分词，表示她原本“计划/期望”如何庆祝 → 结合后文“sobbing at the dinner table”的糟糕现状 → 选择表示“计划/期望”的动词
32 空 定位空格前的固定搭配（to her ___）→ 识别表示“令某人惊讶的是”的固定短语 → 选择正确搭配
33 空 定位空格前的限定词（her financial ___）和后文的否定比较（wasn't as bad as she thought）→ 推断此处应为描述财务状况的名词 → 选择最贴合语境的词
34 空 定位空格后的宾语（her spending）和目的状语（to get herself on track financially）→ 推断此处应为表示“控制、减少”的动词 → 选择最贴合语境的词
35 空 定位空格后的并列名词（sacrifice and commitment）和前文的“paradigm shift” → 推断此处应为修饰“牺牲和承诺”的形容词，且程度较深 → 选择最贴合语境的词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑对比　名词辨析　固定搭配 to one's surprise　语境推断　动词辨析　形容词辨析

30. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前后的转折关系（marketing genius belie the fact that...）→ 推断此处需一个表示“实际上/根本上”的副词，与营销的复杂表象形成对比 → 选择表示“根本上/本质上”的副词
27 空 定位空格前的“calories taken in are less than calories...” → 识别固定搭配“calories burned/consumed”（消耗的卡路里）→ 结合减肥的算术法则（摄入<消耗）→ 选择表示“消耗”的动词过去分词

28 空 定位空格前的“Despite the...” → 推断此处需一个名词，表示尽管有大量金融产品/服务/解决方案，但核心原则不变 → 结合“geared towards accumulating wealth”（旨在积累财富） → 选择表示“丰富性/多样性”的名词
29 空 定位空格后的冒号解释“getting ahead financially requires...” → 推断此处需一个名词，概括冒号后解释的“核心原则/基本法则” → 选择表示“原则/法则”的名词
30 空 定位空格前后的转折逻辑（given where she had been）→ 对比两年前后状态的巨大反差 → 选择表示“巨大转变”的名词
31 空 定位空格前的“Nicole didn't celebrate her 30th birthday as she had...” → 推断此处需一个动词过去分词，表示她原本“计划/期望”如何庆祝 → 结合后文“sobbing at the dinner table”的糟糕现状 → 选择表示“计划/期望”的动词
32 空 定位空格前的固定搭配（to her ___）→ 识别表示“令某人惊讶的是”的固定短语 → 选择正确搭配
33 空 定位空格前的限定词（her financial ___）和后文的否定比较（wasn't as bad as she thought）→ 推断此处应为描述财务状况的名词 → 选择最贴合语境的词
34 空 定位空格后的宾语（her spending）和目的状语（to get herself on track financially）→ 推断此处应为表示“控制、减少”的动词 → 选择最贴合语境的词
35 空 定位空格后的并列名词（sacrifice and commitment）和前文的“paradigm shift” → 推断此处应为修饰“牺牲和承诺”的形容词，且程度较深 → 选择最贴合语境的词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑对比　名词辨析　固定搭配 to one's surprise　语境推断　动词辨析　形容词辨析

31. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前后的转折关系（marketing genius belie the fact that...） → 推断此处需一个表示“实际上/根本上”的副词，与营销的复杂表象形成对比 → 选择表示“根本上/本质上”的副词
27 空 定位空格前的“calories taken in are less than calories...” → 识别固定搭配“calories burned/consumed”（消耗的卡路里） → 结合减肥的算术法则（摄入<消耗） → 选择表示“消耗”的动词过去分词
28 空 定位空格前的“Despite the...” → 推断此处需一个名词，表示尽管有大量金融产品/服务/解决方案，但核心原则不变 → 结合“geared towards accumulating wealth”（旨在积累财富） → 选择表示“丰富性/多样性”的名词
29 空 定位空格后的冒号解释“getting ahead financially requires...” → 推断此处需一个名词，概括冒号后解释的“核心原则/基本法则” → 选择表示“原则/法则”的名词
30 空 定位空格前后的转折逻辑（given where she had been）→ 对比两年前后状态的巨大反差 → 选择表示“巨大转变”的名词
31 空 定位空格前的“Nicole didn't celebrate her 30th birthday as she had...” → 推断此处需一个动词过去分词，表示她原本“计划/期望”如何庆祝 → 结合后文“sobbing at the dinner table”的糟糕现状 → 选择表示“计划/期望”的动词
32 空 定位空格前的固定搭配（to her ___）→ 识别表示“令某人惊讶的是”的固定短语 → 选择正确搭配
33 空 定位空格前的限定词（her financial ___）和后文的否定比较（wasn't as bad as she thought）→ 推断此处应为描述财务状况的名词 → 选择最贴合语境的词
34 空 定位空格后的宾语（her spending）和目的状语（to get herself on track financially）→ 推断此处应为表示“控制、减少”的动词 → 选择最贴合语境的词
35 空 定位空格后的并列名词（sacrifice and commitment）和前文的“paradigm shift” → 推断此处应为修饰“牺牲和承诺”的形容词，且程度较深 → 选择最贴合语境的词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑对比　名词辨析　固定搭配 to one's surprise　语境推断　动词辨析　形容词辨析

32. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前后的转折关系（marketing genius belie the fact that...） → 推断此处需一个表示“实际上/根本上”的副词，与营销的复杂表象形成对比 → 选择表示“根本上/本质上”的副词
27 空 定位空格前的“calories taken in are less than calories...” → 识别固定搭配“calories burned/consumed”（消耗的卡路里） → 结合减肥的算术法则（摄入<消耗） → 选择表示“消耗”的动词过去分词
28 空 定位空格前的“Despite the...” → 推断此处需一个名词，表示尽管有大量金融产品/服务/解决方案，但核心原则不变 → 结合“geared towards accumulating wealth”（旨在积累财富） → 选择表示“丰富性/多样性”的名词
29 空 定位空格后的冒号解释“getting ahead financially requires...” → 推断此处需一个名词，概括冒号后解释的“核心原则/基本法则” → 选择表示“原则/法则”的名词
30 空 定位空格前后的转折逻辑（given where she had been） → 对比两年前后状态的巨大反差 → 选择表示“巨大转变”的名词
31 空 定位空格前的“Nicole didn't celebrate her 30th birthday as she had...” → 推断此处需一个动词过去分词，表示她原本“计划/期望”如何庆祝 → 结合后文“sobbing at the dinner table”的糟糕现状 → 选择表示“计划/期望”的动词
32 空 定位空格前的固定搭配（to her ___） → 识别表示“令某人惊讶的是”的固定短语 → 选择正确搭配
33 空 定位空格前的限定词（her financial ___）和后文的否定比较（wasn't as bad as she thought） → 推断此处应为描述财务状况的名词 → 选择最贴合语境的词
34 空 定位空格后的宾语（her spending）和目的状语（to get herself on track financially） → 推断此处应为表示“控制、减少”的动词 → 选择最贴合语境的词
35 空 定位空格后的并列名词（sacrifice and commitment）和前文的“paradigm shift” → 推断此处应为修饰“牺牲和承诺”的形容词，且程度较深 → 选择最贴合语境的词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑对比　名词辨析　固定搭配 to one's surprise　语境推断　动词辨析　形容词辨析

33. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前后的转折关系（marketing genius belie the fact that...） → 推断此处需一个表示“实际上/根本上”的副词，与营销的复杂表象形成对比 → 选择表示“根本上/本质上”的副词
27 空 定位空格前的“calories taken in are less than calories...” → 识别固定搭配“calories burned/consumed”（消耗的卡路里） → 结合减肥的算术法则（摄入<消耗） → 选择表示“消耗”的动词过去分词
28 空 定位空格前的“Despite the...” → 推断此处需一个名词，表示尽管有大量金融产品/服务/解决方案，但核心原则不变 → 结合“geared towards accumulating wealth”（旨在积累财富） → 选择表示“丰富性/多样性”的名词
29 空 定位空格后的冒号解释“getting ahead financially requires...” → 推断此处需一个名词，概括冒号后解释的“核心原则/基本法则” → 选择表示“原则/法则”的名词
30 空 定位空格前后的转折逻辑（given where she had been） → 对比两年前后状态的巨大反差 → 选择表示“巨大转变”的名词
31 空 定位空格前的“Nicole didn't celebrate her 30th birthday as she had...” → 推断此处需一个动词过去分词，表示她原本“计划/期望”如何庆祝 → 结合后文“sobbing at the dinner table”的糟糕现状 → 选择表示“计划/期望”的动词
32 空 定位空格前的固定搭配（to her ___） → 识别表示“令某人惊讶的是”的固定短语 → 选择正确搭配
33 空 定位空格前的限定词（her financial ___）和后文的否定比较（wasn't as bad as she thought） → 推断此处应为描述财务状况的名词 → 选择最贴合语境的词
34 空 定位空格后的宾语（her spending）和目的状语（to get herself on track financially） → 推断此处应为表示“控制、减少”的动词 → 选择最贴合语境的词

35 空 定位空格后的并列名词（sacrifice and commitment）和前文的“paradigm shift” → 推断此处应为修饰“牺牲和承诺”的形容词，且程度较深 → 选择最贴合语境的词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑对比　名词辨析　固定搭配 to one's surprise　语境推断　动词辨析　形容词辨析

34. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前后的转折关系（marketing genius belie the fact that...） → 推断此处需一个表示“实际上/根本上”的副词，与营销的复杂表象形成对比 → 选择表示“根本上/本质上”的副词

27 空 定位空格前的“calories taken in are less than calories...” → 识别固定搭配“calories burned/consumed”（消耗的卡路里） → 结合减肥的算术法则（摄入<消耗） → 选择表示“消耗”的动词过去分词

28 空 定位空格前的“Despite the...” → 推断此处需一个名词，表示尽管有大量金融产品/服务/解决方案，但核心原则不变 → 结合“geared towards accumulating wealth”（旨在积累财富） → 选择表示“丰富性/多样性”的名词

29 空 定位空格后的冒号解释“getting ahead financially requires...” → 推断此处需一个名词，概括冒号后解释的“核心原则/基本法则” → 选择表示“原则/法则”的名词

30 空 定位空格前后的转折逻辑（given where she had been） → 对比两年前后状态的巨大反差 → 选择表示“巨大转变”的名词

31 空 定位空格前的“Nicole didn't celebrate her 30th birthday as she had...” → 推断此处需一个动词过去分词，表示她原本“计划/期望”如何庆祝 → 结合后文“sobbing at the dinner table”的糟糕现状 → 选择表示“计划/期望”的动词

32 空 定位空格前的固定搭配（to her ___） → 识别表示“令某人惊讶的是”的固定短语 → 选择正确搭配

33 空 定位空格前的限定词（her financial ___）和后文的否定比较（wasn't as bad as she thought） → 推断此处应为描述财务状况的名词 → 选择最贴合语境的词

34 空 定位空格后的宾语（her spending）和目的状语（to get herself on track financially） → 推断此处应为表示“控制、减少”的动词 → 选择最贴合语境的词

35 空 定位空格后的并列名词（sacrifice and commitment）和前文的“paradigm shift” → 推断此处应为修饰“牺牲和承诺”的形容词，且程度较深 → 选择最贴合语境的词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑对比　名词辨析　固定搭配 to one's surprise　语境推断　动词辨析　形容词辨析

35. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前后的转折关系（marketing genius belie the fact that...） → 推断此处需一个表示“实际上/根本上”的副词，与营销的复杂表象形成对比 → 选择表示“根本上/本质上”的副词

27 空 定位空格前的“calories taken in are less than calories...” → 识别固定搭配“calories burned/consumed”（消耗的卡路里） → 结合减肥的算术法则（摄入<消耗） → 选择表示“消耗”的动词过去分词

28 空 定位空格前的“Despite the...” → 推断此处需一个名词，表示尽管有大量金融产品/服务/解决方案，但核心原则不变 → 结合“geared towards accumulating wealth”（旨在积累财富） → 选择表示“丰富性/多样性”的名词

29 空 定位空格后的冒号解释“getting ahead financially requires...” → 推断此处需一个名词，概括冒号后解释的“核心原则/基本法则” → 选择表示“原则/法则”的名词

30 空 定位空格前后的转折逻辑（given where she had been） → 对比两年前后状态的巨大反差 → 选择表示“巨大转变”的名词

31 空 定位空格前的“Nicole didn't celebrate her 30th birthday as she had...” → 推断此处需一个动词过去分词，表示她原本“计划/期望”如何庆祝 → 结合后文“sobbing at the dinner table”的糟糕现状 → 选择表示“计划/期望”的动词

32 空 定位空格前的固定搭配（to her ___） → 识别表示“令某人惊讶的是”的固定短语 → 选择正确搭配

33 空 定位空格前的限定词（her financial ___）和后文的否定比较（wasn't as bad as she thought）→ 推断此处应为描述财务状况的名词 → 选择最贴合语境的词
34 空 定位空格后的宾语（her spending）和目的状语（to get herself on track financially）→ 推断此处应为表示“控制、减少”的动词 → 选择最贴合语境的词
35 空 定位空格后的并列名词（sacrifice and commitment）和前文的“paradigm shift” → 推断此处应为修饰“牺牲和承诺”的形容词，且程度较深 → 选择最贴合语境的词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑对比　名词辨析　固定搭配 to one's surprise　语境推断　动词辨析　形容词辨析

36. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
37. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
38. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
39. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
40. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
41. 定位段落A中消防员阻止火焰到达钟楼的行动 → 推断若木框架烧毁，钟楼会倒塌 → 匹配段落H（假设性后果）
42. 定位段落A中消防员阻止火焰到达钟楼的行动 → 直接匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落中关于灭火用水造成损害的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落D中关于多年争议的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落中关于全球关注和筹款的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　假设性条件句　因果关系推断　细节定位　同义替换　因果关系

37. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
37. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
38. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
39. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
40. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
41. 定位段落A中消防员阻止火焰到达钟楼的行动 → 推断若木框架烧毁，钟楼会倒塌 → 匹配段落H（假设性后果）
42. 定位段落A中消防员阻止火焰到达钟楼的行动 → 直接匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落中关于灭火用水造成损害的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落D中关于多年争议的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落中关于全球关注和筹款的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　假设性条件句　因果关系推断　细节定位　同义替换　因果关系

38. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
37. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
38. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
39. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
40. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
41. 定位段落A中消防员阻止火焰到达钟楼的行动 → 推断若木框架烧毁，钟楼会倒塌 → 匹配段落H（假设性后果）
42. 定位段落A中消防员阻止火焰到达钟楼的行动 → 直接匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落中关于灭火用水造成损害的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落D中关于多年争议的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落中关于全球关注和筹款的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　假设性条件句　因果关系推断　细节定位　同义替换　因果关系

39. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
37. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
38. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
39. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
40. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
41. 定位段落A中消防员阻止火焰到达钟楼的行动 → 推断若木框架烧毁，钟楼会倒塌 → 匹配段落H（假设性后果）
42. 定位段落A中消防员阻止火焰到达钟楼的行动 → 直接匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落中关于灭火用水造成损害的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落D中关于多年争议的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落中关于全球关注和筹款的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　假设性条件句　因果关系推断　细节定位　同义替换　因果关系

40. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
37. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
38. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
39. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
40. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
41. 定位段落A中消防员阻止火焰到达钟楼的行动 → 推断若木框架烧毁，钟楼会倒塌 → 匹配段落H（假设性后果）
42. 定位段落A中消防员阻止火焰到达钟楼的行动 → 直接匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落中关于灭火用水造成损害的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落D中关于多年争议的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落中关于全球关注和筹款的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　假设性条件句　因果关系推断　细节定位　同义替换　因果关系

41. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
37. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
38. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
39. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
40. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
41. 定位段落A中消防员阻止火焰到达钟楼的行动 → 推断若木框架烧毁，钟楼会倒塌 → 匹配段落H（假设性后果）
42. 定位段落A中消防员阻止火焰到达钟楼的行动 → 直接匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落中关于灭火用水造成损害的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落D中关于多年争议的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落中关于全球关注和筹款的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　假设性条件句　因果关系推断　细节定位　同义替换　因果关系

42. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
37. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
38. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
39. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落

40. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
41. 定位段落A中消防员阻止火焰到达钟楼的行动 → 推断若木框架烧毁，钟楼会倒塌 → 匹配段落H（假设性后果）
42. 定位段落A中消防员阻止火焰到达钟楼的行动 → 直接匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落中关于灭火用水造成损害的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落D中关于多年争议的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落中关于全球关注和筹款的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　假设性条件句　因果关系推断　细节定位　同义替换　因果关系

43. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
37. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
38. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
39. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
40. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
41. 定位段落A中消防员阻止火焰到达钟楼的行动 → 推断若木框架烧毁，钟楼会倒塌 → 匹配段落H（假设性后果）
42. 定位段落A中消防员阻止火焰到达钟楼的行动 → 直接匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落中关于灭火用水造成损害的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落D中关于多年争议的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落中关于全球关注和筹款的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　假设性条件句　因果关系推断　细节定位　同义替换　因果关系

44. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
37. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
38. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
39. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
40. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
41. 定位段落A中消防员阻止火焰到达钟楼的行动 → 推断若木框架烧毁，钟楼会倒塌 → 匹配段落H（假设性后果）
42. 定位段落A中消防员阻止火焰到达钟楼的行动 → 直接匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落中关于灭火用水造成损害的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落D中关于多年争议的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落中关于全球关注和筹款的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　假设性条件句　因果关系推断　细节定位　同义替换　因果关系

45. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
37. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
38. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
39. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
40. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
41. 定位段落A中消防员阻止火焰到达钟楼的行动 → 推断若木框架烧毁，钟楼会倒塌 → 匹配段落H（假设性后果）
42. 定位段落A中消防员阻止火焰到达钟楼的行动 → 直接匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落中关于灭火用水造成损害的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落D中关于多年争议的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落中关于全球关注和筹款的信息 → 匹配题干描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　假设性条件句　因果关系推断　细节定位　同义替换　因果关系

46. 【答案】A

定位首句 → 识别转折关系（but）与核心观点（inborn talent） → 推断普遍看法

考点：转折逻辑　观点推断

47. 【答案】C

定位关键词“designers and artists” → 理解“a world without... would be shabby”的虚拟语气 → 推断其正面价值

考点：虚拟语气　语义推断

48. 【答案】A

定位Professor D. B. Dowd的观点 → 识别其核心论点（personal capacity vs. professional skill） → 匹配选项

考点：观点匹配　同义替换

49. 【答案】D

定位“one study” → 提取实验结果（remembered 29 percent more） → 推断结论

考点：实验结果　数据推断

50. 【答案】D

定位“drawing talent” → 提取关键特征（perceives these qualities more accurately） → 匹配选项

考点：特征提取　同义替换

51. 【答案】B

定位首段对广告的描述 → 提取‘detachment from reality’与‘marketed as symbols of individuality and of freedom’的对比 → 推断广告呈现了与现实不符的自主性幻象

考点：detachment from reality　marketed as symbols of individuality and of freedom

52. 【答案】C

定位第二段对gadgets的讨论 → 提取‘the most useful gadgets... are those which work when you're going very slowly’ → 推断在当前拥堵交通条件下，只有部分（慢速时有用的）功能能发挥作用

考点：the most useful gadgets... are those which work when you're going very slowly

53. 【答案】A

定位第三段对导航应用的讨论 → 提取‘traffic jams simply spread onto the side roads that seem to offer a way round them’ → 直接对应选项A的‘create traffic jams in other places’

考点：traffic jams simply spread onto the side roads

54. 【答案】B

定位第四段对技术的总结性论述 → 提取‘the promises of technology will never be realised as fully as we hope’ → 同义替换为‘seldom delivers all the benefits as promised’

考点：the promises of technology will never be realised as fully as we hope

55. 【答案】C

综合全文主旨，特别是第四段的两个教训 → 提取‘promises... never be realised as fully as we hope’和‘self-organisation will not get us where we want to go’ → 推断作者主张对技术发展进行适当规制（regulation）以应对其局限和意外后果

考点：promises of technology will never be realised as fully as we hope　self-organisation will not get us where we want to go　Central control and collective organisation can produce smoother and fairer outcomes

56. 【答案】The line chart illustrates the changes in the…

考生需先描述图表数据，再围绕中国高等教育成就展开评论，要求合理组织篇章结构、运用多样句式并准确选词。

考点：图表描述与评论的谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词与搭配

57. 【答案】Qinghai is a province in northwest China,…

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、非谓语结构及固定搭配进行准确、流畅的翻译。

考点：定语从句（如 which is...）　非谓语动词（如 known as...）　固定搭配（如 be known for, play an important role in）　专有名词翻译（如 Qinghai Lake, Lancang River）