六级 · 2024年12月大学英语六级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 674.5 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 47 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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

46.（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 are the speakers most probably doing?

A. Preparing for a job interview.

B. Writing a work report together.

C. Going through a couple of issues the company faces.

D. Discussing the woman's annual performance review.

2. What does the woman say she appreciates?

A. The overall culture of the company.
B. The instruction from her supervisor.
C. The honesty of the manager.
D. The recognition of her merits.

3. What has given rise to some complaints about the woman?

A. Her inadequate language proficiency.
B. Her inability to interact with colleagues properly.
C. Her inappropriate behavior at company meetings.
D. Her simplistic approach to dealing with others.

4. Why doesn't the woman like to write long emails?

A. To avoid offending the recipients.
B. To show her unique writing style.
C. To save time.
D. To be frank.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the woman say she has always wanted to do since childhood?

A. Provide medical service to the community.
B. Make healthcare in her hometown the best.
C. Obtain a doctoral degree in internal medicine.
D. Have a profound impact on people around her.

6. What do we learn about the woman's parents from the conversation?

A. They have constantly urged her to study hard.
B. They have worked hard to finance her education.
C. They have tried to create a positive learning environment.
D. They have pursued the family's dreams together with her.

7. Why does the woman say she wants to choose internal medicine as her specialty?

A. It is a key medical branch conducive to realizing her dreams.
B. It connects many other specialties with its broad coverage.
C. It has a long history in the man's prestigious institution.
D. It is a medical branch both of her parents specialize in.

8. How does the man describe the woman's school grades?

A. Problematic.
B. Competitive.
C. Inconsistent.
D. Trustworthy. 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. Why do we often have to choose photos that include a street sign to log into our email accounts?

A. To prevent hackers from cracking our secret codes.

B. To show that all the guidelines are being followed.

C. To provide evidence that passwords are forgotten.

D. To convince our computer that we are human.

10. What do researchers at a university in Finland aim to do in their new study?

A. Put an end to the hacking phenomenon.

B. Help people remember their passwords.

C. Reduce the intricacy of the password itself.

D. Explain the need for different email accounts.

11. What do the researchers advise websites to do at the end of the passage?

A. Innovate technologies to ensure the safety of users' accounts.

B. Provide incentives for the application of creative passwords.

C. Explore the possibility of using simpler secret codes.

D. Take steps to encourage users to log in more often.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What was the problem Jenny Weiner encountered four years ago?

A. Her work no longer interested her.

B. Her training app did not fit her.

C. Her fitness fell into a slump.

D. Her business deteriorated.

13. What can the fitness phone app Slimmeretics do according to the passage?

A. Help users keep track of their fitness levels.

B. Design personalised training programmes.

C. Strengthen ties among users worldwide.

D. Select well-qualified human coaches.

14. Why does the passage say Jenny Weiner now finds the workouts exciting?

A. They are never repeated.

B. They help enrich her life.

C. They are of no extreme intensity.

D. They keep her focused on her goal.

15. What do some experts think of fitness apps like Slimmeretics?

A. They will not be able to take the place of human personal trainers.

B. They will not be able to comprehend some of the profiles users put in.

C. They cannot lead to optimal results with their mathematical approach.

D. They cannot match humans in arranging meticulous workout schedules. 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 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18

16. What do we learn from the conclusion of the Oxford University researchers?

A. All societies are built upon the cornerstones of basic values.

B. Everyone everywhere demonstrates seven character traits.

C. All societies are kept together by seven basic moral rules.

D. Everyone everywhere shares a universal moral standard.

17. What did the new study by Oxford researchers aim to do?

A. Ascertain whether deferring to authority was confined to right-wing people.

B. Find out whether different societies had different versions of morality.

C. Make clear whether all societies faced the same moral issues.

D. Find out whether left-wing people still had a group loyalty.

18. What does Harvey Whitehouse think social scientists should do to theories of morality?

A. Make independent descriptions of cultures around the world.

B. Strive to understand the basic differences between peoples.

C. Appreciate the foundational value of the existing data.

D. Carry out systematic field studies to gather new data.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the speaker say about our eyes?

A. They might be the most important part of our eating experience.

B. They can activate our brain functions in a most direct fashion.

C. They can be viewed as the windows to our soul.

D. They could mislead us in more ways than one.

20. What does color actually do according to this lecture?

A. It attracts food companies' growing attention.

B. It adversely impacts one's eating experience.

C. It invariably determines how food sells.

D. It changes the way people taste food.

21. What does the brain use color to do?

A. Enhance the taste.

B. Make predictions.

C. Identify distinct flavors.

D. Enrich the eating experience.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker say many of us search for throughout our lives?

A. Social status.

B. Financial resources.

C. Meaning.

D. Happiness.

23. What do Rhia Catapano and colleagues find about economic resources?

A. Their effect on people's happiness has long been overstated.

B. Their influence on people's life varies with social contexts.

C. They can affect people's experience of meaning.

D. They can ensure people's overall well-being.

24. What do we learn about Rhia Catapano and colleagues' second study?

A. It used questions totally different from those in their first study.

B. It focused on the sense of meaning of French participants.

C. It analysed cases from a daily poll of US residents.

D. It examined data collected from multiple countries.

25. Why do meaning and happiness have a weaker relationship in those with more resources?

A. They might have more access to external sources of happiness.

B. They might focus on an individual sense of satisfaction or meaning.

C. They might be less easily affected by a community's overall feeling.

D. They might be less adversely impacted by failure to achieve a purpose.

三、长篇阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 7.1 分，共 71 分）

26. According to a senior researcher, we will have secure food supply if we rid ourselves of ignorance about native crops. _____

27. Most of the world's food supply comes from a tiny number out of thousands of crops that have been grown for centuries. _____

28. To provide their family with food when the staple crops failed, some African women farmers grew local crops in their backyards. _____

29. High-yielding crops have occupied a dominant position in modern agriculture since the green revolution in the last century. _____

30. Growing alternative crops proved feasible in a variety of environments, but the critical question was whether they would be marketable. _____

31. According to a professor, when the yields of staple crops fall, we will have to adapt to eating foods from alternative crops. _____

32. Urgent measures have to be taken to provide food for the projected world population without aggravating the climate. _____

33. Colonial rule marginalised local crops by punishing Africans who grew them. _____

34. As existing crops are endangered by global warming, we can increase food security by bringing back the many forgotten food crops. _____

35. Researchers are trying to find out how higher temperatures and CO2 levels affect the nutritional composition of alternative crops. _____

四、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

47. 北斗(Beidou)卫星导航系统的成功研制是中国自改革开放以来取得的一项重大科技成就。研发人员经过不懈努力,攻克了一系列技术难题,北斗系统最终实现了全球覆盖和高精度定位,使中国成为世界上少数几个独立拥有全球卫星导航系统的国家之一。北斗系统已广泛应用于交通运输、灾害救援、天气预报、公共安全等诸多领域。北斗系统现在已经在国际上得到广泛认可,开始为越来越多的国家和地区提供优质服务。

五、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Imagine you're an alien sent to Earth to document the behaviour of the mammals inhabiting the planet. You stumble into a movie theatre that's showing the latest Hollywood horror film. Several dozen humans are gathered together in a dark, undecorated room. They're all staring at a rectangular area on which patterns of light change rapidly. They are clearly in a state of high arousal. Their heart rate is elevated, they occasionally glance around nervously, and they sometimes jump collectively in their seats, and emit high-pitched warning calls. Eventually, the lights come up and the rectangular screen goes black. The humans stand up and leave the room, chatting and laughing, and showing signs of pleasure. Why do these humans voluntarily expose themselves to what appears to be a deeply unpleasant experience? And why do they react so strongly to those patterns of light on a screen? I am fascinated with the paradox of horror—the strange fact that many people seek out scary entertainment. I think the answer to the puzzle lies in human nature. My research suggests that we humans evolved to find pleasure in situations that allow us to experience negative emotions in a safe context. You can see these elements of horror in children's games. Take hide-and- seek for example, which is a simulation of a predator-prey interaction. The kid hides and the adult pretends to be a predator, searching for the child while howling like a dangerous beast. This simulation gives the child crucial information about how to avoid becoming prey, and children tend to find that kind of activity deeply satisfying, presumably because it gives them a safe experience of a potentially catastrophic scenario. They find it pleasurable, and pleasure is evolution's way of motivating us toward adaptive behaviour. Horror is pleasurable to many people because it lets us play with negative emotions and develop coping strategies. We learn what it feels like to be truly afraid, and we learn how to handle negative emotion. How, then, does horror work? My research suggests that horror works by exploiting an ancient set of biological defence mechanisms—an evolved fear system, which we share with other animals. But humans are uniquely imaginative, and we use our evolved imagination to travel into virtual worlds that are full of danger. There are good reasons for watching a horror film, even if you're not a loyal horror fan. If you make it through the film in one piece, you'll probably experience a strong sense of mastery, a sense that you were able to make it through an appalling experience. Anyway, watching a horror film makes you better at handling your own fear, and who knows when that will become critically relevant?

36. The alien finds the audience in the movie theatre clearly in a state of _____.

A. total mindfulness
B. extreme excitement
C. spiritual elevation
D. intense curiosity

37. Why do many people seek out scary entertainment, according to the author's research?

A. They gain experience in overcoming horror in real life.

B. They find joy in going through simulated horrible experiences.

C. They have learned from hide-and-seek as kids the thrill involved.

D. They have evolved to gain pleasure in escaping life-threatening situations.

38. What do children learn from hide-and-seek?

A. How to avoid falling prey to an attacker.

B. How to simulate a predator-prey interaction.

C. How to keep themselves from catastrophic errors.

D. How to turn a dangerous scenario into a safe one.

39. Why is horror gratifying to many people?

A. It reminds them of an ancient set of biological defence mechanisms.

B. It triggers their imagination to travel into dangerous virtual worlds.

C. It allows them to learn what fear feels like and how to tackle it.

D. It activates their evolved fear system and their unique fantasy.

40. What will one experience if they watch a horror film through without being hurt?

A. A strong sense of clear relevance.

B. A profound sense of good fortune.

C. A profound sense of intense relief.

D. A strong sense of being in control.

六、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

An awakening has been taking place in the physical world against the beauty model that has been dictated to us for years. But in the digital arena, social media determines what is considered beautiful. The two opposing struggles are taking place in parallel. In the physical world, the struggle goes against the underlying pressure exerted on women to conform to an unrealistic beauty ideal. As part of the struggle, various media outlets have presented women whose bodies don't correspond to the so-called ideal. All those women who had previously been excluded from the covers of magazines, television series and the public agenda, have become "legitimate". At the same time, a group of influencers have begun to upload to social media photos of themselves without makeup, and even photos in which they highlight supposed flaws. Technology has reshaped our beauty ideal and is doing a great job communicating that message to the masses. One of the bizarre legacies of the past decade is the popularity of the "cyborg look", which illustrates what Americans will look like in 2050. The cyborg look spread rapidly. Today, however, the Instagram face has become the new beauty ideal. The internalization of accepted beauty norms is much more effective when there is active involvement in the learning process. The active involvement of users is reflected in the gamified interaction offered by the social media platforms—the ability to like, write a comment, compare, share. Once the desired beauty ideal has been internalized, users are given tools or features to change their appearance to suit the accepted beauty ideal such as editing the image, choosing the ideal filter, the right background. A survey conducted in the United States revealed that more than 50% filter the images before posting them. And you will not be surprised to hear that the majority of them are women. One of the significant consequences of obsessive filtering is the emerging tendency to treat oneself as an object to be observed and valued, in the same way another person observes and judges from the side. The effect of the filters is already far beyond amiable amusement. The filters and the entire game played on the networks affect the mental health of the users. According to a study, apps like Instagram, Snapchat and FaceTune allow users to achieve a level of perfection that was previously only observed in beauty magazines. Even though humanity has always cherished beauty, in the last decade our obsession with looks has reached an unprecedented peak. The time spent on social media creates an urge to achieve an impossible beauty ideal so powerful that the only thing that can fix it is not cosmetic intervention, but mental health care.

41. What do we learn about beauty in the digital arena?

A. It dictates the taste of digital media.
B. It has been in the making for years.
C. It has ushered in a new awakening.
D. It is defined by social media.

42. What does the passage say about beauty in the physical world?

A. Women are under constant pressure to keep up with beauty models.

B. Women are encouraged to pursue a beauty ideal that has never existed.

C. A fight is going on to remove pressure on women to conform to an absurd beauty ideal.

D. Media outlets have begun to present as beauty models trendy women without any makeup.

43. What do we learn from the passage about the Instagram face?

A. It is now regarded as the new beauty ideal.

B. It is what most women will go after in 2050.

C. It is being much talked about on social media.

D. It is a perfect illustration of the ultimate beauty.

44. What has obsessive filtering resulted in?

A. A good many women striving to reach an impossible level of perfection.

B. An urge to turn the entire game played on the network to one's advantage.

C. A tendency to regard one's body as an object of observation and judgment.

D. An increasing number of women filtering their images before uploading them.

45. What does the author want to emphasize at the end of the passage regarding Americans' obsession with looks?

A. Cosmetic surgery should be made more accessible to the masses.

B. Psychological intervention should be introduced to alleviate it.

C. Their time spent on social media should be strictly controlled.

D. Its root cause should be meticulously examined and analyzed.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

46. To increase the likelihood of success, one should set realistic goals and work persistently towards them. This
statement reveals a simple truth: ambition alone means little unless it is anchored to attainable targets and
sustained effort.
A realistic goal keeps us moving instead of despairing. If a beginner runner vows to finish a marathon next
week, failure is almost certain, and disappointment soon kills motivation. However, by aiming first at three
kilometres, then five, and finally the full distance, the runner sets goals within reach and steadily raises the bar.
Each small victory fuels the next.
Yet reasonable goals mean nothing without persistence. My cousin, who dreamed of passing CET-6, did not
expect overnight fluency. She fixed a modest daily plan of thirty new words and one reading passage, and she
stuck to it for months. As a result, she cleared the exam comfortably.
In this way, pairing sensible targets with steady work transforms a distant dream into a series of achievable
steps. That is the surest road to success.

47. The successful development of the Beidou Navigation Satellite System is a major scientific and technological achievement made by China since the reform and opening-up. Through unremitting efforts,
the developers overcame a series of technical problems, and the Beidou system has finally achieved global coverage and high-precision positioning, making China one of the few countries in the world that
independently possess a global satellite navigation system. The system has been widely applied in many
fields such as transportation, disaster relief, weather forecasting and public safety. Today, it has also been
widely recognized internationally and has begun to provide high-quality services for an increasing number of countries and regions.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位对话开头核心事件 → 识别'yearly performance review'与'annual performance review'同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】D

定位女士回应'Thank you. I appreciate the recognition.' → 识别'recognition'指代前文对其优点的肯定 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代理解

3. 【答案】B

定位男士提及'complaints raised about your communication style' → 结合女士后续解释其沟通方式（邮件简短）→ 推断出问题在于与同事的互动方式 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

4. 【答案】C

定位女士解释'I don't like to write long emails, because... they're a waste of time' → 识别'waste of time'与'save time'同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】A

定位女士回答'As a child, I remember thinking how great it would be to serve the community and cure people!' → 识别'serve the community and cure people'与'provide medical service to the community'同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】A

定位女士提及父母的关键句 → 识别同义替换（pushed → urged, always → constantly） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】B

定位女士解释选择内科的原因 → 提取核心信息（covers so much, ties together many specialties） → 匹配同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义改写

8. 【答案】C

定位男士评价女士成绩的语句 → 理解“mixed bag”和“not very consistent”的含义 → 选择同义词

考点：细节定位　语境选词

9. 【答案】D

定位解释选择街景照片原因的句子 → 识别因果逻辑（as引导原因状语） → 提取目的

考点：细节定位　因果逻辑

10. 【答案】B
定位研究目的句（in order to引导） → 提取核心目标（put an end to this frustrating phenomenon） → 同义替换
考点：细节定位　目的状语

11. 【答案】D
定位末段研究者建议 → 识别 'advise websites to include more of an incentive for users to log in more often' → 同义替换为 'encourage users to log in more often'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】C
定位 'Four years ago, Jenny Weiner was in a fitness slump' → 直接对应选项 'Her fitness fell into a slump'
考点：细节定位　原词复现

13. 【答案】B
定位 'A virtual coach then uses that information to suggest a personalised training regime' → 同义替换为 'Design personalised training programmes'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】A
定位 'Now Ms. Weiner finds the workouts exciting. This is because no two are ever the same.' → 直接对应选项 'They are never repeated'
考点：细节定位　因果关系

15. 【答案】A
定位 'some experts think that apps cannot replace human personal trainers' → 直接对应选项 'They will not be able to take the place of human personal trainers'
考点：细节定位　观点态度

16. 【答案】C
定位结论句 → 识别同义替换（held together by → kept together by） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】B
定位研究目的句 → 匹配选项同义替换（aimed to find out whether → Find out whether） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】D
定位Harvey Whitehouse的观点句 → 识别同义替换（should n… → Carry out systematic field studies） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】A
定位关于眼睛的论述句 → 匹配选项同义替换（might be the most important part → might be the most important part） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】D

定位关于颜色作用的论述句 → 匹配选项同义替换（changes how we taste food → changes the way people taste food） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'The brain makes predictions using color' → 同义替换为 'Make predictions' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】C

定位首句 'Searching for meaning is something many of us experience throughout our lives' → 直接对应选项 'Meaning' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　原词复现

23. 【答案】C

定位关键句 'suggesting economic resources can impact how we experience meaning' → 同义替换为 'affect people's experience of meaning' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】D

定位描述第二项研究的句子 'The second study looked at worldwide data' → 同义替换为 'examined data collected from multiple countries' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】A

定位研究结论 'meaning is a far weaker predictor of happiness for rich people' → 结合常识与选项逻辑推理 → 资源多者可能从外部获得更多快乐来源，从而削弱了意义对幸福的预测作用 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　逻辑推断

26. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键信息（senior researcher, secure food supply, rid ignorance） → 在语篇中定位到 Prof Azam-Ali 的观点（忽略7000种作物） → 匹配段落 [C] 的核心论述

37. 定位题干关键信息（most food supply, tiny number, thousands of crops） → 在语篇中定位到具体数据（四种作物提供三分之二，有7000种作物） → 匹配段落 [C] 的具体陈述

38. 定位题干关键信息（African women farmers, staple crops failed, local crops, backyards） → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现提供的段落 [A-D] 均未提及此内容 → 判断正确答案应为未提供的段落 [G]

39. 定位题干关键信息（high-yielding crops, dominant position, green revolution） → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现提供的段落 [A-D] 均未提及“绿色革命” → 判断正确答案应为未提供的段落 [J]

40. 定位题干关键信息（alternative crops, feasible, marketable） → 在语篇中定位到研究中心的活动（培育替代作物）和农民的顾虑（盈利性） → 综合段落 [B] 和 [A] 的信息进行匹配

41. 定位题干关键词‘yields of staple crops fall’ → 在段落C中找到‘just four crops... provide two-thirds of the world's food supply’及‘We ignore all of those’ → 同义替换‘staple crops’为‘four crops’，‘alternative crops’为‘7,000 crops’ → 得出答案O

42. 定位题干关键词‘projected world population’和‘without aggravating the climate’ → 在段落D中找到‘By 2050... produce 50% more food to feed... 10 billion’及‘Meeting this demand without contributing to...’ → 推理得出‘urgent measures’对应‘timely quest’ → 得出答案D

43. 定位题干关键词‘Colonial rule’和‘punishing Africans’→在提供的段落A-D中均未找到相关信息→结合段落匹配题型特点，推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中→得出答案I
44. 定位题干关键词‘existing crops are endangered’和‘forgotten food crops’→在段落C中找到‘displaced by increasingly uniform diets’及‘unlock the potential of these ignored crops’→推理‘endangered’对应‘displaced’，‘increase food security’对应‘unlock the potential’→得出答案E
45. 定位题干关键词‘higher temperatures and CO2 levels’和‘nutritional composition’→在提供的段落A-D中均未找到相关信息→结合段落匹配题型特点，推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中→得出答案K

考点：细节定位 观点匹配 数据匹配 信息缺失判断 信息综合 同义替换 推理判断 信息缺失推断

27. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键信息（senior researcher, secure food supply, rid ignorance）→在语篇中定位到 Prof Azam-Ali 的观点（忽略7000种作物）→匹配段落 [C] 的核心论述
37. 定位题干关键信息（most food supply, tiny number, thousands of crops）→在语篇中定位到具体数据（四种作物提供三分之二，有7000种作物）→匹配段落 [C] 的具体陈述
38. 定位题干关键信息（African women farmers, staple crops failed, local crops, backyards）→在语篇中寻找对应信息→发现提供的段落 [A-D] 均未提及此内容→判断正确答案应为未提供的段落 [G]
39. 定位题干关键信息（high-yielding crops, dominant position, green revolution）→在语篇中寻找对应信息→发现提供的段落 [A-D] 均未提及“绿色革命”→判断正确答案应为未提供的段落 [J]
40. 定位题干关键信息（alternative crops, feasible, marketable）→在语篇中定位到研究中心的活动（培育替代作物）和农民的顾虑（盈利性）→综合段落 [B] 和 [A] 的信息进行匹配
41. 定位题干关键词‘yields of staple crops fall’→在段落C中找到‘just four crops... provide two-thirds of the world's food supply’及‘We ignore all of those’→同义替换‘staple crops’为‘four crops’，‘alternative crops’为‘7,000 crops’→得出答案O
42. 定位题干关键词‘projected world population’和‘without aggravating the climate’→在段落D中找到‘By 2050... produce 50% more food to feed... 10 billion’及‘Meeting this demand without contributing to...’→推理得出‘urgent measures’对应‘timely quest’→得出答案D
43. 定位题干关键词‘Colonial rule’和‘punishing Africans’→在提供的段落A-D中均未找到相关信息→结合段落匹配题型特点，推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中→得出答案I
44. 定位题干关键词‘existing crops are endangered’和‘forgotten food crops’→在段落C中找到‘displaced by increasingly uniform diets’及‘unlock the potential of these ignored crops’→推理‘endangered’对应‘displaced’，‘increase food security’对应‘unlock the potential’→得出答案E
45. 定位题干关键词‘higher temperatures and CO2 levels’和‘nutritional composition’→在提供的段落A-D中均未找到相关信息→结合段落匹配题型特点，推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中→得出答案K

考点：细节定位 观点匹配 数据匹配 信息缺失判断 信息综合 同义替换 推理判断 信息缺失推断

28. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键信息（senior researcher, secure food supply, rid ignorance）→在语篇中定位到 Prof Azam-Ali 的观点（忽略7000种作物）→匹配段落 [C] 的核心论述
37. 定位题干关键信息（most food supply, tiny number, thousands of crops）→在语篇中定位到具体数据（四种作物提供三分之二，有7000种作物）→匹配段落 [C] 的具体陈述
38. 定位题干关键信息（African women farmers, staple crops failed, local crops, backyards）→在语篇中寻找对应信息→发现提供的段落 [A-D] 均未提及此内容→判断正确答案应为未提供的段落 [G]
39. 定位题干关键信息（high-yielding crops, dominant position, green revolution）→在语篇中寻找对应信息→发现提供的段落 [A-D] 均未提及“绿色革命”→判断正确答案应为未提供的段落 [J]
40. 定位题干关键信息（alternative crops, feasible, marketable）→在语篇中定位到研究中心的活动（培育替代作

物）和农民的顾虑（盈利性） → 综合段落 [B] 和 [A] 的信息进行匹配
41. 定位题干关键词 ‘yields of staple crops fall’ → 在段落C中找到 ‘just four crops... provide two-thirds of the world's food supply’ 及 ‘We ignore all of those’ → 同义替换 ‘staple crops’ 为 ‘four crops’ ， ‘alternative crops’ 为 ‘7,000 crops’ → 得出答案O
42. 定位题干关键词 ‘projected world population’ 和 ‘without aggravating the climate’ → 在段落D中找到 ‘By 2050... produce 50% more food to feed... 10 billion’ 及 ‘Meeting this demand without contributing to...’ → 推理得出 ‘urgent measures’ 对应 ‘timely quest’ → 得出答案D
43. 定位题干关键词 ‘Colonial rule’ 和 ‘punishing Africans’ → 在提供的段落A-D中均未找到相关信息 → 结合段落匹配题型特点，推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中 → 得出答案I
44. 定位题干关键词 ‘existing crops are endangered’ 和 ‘forgotten food crops’ → 在段落C中找到 ‘displaced by increasingly uniform diets’ 及 ‘unlock the potential of these ignored crops’ → 推理 ‘endangered’ 对应 ‘displaced’ ， ‘increase food security’ 对应 ‘unlock the potential’ → 得出答案E
45. 定位题干关键词 ‘higher temperatures and CO2 levels’ 和 ‘nutritional composition’ → 在提供的段落A-D中均未找到相关信息 → 结合段落匹配题型特点，推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中 → 得出答案K

考点：细节定位 观点匹配 数据匹配 信息缺失判断 信息综合 同义替换 推理判断 信息缺失推断

29. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键信息（senior researcher, secure food supply, rid ignorance） → 在语篇中定位到 Prof Azam-Ali 的观点（忽略7000种作物） → 匹配段落 [C] 的核心论述
37. 定位题干关键信息（most food supply, tiny number, thousands of crops） → 在语篇中定位到具体数据（四种作物提供三分之二，有7000种作物） → 匹配段落 [C] 的具体陈述
38. 定位题干关键信息（African women farmers, staple crops failed, local crops, backyards） → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现提供的段落 [A-D] 均未提及此内容 → 判断正确答案应为未提供的段落 [G]
39. 定位题干关键信息（high-yielding crops, dominant position, green revolution） → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现提供的段落 [A-D] 均未提及“绿色革命” → 判断正确答案应为未提供的段落 [J]
40. 定位题干关键信息（alternative crops, feasible, marketable） → 在语篇中定位到研究中心的活动（培育替代作物）和农民的顾虑（盈利性） → 综合段落 [B] 和 [A] 的信息进行匹配
41. 定位题干关键词 ‘yields of staple crops fall’ → 在段落C中找到 ‘just four crops... provide two-thirds of the world's food supply’ 及 ‘We ignore all of those’ → 同义替换 ‘staple crops’ 为 ‘four crops’ ， ‘alternative crops’ 为 ‘7,000 crops’ → 得出答案O
42. 定位题干关键词 ‘projected world population’ 和 ‘without aggravating the climate’ → 在段落D中找到 ‘By 2050... produce 50% more food to feed... 10 billion’ 及 ‘Meeting this demand without contributing to...’ → 推理得出 ‘urgent measures’ 对应 ‘timely quest’ → 得出答案D
43. 定位题干关键词 ‘Colonial rule’ 和 ‘punishing Africans’ → 在提供的段落A-D中均未找到相关信息 → 结合段落匹配题型特点，推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中 → 得出答案I
44. 定位题干关键词 ‘existing crops are endangered’ 和 ‘forgotten food crops’ → 在段落C中找到 ‘displaced by increasingly uniform diets’ 及 ‘unlock the potential of these ignored crops’ → 推理 ‘endangered’ 对应 ‘displaced’ ， ‘increase food security’ 对应 ‘unlock the potential’ → 得出答案E
45. 定位题干关键词 ‘higher temperatures and CO2 levels’ 和 ‘nutritional composition’ → 在提供的段落A-D中均未找到相关信息 → 结合段落匹配题型特点，推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中 → 得出答案K

考点：细节定位 观点匹配 数据匹配 信息缺失判断 信息综合 同义替换 推理判断 信息缺失推断

30. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键信息（senior researcher, secure food supply, rid ignorance） → 在语篇中定位到 Prof Azam-Ali 的观点（忽略7000种作物） → 匹配段落 [C] 的核心论述

37. 定位题干关键信息（most food supply, tiny number, thousands of crops） → 在语篇中定位到具体数据（四种作物提供三分之二，有7000种作物） → 匹配段落 [C] 的具体陈述
38. 定位题干关键信息（African women farmers, staple crops failed, local crops, backyards） → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现提供的段落 [A-D] 均未提及此内容 → 判断正确答案应为未提供的段落 [G]
39. 定位题干关键信息（high-yielding crops, dominant position, green revolution） → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现提供的段落 [A-D] 均未提及“绿色革命” → 判断正确答案应为未提供的段落 [J]
40. 定位题干关键信息（alternative crops, feasible, marketable） → 在语篇中定位到研究中心的活动（培育替代作物）和农民的顾虑（盈利性） → 综合段落 [B] 和 [A] 的信息进行匹配
41. 定位题干关键词 ‘yields of staple crops fall’ → 在段落C中找到 ‘just four crops... provide two-thirds of the world's food supply’ 及 ‘We ignore all of those’ → 同义替换 ‘staple crops’ 为 ‘four crops’ ， ‘alternative crops’ 为 ‘7,000 crops’ → 得出答案O
42. 定位题干关键词 ‘projected world population’ 和 ‘without aggravating the climate’ → 在段落D中找到 ‘By 2050... produce 50% more food to feed... 10 billion’ 及 ‘Meeting this demand without contributing to...’ → 推理得出 ‘urgent measures’ 对应 ‘timely quest’ → 得出答案D
43. 定位题干关键词 ‘Colonial rule’ 和 ‘punishing Africans’ → 在提供的段落A-D中均未找到相关信息 → 结合段落匹配题型特点，推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中 → 得出答案I
44. 定位题干关键词 ‘existing crops are endangered’ 和 ‘forgotten food crops’ → 在段落C中找到 ‘displaced by increasingly uniform diets’ 及 ‘unlock the potential of these ignored crops’ → 推理 ‘endangered’ 对应 ‘displaced’ ， ‘increase food security’ 对应 ‘unlock the potential’ → 得出答案E
45. 定位题干关键词 ‘higher temperatures and CO2 levels’ 和 ‘nutritional composition’ → 在提供的段落A-D中均未找到相关信息 → 结合段落匹配题型特点，推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中 → 得出答案K

考点：细节定位　观点匹配　数据匹配　信息缺失判断　信息综合　同义替换　推理判断　信息缺失推断

31. 【答案】O

36. 定位题干关键信息（senior researcher, secure food supply, rid ignorance） → 在语篇中定位到 Prof Azam-Ali 的观点（忽略7000种作物） → 匹配段落 [C] 的核心论述
37. 定位题干关键信息（most food supply, tiny number, thousands of crops） → 在语篇中定位到具体数据（四种作物提供三分之二，有7000种作物） → 匹配段落 [C] 的具体陈述
38. 定位题干关键信息（African women farmers, staple crops failed, local crops, backyards） → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现提供的段落 [A-D] 均未提及此内容 → 判断正确答案应为未提供的段落 [G]
39. 定位题干关键信息（high-yielding crops, dominant position, green revolution） → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现提供的段落 [A-D] 均未提及“绿色革命” → 判断正确答案应为未提供的段落 [J]
40. 定位题干关键信息（alternative crops, feasible, marketable） → 在语篇中定位到研究中心的活动（培育替代作物）和农民的顾虑（盈利性） → 综合段落 [B] 和 [A] 的信息进行匹配
41. 定位题干关键词 ‘yields of staple crops fall’ → 在段落C中找到 ‘just four crops... provide two-thirds of the world's food supply’ 及 ‘We ignore all of those’ → 同义替换 ‘staple crops’ 为 ‘four crops’ ， ‘alternative crops’ 为 ‘7,000 crops’ → 得出答案O
42. 定位题干关键词 ‘projected world population’ 和 ‘without aggravating the climate’ → 在段落D中找到 ‘By 2050... produce 50% more food to feed... 10 billion’ 及 ‘Meeting this demand without contributing to...’ → 推理得出 ‘urgent measures’ 对应 ‘timely quest’ → 得出答案D
43. 定位题干关键词 ‘Colonial rule’ 和 ‘punishing Africans’ → 在提供的段落A-D中均未找到相关信息 → 结合段落匹配题型特点，推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中 → 得出答案I
44. 定位题干关键词 ‘existing crops are endangered’ 和 ‘forgotten food crops’ → 在段落C中找到 ‘displaced by increasingly uniform diets’ 及 ‘unlock the potential of these ignored crops’ → 推理 ‘endangered’ 对应 ‘displaced’ ， ‘increase food security’ 对应 ‘unlock the potential’ → 得出答案E

45. 定位题干关键词‘higher temperatures and CO2 levels’和‘nutritional composition’ → 在提供的段落A-D中均未找到相关信息 → 结合段落匹配题型特点，推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中 → 得出答案K

考点：细节定位 观点匹配 数据匹配 信息缺失判断 信息综合 同义替换 推理判断 信息缺失推断

32. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键信息（senior researcher, secure food supply, rid ignorance） → 在语篇中定位到 Prof Azam-Ali 的观点（忽略7000种作物） → 匹配段落 [C] 的核心论述

37. 定位题干关键信息（most food supply, tiny number, thousands of crops） → 在语篇中定位到具体数据（四种作物提供三分之二，有7000种作物） → 匹配段落 [C] 的具体陈述

38. 定位题干关键信息（African women farmers, staple crops failed, local crops, backyards） → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现提供的段落 [A-D] 均未提及此内容 → 判断正确答案应为未提供的段落 [G]

39. 定位题干关键信息（high-yielding crops, dominant position, green revolution） → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现提供的段落 [A-D] 均未提及“绿色革命” → 判断正确答案应为未提供的段落 [J]

40. 定位题干关键信息（alternative crops, feasible, marketable） → 在语篇中定位到研究中心的活动（培育替代作物）和农民的顾虑（盈利性） → 综合段落 [B] 和 [A] 的信息进行匹配

41. 定位题干关键词‘yields of staple crops fall’ → 在段落C中找到‘just four crops... provide two-thirds of the world's food supply’及‘We ignore all of those’ → 同义替换‘staple crops’为‘four crops’，‘alternative crops’为‘7,000 crops’ → 得出答案O

42. 定位题干关键词‘projected world population’和‘without aggravating the climate’ → 在段落D中找到‘By 2050... produce 50% more food to feed... 10 billion’及‘Meeting this demand without contributing to...’ → 推理得出‘urgent measures’对应‘timely quest’ → 得出答案D

43. 定位题干关键词‘Colonial rule’和‘punishing Africans’ → 在提供的段落A-D中均未找到相关信息 → 结合段落匹配题型特点，推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中 → 得出答案I

44. 定位题干关键词‘existing crops are endangered’和‘forgotten food crops’ → 在段落C中找到‘displaced by increasingly uniform diets’及‘unlock the potential of these ignored crops’ → 推理‘endangered’对应‘displaced’，‘increase food security’对应‘unlock the potential’ → 得出答案E

45. 定位题干关键词‘higher temperatures and CO2 levels’和‘nutritional composition’ → 在提供的段落A-D中均未找到相关信息 → 结合段落匹配题型特点，推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中 → 得出答案K

考点：细节定位 观点匹配 数据匹配 信息缺失判断 信息综合 同义替换 推理判断 信息缺失推断

33. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键信息（senior researcher, secure food supply, rid ignorance） → 在语篇中定位到 Prof Azam-Ali 的观点（忽略7000种作物） → 匹配段落 [C] 的核心论述

37. 定位题干关键信息（most food supply, tiny number, thousands of crops） → 在语篇中定位到具体数据（四种作物提供三分之二，有7000种作物） → 匹配段落 [C] 的具体陈述

38. 定位题干关键信息（African women farmers, staple crops failed, local crops, backyards） → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现提供的段落 [A-D] 均未提及此内容 → 判断正确答案应为未提供的段落 [G]

39. 定位题干关键信息（high-yielding crops, dominant position, green revolution） → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现提供的段落 [A-D] 均未提及“绿色革命” → 判断正确答案应为未提供的段落 [J]

40. 定位题干关键信息（alternative crops, feasible, marketable） → 在语篇中定位到研究中心的活动（培育替代作物）和农民的顾虑（盈利性） → 综合段落 [B] 和 [A] 的信息进行匹配

41. 定位题干关键词‘yields of staple crops fall’ → 在段落C中找到‘just four crops... provide two-thirds of the world's food supply’及‘We ignore all of those’ → 同义替换‘staple crops’为‘four crops’，‘alternative crops’为‘7,000 crops’ → 得出答案O

42. 定位题干关键词‘projected world population’和‘without aggravating the climate’ → 在段落D中找

到‘By 2050... produce 50% more food to feed... 10 billion’及‘Meeting this demand without contributing to...’→推理得出‘urgent measures’对应‘timely quest’→得出答案D
43. 定位题干关键词‘Colonial rule’和‘punishing Africans’→在提供的段落A-D中均未找到相关信息→结合段落匹配题型特点，推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中→得出答案I
44. 定位题干关键词‘existing crops are endangered’和‘forgotten food crops’→在段落C中找到‘displaced by increasingly uniform diets’及‘unlock the potential of these ignored crops’→推理‘endangered’对应‘displaced’，‘increase food security’对应‘unlock the potential’→得出答案E
45. 定位题干关键词‘higher temperatures and CO2 levels’和‘nutritional composition’→在提供的段落A-D中均未找到相关信息→结合段落匹配题型特点，推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中→得出答案K

考点：细节定位 观点匹配 数据匹配 信息缺失判断 信息综合 同义替换 推理判断 信息缺失推断

34. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键信息（senior researcher, secure food supply, rid ignorance）→在语篇中定位到 Prof Azam-Ali 的观点（忽略7000种作物）→匹配段落 [C] 的核心论述
37. 定位题干关键信息（most food supply, tiny number, thousands of crops）→在语篇中定位到具体数据（四种作物提供三分之二，有7000种作物）→匹配段落 [C] 的具体陈述
38. 定位题干关键信息（African women farmers, staple crops failed, local crops, backyards）→在语篇中寻找对应信息→发现提供的段落 [A-D] 均未提及此内容→判断正确答案应为未提供的段落 [G]
39. 定位题干关键信息（high-yielding crops, dominant position, green revolution）→在语篇中寻找对应信息→发现提供的段落 [A-D] 均未提及“绿色革命”→判断正确答案应为未提供的段落 [J]
40. 定位题干关键信息（alternative crops, feasible, marketable）→在语篇中定位到研究中心的活动（培育替代作物）和农民的顾虑（盈利性）→综合段落 [B] 和 [A] 的信息进行匹配
41. 定位题干关键词‘yields of staple crops fall’→在段落C中找到‘just four crops... provide two-thirds of the world's food supply’及‘We ignore all of those’→同义替换‘staple crops’为‘four crops’，‘alternative crops’为‘7,000 crops’→得出答案O
42. 定位题干关键词‘projected world population’和‘without aggravating the climate’→在段落D中找到‘By 2050... produce 50% more food to feed... 10 billion’及‘Meeting this demand without contributing to...’→推理得出‘urgent measures’对应‘timely quest’→得出答案D
43. 定位题干关键词‘Colonial rule’和‘punishing Africans’→在提供的段落A-D中均未找到相关信息→结合段落匹配题型特点，推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中→得出答案I
44. 定位题干关键词‘existing crops are endangered’和‘forgotten food crops’→在段落C中找到‘displaced by increasingly uniform diets’及‘unlock the potential of these ignored crops’→推理‘endangered’对应‘displaced’，‘increase food security’对应‘unlock the potential’→得出答案E
45. 定位题干关键词‘higher temperatures and CO2 levels’和‘nutritional composition’→在提供的段落A-D中均未找到相关信息→结合段落匹配题型特点，推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中→得出答案K

考点：细节定位 观点匹配 数据匹配 信息缺失判断 信息综合 同义替换 推理判断 信息缺失推断

35. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键信息（senior researcher, secure food supply, rid ignorance）→在语篇中定位到 Prof Azam-Ali 的观点（忽略7000种作物）→匹配段落 [C] 的核心论述
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39. 定位题干关键信息（high-yielding crops, dominant position, green revolution）→在语篇中寻找对应信息→

发现提供的段落 [A-D] 均未提及“绿色革命” → 判断正确答案应为未提供的段落 [J]
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43. 定位题干关键词‘Colonial rule’和‘punishing Africans’ → 在提供的段落A-D中均未找到相关信息 → 结合段落匹配题型特点，推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中 → 得出答案I
44. 定位题干关键词‘existing crops are endangered’和‘forgotten food crops’ → 在段落C中找到‘displaced by increasingly uniform diets’及‘unlock the potential of these ignored crops’ → 推理‘endangered’对应‘displaced’，‘increase food security’对应‘unlock the potential’ → 得出答案E
45. 定位题干关键词‘higher temperatures and CO2 levels’和‘nutritional composition’ → 在提供的段落A-D中均未找到相关信息 → 结合段落匹配题型特点，推断该信息应在未提供的后续段落中 → 得出答案K

考点：细节定位　观点匹配　数据匹配　信息缺失判断　信息综合　同义替换　推理判断　信息缺失推断

36. 【答案】B
定位描述观众生理反应的句子 → 提取“high arousal”及其具体表现（心率升高、紧张环顾、集体跳跃） → 同义替换为“extreme excitement”

考点：细节定位与捕捉　语境选词

37. 【答案】B
定位作者研究结论句 → 提取核心观点“find pleasure in situations that allow us to experience negative emotions in a safe context” → 同义替换为“find joy in going through simulated horrible experience”

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

38. 【答案】A
定位描述捉迷藏游戏作用的句子 → 提取“gives the child crucial information about how to avoid becoming prey” → 同义替换为“How to avoid falling prey to an attacker”

考点：细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】C
定位解释恐怖为何令人满足的句子 → 提取“lets us play with negative emotions and develop coping strategies”及“learn what it feels like to be truly afraid, and we learn how to handle negative emotion” → 同义替换为“allows them to learn what fear feels like and how to tackle it”

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

40. 【答案】D
定位描述观影后反应的句子 → 提取“chatting and laughing, and showing signs of pleasure” → 结合全文“safe experience”与“pleasure”的论述 → 推断出“sense of being in control”

考点：推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

41. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'digital arena' → 对应语篇首段第二句 → 同义替换 'social media determines' 为 'is defined by social media' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

42. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'physical world' → 对应语篇第二段首句 → 推理 'struggle goes against the underlying pressure' 的含义 → 同义替换为 'fight is going on to remove pressure' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断　同义替换

43. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'Instagram face' → 对应语篇中 'Today, however, the Instagram face has become the new beauty ideal' → 直接匹配选项A的表述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

44. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'obsessive filtering' → 对应语篇倒数第二句 → 同义替换 'tendency to treat oneself as an object to be observed and valued' 为 'tendency to regard one's body as an object of observation' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

45. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'end of the passage' → 对应语篇末尾关于滤镜后果的讨论 → 推断作者强调的深层问题（物化自我）→ 匹配选项B提出的解决方案（心理干预）→ 得出答案

考点：主旨推断　言外之意

46. 【答案】To increase the likelihood of success, one…

考生需围绕给定主题句，通过举例、论证等方式展开论述，构建一篇结构完整、逻辑清晰的短文。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建

47. 【答案】The successful development of the Beidou…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文句子，运用定语从句、非谓语动词和固定搭配进行准确翻译。

考点：独立拥有全球卫星导航系统的国家之一　攻克了一系列技术难题　得到广泛认可