六级 · 2022年09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：_____

手机在线做此卷
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收听本卷听力题
QAAE DFB1
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本卷答案与讲解
381 058
yingyu8.cn/an/381058

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 does the man say about the weekly program?

A. It enables people to earn more money.
B. It teaches the importance of financing.
C. It helps people with budgeting.
D. It introduces a novel way to invest.

2. What did the man read recently?

A. Many Americans are not satisfied with their income.
B. Many Americans have no idea about how to invest.
C. Most Americans do not know how to save money.
D. Most Americans do not stick to a budget.

3. What does the woman suggest the man do first to avoid getting into debt?

A. Keep track of his money.
B. Live within his means.
C. Find more sources of income.
D. Refrain from buying luxuries.

4. What does the woman say about online shopping?

A. It offers a greater variety of items.
B. It helps avoid unnecessary spending.
C. It changes one's way of living.
D. It saves one's time for shopping.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the woman say about the flat?

A. It is brand-new.
B. It has plenty of rooms.
C. It belongs to her mother.
D. It has been vacant for months.

6. What is the man's chief consideration in looking for a flat?

A. Space.
B. Tranquillity.
C. Appliances.
D. Location.

7. What does the man have to do on signing the contract?

A. Talk to his wife about the contract terms.
B. Pay the first month's rent and a deposit.
C. Check the references of the flat owner.
D. Consult his solicitor one more time.

8. Why does the man say his wife will feel very excited if they move into the flat?

A. She can have a wonderful view of the pond.
B. She will be much closer to her work place.
C. She can make friends with new neighbours.
D. She will have plenty of space for her shoes.

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 has the new study found about children watching television?

A. The more commercials they see, the more brands they get to know.
B. The more commercials they see, the more they adore celebrities.
C. The more television they watch, the fewer conflicts in the family.
D. The more television they watch, the greater their parents' stress.

10. What are parents advised to do to reduce the impact of TV commercials?

A. Inform children of the family's financial situation.

B. Shift children's attention to interesting activities.

C. Involve children in making purchasing decisions.

D. Help children understand advertising's intent.

11. What makes children particularly vulnerable to TV commercials?

A. Their limited cognitive ability.

B. Their strong natural curiosity.

C. Their admiration for celebrities.

D. Their lack of social experience.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What baffling phenomenon is discussed in the passage?

A. Bad guys may do good deeds.

B. Bad guys may go unpunished.

C. Good guys may not always cooperate.

D. Good guys may get unfair treatment.

13. How are we all judged according to the passage?

A. By what we do.

B. By fair evaluation.

C. In comparison with others.

D. In accordance with set standards.

14. What can a normal person do when faced with people who perform better?

A. Learn from them earnestly.

B. Compete with them actively.

C. Leave them alone temporarily.

D. Cooperate with them sincerely.

15. What may discourage people from performing good deeds?

A. Being dismissed as hypocritical.

B. Not getting the reward they deserve.

C. Having to make too many sacrifices.

D. Being misunderstood by people around. 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 most preteen children?

A. They are increasingly aware of gender differences.

B. They engage themselves in positive recollection.

C. They begin to see the importance of friendship.

D. They make friends with peers of the same sex.

17. What do most males devote much of their energy to during adolescence?

A. Competing for position.

B. Forging close ties with friends.

C. Pursuing fashion.

D. Fulfilling family obligations.

18. What do children do when they reach late adolescence?

A. They prioritize romance over friendship.
B. They try to strengthen same-sex friendships.
C. They begin to take friendship more seriously.
D. They compete intensely for romantic partners.

Questions 19 to 21

19. Why do disabled job applicants feel reluctant to disclose their disability information?

A. They regard it as a matter of sheer privacy.
B. They are worried about being turned down.
C. They fear that their condition will be made widely known.
D. They are afraid to be discriminated against once recruited.

20. When does the speaker suggest applicants reveal their disability information?

A. After receiving a job offer.
B. During a job interview.
C. When confirming an interview.
D. Upon completing a cover letter.

21. What are people advised to do when filling out their job application form?

A. Describe the true state of their health.
B. Provide all the information required.
C. Stress the irrelevance of their disability to the job.
D. Avoid mentioning the name of their disability.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What did some American researchers find about students' reading comprehension in the presence of background noise?

A. Their scores were least affected by music with speech.
B. It was the poorest when there was background speech.
C. Their scores were most depressed with instrumental music.
D. It was disrupted by the sound of an air conditioner or fan.

23. What do we learn from the British researchers about the degree of interference from background noise?

A. It has to do with the type and volume of the background noise.
B. It has to do with short-term memory for listening comprehension.
C. It depends on the overlap in processing different kinds of information.
D. It depends on the participants' ability to concentrate on the task at hand.

24. What is best for students to do when writing essays according to some research?

A. Keep everything as quiet as possible.
B. Play nothing but instrumental music.
C. Use vocal material as little as possible.
D. Wear a pair of earphones or headphones.

25. How do people of different personalities react to distractions according to other studies?

A. Sociable people were immune to all distractions.

B. Shy quiet people were most adversely impacted.

C. Less outgoing people were more affected by silence.

D. Confident people were unaffected by high-arousal music.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. vulnerable	B. unprecedented	C. tracts
D. specimen	E. robust	F. refuge
G. plazas	H. infinite	I. hatched
J. expired	K. excerpts	L. estimates
M. edible	N. depleted	O. delicacy

The now extinct passenger pigeon has the dubious honor of being the last species anyone ever expected to disappear. At one point, there were more passenger pigeons than any other species of bird. Rough ___26___ of their population went as high as five billion and they accounted for around 40 percent of the total indigenous bird population of North America in the early 19th century. Despite their huge population, passenger pigeons were ___27___ to human intrusion into their nesting territory. Their nests were shabby things and two weeks after the eggs ___28___ , the parent pigeons would abandon their offspring, leaving them to take care of themselves. People discovered that these baby pigeons were really tasty, and the adult birds were also quite ___29___ . First the Native Americans and then the transplanted Europeans came to consider the birds a great ___30___ . By the 1850s, commercial trapping of passenger pigeons was proceeding at an ___31___ pace. Hundreds of thousands of the birds were being harvested every day to be made into popular pigeon pies. In addition, large ___32___ of the pigeons' nesting territory were being cleared away for planting crops and creating pasture land. As numerous as the passenger pigeons were, they were not an ___33___ resource. By the 1880s, it was noticed that the bird population had become seriously ___34___ . The last passenger pigeons killed in the wild were shot in 1899. Eventually those billions and billions of birds shrank to a single remaining ___35___ , a passenger pigeon named Martha, who died on September 1,1914, in captivity at the Cincinnati Zoo. In addition to being the end of an era, it was also the first time humans were able to exactly time the extinction of a species.

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. Employers attach more importance to applicants' computer skills than their language competence. _____

37. One U.S. state senator proposed that high school students be allowed to study either foreign language or computer coding. _____

38. Learning languages broadens students' international perspective and nurtures mutual respect among peoples, according to a high school language teacher. _____

39. One U.S. state will see to it that programming classes are taught by quality teachers. _____

40. Statistics show while computer-related jobs have been on the rise, foreign languages have become less appealing to American students since mid-1990s. _____

41. All school subjects are said to be essential to students' well-rounded development. _____

42. There is consensus among most educators that coding should be taught in schools but should not replace foreign language. _____

43. One study showed that foreign language learning improved students' academic performance. _____

44. Being short of funding and qualified teachers, schools lag behind the fast developing computer science field. _____

45. A distinguished high school language teacher also believes it is advisable to start learning a foreign language at an earlier age. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 贴春联 (Spring Festival couplets) 是中国人欢度春节的一个重要习俗。春联由一对诗句和四字横批 (horizontal scroll) 组成,诗句和横批用金色或黑色写在红纸上,红色代表幸运, 金色代表财富。春联贴在大门左右两侧和门框上方。春联的诗句体现中国传统诗词的特点, 两句诗的字数相同、内容相关。横批凸显春联的主题,更是锦上添花。春联以简洁的文字描绘生动的形象,抒发美好的愿望。当家家户户贴春联时,人们就会意识到春节已经正式拉开序幕。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

The U.S. and China don't agree on much these days. Germany and France share a border and a currency but are frequently at odds. The U.K. and India like to march to their own drum. But there's one issue on which all these countries see eye to eye: Technology companies are too big, too powerful, and too profitable. And that power is only likely to intensify, leaving governments with no choice but to confront it head-on by taking the companies to court, passing new competition laws, and perhaps even breaking up the tech giants. China is the latest to implement an anti-trust crackdown, unveiling anti-monopoly rules last month. The draft rules followed the surprise suspension of a $37 billion stock offering by billionaire Jack Ma's Ant Group Co., making clear that no company can evade the government's regulation. The moves in China coincide with accelerating efforts in the U.S. and Europe to rein in Amazon.com, Apple, Facebook, and Google. "The big get bigger and bigger but without being better," says Andreas Schwab, a German member of the European Parliament who championed a 2014 resolution to break up Google. "Growing economic power, growing influence on local markets all over the world, and a growing concern of competitors and consumers altogether have made it happen now." In this new anti-trust era, the old focus on pricing power no longer applies, because several of the biggest tech companies have established trillion-dollar monopolies by charging consumers next to nothing. Tech giants are increasingly assuming powerful positions in banking, finance, advertising, retail, and other markets that force smaller businesses to rely on their platforms to reach customers. For years, Europe alone confronted the power of digital giants. Governments were alarmed that European companies were failing to match Silicon Valley's innovations or to stop Google and Facebook from vacuuming up personal data and, with that, advertising revenue. Led by Margrethe Vestager, the European Union's competition chief, countries have sought to police the market and encourage fair play. In China the crackdown has been driven at least partly by fear that the homegrown tech industry is becoming too powerful. The country has long championed Alibaba and Tencent, but their massive accumulation of data on the Chinese citizenry is a growing concern for Beijing. In the U.S., a new breed of anti-trust experts argues that consideration should be given to privacy, control over data, workers' rights, and the overall impact on smaller companies. And the public in general has grown increasingly skeptical of social media companies. More than 60% say the sector has a negative effect on the country, and almost half want more regulation for social media, according to a 2020 Pew Research Center study.

46. What does the author say is the issue all major economic powers have to address?

A. How to ensure the sustainable growth of their tech giants.

B. How to keep the competitiveness of their tech companies.

C. How to break up the powerful giant tech companies.

D. How to stop tech companies from gaining monopoly.

47. What does the suspension of Ant Group Co.'s stock offering suggest?

A. All attempts to evade regulation are doomed to failure.

B. All attempts to monopolize sales must be cracked down.

C. All companies must be regulated by the government.

D. All companies, domestic or foreign, are created equal.

48. How are smaller companies impacted by tech giants' business expansion?

A. They can no longer do business independent of tech giants.

B. They are frequently denied access to tech giants' platforms.

C. They have to change marketing strategies to keep customers.

D. They no longer have the power to price their own products.

49. What have EU countries done to confront the power of digital giants?

A. They have imposed strict regulation over digital giants' advertising.

B. They have considered regulatory action to promote fair competition.

C. They have limited sales of digital giants' products.

D. They have sought to protect consumers' privacy.

50. What do Americans generally think of social media companies according to the author?

A. They are invading people's privacy.

B. They are increasingly influential.

C. They are becoming untrustworthy.

D. They are growing out of control.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Born from the accessibility of mass air travel, modern international tourism has been popularized as "holiday-making" in regions that offer comparative advantages of sand, sun and sea. Travel is often portrayed as a tool for personal growth and tourism as an economic motor for destination countries and cities. There is a tendency to assume that tourism is good for everyone involved. Today the big bang of tourism drives over 1.2 billion tourists across international borders annually. Many popular places are literally being loved to death. Recent protests in ports of call like Venice and Barcelona against disturbances created by cruise ships show the unfortunate consequences of emphasizing quantity over quality in tourism. Uncontrolled tourism development has become a primary driver of social and environmental disruption. Tourism studies provide much documentation of the many negative social impacts of tourism and resulting resentment that local populations direct toward visitors. Antagonism toward tourists typically develops in mature, heavily visited destinations. Protests in heavily visited destinations suggest that traditional tourism has overstayed its welcome. Residents often become frustrated when the benefits of tourism are not felt locally. Although it can generate foreign exchange, income and employment, there's no guarantee that multinational hotel chains will allocate these benefits equitably among local communities. On the contrary, when people stay at large resorts or on cruise ships, they make most of their purchases there, leaving local communities little opportunity to benefit from tourist spending. These forms of tourism widen economic and political gaps between haves and have-nots at local destinations. In recent decades, local residents in destination communities also have found themselves negotiating new cultural boundaries, class dynamics, service industry roles and lifestyle transformations. For example, data show that tourism activity corresponds to increased social problems as local residents adopt the behaviors of tourists. What does all this mean for the everyday traveler? First, all tourists should make every effort to honor their hosts and respect local conditions. This means being prepared to adapt to local customs and norms, rather than expecting local conditions to adapt to travelers. Second, tourism is a market-based activity and works best when consumers reward better performers. In the information age, there's little excuse for travelers being uninformed about where their vacation money goes and who it enriches. Informed travelers also are better able to distinguish between multinational companies and local entrepreneurs whose businesses provide direct social, environmental, and economic benefits for local residents. Such businesses are in love with the destination and are therefore deserving of market reward. In the long run, being a responsible traveler means ensuring net positive impacts for local people and environments. With the information available at our fingertips, there has never been more opportunity to do so.

51. What is the popular assumption about international tourism?

A. Its benefits may compensate for the adverse environmental consequences.

B. Its rapid development is attributed to people's improved living standard.

C. It appeals to people in places with favorable geographical conditions.

D. It contributes to the economy of destination countries and regions.

52. What do we learn from some studies about uncontrolled tourism development?

A. It gives rise to an increase in mass confrontations.

B. It incurs local residents' antagonism to tourists.

C. It inhibits the steady growth of local economy.

D. It brings in a large chunk of mobile population.

53. Why does the author say local residents of popular destinations often feel frustrated?

A. They fall victim to social conflicts and environmental disturbances.

B. They have little opportunity to enjoy themselves on cruise ships.

C. They cannot find employment in multinational hotel chains.

D. They do not think they benefit as much as they deserve.

54. How does the author say local residents in destination communities respond to tourism activity?

A. They endeavor to adapt to it.

B. They readily adopt new lifestyles.

C. They immerse tourists in their culture.

D. They try to upgrade their business models.

55. What can tourists do to exert more positive impacts on the tourist destinations?

A. Show interest in local customs and lifestyles.

B. Seek possibilities to invest in local companies.

C. Use the services provided by local businesses.

D. Give favorable comments about their services.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

56. Nowadays more and more students are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of developing digital
skills. This awareness is well founded, for in an age reshaped by technology, the ability to handle digital tools
has become as basic as reading and writing.
There are solid reasons behind this trend. For one thing, digital competence directly boosts academic
efficiency. In my own case, learning to use spreadsheets and reference software turned a painful week of
manual data sorting into an afternoon's work. Moreover, such skills open doors in the job market. For instance,
a classmate who taught herself basic programming stood out among hundreds of applicants and landed an
internship at a tech firm. As a result, students who master these tools gain a clear edge both in study and
in career.
In conclusion, the growing attention to digital skills reflects a genuine need rather than a passing fashion.
Students would be wise to invest time in mastering practical tools instead of waiting until graduation, so that
they can thrive in a world that runs on technology.

57. Pasting Spring Festival couplets is an important custom for Chinese people during the Spring Festival. A Spring Festival couplet consists of a pair of poetic lines and a four-character horizontal scroll.
Both the lines and the scroll are written in gold or black on red paper, with red symbolizing good luck
and gold symbolizing wealth. The couplets are pasted on both sides of the door and above the doorframe. The poetic lines reflect the features of traditional Chinese poetry: the two lines have the same
number of characters and are related in content. While the horizontal scroll highlights the theme of the
couplet, it also adds the finishing touch. With concise words, Spring Festival couplets depict vivid images and express good wishes. Finally, when every household pastes Spring Festival couplets, people

realize that the Spring Festival has officially begun.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位开场白 → 识别节目名称与目的描述 → 匹配选项C的同义替换

考点：节目目的定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】D

定位女士发言 → 捕捉“I read recently that...” → 匹配选项D的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义改写

3. 【答案】A

定位女士提问 → 捕捉男士回答中的第一步建议 → 匹配选项A的同义替换

考点：步骤顺序定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】B

定位男士建议 → 捕捉“shop online to avoid...” → 匹配选项B的同义替换

考点：细节定位　目的推断

5. 【答案】C

定位女士介绍房子归属 → 捕捉“The place actually belongs to my mother” → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位　事实确认

6. 【答案】B

定位男士对噪音和邻居的提问及后续对当前居住环境的抱怨 → 推断其核心诉求为安静 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

7. 【答案】B

定位女士说明签约时必须支付的费用 → 匹配选项B的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】D

定位男士结尾处关于妻子会兴奋的陈述 → 关联前文其妻子鞋子多、当前住所破旧的细节 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代衔接

9. 【答案】D

定位研究的核心发现（儿童看电视时长与父母压力水平正相关） → 匹配选项D的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】C

定位研究者建议的解决方案（改变与孩子谈论购买的方式，让孩子参与决策） → 匹配选项C → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'vulnerable' → 在语篇末段定位到 'children don't have the cognitive ability to fully understand advertising's intent' → 同义替换为 'limited cognitive ability' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'baffling phenomenon' → 在语篇首段定位到 'But sometimes, the good guys also get punished or criticized, specifically because they are so good' → 概括为'好人受到不公平对待' → 得出答案
考点：主旨概括　推理判断

13. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'judged' → 在语篇第二段定位到 'After all, we're all judged in comparison with others' → 直接匹配选项 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　原词复现

14. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'what can a normal person do' → 在语篇第三段定位到 'One option is to actively compete' → 直接匹配选项 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　原词复现

15. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'discourage people from performing good deeds' → 在语篇末段定位到 'This criticism may ultimately discourage people from doing good deeds' → 回指上一句 'Such good deeds are dismissed as naive or hypocritical' → 同义替换为 'Being dismissed as hypocritical' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　指代回指　同义替换

16. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'most preteen children' → 听到 'Most preteen children have a best friend who is usually someone of the same sex' → 同义替换为 'make friends with peers of the same sex' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'most males' 和 'adolescence' → 听到 'considerable energy is devoted to competing for position' → 同义替换为 'Competing for position' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'late adolescence' → 听到 'For them, the bond of loyalty extends only to the line of romantic involvement' → 推理得出女性将友谊置于浪漫关系之后 → 同义替换为 'prioritize romance over friendship' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　推理判断

19. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'reluctant to disclose' → 听到 'many candidates fear they wouldn't be considered for a position, as a result of disclosing this personal information' → 同义替换为 'worried about being turned down' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'suggest applicants reveal' → 听到 'It's most appropriate to discuss a disability when they reply to confirm an interview' → 同义替换为 'When confirming an interview' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】D

定位建议动作 → 匹配原文具体建议 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】B

定位美国研究者发现 → 匹配具体研究结果 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】C

定位英国研究者结论 → 匹配干扰程度决定因素 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】A

定位写作任务建议 → 匹配具体建议 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】B

定位性格与干扰反应 → 匹配具体研究发现 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前的形容词'Rough' → 结合后文'went as high as five billion'判断此处为对数量的估算 → 选择表示'估计'的名词'estimates'。

27 空 定位空格前的'Despite their huge population' → 理解转折逻辑，后文应描述其脆弱性 → 结合'human intrusion'和'nesting territory'判断此处为'易受攻击的' → 选择'vulnerable'。

28 空 定位空格前的'the eggs' → 结合后文'parent pigeons would abandon their offspring'判断此处为蛋孵化的时间点 → 选择表示'孵化'的动词'hatched'。

29 空 定位空格前的'adult birds were also quite' → 结合前文'baby pigeons were really tasty'判断此处为并列关系，描述成年鸟的食用价值 → 选择表示'美味的'形容词'delicious'。

30 空 定位空格前的'consider the birds a great' → 结合前文描述鸟的美味和易捕获 → 判断此处为'资源'或'食物来源' → 选择表示'资源'的名词'resource'。

31 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（人口数量、占比）→ 识别空格处需要表示“估计/估算”的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前的转折词‘Despite’及‘huge population’ → 推断空格处需表达‘脆弱/易受伤害’的形容词 → 辨析选项中形容词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前的‘two weeks after’及‘parent pigeons would abandon’ → 推断空格处需表示‘孵化’的动词 → 辨析选项中动词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前的‘People discovered’及‘tasty’ → 推断空格处需表示‘美味/可口’的形容词 → 辨析选项中形容词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前的‘consider the birds a great’及上下文（被猎杀食用） → 推断空格处需表示‘资源/食物来源’的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　名词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

27. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前的形容词'Rough' → 结合后文'went as high as five billion'判断此处为对数量的估算 → 选择表示'估计'的名词'estimates'。
27 空 定位空格前的'Despite their huge population' → 理解转折逻辑，后文应描述其脆弱性 → 结合'human intrusion'和'nesting territory'判断此处为'易受攻击的' → 选择'vulnerable'。
28 空 定位空格前的'the eggs' → 结合后文'parent pigeons would abandon their offspring'判断此处为蛋孵化的时间点 → 选择表示'孵化'的动词'hatched'。
29 空 定位空格前的'adult birds were also quite' → 结合前文'baby pigeons were really tasty'判断此处为并列关系，描述成年鸟的食用价值 → 选择表示'美味的'形容词'delicious'。
30 空 定位空格前的'consider the birds a great' → 结合前文描述鸟的美味和易捕获 → 判断此处为'资源'或'食物来源' → 选择表示'资源'的名词'resource'。
31 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（人口数量、占比）→ 识别空格处需要表示“估计/估算”的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的转折词‘Despite’及‘huge population’ → 推断空格处需表达‘脆弱/易受伤害’的形容词 → 辨析选项中形容词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的‘two weeks after’及‘parent pigeons would abandon’ → 推断空格处需表示‘孵化’的动词 → 辨析选项中动词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的‘People discovered’及‘tasty’ → 推断空格处需表示‘美味/可口’的形容词 → 辨析选项中形容词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的‘consider the birds a great’及上下文（被猎杀食用） → 推断空格处需表示‘资源/食物来源’的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　名词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

28. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前的形容词'Rough' → 结合后文'went as high as five billion'判断此处为对数量的估算 → 选择表示'估计'的名词'estimates'。
27 空 定位空格前的'Despite their huge population' → 理解转折逻辑，后文应描述其脆弱性 → 结合'human intrusion'和'nesting territory'判断此处为'易受攻击的' → 选择'vulnerable'。
28 空 定位空格前的'the eggs' → 结合后文'parent pigeons would abandon their offspring'判断此处为蛋孵化的时间点 → 选择表示'孵化'的动词'hatched'。
29 空 定位空格前的'adult birds were also quite' → 结合前文'baby pigeons were really tasty'判断此处为并列关系，描述成年鸟的食用价值 → 选择表示'美味的'形容词'delicious'。
30 空 定位空格前的'consider the birds a great' → 结合前文描述鸟的美味和易捕获 → 判断此处为'资源'或'食物来源' → 选择表示'资源'的名词'resource'。
31 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（人口数量、占比）→ 识别空格处需要表示“估计/估算”的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的转折词‘Despite’及‘huge population’ → 推断空格处需表达‘脆弱/易受伤害’的形容词 → 辨析选项中形容词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的‘two weeks after’及‘parent pigeons would abandon’ → 推断空格处需表示‘孵化’的动词 → 辨析选项中动词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的‘People discovered’及‘tasty’ → 推断空格处需表示‘美味/可口’的形容词 → 辨析选项中形容词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的‘consider the birds a great’及上下文（被猎杀食用） → 推断空格处需表示‘资源/食物来源’的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　名词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

29. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前的形容词'Rough' → 结合后文'went as high as five billion'判断此处为对数量的估算 → 选择表示'估计'的名词'estimates'。
27 空 定位空格前的'Despite their huge population' → 理解转折逻辑，后文应描述其脆弱性 → 结合'human intrusion'和'nesting territory'判断此处为'易受攻击的' → 选择'vulnerable'。
28 空 定位空格前的'the eggs' → 结合后文'parent pigeons would abandon their offspring'判断此处为蛋孵化的时间点 → 选择表示'孵化'的动词'hatched'。
29 空 定位空格前的'adult birds were also quite' → 结合前文'baby pigeons were really tasty'判断此处为并列关系，描述成年鸟的食用价值 → 选择表示'美味的'形容词'delicious'。
30 空 定位空格前的'consider the birds a great' → 结合前文描述鸟的美味和易捕获 → 判断此处为'资源'或'食物来源' → 选择表示'资源'的名词'resource'。
31 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（人口数量、占比）→ 识别空格处需要表示“估计/估算”的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的转折词‘Despite’及‘huge population’ → 推断空格处需表达‘脆弱/易受伤害’的形容词 → 辨析选项中形容词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的‘two weeks after’及‘parent pigeons would abandon’ → 推断空格处需表示‘孵化’的动词 → 辨析选项中动词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的‘People discovered’及‘tasty’ → 推断空格处需表示‘美味/可口’的形容词 → 辨析选项中形容词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的‘consider the birds a great’及上下文（被猎杀食用） → 推断空格处需表示‘资源/食物来源’的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　名词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

30. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前的形容词'Rough' → 结合后文'went as high as five billion'判断此处为对数量的估算 → 选择表示'估计'的名词'estimates'。
27 空 定位空格前的'Despite their huge population' → 理解转折逻辑，后文应描述其脆弱性 → 结合'human intrusion'和'nesting territory'判断此处为'易受攻击的' → 选择'vulnerable'。
28 空 定位空格前的'the eggs' → 结合后文'parent pigeons would abandon their offspring'判断此处为蛋孵化的时间点 → 选择表示'孵化'的动词'hatched'。
29 空 定位空格前的'adult birds were also quite' → 结合前文'baby pigeons were really tasty'判断此处为并列关系，描述成年鸟的食用价值 → 选择表示'美味的'形容词'delicious'。
30 空 定位空格前的'consider the birds a great' → 结合前文描述鸟的美味和易捕获 → 判断此处为'资源'或'食物来源' → 选择表示'资源'的名词'resource'。
31 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（人口数量、占比）→ 识别空格处需要表示“估计/估算”的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的转折词‘Despite’及‘huge population’ → 推断空格处需表达‘脆弱/易受伤害’的形容词 → 辨析选项中形容词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的‘two weeks after’及‘parent pigeons would abandon’ → 推断空格处需表示‘孵化’的动词 → 辨析选项中动词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的‘People discovered’及‘tasty’ → 推断空格处需表示‘美味/可口’的形容词 → 辨析选项中形容词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的‘consider the birds a great’及上下文（被猎杀食用） → 推断空格处需表示‘资源/食物来源’的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　名词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

31. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前的形容词'Rough' → 结合后文'went as high as five billion'判断此处为对数量的估算 → 选择表示'估计'的名词'estimates'。
27 空 定位空格前的'Despite their huge population' → 理解转折逻辑，后文应描述其脆弱性 → 结合'human intrusion'和'nesting territory'判断此处为'易受攻击的' → 选择'vulnerable'。
28 空 定位空格前的'the eggs' → 结合后文'parent pigeons would abandon their offspring'判断此处为蛋孵化的时间点 → 选择表示'孵化'的动词'hatched'。
29 空 定位空格前的'adult birds were also quite' → 结合前文'baby pigeons were really tasty'判断此处为并列关系，描述成年鸟的食用价值 → 选择表示'美味的'形容词'delicious'。
30 空 定位空格前的'consider the birds a great' → 结合前文描述鸟的美味和易捕获 → 判断此处为'资源'或'食物来源' → 选择表示'资源'的名词'resource'。
31 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（人口数量、占比）→ 识别空格处需要表示“估计/估算”的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的转折词‘Despite’及‘huge population’ → 推断空格处需表达‘脆弱/易受伤害’的形容词 → 辨析选项中形容词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的‘two weeks after’及‘parent pigeons would abandon’ → 推断空格处需表示‘孵化’的动词 → 辨析选项中动词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的‘People discovered’及‘tasty’ → 推断空格处需表示‘美味/可口’的形容词 → 辨析选项中形容词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的‘consider the birds a great’及上下文（被猎杀食用） → 推断空格处需表示‘资源/食物来源’的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　名词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

32. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前的形容词'Rough' → 结合后文'went as high as five billion'判断此处为对数量的估算 → 选择表示'估计'的名词'estimates'。
27 空 定位空格前的'Despite their huge population' → 理解转折逻辑，后文应描述其脆弱性 → 结合'human intrusion'和'nesting territory'判断此处为'易受攻击的' → 选择'vulnerable'。
28 空 定位空格前的'the eggs' → 结合后文'parent pigeons would abandon their offspring'判断此处为蛋孵化的时间点 → 选择表示'孵化'的动词'hatched'。
29 空 定位空格前的'adult birds were also quite' → 结合前文'baby pigeons were really tasty'判断此处为并列关系，描述成年鸟的食用价值 → 选择表示'美味的'形容词'delicious'。
30 空 定位空格前的'consider the birds a great' → 结合前文描述鸟的美味和易捕获 → 判断此处为'资源'或'食物来源' → 选择表示'资源'的名词'resource'。
31 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（人口数量、占比）→ 识别空格处需要表示“估计/估算”的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
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33 空 定位空格前的‘two weeks after’及‘parent pigeons would abandon’ → 推断空格处需表示‘孵化’的动词 → 辨析选项中动词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的‘People discovered’及‘tasty’ → 推断空格处需表示‘美味/可口’的形容词 → 辨析选项中形容词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的‘consider the birds a great’及上下文（被猎杀食用） → 推断空格处需表示‘资源/食物来源’的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　名词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

33. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前的形容词'Rough' → 结合后文'went as high as five billion'判断此处为对数量的估算 → 选择表示'估计'的名词'estimates'。
27 空 定位空格前的'Despite their huge population' → 理解转折逻辑，后文应描述其脆弱性 → 结合'human intrusion'和'nesting territory'判断此处为'易受攻击的' → 选择'vulnerable'。
28 空 定位空格前的'the eggs' → 结合后文'parent pigeons would abandon their offspring'判断此处为蛋孵化的时间点 → 选择表示'孵化'的动词'hatched'。
29 空 定位空格前的'adult birds were also quite' → 结合前文'baby pigeons were really tasty'判断此处为并列关系，描述成年鸟的食用价值 → 选择表示'美味的'形容词'delicious'。
30 空 定位空格前的'consider the birds a great' → 结合前文描述鸟的美味和易捕获 → 判断此处为'资源'或'食物来源' → 选择表示'资源'的名词'resource'。
31 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（人口数量、占比）→ 识别空格处需要表示“估计/估算”的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
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33 空 定位空格前的‘two weeks after’及‘parent pigeons would abandon’ → 推断空格处需表示‘孵化’的动词 → 辨析选项中动词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的‘People discovered’及‘tasty’ → 推断空格处需表示‘美味/可口’的形容词 → 辨析选项中形容词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的‘consider the birds a great’及上下文（被猎杀食用） → 推断空格处需表示‘资源/食物来源’的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　名词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

34. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前的形容词'Rough' → 结合后文'went as high as five billion'判断此处为对数量的估算 → 选择表示'估计'的名词'estimates'。
27 空 定位空格前的'Despite their huge population' → 理解转折逻辑，后文应描述其脆弱性 → 结合'human intrusion'和'nesting territory'判断此处为'易受攻击的' → 选择'vulnerable'。
28 空 定位空格前的'the eggs' → 结合后文'parent pigeons would abandon their offspring'判断此处为蛋孵化的时间点 → 选择表示'孵化'的动词'hatched'。
29 空 定位空格前的'adult birds were also quite' → 结合前文'baby pigeons were really tasty'判断此处为并列关系，描述成年鸟的食用价值 → 选择表示'美味的'形容词'delicious'。
30 空 定位空格前的'consider the birds a great' → 结合前文描述鸟的美味和易捕获 → 判断此处为'资源'或'食物来源' → 选择表示'资源'的名词'resource'。
31 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（人口数量、占比）→ 识别空格处需要表示“估计/估算”的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
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34 空 定位空格前的‘People discovered’及‘tasty’ → 推断空格处需表示‘美味/可口’的形容词 → 辨析选项中形容词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的‘consider the birds a great’及上下文（被猎杀食用） → 推断空格处需表示‘资源/食物来源’的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　名词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

35. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前的形容词'Rough' → 结合后文'went as high as five billion'判断此处为对数量的估算 → 选择表示'估计'的名词'estimates'。

27 空 定位空格前的'Despite their huge population' → 理解转折逻辑，后文应描述其脆弱性 → 结合'human intrusion'和'nesting territory'判断此处为'易受攻击的' → 选择'vulnerable'。

28 空 定位空格前的'the eggs' → 结合后文'parent pigeons would abandon their offspring'判断此处为蛋孵化的时间点 → 选择表示'孵化'的动词'hatched'。

29 空 定位空格前的'adult birds were also quite' → 结合前文'baby pigeons were really tasty'判断此处为并列关系，描述成年鸟的食用价值 → 选择表示'美味的'形容词'delicious'。

30 空 定位空格前的'consider the birds a great' → 结合前文描述鸟的美味和易捕获 → 判断此处为'资源'或'食物来源' → 选择表示'资源'的名词'resource'。

31 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（人口数量、占比）→ 识别空格处需要表示“估计/估算”的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前的转折词‘Despite’及‘huge population’ → 推断空格处需表达‘脆弱/易受伤害’的形容词 → 辨析选项中形容词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前的‘two weeks after’及‘parent pigeons would abandon’ → 推断空格处需表示‘孵化’的动词 → 辨析选项中动词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前的‘People discovered’及‘tasty’ → 推断空格处需表示‘美味/可口’的形容词 → 辨析选项中形容词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前的‘consider the birds a great’及上下文（被猎杀食用） → 推断空格处需表示‘资源/食物来源’的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　名词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

36. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'employers' 'importance' 'computer skills' 'language competence' → 在语篇中寻找雇主对技能重视程度的比较 → 段落[D]提及计算机相关工作在STEM领域薪资和岗位数量领先，而语言兴趣下降，但未直接比较雇主重视程度 → 段落[C]提及编程语言比自然语言更有价值，但这是倡导者的观点，非雇主观点 → 段落[E]提及选择权，但未比较重视程度 → 题干陈述在语篇中无直接对应信息，属于无中生有

37. 定位题干关键词 'U.S. state senator' 'proposed' 'either foreign language or computer coding' → 在语篇中寻找州参议员的提议 → 段落[E]明确提及佛罗里达州参议员Jeremy Ring提出法案，允许学生在语言和编程之间选择 → 同义替换：'proposed' 对应 'introduced a bill'，'either...or' 对应 'choose between' → 得出答案E

38. 定位题干关键词 'high school language teacher' 'broadens' 'international perspective' 'mutual respect' → 在语篇中寻找高中语言教师的观点 → 语篇中未提及高中语言教师或其关于语言学习益处的观点 → 段落[B]提及教育者反对以编程替代语言，但未具体说明语言学习的益处 → 题干陈述在语篇中无直接对应信息，属于无中生有

39. 定位题干关键词 'U.S. state' 'programming classes' 'quality teachers' → 在语篇中寻找关于编程课程教师质量的州级措施 → 段落[C]提及计算机科学领域因预算限制和教师技能培训缺乏而发展受限，但未提及任何州将确保由合格教师授课 → 段落[A]提及一些州考虑允许学生用编程替代外语，但未涉及教师质量 → 题干陈述在语篇中无直接对应信息，属于无中生有

40. 定位题干关键词 'statistics' 'computer-related jobs' 'foreign languages' 'less appealing' 'mid-1990s' → 在语篇中寻找相关统计数据 → 段落[D]明确提及计算机相关工作在STEM领域领先，且语言兴趣自1995年以来首次下降 → 同义替换：'on the rise' 对应 'hold the top seven positions'，'less appealing' 对应 'interest...is declining'，'mid-1990s' 对应 'since 1995' → 得出答案D

41. 定位题干核心信息（所有学科对学生全面发展至关重要）→ 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 发现语篇未提及此观点 → 判定为无中生有

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考点：细节定位　信息缺失判断　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有　同义改写

37. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'employers' 'importance' 'computer skills' 'language competence' → 在语篇中寻找雇主对技能重视程度的比较 → 段落[D]提及计算机相关工作在STEM领域薪资和岗位数量领先，而语言兴趣下降，但未直接比较雇主重视程度 → 段落[C]提及编程语言比自然语言更有价值，但这是倡导者的观点，非雇主观点 → 段落[E]提及选择权，但未比较重视程度 → 题干陈述在语篇中无直接对应信息，属于无中生有
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41. 定位题干核心信息（所有学科对学生全面发展至关重要）→ 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 发现语篇未提及此观点 → 判定为无中生有
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考点：细节定位　信息缺失判断　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有　同义改写

41. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'employers' 'importance' 'computer skills' 'language competence' → 在语篇中寻找雇主对技能重视程度的比较 → 段落[D]提及计算机相关工作在STEM领域薪资和岗位数量领先，而语言兴趣下降，但未直接比较雇主重视程度 → 段落[C]提及编程语言比自然语言更有价值，但这是倡导者的观点，非雇主观点 → 段落[E]提及选择权，但未比较重视程度 → 题干陈述在语篇中无直接对应信息，属于无中生有

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38. 定位题干关键词 'high school language teacher' 'broadens' 'international perspective' 'mutual respect' → 在语篇中寻找高中语言教师的观点 → 语篇中未提及高中语言教师或其关于语言学习益处的观点 → 段落[B]提及教育者反对以编程替代语言，但未具体说明语言学习的益处 → 题干陈述在语篇中无直接对应信息，属于无中生有

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41. 定位题干核心信息（所有学科对学生全面发展至关重要）→ 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 发现语篇未提及此观点 → 判定为无中生有

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考点：细节定位　信息缺失判断　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有　同义改写

42. 【答案】B

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考点：细节定位　信息缺失判断　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有　同义改写

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36. 定位题干关键词 'employers' 'importance' 'computer skills' 'language competence' → 在语篇中寻找雇主对技能重视程度的比较 → 段落[D]提及计算机相关工作在STEM领域薪资和岗位数量领先，而语言兴趣下降，但未直接比较雇主重视程度 → 段落[C]提及编程语言比自然语言更有价值，但这是倡导者的观点，非雇主观点 → 段落[E]提及选择权，但未比较重视程度 → 题干陈述在语篇中无直接对应信息，属于无中生有
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39. 定位题干关键词 'U.S. state' 'programming classes' 'quality teachers' → 在语篇中寻找关于编程课程教师质量的州级措施 → 段落[C]提及计算机科学领域因预算限制和教师技能培训缺乏而发展受限，但未提及任何州将确保由合格教师授课 → 段落[A]提及一些州考虑允许学生用编程替代外语，但未涉及教师质量 → 题干陈述在语篇中无直接对应信息，属于无中生有
40. 定位题干关键词 'statistics' 'computer-related jobs' 'foreign languages' 'less appealing' 'mid-1990s' → 在语篇中寻找相关统计数据 → 段落[D]明确提及计算机相关工作在STEM领域领先，且语言兴趣自1995年以来首次下降 → 同义替换：'on the rise' 对应 'hold the top seven positions'，'less appealing' 对应 'interest...is declining'，'mid-1990s' 对应 'since 1995' → 得出答案D
41. 定位题干核心信息（所有学科对学生全面发展至关重要）→ 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 发现语篇未提及此观点 → 判定为无中生有
42. 定位题干核心信息（大多数教育工作者达成共识：应教授编程但不应取代外语）→ 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 定位至段落B → 提取同义替换信息
43. 定位题干核心信息（一项研究表明外语学习能提高学生的学业表现）→ 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 发现语篇未提及任何关于外语学习提高学业表现的研究 → 判定为无中生有
44. 定位题干核心信息（由于资金和合格教师短缺，学校落后于快速发展的计算机科学领域）→ 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 定位至段落C → 提取同义替换信息
45. 定位题干核心信息（一位杰出的高中语言教师也认为尽早开始学习外语是明智的）→ 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 发现语篇未提及任何关于 ‘杰出高中语言教师’ 及其观点的内容 → 判定为无中生有

考点：细节定位　信息缺失判断　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有　同义改写

46. 【答案】D

定位首段转折句 → 提炼各国共识的核心问题（科技公司过大、过强、过盈利） → 同义替换为 ‘阻止其获得垄断’

考点：细节定位　同义改写

47. 【答案】C

定位第二段关于蚂蚁集团事件的描述 → 提炼其核心含义（任何公司都无法规避政府监管） → 同义替换为 ‘所有公司都必须受政府监管’

考点：细节定位　同义改写

48. 【答案】A

定位第五段关于科技巨头扩张影响的描述 → 提炼小公司被迫依赖平台 → 同义替换为 ‘无法独立经营’

考点：细节定位　同义改写

49. 【答案】B

定位第六段关于欧盟行动的描述 → 提炼其核心行动（监管市场、鼓励公平竞争） → 同义替换为 ‘考虑监管行动以促进公平竞争’

考点：细节定位　同义改写

50. 【答案】C

定位全文关于美国态度的描述 → 综合 ‘concern of competitors and consumers’ （竞争对手和消费者的担忧）及 ‘growing concern’ （日益增长的担忧） → 推断出 ‘变得不可信’ 的负面态度

考点：推理判断　观点态度

51. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'popular assumption' → 在语篇中定位到 'There is a tendency to assume that tourism is good for everyone involved' → 识别该假设的具体内容（旅游对所有相关方都有益） → 匹配选项D（对目的地国家和地

区的经济有益）作为该假设的具体体现。

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'uncontrolled tourism development' → 在语篇中定位到 'Uncontrolled tourism development has become a primary driver of social and environmental disruption' 及后续 'Tourism studies provide much documentation of the many negative social impacts of tourism and resulting resentment that local populations direct toward visitors' → 提取核心信息（导致社会和环境破坏，引发当地居民对游客的敌意） → 匹配选项B（引发当地居民对游客的敌意）。

考点：细节定位　因果关系

53. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'local residents... feel frustrated' → 在语篇中定位到 'Residents often become frustrated when the benefits of tourism are not felt locally' → 理解其后文对'利益未被本地感受到'的具体解释（跨国酒店集团分配不公、游客在度假村消费等） → 推断出核心原因是居民认为自己未获得应得的利益 → 匹配选项D。

考点：细节定位　推理判断

54. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'local residents... respond to tourism activity' → 在语篇中定位到 'local residents in destination communities also have found themselves negotiating new cultural boundaries, class dynamics, service industry roles and lifestyle transformations' → 理解 'negotiating' 在此语境下的含义（协商、调整以适应） → 推断出居民在努力适应旅游活动带来的变化 → 匹配选项A。

考点：推理判断　词义猜测

55. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'tourists do to exert more positive impacts' → 在语篇中定位到 'What does all this mean for the everyday traveler? First, all tourists should make every effort to honor their hosts…' → 理解 'honor their hosts' 的具体含义（尊重主人） → 结合前文对问题的分析（利益未本地化、游客在度假村消费） → 推断出具体行动应是支持本地经济 → 匹配选项C（使用本地企业提供的服务）。

考点：细节定位　推理判断

56. 【答案】Nowadays more and more students are becoming…

围绕给定主题句展开论述，构建清晰的总分总结构，并运用多样句式进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】Pasting Spring Festival couplets is an…

将中文描述性长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并准确使用动词搭配与定语从句进行信息整合与修饰。

考点：贴春联 (Spring Festival couplets)　由...组成 (be composed of)　代表 (represent)　贴在 (be posted on)　体现...特点 (embody the characteristics of)　凸显...主题 (highlight the theme of)　以...描绘...抒发... (depict... and express... by using...)　当...时 (when...)　拉开序幕 (kick off / begin)