六级 · 2023年12月大学英语六级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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KEFR JWT2
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本卷答案与讲解
920 452
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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56.（词数 150-200 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 4

1. What do we learn about the man from his test results?

A. It is clear that he is expected to enjoy a healthy life.

B. There is nothing wrong with his digestive system.

C. There is some indication of an issue with his blood circulation.

D. He doesn't know he has long been suffering from poor health.

2. What does the woman think is a common phenomenon among many people?

A. Mistaking symptoms of illness for stress.
B. Complaining they are being overworked.
C. Being unaware of the stress they are under.
D. Suffering from illness without recognising it.

3. What does the woman say she will do for the man?

A. Prescribe some medication for him.
B. Give him another physical check-up.
C. Explain to him the common consequence of stress.
D. Buy some sleeping pills for him from the drugstore.

4. What does the man say about the industry he is engaged in?

A. It calls for responsible management.
B. It proves to be quite profitable.
C. It is remarkably promising.
D. It is full of competition.

Questions 5 to 8

5. Why did John Williams leave the sport of basketball at just 25?

A. To avoid being in the limelight.
B. To seek medical help for his injury.
C. To pursue a less competitive career.
D. To stay away from his hostile teammates.

6. What does the man say about basketball as a career for most players?

A. It has ups and downs.
B. It proves rewarding.
C. It does not last long.
D. It is not so profitable.

7. What do we learn from the woman about John Williams 20 years later?

A. He was a financial advisor.
B. He suffered from poor health.
C. He became a basketball coach.
D. He was back in the news.

8. What has the man spent the last two decades trying to do?

A. Study issues of public health.
B. Alleviate the obesity problem.
C. Raise sufficient public funding.
D. Train young basketball players. 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. When did Kate Atkinson begin to write for women's magazines?

A. When she started teaching at Edinburgh University in Scotland.
B. While she was doing her doctoral studies on American Literature.
C. After publishing her first novel Behind the Scenes at the Museum.
D. After winning the 1986 Woman's Own Short Story Competition.

10. What did Kate Atkinson's books touch on?

A. The themes of love and loss.
B. The code of human behaviour.
C. The sins and flaws of eccentrics.
D. The manners of fashionable circles.

11. What do we learn about the clever and deceitful characters in a comedy of manners?

A. They are usually ignorant of complex human relations.
B. They successfully imitate the manners of celebrities.
C. They often get rewarded instead of being punished.
D. They are generally looked down upon in society.

Questions 12 to 15

12. Why does the speaker say adaptability is an important skill to exercise in the workplace?

A. It is what members use to alleviate tension in a team.
B. It is what employers are increasingly seeking after.
C. It is conducive to getting over a recession.
D. It is necessary for learning a new task.

13. What does adaptability enable us to do according to strategy consultant Dorie Clark?

A. Make better choices.
B. Follow innovative ideas.
C. Achieve recognition duly.
D. Accumulate work experience.

14. What do we learn about today's work culture from the passage?

A. Workers show more emotional intelligence.
B. Workers use brains more than muscles.
C. People usually work flexible hours.
D. People often work in teams.

15. What are employees with adaptability able to do when changes occur?

A. Leave the group as soon as possible.
B. Anticipate setbacks well in advance.
C. Decide on new priorities speedily.
D. Stick to original goals confidently.

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 question does the speaker address in this talk?

A. What differentiates people from animals.
B. Why philosophers disagree with scientists.
C. Where humans' great cognitive capacity originates.
D. When being creative becomes a biological mandate.

17. What does the speaker believe about innovation?

A. It is what tells apart two adjacent generations.

B. It is what sharpens our appetite for novelty.

C. It is something only geniuses can achieve.

D. It is something every human being can do.

18. How does the human brain work according to the speaker?

A. It seeks inspiration for novel inventions.

B. It constantly absorbs new information.

C. It uses existing ideas to create new ones.

D. It repeats precedent on a regular basis.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What view of many dog owners win support from researchers studying dog cognition?

A. Dogs know when their owners are not feeling well.

B. Dogs have the cognition for telling right from wrong.

C. Dogs have an aptitude for developing skills to interact with humans.

D. Dogs know when their human companions can no longer stand them.

20. Why can dogs detect their owner's abnormal odor according to the speaker?

A. They can readily detect different ill smells of viruses.

B. They can easily tell what bacteria cause odor change.

C. They are particularly sensitive to strange smells.

D. They have an extremely powerful sense of smell.

21. What does research suggest for now about dog ownership?

A. It can ensure owners suffer fewer chronic diseases.

B. It can benefit owners both physically and mentally.

C. It can reduce owners' risk of getting cancer or diabetes.

D. It can alert owners to the seriousness of their conditions.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does Onward's report propose ministers should do?

A. Crack down on courses like science, technology, engineering and math.

B. Restrict the ability of creative arts courses to recruit new students.

C. Look at how to reform technical and vocational education.

D. Ensure creative arts students get better value for money.

23. What does the speaker think of Onward's arguments?

A. Seemingly reasonable.

B. Clearly well-grounded.

C. Extremely irrational.

D. Apparently simplistic.

24. What do we learn about British college graduates five years after graduation?

A. A high proportion of them haven't tried to save money.

B. Most of them never hope to buy a house or to retire.

C. Forty percent of them earn less than £25,000 a year.

D. The majority of them have fairly well-paying jobs.

25. What does the speaker say actually accounts for the problem identified by Onward?

A. The context of a bank balance.

B. Britain's economy as a whole.

C. The specific degree a student earns.

D. Britain's defective educational system.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. apt	B. burning	C. extremes
D. flat	E. fractions	F. overflowing
G. parasites	H. probably	I. sparingly
J. sprinkle	K. steer	L. stimulate
M. sturdy	N. synonymous	O. unique

The desert is deceiving. At first glance it looks lifeless, barren, and bone-dry. For most passersby humming through the Mojave on their way to try their luck in Las Vegas or heading towards the Grand Canyon, it's just a ___26___ stretch of land with some mountains in the distance and more ___27___ to be a setting for a movie that takes place on Mars. The desert, however, is ___28___ with life, mystery, and magic. The Mojave desert sees less than two inches of rain a year, and like most deserts, is a land of ___29___ . Temperature fluctuations vary from freezing to ___30___ hot, not only between seasons, but even within the same day. At the heart of this vast, 25,000-square-mile desert is Mojave National Preserve. The folks managing and working there wear the wide-brimmed hats that have become ___31___ with places like Yosemite. The preserve is rich with history, culture, biodiversity, and endless opportunities to ___32___ your interest, especially for anyone who loves the outdoors. For a photographer, it requires patience and ___33___ a few spare tires to maneuver the network of unpaved "roads", but the rewards are plenty. Photographing here requires a good, ___34___ pair of shoes and a lot of preparation. Plenty of water, spare tires, and a full tank of gas are needed to explore this unit of the national park system, which is the third largest in the country. Like all deserts, though, if you are patient, you will be rewarded, as they often reveal their secrets slowly. During my last outing, I was surprised to see how much of the area was shaped by ancient volcanoes and geological forces, much of which remains today, giving the area a ___35___ feel and painting a colorful background for great photographs.

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____

四、长篇阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 7.1 分，共 71 分）

36. It is said that agricultural productivity in many African countries has remained low for a century. _____

37. Building connections between farms and major purchasers of their produce can promote African farmers' use of advanced farming techniques. _____

38. Parts of Africa are getting warmer much faster than the average, with southern Africa witnessing roughly twice the global warming rate over the last half century. _____

39. Improved farming practices have enabled Kenyan farmers to increase farm produce remarkably. _____

40. Africa is especially susceptible to the effects of global warming partly because it has difficulty feeding its increasing population even without climate change. _____

41. The use of fertiliser and improved seeds can help Africa's small farmers impressively increase crop yields. _____

42. It has proved even more important to shift from traditional farming to setting up businesses that can bring technology and investment to small farmers in Africa. _____

43. Everyone in the world will have to bear the consequences of climate change, especially Africans. _____

44. Improvement in farm output per worker in Africa falls far short of that in Asia. _____

45. In the long term, the potential for small farms in Africa to increase productivity is quite limited, especially owing to the warming climate and a growing population. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 在中国,随着老龄化社会的到来,养老受到普遍关注。人们谈论最多的是应当采取什么样的养老模式。多数人认为,养老模式需要多元化。可以通过政府引导和社会参与,建立更多更好的养老服务机构,改进社区服务中心,鼓励居家自助养老,还可以推行家庭养老与社会养老相结合的模式。随着政府和社会对养老服务事业投入的持续增加,养老设施将不断升级,服务质量逐步改进,老年人的生活将会更加方便舒适、健康快乐。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

One of the great successes of the Republican Party in recent decades is the relentless propagation of a simple formula for economic growth: tax cuts. The formula doesn't work, but that has not affected its popularity. And while the cult of tax cuts has attracted many critics, it lacks for obvious rivals. Democratic politicians have tended to campaign on helping people left behind by economic growth. When Democrats do talk about encouraging economic growth, they often sound like Republicans. This is not just a political problem for Democrats; it is an economic problem for the United States. The nation needs a better story about the drivers of economic growth. The painful lessons of recent decades point to a promising candidate: higher wages. Raising the wages of American workers ought to be the priority of economic policymakers. We'd all be better off paying less attention to quarterly updates on the growth of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP) and focusing instead on the growth of workers' paychecks. Set aside, for the moment, the familiar argument for higher wages: fairness. The argument here is that higher wages can fuel the engine of economic growth. Perhaps the most famous illustration of the benefits is the story of Henry Ford's decision in 1914 to pay $5 a day to workers on his Model T assembly lines. He did it to increase production—he was paying a premium to maintain a reliable workforce. The unexpected benefit was that Ford's factory workers became Ford customers, too. The same logic still holds: Consumption drives the American economy, and workers who are paid more can spend more. Mainstream economists insist that it is impossible to order up a sustainable increase in wages because compensation levels reflect the unerring judgment of market forces. The conventional wisdom held that productivity growth was the only route to higher wages. Through that lens, efforts to negotiate higher wages were counterproductive. Minimum-wage laws would raise unemployment because there was only so much money in the wage pool, and if some people got more, others would get none. It was in the context of this worldview that it became popular to argue that tax cuts would drive prosperity. Rich people would invest, productivity would increase, wages would rise. In the real world, things are more complicated. Wages are influenced by a tug of war between employers and workers, and employers have been winning. One clear piece of evidence is the widening gap between productivity growth and wage growth since roughly 1970. Productivity has more than doubled; wages have lagged far behind. A focus on wage growth would provide an antidote to the attractive simplicity of the belief in the magical power of tax cuts.

46. Why does the formula of tax cuts remain popular though ineffective?

A. Its critics' voice has not been heard throughout the country.

B. There seem to be no other options available to replace it.

C. The cult of tax cuts has been relentlessly propagated by all policymakers.

D. There appears to be a misunderstanding of the formula among the public.

47. What does the author think is a more effective measure for driving economic growth in the U.S.?

A. Aiding people left behind by economic growth.

B. Prioritizing the growth of the nation's GDP.

C. Increasing the compensation for labor.

D. Introducing even more extensive tax cuts.

48. What is the logic underlying the author's viewpoint?

A. The growth of workers' paychecks ultimately boosts the nation's economy.

B. Paying a premium to maintain a reliable workforce attracts more customers.

C. Consumption stimulates the desire for higher wages.

D. Familiar arguments for higher wages are outdated.

49. What is the basis for higher wages according to the conventional wisdom?

A. Fairness in distribution.

B. Increase in productivity.

C. The priority of economic policymakers.

D. The unerring judgment of market forces.

50. What do we learn about things in the real world in America for the past 50 years or so?

A. People have failed to see a corresponding increase in wages and in productivity.

B. People have been disheartened by the widening gap between the haves and have-nots.

C. People have witnessed a tug of war between Republicans and Democrats over tax cuts.

D. People have seen the link disappearing between productivity and workers' well-being.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Journal editors decide what gets published and what doesn't, affecting the careers of other academics and influencing the direction that a field takes. You'd hope, then, that journals would do everything they can to establish a diverse editorial board, reflecting a variety of voices, experiences, and identities. Unfortunately a new study in Nature Neuroscience makes for disheartening reading. The team finds that the majority of editors in top psychology and neuroscience journals are male and based in the United States: a situation that may be amplifying existing gender inequalities in the field and influencing the kind of research that gets published. Men were found to account for 60% of the editors of psychology journals. There were significantly more male than female editors at each level of seniority, and men made up the majority of editors in over three quarters of the journals. Crucially, the proportion of female editors was significantly lower than the overall proportion of women psychology researchers. The differences were even starker in the neuroscience journals: 70% of editors were male, and men held the majority of editorial positions in 88% of journals. In this case, the proportion of female editors was not significantly lower than the proportion of female researchers working in neuroscience—a finding that reveals enduring gender disparities in the field more broadly. Based on their results, the team concludes that "the ideas, values and decision-making biases of men are overrepresented in the editorial positions of the most recognized academic journals in psychology and neuroscience." Gender inequality in science is often attributed to the fact that senior academics are more likely to be male, because historically science was male-dominated: it's argued that as time goes on and more women rise to senior roles, the field will become more equal. Yet this study showed that even the junior roles in psychology journals tended to be held disproportionately by men, despite the fact that there are actually more female than male junior psychology faculty. This implies that a lack of female academics is not the problem. Instead, there are structural reasons that women are disadvantaged in science. Women receive lower salaries and face greater childcare demands, for instance, which can result in fewer publications and grants—the kinds of things that journals look for when deciding who to appoint. Rather than simply blaming the inequality of editorial boards on tradition, we should be actively breaking down these existing barriers. A lack of diversity among journal editors also likely contributes to psychology's WEIRD problem. If journal editors are largely men from the United States, then they will probably place higher value on papers that are relevant to Western, male populations, whether consciously or not.

51. What would we expect an editorial board of an academic journal to exhibit in view of its important responsibilities?

A. Insight. B. Expertise. C. Integrity. D. Diversity.

52. What do we learn from the findings of a new study in Nature Neuroscience?

A. The majority of top psychology and neuroscience journals reflect a variety of voices, experiences and identities.

B. The editorial boards of most psychology and neuroscience journals do influence the direction their field takes.

C. The editorial boards of the most important journals in psychology and neuroscience are male-dominated.

D. The majority of editors in top psychology and neuroscience journals have relevant backgrounds.

53. What fact does the author highlight concerning the gender differences in editors of psychology journals?

A. There were quite a few female editors who also distinguished themselves as influential psychology researchers.

B. The number of female editors was simply disproportionate to that of women engaged in psychology research.

C. The proportion of female editors was increasingly lower at senior levels.

D. There were few female editors who could move up to senior positions.

54. What can we infer from the conclusion drawn by the team of the new study on the basis of their findings?

A. Women's views are underrepresented in the editorial boards of top psychology and neuroscience journals.

B. Male editors of top psychology and neuroscience journals tend to be biased against their female colleagues.

C. Male researchers have enough representation in the editorial boards to ensure their publications.

D. Female editors have to struggle to get women's research articles published in academic journals.

55. What does the author suggest we do instead of simply blaming the inequality of editorial boards on tradition?

A. Strike a balance between male and female editors.

B. Increase women's employment in senior positions.

C. Enlarge the body of female academics.

D. Implement overall structural reforms.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

56. As is known to all, gaining a sound knowledge of the basics is of vital importance for students to master an
academic subject. Just as a towering building cannot stand firm without a solid foundation, no student can
reach academic heights unless the fundamentals are first laid down. The basics are not the trivial part of
learning; they are the very ground on which deeper understanding is built.
In my own experience, this truth was made vivid when I began studying programming. At first I was eager to
write fancy applications and skipped the elementary concepts of variables and loops. As a result, whenever a
bug appeared, I had no idea where to look, and my code collapsed completely. It was only after I went back
and mastered these basics that I could finally trace errors and write reliable programs. This lesson taught me
that shortcuts around the fundamentals lead nowhere.
It follows that students should never underestimate the value of the basics. Rather than rushing toward
complicated tasks, we ought to devote patient effort to consolidating the fundamentals first. Only by standing
on such firm ground can we climb steadily toward true mastery of any subject.

57. In China, with the arrival of an aging society, elderly care has drawn widespread attention. What people talk about most is what model of elderly care should be adopted. Most people believe that the
elderly-care model needs to be diversified. To achieve this, through governmental guidance and social
participation, we can build more and better elderly-care institutions, improve community service centers,
encourage self-supported home-based elderly care, and promote a combination of family-based and
society-based elderly care. With the continuous increase in government and social investment in elderly-
care services, elderly-care facilities will be steadily upgraded, service quality will gradually improve, and

the elderly will live a more convenient, comfortable, healthy and happy life.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

根据对话中男士的体检结果，定位其消化系统状况的描述。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

2. 【答案】C

定位女士关于“许多人”的普遍现象的陈述。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

3. 【答案】A

定位女士对男士提出的解决方案或行动承诺。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

4. 【答案】D

定位男士对其所在行业的描述性语句。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

5. 【答案】A

根据John Williams在25岁离开篮球运动的陈述，推断其主要动机。

考点：推理判断

6. 【答案】C

定位男士关于篮球作为大多数球员职业生涯的普遍看法。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

7. 【答案】D

定位女士关于John Williams20年后状况的描述。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

8. 【答案】B

定位男士关于自己过去二十年努力目标的陈述。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

9. 【答案】D

定位Kate Atkinson开始为女性杂志写作的时间点。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

10. 【答案】A

定位关于Kate Atkinson书籍主题的描述。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

11. 【答案】C
定位关于“风尚喜剧”中聪明狡猾角色的描述。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

12. 【答案】B
定位说话者关于适应能力在职场中重要性的原因陈述。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

13. 【答案】A
根据题干关键词 'adaptability' 和 'Dorie Clark' 定位原文，捕捉其具体作用描述。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

14. 【答案】D
根据题干关键词 'today's work culture' 定位原文，捕捉关于工作文化的具体描述。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

15. 【答案】C
根据题干关键词 'employees with adaptability' 和 'changes occur' 定位原文，捕捉其具体行为。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

16. 【答案】A
综合全文内容，判断演讲者主要探讨的核心问题。
考点：主旨大意

17. 【答案】D
根据题干关键词 'innovation' 定位原文，捕捉演讲者对创新的具体看法。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

18. 【答案】C
根据题干关键词 'human brain work' 定位原文，捕捉演讲者对大脑工作方式的描述。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

19. 【答案】A
根据题干关键词 'dog owners' 和 'researchers' 定位原文，捕捉研究支持的观点。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

20. 【答案】D
根据题干关键词 'dogs detect' 和 'abnormal odor' 定位原文，捕捉具体原因。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

21. 【答案】B
根据题干关键词 'research suggest' 和 'dog ownership' 定位原文，捕捉当前研究结论。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

22. 【答案】B
根据题干关键词 'Onward's report' 和 'ministers' 定位原文，捕捉报告的具体提议。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

23. 【答案】A

根据题干关键词 'speaker think' 和 'Onward's arguments' 定位原文，捕捉演讲者的态度评价词。

考点：观点态度

24. 【答案】C

根据题干关键词 'British college graduates' 和 'five years after graduation' 定位原文，捕捉具体数据或事实。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

25. 【答案】B

定位到说话者反驳Onward观点的段落 → 抓取关键句“This suggests that the problem isn't really to do with specific students studying specific degrees, but really with the economy as a whole.” → 同义替换“the economy as a whole”为“Britain's economy as a whole” → 得出答案B。

考点：细节定位　因果推断

26. 【答案】D

26 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空白处。
27 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空白处。
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35 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空白处。

考点：语境选词

27. 【答案】A

26 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空白处。
27 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空白处。
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考点：语境选词

28. 【答案】F

26 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空白处。
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考点：语境选词

29. 【答案】C

26 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空白处。
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考点：语境选词

30. 【答案】B

26 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空白处。
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考点：语境选词

31. 【答案】N

26 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空白处。
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考点：语境选词

32. 【答案】L

26 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空白处。
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考点：语境选词

33. 【答案】H

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考点：语境选词

34. 【答案】M

26 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空白处。
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考点：语境选词

35. 【答案】O

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考点：语境选词

36. 【答案】E
36. 定位题干关键词 'agricultural productivity' 和 'remained low for a century'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
37. 定位题干关键词 'Building connections between farms and major purchasers' 和 'promote... use of advanced farming techniques'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
38. 定位题干关键词 'Parts of Africa are getting warmer much faster' 和 'southern Africa witnessing roughly twice the global warming rate'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
39. 定位题干关键词 'Improved farming practices' 和 'Kenyan farmers to increase farm produce remarkably'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
40. 定位题干关键词 'especially susceptible to the effects of global warming' 和 'difficulty feeding its increasing population even without climate change'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
41. 定位题干关键词 'use of fertiliser and improved seeds' 和 'impressively increase crop yields'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
42. 定位题干关键词 'shift from traditional farming to setting up businesses' 和 'bring technology and investment to small farmers'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
43. 定位题干关键词 'Everyone in the world will have to bear the consequences' 和 'especially Africans'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
44. 定位题干关键词 'farm output per worker in Africa falls far short of that in Asia'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
45. 定位题干关键词 'potential for small farms... to increase productivity is quite limited' 和 'warming climate and a growing population'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】H
36. 定位题干关键词 'agricultural productivity' 和 'remained low for a century'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
37. 定位题干关键词 'Building connections between farms and major purchasers' 和 'promote... use of advanced farming techniques'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
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and a growing population'，在段落中寻找对应信息。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'agricultural productivity' 和 'remained low for a century'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
37. 定位题干关键词 'Building connections between farms and major purchasers' 和 'promote... use of advanced farming techniques'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
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考点：细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'agricultural productivity' 和 'remained low for a century'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
37. 定位题干关键词 'Building connections between farms and major purchasers' 和 'promote... use of advanced farming techniques'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
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考点：细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'agricultural productivity' 和 'remained low for a century'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
37. 定位题干关键词 'Building connections between farms and major purchasers' 和 'promote... use of advanced farming techniques'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
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考点：细节定位与捕捉

41. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'agricultural productivity' 和 'remained low for a century'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
37. 定位题干关键词 'Building connections between farms and major purchasers' 和 'promote... use of advanced farming techniques'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
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考点：细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'agricultural productivity' 和 'remained low for a century'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
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38. 定位题干关键词 'Parts of Africa are getting warmer much faster' 和 'southern Africa witnessing roughly twice the global warming rate'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
39. 定位题干关键词 'Improved farming practices' 和 'Kenyan farmers to increase farm produce remarkably'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
40. 定位题干关键词 'especially susceptible to the effects of global warming' 和 'difficulty feeding its increasing population even without climate change'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
41. 定位题干关键词 'use of fertiliser and improved seeds' 和 'impressively increase crop yields'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
42. 定位题干关键词 'shift from traditional farming to setting up businesses' 和 'bring technology and investment to small farmers'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
43. 定位题干关键词 'Everyone in the world will have to bear the consequences' 和 'especially Africans'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
44. 定位题干关键词 'farm output per worker in Africa falls far short of that in Asia'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
45. 定位题干关键词 'potential for small farms... to increase productivity is quite limited' 和 'warming climate and a growing population'，在段落中寻找对应信息。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'agricultural productivity' 和 'remained low for a century'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
37. 定位题干关键词 'Building connections between farms and major purchasers' 和 'promote... use of advanced farming techniques'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
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考点：细节定位与捕捉

44. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'agricultural productivity' 和 'remained low for a century'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
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考点：细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'agricultural productivity' 和 'remained low for a century'，在段落中寻找对应信息。
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考点：细节定位与捕捉

46. 【答案】B

根据题干关键词 'popular though ineffective' 定位原文，寻找作者解释其持续流行的原因。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

47. 【答案】C

通读全文，把握作者的核心论点，识别作者认为更有效的经济增长措施。

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

48. 【答案】A

定位作者关于提高工资的观点，分析其背后的因果逻辑链条。

考点：推理判断　逻辑衔接词

49. 【答案】B

定位 'conventional wisdom'（传统观点）相关段落，提取其关于高工资基础的论述。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接

50. 【答案】A

定位描述 'the past 50 years or so' 的段落，理解作者对现实情况的描述。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

51. 【答案】D

根据题干中‘important responsibilities’定位原文，推断学术期刊编委会应具备的品质，需结合上下文语境判断。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

52. 【答案】C

定位原文中‘new study in Nature Neuroscience’的发现，对比选项细节，注意指代和范围。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接

53. 【答案】B

定位原文中关于心理学期刊编辑性别差异的具体事实，对比选项的概括是否准确。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

54. 【答案】A

根据研究团队基于发现得出的结论进行推断，需理解结论的核心含义。

考点：推理判断　主旨大意

55. 【答案】D

定位原文中作者提出的替代方案，对比选项与原文建议的匹配度。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

56. 【答案】As is known to all, gaining a sound knowledge…

围绕给定主题句展开论述，通过举例或个人经历构建完整议论文结构，并运用多样句式和恰当词汇进行表达。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】In China, with the arrival of an aging…

翻译需处理长句拆分、定语从句构建及动词搭配，体现句式多样性与词汇准确性。

考点：养老受到普遍关注　养老模式需要多元化　建立更多更好的养老服务机构　推行家庭养老与社会养老相结合的模式　养老设施将不断升级