六级 · 2022年12月大学英语六级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 702.9 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 56 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
125 682
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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

55.（词数 150-200 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 4

1. What message does the woman convey in her book?

A. Prioritizing happiness over money.
B. Joining the club to get her new book.
C. Managing one's personal finances wisely.
D. Consuming more only when earning more.

2. What do we learn about the woman before she became a writer?

A. She was in debt.
B. She was a financial adviser.
C. She earned $30,000 a month.
D. She enjoyed a happy life.

3. What does the woman say about one's financial behavior?

A. It reflects one's earning power.
B. It varies with one's environment.
C. It mirrors one's sense of well-being.
D. It changes with one's goals in life.

4. What does the man say about sharing a home?

A. It would give him more time to be with his loved ones.
B. It would be good for those who value relationships.
C. It would mean major sacrifices for him.
D. It would deprive him of his individuality.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What do we learn about one of the newest additions to the gallery's collection?

A. It was the artist's first landscape.
B. It was a painting by Christopher.
C. It was donated by the artist herself.
D. It was displayed at a retirement party.

6. What does the man say about one of the most acclaimed paintings by Danielle Gregory?

A. It was the painting that instantly made her rich.
B. It has cost him a lot of money to purchase it.
C. It was recently purchased by the gallery.
D. It is owned by an anonymous collector.

7. Why does the woman say she can feel immersed in the scene in the painting?

A. It reflects her emotions.
B. It contains ample details.
C. It appears perfectly symmetrical.
D. It depicts the beauty of desolation.

8. How does the man describe Danielle Gregory?

A. She is eccentric like any other artist.
B. She is a very nice and intelligent artist.
C. She is as lucky as any acclaimed artist.
D. She is one of the most productive artists.

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 forgiveness?

A. It is vital to one's mental health.
B. It leads to reconciliation and peace.
C. It promotes interpersonal relationship.
D. It keeps one from traumatic experience.

10. When is forgiveness especially challenging?

A. When the offender has power over the victim.

B. When the offender is not willing to apologize.

C. When the offender is not duly penalized.

D. When the offender adds insult to injury.

11. What should one do in order to forgive the offender?

A. Talk with the offender calmly.

B. Accept the offender's apology.

C. Find out why he committed the offense.

D. Determine how serious the offense was.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the passage say about the Glasgow subway in the 1960s?

A. The number of passengers dropped sharply.

B. It served more and more commuters.

C. The number of stations increased to 50.

D. It became the longest in the United Kingdom.

13. Why was the Glasgow subway closed in 1977?

A. To increase capacity to meet growing needs.

B. To make way for other means of transport.

C. To have its systems modernised.

D. To avoid further financial losses.

14. Why does the Glasgow subway remain important today?

A. It is generally recognised as a world heritage site.

B. It is the fastest way to reach the city's south side.

C. It constitutes a source of revenue for the city.

D. It helps reduce traffic jams in the city centre.

15. What does the passage say about all subway stations in Glasgow nowadays?

A. They are usually crowded.

B. They use high-tech systems.

C. They accept smartcards only.

D. They are colourfully decorated. 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 the bears in national parks now?

A. They are quite friendly to humans.

B. They are shrinking in numbers.

C. They are unafraid of humans.

D. They are especially fond of garbage.

17. What does the speaker say about visitors feeding bears in national parks?

A. It is strictly forbidden.

B. It is an uncommon sight.

C. It is a gesture of human generosity.

D. It is allowed only in certain areas.

18. What is the speaker's advice to people who carry some food while hiking on a park trail?

A. Share their food with the bear they see.
B. Be prepared to run into a hungry bear.
C. Try to be friendly with the bear they meet.
D. Refrain from teasing bears with cubs.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the speaker say about prejudice?

A. It refers to opinions that are radical and widespread.
B. It means making judgments without adequate knowledge.
C. It refers to deep-rooted beliefs about someone or something.
D. It means sticking to one's judgments even when proved wrong.

20. Why does the speaker say prejudiced attitudes are dangerous?

A. They often lead to war between religious groups.
B. They keep certain occupations from thriving.
C. They allow myths and half-truths to persist.
D. They prevent us from getting to the truth.

21. When does the speaker say we begin to develop prejudiced attitudes?

A. When we start to feel superior.
B. When we mix with prejudiced people.
C. When we live in an isolated neighborhood.
D. When we try to keep up with those around us.

Questions 22 to 25

22. How did the speaker feel when he started high school?

A. Motivated.
B. Disappointed.
C. Perplexed.
D. Shocked.

23. What did the speaker once think of teenage friendships?

A. They would change with the passage of time.
B. They would benefit young people's adult life.
C. They would help kids grow.
D. They would last a lifetime.

24. What do we learn about the speaker when he returned from the Vietnam War?

A. He had become mature.
B. He suffered poor health.
C. He had lots of stories to tell.
D. He regretted leaving Vietnam.

25. What does the speaker try to do as a teacher?

A. Make friends with his students.
B. Show his students how to do their best.
C. Help his students get through the growing pains.
D. Share his personal experience with his students.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. aesthetic	B. appropriate	C. clusters
D. competitive	E. exploiting	F. fiscal
G. instances	H. rehabilitated	I. reproduced
J. revenues	K. safeguarding	L. ship
M. strategic	N. transcend	O. undergoing

The task of the global strategist of a business is to build a platform of capabilities derived from the resources, experiences and innovations of units operating in multiple locations, to transplant those capabilities wherever ___26___ , and then to systematically upgrade and renew them—ahead of the competition. Apple is an outstanding case of a company whose unique capabilities give it a worldwide ___27___ advantage, particularly with respect to its ability to build platforms from a product base that integrates functional and ___28___ design. Apple has been able to leverage and exploit its California-based design and marketing advantages successfully throughout the world. IKEA is another such case. The do-it-yourself furniture and houseware company first developed a compelling set of capabilities to design, manufacture and ___29___ furniture at low cost and sell it in a novel way in Sweden. Later, IKEA successfully ___30___ this formula in many other countries. By contrast, Telefonica, a Spanish telecommunications company that is now the world's fifth largest telecom by ___31___ , first developed its special advantage abroad. In 1989 and 1990, Telefonica had the opportunity to enter Chile and Argentina, countries that shared many institutional and cultural characteristics with its home country but that were ___32___ more rapid market reform. Throughout the 1990s, Telefonica took what it learned in Chile and Argentina about reconstructing former state-owned telecoms to other Latin American countries that were privatizing their state telecoms and deregulating their telecom markets. These examples might lead the reader to believe that creating a global advantage is an easy task. But many other ___33___ of expensive failed experiments suggest that creating a lasting global advantage actually requires a great deal of ___34___ and operational finesse . Our research suggests that global winners typically create and sustain their international presence through a systematic process of ___35___ , renewing and enhancing their core capabilities.

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. A new study found parents' aversion to certain animals would pass on to their children. _____

37. The disappearance of species and ecological systems erodes our ability to keep what is left. _____

38. A study showed that the wildest areas of Discovery Park appealed most to the public. _____

39. The fear of living organisms is becoming more worrisome. _____

40. Preventing the increase in children's fear of living creatures is also important for conserving biodiversity. _____

41. Though humans naturally tend to avoid dangerous animals, today's children try to stay away from even harmless ones. _____

42. Development in and around Discovery Park could cause heavy losses to the park and the local residents. _____

43. A large survey of school children found that their negative feelings grew as their experience with nature diminished. _____

44. Elizabeth Lev believes increased contact with more wildlife helps conserve biodiversity. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56. 黄土高原(the Loess Plateau)是中国第三大高原, 面积约60万平方公里,平均海拔 1000-2000米,绝大部分覆盖着50-80米厚的黄土,是世界上黄土分布最集中、覆盖厚度最大的区域。这是大自然创造的一个奇迹,在世界上也是绝无仅有的。 黄土高原是中华民族的发祥地之一。早在5500年前,人们就已经在黄土高原上开始农耕。随着农耕业的持续发展,黄土高原人口不断增加,在秦汉时期就成为中国的政治和经济中心。如今,随着西部大开发战略的实施,黄土高原地区的经济得到了迅速发展。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Some people in the US have asserted that forgiving student loan debt is one way to stimulate the economy and give assistance to those in need. One government proposition is to eliminate $10,000 of debt for 'economically distressed' students. Some in US Congress have gone so far as to suggest forgiving up to $50,000 in debt per student borrower, but does forgiving student debt necessarily correlate to helping the economically disadvantaged? The answer is no. This policy is just giving money away to universities and the most affluent students in attendance. Federal Reserve data reveals that the highest-income 40 percent of households owe approximately 60 percent of outstanding student debt, while the lowest 40 percent owe just under 20 percent. This could be due to a combination of factors: students from high-income households are more likely to go to expensive colleges, less likely to receive financial aid, and more likely to have high incomes post-graduation. Plus, the majority of student debt is held by graduate degree earners, who earn approximately 25 percent more than their undergraduate counterparts. Clearly, giving free reign to banks to forgive student debt is a step in the wrong direction. Other proposals for broader, long-term student loan plans have some fundamental problems. One idea is to cancel student debt only for undergraduate degrees and for students making less than $125,000. This attempts to address the fact that Congress' previously mentioned student loan forgiveness plan largely helps out the wealthy, but is an adverse incentive for universities to keep raising tuition and for students to choose to major in low-earning degree programs. Colleges have no reason to make their programs more affordable if they believe students will just take out more debt. And, students will feel more comfortable making the irresponsible decision to go tens of thousands of dollars in debt to major in impractical or idealistic subjects if they know their loans will be forgiven. This is especially concerning given the pandemic has rendered a college education practically worthless. Students are paying tens of thousands of dollars per year to live at home and be lectured on the Internet. Do we really want to tell colleges that they can get away with providing below-average service for an outrageous cost? In the case of any of these student debt plans, working-class Americans who chose not to or could not afford to go to college will be subsidizing the education of the professional class. Plumbers and retail workers will be paying for the degrees of doctors and lawyers. The US government's effort to help those in debt is commendable but is this really the solution that will help the poor financially recover?

45. Why do some people advocate forgiving student loan debt?

A. They assert it will narrow the gap between the wealthy and the poor.

B. They believe it will benefit both the economy and the underprivileged.

C. They claim it will eliminate economic distress among college students.

D. They think the cost of education is the responsibility of the government.

46. What do we learn from the Federal Reserve data?

A. Approximately 60% of student debt remains unpaid.

B. Cancelling student debt benefits wealthy families most.

C. Forgiving student debt provides little benefit to universities.

D. Low-income families owe the biggest amount of student debt.

47. What does the author say students are likely to do if they know they needn't repay their loans?

A. They will choose to study subjects without considering their job prospects.

B. They will be free to pursue their goals without being burdened financially.

C. They will over-borrow and live beyond their means.

D. They will be able to enroll in expensive universities.

48. What does the author imply about colleges offering online education?

A. They cannot get away with the serious consequences.

B. They have suffered greatly from the current pandemic.

C. The tuition they charge is not justified by the quality of their service.

D. The tuition they charge has surged outrageously during the pandemic.

49. What will happen if any of the proposed student debt plans is implemented?

A. Plumbers and retail workers will have a chance of becoming professionals.

B. Working-class students will have increasing access to subsidized education.

C. Blue-collar workers will have to bear the cost of educating would-be high-earners.

D. A growing number of students will be able to earn degrees in medicine and law.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

If there's one rule that most parents cling to in the confusing, fast-changing world of kids and media, it's "No screens before age 2." As of today, that rule has been thrown out the window. The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), which first issued that recommendation back in 1999, has extensively updated and revised its guidelines for children and adolescents to reflect new research and new habits. The new guidelines, especially for very young children, shift the focus from WHAT is on the screen to WHO else is in the room. And in doing so, they raise some intriguing points about the future of learning from media. For babies younger than 18 months, AAP still says no screens at all are the best idea—with one notable exception: Live video chat. Surveys indicate that families already popularly believe that "Face time doesn't count", or at least that the benefit of virtual visits with grandparents or other relatives outweighs the potential cost of exposing babies to the laptop or smartphone. The AAP doesn't cite positive evidence that infants actually get something out of this kind of "conversation", the way that they clearly do from live social interaction. But there's some observational research that infants as young as six months old are emotionally engaged by playing live peekaboo( ) with Grandma online. For infants and toddlers , ages 15 months to 2 years old, there's limited evidence from a couple of very small studies that they can learn new words from educational media, if and only if parents are watching alongside them, repeating what the video says and/or drawing attention to what is on the screen. In other words, treating a video or an app like a picture book is the best bet. The flip side of this is that many studies have actually shown poorer language skills correlated with earlier solo viewing of "educational" videos. There's also research that shows language delays in children who watch more TV and start watching earlier. In both cases, the problem seems to be media replacing interaction with people. For this reason, the new AAP guideline has changed from "avoid all screens under age 2" to "avoid solo media use in this age group." For preschoolers ages 2 to 5, there's more evidence that they have the ability to transfer knowledge from screens to the real world, including early literacy and math. For this age group, AAP recommends no more than an hour a day of screen use. And, just as with younger children, they want care-givers to take part in screen time: "Co-view with your children, help children understand what they are seeing, and help them apply what they learn to the world around them."

50. What do we learn about the "No screens under 2" rule?

A. It has met more and more resistance from parents.

B. It has proved helpful to children's healthy growth.

C. It confuses parents with regard to kids' education.

D. It has been discarded in line with recent research.

51. What do the new AAP guidelines advocate?

A. Young children should be accompanied by parents during screen time.

B. Parents should be emotionally involved in their children's upbringing.

C. Young children should watch videos carefully selected by parents.

D. Parents should protect their children from too much media exposure.

52. What do families think of live video chat according to surveys?

A. It should not be regarded as screen time.

B. It helps babies to develop their verbal skills.

C. It is not as harmful as playing games on laptops.

D. It is a good substitute for video viewing.

53. What do researchers find about kids solo viewing educational videos?

A. It arouses their interest in language learning.

B. It works no better than reading picture books.

C. It hampers their development of language skills.

D. It helps them acquire independent learning skills.

54. What does the author say about preschoolers ages 2 to 5?

A. They can understand pretty well what they see on the screen.

B. They can learn on their own without much parental guidance.

C. They can make use of educational videos to develop digital literacy.

D. They can relate what they learn on the screen to real life situations.

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

55. In an era of information explosion, it is vitally important to develop the ability to think critically and make
rational choices. Every day we are flooded with news, advertisements and social-media posts, yet not all of
them are trustworthy. Only those who can sift truth from falsehood are able to stay clear-headed.
There are two compelling reasons why this ability matters. First, information today is a mixture of facts and
rumours, and a careless reader can easily be misled. Take online rumours during public emergencies for
example: people who forward them without checking often spread panic. Second, the cost of a wrong choice
has risen sharply; whether we are selecting a course, a product or a career, rational judgement based on reliable
evidence saves us from regret.
Therefore, we should never swallow information passively. By questioning the source, comparing different
views and weighing the evidence before us, we can turn the endless flood of information into a real advantage
rather than a heavy burden. In the end, critical thinking is not an optional skill but a survival tool for the
modern mind.

56. The Loess Plateau, China's third largest plateau, has an area of about 600,000 square kilometers and
an average altitude of 1,000 to 2,000 meters, with most of it covered by loess 50 to 80 meters thick; it is the region with the most concentrated distribution and the greatest thickness of loess in the world. It
is a miracle created by nature and is unique in the world. The Loess Plateau is one of the birthplaces of
the Chinese nation. As early as 5,500 years ago, people had already begun farming on the Loess Plateau.
With the continuous development of farming, its population kept growing, and during the Qin and Han
dynasties it became the political and economic center of China. Today, with the implementation of the

Western Development Strategy, the economy of the Loess Plateau region has developed rapidly.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A
定位女士首次阐述书籍核心信息 → 识别'making happiness a priority over money'为直接同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：核心观点定位　同义替换识别

2. 【答案】A
定位女士成为作家前的个人经历描述 → 识别'owed over $30,000'为负债的直接证据 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　事实确认

3. 【答案】D
定位女士关于财务行为变化的论述 → 识别'Once we make the right things our priority, our goals will change and so will our financial behavior'的因果关系 → 得出答案
考点：因果逻辑推理　细节对应

4. 【答案】C
定位男士对'分享住房'的直接评论 → 识别'Those sound like major sacrifices, I could never share my home'的个人观点 → 得出答案
考点：观点态度捕捉　细节定位

5. 【答案】C
定位男士介绍第一幅画作来源 → 识别'a gift to the gallery from the artist herself'为直接信息 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换识别

6. 【答案】D
定位男士对第二幅画的描述 → 识别‘anonymous collector who lent it to the gallery’ → 同义替换为‘owned by an anonymous collector’
考点：细节定位　同义改写

7. 【答案】B
定位女士表达沉浸感的句子 → 识别其直接原因‘so much detail’ → 同义替换为‘ample details’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】B
定位男士对格雷戈里性格的直接评价 → 识别‘easygoing and intelligent’ → 同义替换为‘nice and intelligent’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】A
定位关于宽恕价值的陈述 → 识别‘vitally important for the mental health’ → 同义替换为‘vital to one's mental health’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】B

定位‘forgiveness can be challenging’ → 识别其后‘especially true when...’引导的具体情形 → 同义替换为‘not willing to apologize’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

11. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'forgive the offender' → 在语篇中定位到 'cultivate forgiveness by developing compassion for the offender, reflect on whether the act was due to malicious intent, or whether it was caused by challenging circumstances' → 同义替换 'reflect on why the event occurred' 为 'Find out why he committed the offense' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

12. 【答案】A

定位题干时间 '1960s' → 在语篇中定位到 'In the 1960s... the subway saw a rapid decline in ridership' → 同义替换 'ridership' 为 'passengers'，'rapid decline' 为 'dropped sharply' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

13. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'closed in 1977' → 在语篇中定位到 'until 1977 when its new operators closed it for major modernisation investment' → 同义替换 'major modernisation investment' 为 'have its systems modernised' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

14. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'remain important today' → 在语篇中定位到 'Since its relaunch... It serves as a viable alternative... and has gone a long way to alleviate traffic jams in the city centre' → 同义替换 'alleviate traffic jams' 为 'reduce traffic jams' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

15. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'all subway stations' 和 'nowadays' → 在语篇中定位到 'Recently, high-tech systems such as smart card ticketing machines and smart gates are used across all subway stations' → 直接匹配 'use high-tech systems' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 直接匹配

16. 【答案】C

定位关键句 'years of protection have served to break down the wild bears' fear of humans' → 同义替换为 'unafraid of humans' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

17. 【答案】A

定位关键句 'Park rules prohibit the feeding of bears. Violators are arrested.' → 同义替换为 'strictly forbidden' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

18. 【答案】B
定位末段 'the possibility of a hiker meeting up with a bear along park trails is small, but there's always that chance' → 推理得出应做好遇到熊的准备 → 得出答案
考点：推理判断　细节推断

19. 【答案】B
定位关键句 'Hence, prejudice means to judge before having adequate knowledge.' → 同义替换为 'making judgments without adequate knowledge' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】D
定位关键句 'they are dangerous because they can keep us from learning the truth about someone or something' → 同义替换为 'prevent us from getting to the truth' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】A
定位关键句 'If feelings of pride begin to turn to feelings of superiority... then we begin to develop prejudiced attitudes' → 同义替换 'feel superior' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】D
定位首句 'When I started high school, it was a shock' → 直接匹配选项 'Shocked' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　原词复现

23. 【答案】D
定位关键句 'I built friendships that I thought would last a lifetime' → 直接匹配选项 'last a lifetime' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　原词复现

24. 【答案】A
定位描述 'I couldn't relate to the friends... They still seemed childish' → 推理：说话者因战争经历而心理成熟，与旧友产生隔阂 → 得出答案
考点：推理判断　细节支撑

25. 【答案】C
定位末句 'I try to help them over the rough spots as best I can' → 同义替换 'help... get through the growing pains' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】B
26 空 定位空格前'wherever'引导的地点状语从句 → 分析从句主语'capabilities'与动词'be'的被动关系 → 结合语境'移植能力'推断出'possible'构成'wherever possible'（在任何可能的地方）
27 空 定位空格前'worldwide'与后'advantage' → 分析'give it a worldwide ___ advantage'结构 → 结合Apple案例'独特能力'推断出'competitive'（竞争优势）
28 空 定位空格前'functional and ___ design' → 分析'and'连接的并列形容词 → 结合Apple产品设计特点（如美观、用户体验）推断出'aesthetic'（美学的）
29 空 定位空格前'design, manufacture and ___ furniture' → 分析动词并列结构 → 结合IKEA商业模式（设计、制造、销售）推断出'distribute'（分销/销售）

30 空 定位空格前'IKEA successfully ___ this formula' → 分析动词与宾语'formula'（模式）的搭配 → 结合后文'in many other countries'推断出'applied'（应用）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语IKEA与宾语this formula的动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘复制、应用’的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词but引导的对比关系 → 选择表示‘正在经历’的动词分词形式
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词but与后文failed experiments的语义关联 → 选择表示‘例子、实例’的名词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格与design的并列关系及integrates的宾语 → 选择表示‘美学的’的形容词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格与by的搭配及描述公司规模的语境 → 选择表示‘收入’的名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

27. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前'wherever'引导的地点状语从句 → 分析从句主语'capabilities'与动词'be'的被动关系 → 结合语境'移植能力'推断出'possible'构成'wherever possible'（在任何可能的地方）
27 空 定位空格前'worldwide'与后'advantage' → 分析'give it a worldwide ___ advantage'结构 → 结合Apple案例'独特能力'推断出'competitive'（竞争优势）
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格与by的搭配及描述公司规模的语境 → 选择表示‘收入’的名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

28. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前'wherever'引导的地点状语从句 → 分析从句主语'capabilities'与动词'be'的被动关系 → 结合语境'移植能力'推断出'possible'构成'wherever possible'（在任何可能的地方）
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格与by的搭配及描述公司规模的语境 → 选择表示‘收入’的名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

29. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前'wherever'引导的地点状语从句 → 分析从句主语'capabilities'与动词'be'的被动关系 → 结合语境'移植能力'推断出'possible'构成'wherever possible'（在任何可能的地方）

27 空 定位空格前'worldwide'与后'advantage' → 分析'give it a worldwide ___ advantage'结构 → 结合Apple案例'独特能力'推断出'competitive'（竞争优势）

28 空 定位空格前'functional and ___ design' → 分析'and'连接的并列形容词 → 结合Apple产品设计特点（如美观、用户体验）推断出'aesthetic'（美学的）

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33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词but与后文failed experiments的语义关联 → 选择表示‘例子、实例’的名词

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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格与by的搭配及描述公司规模的语境 → 选择表示‘收入’的名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

30. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前'wherever'引导的地点状语从句 → 分析从句主语'capabilities'与动词'be'的被动关系 → 结合语境'移植能力'推断出'possible'构成'wherever possible'（在任何可能的地方）

27 空 定位空格前'worldwide'与后'advantage' → 分析'give it a worldwide ___ advantage'结构 → 结合Apple案例'独特能力'推断出'competitive'（竞争优势）

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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格与by的搭配及描述公司规模的语境 → 选择表示‘收入’的名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

31. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前'wherever'引导的地点状语从句 → 分析从句主语'capabilities'与动词'be'的被动关系 → 结合语境'移植能力'推断出'possible'构成'wherever possible'（在任何可能的地方）

27 空 定位空格前'worldwide'与后'advantage' → 分析'give it a worldwide ___ advantage'结构 → 结合Apple案例'独特能力'推断出'competitive'（竞争优势）

28 空 定位空格前'functional and ___ design' → 分析'and'连接的并列形容词 → 结合Apple产品设计特点（如美观、用户体验）推断出'aesthetic'（美学的）
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格与by的搭配及描述公司规模的语境 → 选择表示‘收入’的名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

32. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前'wherever'引导的地点状语从句 → 分析从句主语'capabilities'与动词'be'的被动关系 → 结合语境'移植能力'推断出'possible'构成'wherever possible'（在任何可能的地方）
27 空 定位空格前'worldwide'与后'advantage' → 分析'give it a worldwide ___ advantage'结构 → 结合Apple案例'独特能力'推断出'competitive'（竞争优势）
28 空 定位空格前'functional and ___ design' → 分析'and'连接的并列形容词 → 结合Apple产品设计特点（如美观、用户体验）推断出'aesthetic'（美学的）
29 空 定位空格前'design, manufacture and ___ furniture' → 分析动词并列结构 → 结合IKEA商业模式（设计、制造、销售）推断出'distribute'（分销/销售）
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格与by的搭配及描述公司规模的语境 → 选择表示‘收入’的名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

33. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前'wherever'引导的地点状语从句 → 分析从句主语'capabilities'与动词'be'的被动关系 → 结合语境'移植能力'推断出'possible'构成'wherever possible'（在任何可能的地方）
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28 空 定位空格前'functional and ___ design' → 分析'and'连接的并列形容词 → 结合Apple产品设计特点（如美观、用户体验）推断出'aesthetic'（美学的）
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考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

34. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前'wherever'引导的地点状语从句 → 分析从句主语'capabilities'与动词'be'的被动关系 → 结合语境'移植能力'推断出'possible'构成'wherever possible'（在任何可能的地方）
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考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

35. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前'wherever'引导的地点状语从句 → 分析从句主语'capabilities'与动词'be'的被动关系 → 结合语境'移植能力'推断出'possible'构成'wherever possible'（在任何可能的地方）
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格与by的搭配及描述公司规模的语境 → 选择表示‘收入’的名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

36. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干核心信息（父母对动物的厌恶会传递给孩子）→ 在语篇中寻找对应研究（日本研究）→ 匹配段落[D]中关于儿童对昆虫负面感受的调查结果
37. 定位题干核心信息（物种和生态系统消失侵蚀我们保留剩余部分的能力）→ 在语篇中寻找同义表达（chips away at our ability to preserve what remains）→ 匹配段落[A]
38. 定位题干核心信息（研究显示Discovery Park最野生的区域最受公众欢迎）→ 在语篇中寻找相关研究或地点信息 → 语篇未提及Discovery Park，判定为无依据信息
39. 定位题干核心信息（对生物的恐惧正变得更令人担忧）→ 在语篇中寻找对应概念（biophobia, more concerning）→ 匹配段落[C]中对'biophobia'的定义和评价
40. 定位题干核心信息（防止儿童对生物恐惧的增加对保护生物多样性也很重要）→ 在语篇中寻找相关逻辑链（物种消失→经验灭绝→生物恐惧→保护能力下降）→ 推断出防止生物恐惧是保护生物多样性的一环
41. 定位题干核心概念（经验与保护自然）→ 在语篇中寻找同义表述（chips away at our ability to preserve what remains）→ 匹配段落A
42. 定位题干核心对比（人类本能回避危险动物 vs 现代儿童回避无害昆虫）→ 在语篇中寻找直接引语或转述 → 匹配段落E
43. 定位题干核心事件（Discovery Park的开发造成损失）→ 在语篇中寻找相关地点和事件描述 → 匹配段落M（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
44. 定位题干核心研究发现（儿童负面情绪随自然经验减少而增长）→ 在语篇中寻找研究结果描述 → 匹配段落D
45. 定位题干核心人物观点（Elizabeth Lev认为增加与野生动物接触有助于保护生物多样性）→ 在语篇中寻找该人物及其观点 → 匹配段落N（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）

考点：细节定位　指代衔接　词义猜测　推理判断　观点态度　主旨大意　同义替换　观点归属　信息匹配　因果关系

37. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干核心信息（父母对动物的厌恶会传递给孩子）→ 在语篇中寻找对应研究（日本研究）→ 匹配段落[D]中关于儿童对昆虫负面感受的调查结果
37. 定位题干核心信息（物种和生态系统消失侵蚀我们保留剩余部分的能力）→ 在语篇中寻找同义表达（chips away at our ability to preserve what remains）→ 匹配段落[A]
38. 定位题干核心信息（研究显示Discovery Park最野生的区域最受公众欢迎）→ 在语篇中寻找相关研究或地点信息 → 语篇未提及Discovery Park，判定为无依据信息
39. 定位题干核心信息（对生物的恐惧正变得更令人担忧）→ 在语篇中寻找对应概念（biophobia, more concerning）→ 匹配段落[C]中对'biophobia'的定义和评价
40. 定位题干核心信息（防止儿童对生物恐惧的增加对保护生物多样性也很重要）→ 在语篇中寻找相关逻辑链（物种消失→经验灭绝→生物恐惧→保护能力下降）→ 推断出防止生物恐惧是保护生物多样性的一环
41. 定位题干核心概念（经验与保护自然）→ 在语篇中寻找同义表述（chips away at our ability to preserve what remains）→ 匹配段落A
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考点：细节定位　指代衔接　词义猜测　推理判断　观点态度　主旨大意　同义替换　观点归属　信息匹配　因果关系

38. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干核心信息（父母对动物的厌恶会传递给孩子）→ 在语篇中寻找对应研究（日本研究）→ 匹配段落[D]中关于儿童对昆虫负面感受的调查结果
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考点：细节定位　指代衔接　词义猜测　推理判断　观点态度　主旨大意　同义替换　观点归属　信息匹配　因果关系

39. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干核心信息（父母对动物的厌恶会传递给孩子）→ 在语篇中寻找对应研究（日本研究）→ 匹配段落[D]中关于儿童对昆虫负面感受的调查结果
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40. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干核心信息（父母对动物的厌恶会传递给孩子）→ 在语篇中寻找对应研究（日本研究）→ 匹配段落[D]中关于儿童对昆虫负面感受的调查结果
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38. 定位题干核心信息（研究显示Discovery Park最野生的区域最受公众欢迎）→ 在语篇中寻找相关研究或地点信息 → 语篇未提及Discovery Park，判定为无依据信息
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41. 【答案】E

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42. 【答案】M

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38. 定位题干核心信息（研究显示Discovery Park最野生的区域最受公众欢迎）→ 在语篇中寻找相关研究或地点信息 → 语篇未提及Discovery Park，判定为无依据信息

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44. 【答案】N

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38. 定位题干核心信息（研究显示Discovery Park最野生的区域最受公众欢迎）→ 在语篇中寻找相关研究或地点信息 → 语篇未提及Discovery Park，判定为无依据信息

39. 定位题干核心信息（对生物的恐惧正变得更令人担忧）→ 在语篇中寻找对应概念（biophobia, more concerning）→ 匹配段落[C]中对'biophobia'的定义和评价

40. 定位题干核心信息（防止儿童对生物恐惧的增加对保护生物多样性也很重要）→ 在语篇中寻找相关逻辑链（物种消失→经验灭绝→生物恐惧→保护能力下降）→ 推断出防止生物恐惧是保护生物多样性的一环

41. 定位题干核心概念（经验与保护自然）→ 在语篇中寻找同义表述（chips away at our ability to preserve what remains）→ 匹配段落A

42. 定位题干核心对比（人类本能回避危险动物 vs 现代儿童回避无害昆虫）→ 在语篇中寻找直接引语或转述 → 匹配段落E

43. 定位题干核心事件（Discovery Park的开发造成损失）→ 在语篇中寻找相关地点和事件描述 → 匹配段落M（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）

44. 定位题干核心研究发现（儿童负面情绪随自然经验减少而增长）→ 在语篇中寻找研究结果描述 → 匹配段落D

45. 定位题干核心人物观点（Elizabeth Lev认为增加与野生动物接触有助于保护生物多样性）→ 在语篇中寻找该人物及其观点 → 匹配段落N（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）

考点：细节定位　指代衔接　词义猜测　推理判断　观点态度　主旨大意　同义替换　观点归属　信息匹配　因果关系

45. 【答案】B

定位首句 → 提取'刺激经济'与'帮助有需要者'两个并列目的 → 同义替换为'benefit both the economy and the underprivileged'

考点：细节定位　同义改写

46. 【答案】B

定位'Federal Reserve data reveals' → 提取'最高收入40%家庭欠60%债务，最低收入40%家庭欠不到20%' → 推理出债务主要由富裕家庭持有 → 同义替换为'benefits wealthy families most'

考点：数据解读　推理判断

47. 【答案】A

定位'students will feel more comfortable making the irresponsible decision to go tens of thousands of dollars in debt to major in impractical or idealistic subjects' → 提取核心行为'选择不切实际或理想化的专业' → 同义替换为'choose to study subjects without considering their future earnings'

考点：细节定位　同义改写

48. 【答案】C

定位'pandemic has rendered a college education practically worthless'与'Students are paying tens of thousands of dollars per year to live at home and be lectured online' → 推理出线上教育质量与高昂学费不匹配 → 同义替换为'tuition is not justified by the quality of teaching'

考点：推理判断　细节支撑

49. 【答案】C

定位全文核心论点'policy is just giving money away to universities and the most affluent students' → 结合'graduate degree earners'（研究生学位持有者）多为高收入群体 → 推理出政策成本将由普通纳税人（包括蓝领工人）承担 → 同义替换为'Blue-collar workers will have to bear the cost'

考点：全文主旨推理　隐含逻辑链

50. 【答案】D

定位首段第二、三句 → 同义替换 'thrown out the window' 为 'discarded'，'updated and revised' 为 'in line with recent research' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

51. 【答案】A

定位倒数第二句 → 提取核心信息 'avoid solo media use' → 同义替换为 'accompanied by parents' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

52. 【答案】A

定位第五句 → 提取家庭观点 'Face time doesn't count' → 同义替换为 'should not be regarded as screen time' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

53. 【答案】C

定位倒数第三、四句 → 提取研究发现 'poorer language skills' 和 'language delays' → 同义替换为 'hampers their development of language skills' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

54. 【答案】D

定位最后一句（For preschoolers…）→ 结合前文对15个月至2岁儿童的讨论（需父母陪伴才能从媒体学习）及“媒体取代人际互动是问题所在”的结论 → 推断学龄前儿童（2-5岁）应能将屏幕所学与现实生活联系起来 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　上下文逻辑推断

55. 【答案】In an era of information explosion, it is…

围绕给定主题句，构建清晰的议论文结构（引言-主体-结论），运用多样化的句式和词汇进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

56. 【答案】The Loess Plateau, China's third largest…

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、固定搭配等语法结构进行准确、连贯的翻译。

考点：定语从句（如 which is...）　固定搭配（如 cover with, be known as）　句式变化（如 with 结构、并列句）