

大学英语六级考试真题全解+标准预测（备战 2024.12）

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Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence “As is known to all, gaining a sound knowledge of the basics is of vital importance for students to master an academic subject.” You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words (not including the sentence given).

Part II Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation 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 center.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. 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. 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 recognizing it.

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

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 5. A) To avoid being in the limelight. C) To pursue a less competitive career.
B) To seek medical help for his injury. D) To stay away from his hostile teammates.
- 6. A) It has ups and downs. C) It does not last long.
B) It proves rewarding. D) It is not so profitable.
- 7. A) He was a financial advisor. C) He became a basketball coach.
B) He suffered from poor health. D) He was back in the news.
- 8. A) Study issues of public health. C) Raise sufficient public funding.
B) Alleviate the obesity problem. D) Train young basketball players.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four 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 center.*

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 9. 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. A) The themes of love and loss. C) The sins and flaws of eccentrics.
B) The code of human behavior. D) The manners of fashionable circles.
- 11. 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 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 12. 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. A) Make better choices. C) Achieve recognition duly.
B) Follow innovative ideas. D) Accumulate work experience.
- 14. A) Workers show more emotional intelligence. C) People usually work flexible hours.
B) Workers use brains more than muscles. D) People often work in teams.

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

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four 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 center.*

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. 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. 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. 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 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. 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. 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. 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 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. 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. A) Seemingly reasonable. C) Extremely irrational.
B) Clearly well-grounded. D) Apparently simplistic.

24. 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. 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.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

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* (宽边的) 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.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 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 |

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.*

African countries must get smarter with their agriculture

- A) On the hills of central Kenya, almost lime-green with the sparkle of tea bushes in the sunlight, farmers know all about climate change. “The rainy season is no longer predictable,” says one. “When it is supposed to rain, it doesn’t; then it all comes at once.” Climate change is an issue that will affect everyone on the planet. For Africans its consequences will be particularly bitter: Whereas other regions were able to grow rich by burning coal and oil, Africa will pay much of the human price without having enjoyed the benefits. “Africa only represents 2% of global greenhouse-gas emissions, but it is the continent that is expected to suffer the most from climate impacts,” says Mafalda Duarte, who runs the World Bank’s \$8bn Climate Investment Funds.
- B) Although there are huge uncertainties as to the precise impacts of climate change, enough is known to say that global warming represents one of the main threats to Africa’s prosperity. Parts of the continent are already warming much more quickly than the average: Temperatures in southern Africa have increased by about twice the global rate over the past 50 years. Even if the world were to cut emissions enough to keep global warming below 1.5 °C, heatwaves would intensify in Africa and diseases would spread to areas not currently affected. Farming would also be hit hard. About 40% of the land now used to grow *maize* (玉米) would no longer be suitable for it. Overall, it is estimated that maize yields would fall by 18%-22%.
- C) Africa is particularly vulnerable, in part because it is already struggling to feed itself and it will have to vastly increase yields and productivity if it is to put food on the plates of a fast-growing population, even without climate change. The UN’s Food and Agriculture Organisation reckons that by 2050 global food production would have to rise by about 70% over its level of 2009 to meet demand from a population that is growing in numbers and appetite. Much of this new demand will be in Africa. Yet the continent already imports about \$50bn-worth of food a year and that figure is expected to more than double over the next five years. Self-sufficiency is not Africa’s goal, but the fact that it spends more money importing food than it does buying capital goods suggests it has room for improvement.
- D) Finding out why is not hard. Most farms are tiny, ploughed by hand and reliant on rain. More than half of Africa’s people make their living from farming. Although its total harvest has climbed over the past few decades, this is mainly because there are more people farming more land. But in many places there is no spare land to farm. Plots in Rwanda are so small that you could fit 250 of them onto the average American farm. And although output per worker has improved by more than half over the past 30 years in Africa, that is still far behind the 2.5 times improvement in Asia. Yields of maize are generally less than two tonnes per hectare, a fifth the level in America.
- E) The low productivity of African farmers is reflected in national economic statistics—despite absorbing so much labour, farming generates just 15% of GDP. “They can’t even feed their families,” says Jennifer Blanke, a vice-president of the African Development Bank in charge of agriculture.

“Farm productivity hasn’t improved in many parts of Africa for 100 years.”

- F) One reason is that in the first few decades of independence, many African governments neglected farming as they focused on industrialising their economies. Others damaged it by pushing down the prices that state monopolies paid for their crops in order to subsidise workers in cities with cheap food. Ghana taxed *cocoa* (可可粉) exports so heavily that production collapsed by half between the 1960s and 1980s, despite a jump in the global price of cocoa. Yet over the past two decades or so governments and donors have begun to look again at farming as a way of providing jobs for the 13 million young people entering the workforce each year. Much of the focus has been on getting small farmers to use fertiliser and, more important, better seeds. The results can be impressive. Improved varieties of *sorghum* (高粱), for instance, can produce a crop that is 40% larger than the usual variety. Infrastructure is important. A World Bank irrigation project in Ethiopia helped farmers increase their potato harvest from about 8 tonnes per hectare to 35 tonnes.
- G) Better techniques help, too. Small coffee farmers in Kenya are able to increase their incomes by 40% by following a few simple guidelines on caring for their bushes, such as trimming all but three of their stems. Many of their neighbours do not follow the advice, because it seems counter-intuitive. More stems ought to lead to more coffee beans, they say. Yet after seeing those following the advice get bigger harvests for a season or two, many others start doing the same.
- H) One way of spreading knowledge is to link farms to big buyers of their harvests. When Diageo, a British drinks giant, built a brewery in western Kenya, it wanted to use local crops to make a beer cheap enough to compete with illicit home brew. It organised farmers into groups, improved supply chains for them to get seeds and fertiliser and then agreed to buy their grain. It now provides a market to about 17,000 farmers. Across the region it has doubled its use of local raw material to about 80% over five years, says John O’Keeffe, who runs its Africa business.
- I) An even more important change is the move from traditional farming to building businesses that can profitably bring technology and investment to small farmers. Taita Ngetich, a young Kenyan, was studying engineering when he wanted to earn a little money on the side. He scraped together 20,000 Kenyan shillings (about \$200) to plant tomatoes. Everything went wrong. The crop was attacked by pests. “Then there was a massive flood that swallowed all our capital,” he says. Mr Ngetich persevered by looking into buying a greenhouse to protect his plants from bugs and rain. The cheapest ones cost more than \$2,500 each, so he designed his own for half the price. Soon neighbouring farmers started placing orders with him, and now his firm, Illuminum Greenhouses, has sold more than 1,400 greenhouses that provide livelihoods to about 6,000 people. The business does not stop there; he also supplies fertiliser, high-quality seedlings and smart sensors that increase yields.
- J) Illuminum’s success shows how technology can help even small farms become more productive. Because such a large share of Africa’s population earns a living from agriculture, even small improvements in productivity can lift the incomes of millions of people. But over the longer run small-scale farming can go only so far, especially in the face of climate change and population pressure.
- K) “If we really want to lift people out of poverty we have to finance projects that will get them an income of at least \$100 a month so that they can pay for health care and education,” says Mr Ngetich. “Projects that give them an extra \$2 a month from growing beans or maize aren’t going to get them there.” Getting those big jumps will need better jobs in factories and cities.

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.

Section C

Directions: *There are two passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

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, and 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* (矫正方法) 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.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

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. C) Integrity.
B) Expertise. 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.

Part IV Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

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。

Part I Writing

参考范文

As is known to all, gaining a sound knowledge of the basics is of vital importance for students to master an academic subject. The fundamentals serve as the building blocks for more complex concepts and theories. Without a solid foundation¹, it becomes difficult to comprehend and apply higher-level knowledge effectively.

For instance, in the field of literature, a thorough understanding of grammar, punctuation, and vocabulary is crucial for writing coherent and expressive essays. Similarly, in mathematics², mastering the principles of algebra, geometry, and trigonometry lays the groundwork for solving complex problems in calculus and statistics.

I have personally experienced³ the importance of mastering the basics. When I first started learning programming, I struggled with the concepts until I realized I had neglected the fundamentals of computer science. After reviewing and strengthening my understanding of algorithms, data structures, and programming languages, I was able to progress much faster and write more efficient⁴ code.

In conclusion⁵, a solid grasp of the basics is essential for students to excel in their academic pursuits. It provides the necessary foundation for understanding and applying more advanced knowledge.

靓句积累

① The fundamentals serve as the building blocks for more complex concepts and theories.

基本原理是构建更为复杂概念和理论的基石。

② I struggled with the concepts until I realized I had neglected the fundamentals of computer science.

我在学习概念时一度十分吃力，直到我意识到自己忽视了计算机科学的基础知识。

③ In conclusion, a solid grasp of the basics is essential for students to excel in their academic pursuits.

总之，学生想要在学业上取得优异的成绩，就必须扎实地掌握基础知识。

名师点评

1. 开篇点明主题，从正反两个方面点明了文章的主题。
2. 通过两个具体的例子：literature和mathematics来支持论点，使作者观点更具说服力。每个例子都与主题紧密相关，语言简洁、论述清晰。
3. 通过个人经历（personal experience）使文章更加生动和真实。经历描述有代表性且逻辑清晰，能够引起读者的共鸣，增强文章的说服力。
4. 通过前后对比（比较级的运用）更加突出了基础知识的重要性。
5. 文章结尾部分对全文进行了简要的总结，再次强调了基础知识的重要性。

靓词记忆

sound knowledge 扎实的知识
fundamental *n.* 基本原理，基础知识

building block 组成部分，构成要素

comprehend and apply 理解和应用

thorough understanding 透彻的理解

lay the groundwork for...
为……做准备工作

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

M: Hello, doctor.

W: Hello, please take a seat. I have your test results here, and it's good news. The blood test came back clear. [1] There is no indication of any digestive issues.

M: So then why do I feel so poorly all the time?

W: It's probably due to overwork and stress.

M: No, it can't be. I've always been working hard, but I've never felt stress. Other people suffering complain about that, but I don't. It must be something else.

W: What you have just described is a common sentiment. [2] Many people who suffer from stress fail to recognize it. You told me you often work long into the night, right?

M: Yes, most days, in fact. But I've been doing that for about 20 years now.

W: That doesn't matter. You could have been suffering from stress for 20 years without knowing it. And now it's catching up to you.

M: But what about my feeling tired all the time and not being able to sleep well at night?

W: Those are common consequences of stress. And if you don't sleep well, then of course you will feel fatigued. [3] I'm going to prescribe some special sleeping pills for you. They have a soft, gentle effect and are made from natural ingredients. So your stomach should tolerate them fine, and there shouldn't be any negative side effects. Take one with your dinner and come see me after a month. If there is no improvement, I'll give you something stronger.

M: Thank you, doctor.

W: That's not all. You should try and work less. Is there any way you can decrease your workload?

M: Um, I'd have to think about it. [4] I'm a restaurant manager and this industry is very competitive. There are many things to keep track of and stay on top of.

W: I recommend you think about delegating some responsibilities to someone else. I'm not asking you to retire, just to slow down a bit. It's for your own health.

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

B 此题考查男士的检查结果如何。对话开头医生就告知了男士的检查结果，医生对男士说：“你的检查结果来了，是个好消息，验血结果没有问题，没有任何消化系统疾病的指征。”选项B是对录音的同义转述，故为答案。

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

C 此题考查在女士看来，很多人身上普遍存在的现象是什么。对话中女士表示男士感觉不舒服可能是因为过于繁重的工作压力，男士却说自己从没感到过压力，女士说男士的这种看法是普遍的，指出“许多承受压力的人没有意识到这一点”，选项C是对录音的同义转述，故为答案。

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

A 此题考查女士会为男士做什么。对话中男士询问女士自己总觉得很累，晚上睡不好觉是怎么回事，女士解释说这些症状都是压力带来的常见后果，并说：“我给你开一些特别的安眠药。”选项A与录音相符，故为答案。

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

D 此题考查男士如何看待自己所从事的行业。根据对话可知，女士建议男士应该少干点活，并询问男士有什么办法可以减少他的工作量，男士回答说：“我是一名餐厅经理，这个行业竞争非常激烈。”选项D与录音相符，故为答案。

Conversation Two

W: Today on *People in the News*, our guest is John Williams. The name may not sound familiar to you, but John was once an acclaimed basketball player. John, you stunned fans by leaving the sport at just 25. Why did you retire so early?

M: Meg, I loved being an athlete, but I didn't love being a celebrity. I was in the limelight when I was still a high school student and went professional right after high school graduation, which was a mistake. [5] I was a shy kid and I wasn't ready for all the media attention.

W: But walking away from millions of dollars at the height of your career—most people wouldn't be able to resist the lure of such a high salary. When you left the sport, there was speculation that you were having issues with your teammates or even an injury.

M: Not at all. It was hard to quit. I was tempted to stay in the game, because I loved basketball and I loved my team. As for money, I turned professional at 18. So I'd actually earned a lot and saved most of it, because I had great financial advisers. [6] I knew basketball wasn't a career with a lot of longevity for most players, so I wanted to change careers while I was still young.

W: [7] Okay, that was 20 years ago, and you're back in the news. You've created a foundation that works to get more kids playing team sports. Why?

M: I went to university and I studied public health and learned about the seriousness of the obesity epidemic, particularly among kids and adolescents in poor communities. [8] I've spent the last two decades trying to alleviate the problem. The foundation is just the latest attempt.

W: The foundation uses private donations to support basketball teams for girls and boys in primary school, right?

M: Actually, we support teams for secondary school students, too, and also have some public funding.

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

A 此题考查约翰·威廉姆斯25岁就从篮球运动退役的原因。根据对话可知，女士问男士为什么这么早退役，男士回答说自己喜欢不当名人，并说道：“我是一个害羞的孩子，而且我还没有准备好接受所有媒体的关注。”选项A是对录音的同义转述，故为答案。

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

C 此题考查对于大多数球员来说，男士认为篮球是怎样的职业。根据对话可知，对话中间，男士说：“我知道对大多数球员来说，（打）篮球并不是一项长久的职业，所以我想在还年轻的时候改变职业。”选项C是对录音的同义转述，故为答案。

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

D 此题考查我们从女士那里能够了解到20年后的约翰·威廉姆斯的何种情况。根据对话可知，女士对男士说：“好吧，那是20年前的事了，现在你又上新闻了。你创建了一个基金会，吸引更多的青少年加入团体运动项目。”选项D与录音相符，故为答案。

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

B 此题考查在过去的20年里，男士一直在努力做什么。根据对话可知，男士说自己大学的专业是公共卫生，他了解到肥胖症流行的严重性，在过去的20年里，一直都致力于缓解这一问题。选项B与录音相符，故为答案。

Section B

Passage One

Kate Atkinson was born in York, England in 1951. She worked hard to gain her credentials as an author. She studied English Literature at a university in Scotland. After graduating in 1974, she researched a doctorate on American Literature. Later, she taught at the university she graduated from, and began writing short stories in 1981. [9] She began writing for women's magazines after winning the 1986 Woman's Own Short Story Competition.

Her first novel, *Behind the Scenes at the Museum*, won the 1995 UK Book of the Year award. The book is set in Yorkshire and has been adapted for radio, theater, and TV. She has written two plays for a theater in Edinburgh—the first was called *Nice* and the second *Abandonment*, performed as part of the Edinburgh Festival in August 2000.

[10] Whatever genre Atkinson writes in, her books touch on the themes of love and loss and how to carry on. They are always presented with ingenuity and a wicked sense of humor. Her books tend to be populated by odd, sometimes sinful, and generally flawed eccentrics who become credible by virtue of being so fully realized. Her books have frequently been described as comedies of manners. That is to say, comedies that represent the complex and sophisticated code of behavior current in fashionable circles of society, where appearances count more than true moral character. [11] A comedy of manners tends to reward its clever and deceitful characters, rather than punish their bad deeds. The humor of a comedy of manners relies on verbal wit and playful teasing.

9. When did Kate Atkinson begin to write for women's magazines?

D 此题考查从何时开始凯特·阿特金森开始为女性杂志撰稿。文章开头部分提到，1986年，她在“女性自己的短篇小说比赛”中获奖之后开始为女性杂志写文章。选项D与录音相符，故为答案。

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

A 此题考查凯特·阿特金森的作品涉及哪些方面的内容。文章中间部分提到，无论阿特金森以何种体裁写作，她的作品都涉及爱与失去，以及如何继续下去的主题，选项A是对录音的同义转述，故为答案。

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

C 此题考查对于风俗喜剧中聪明而又狡诈的人物的了解。文章介绍了阿特金森的文章风格被称为风俗喜剧，并在结尾处指出了风俗喜剧往往会奖励那些聪明而又狡诈的人物，而不是惩罚他们的恶行。选项C与录音相符，故为答案。

Passage Two

Why is adaptability an important skill to exercise in the workplace? Simply put, [12] adaptability is a skill employers are increasingly looking for. When you spend time learning a new task rather than resisting it, your productivity goes up. You can also serve as an example to your co-workers who may be having trouble adapting, and can help lead your team forward. [13] Strategy consultant, Dorie Clark, explains it to us this way, "I'd say that adaptability is an important skill in the workplace because, frankly, circumstances change—competitors introduce new products, the economy might enter a recession, customer preferences differ over time, and more. If you shake your fist at the sky and say, 'Why can't it stay the same?', that's not going to do very much good. Instead, you need to recognize when circumstances have changed, so you can take appropriate action based on what is, rather than how you wish the world would be. [13] That enables you to make more accurate, informed and effective choices."

Also, the workplace itself has been evolving. [14] Today's work culture and management style is often based on teamwork, rather than a rigid hierarchy. Brainstorming, which requires creativity, flexibility, and emotional intelligence, is a typical problem-solving technique. Employees who are unable or unwilling to participate will not easily move forward in the company. Employees who are flexible demonstrate other skills, too. [15] They can reprioritize quickly when changes occur and suggest additional modifications when something is not working. They can also regroup quickly when a setback occurs, adapting to the new situation confidently and without overreacting.

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

B 此题考查为什么适应能力是人们在职场中要锻炼的一项重要技能。短文开头提到，适应能力是雇主越来越追求的一项技能。选项B是对录音的同义转述，故为答案。

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

A 此题考查在战略咨询师多里·克拉克看来，适应能力使我们能够做什么。短文提到适应能力能让我们根据实际情况采取适当的行动，做出更准确、更明智和更有效的选择。选项A与录音相符，故为答案。

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

D 此题考查从文章当中我们可以知道哪些如今的工作文化方面的内容。从录音中我们听到，如今的工作文化和管理方式往往基于团队合作，而不是过于严格的等级制度。选项D是对录音的同义转述，故为答案。

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

C 此题考查当变化发生时，有适应能力的员工能够做到什么。短文中提到，灵活的员工能在变化发生时迅速调整优先次序，并在某些事情行不通时提出额外的调整建议。选项C是对录音的同义转述，故为答案。

Section C

Recording One

[16] What makes humans different from other species? Some philosophers argue it's morals or ethics, while some scientists assert it's our greater cognitive development. But I argue that the main difference is our desire to combat routine. This makes being creative a biological mandate, as what we seek in art and technology is surprise, not simply a fulfillment of expectations.

As a result, a wild imagination has characterized the history of our species. We build intricate habitats, devise complex recipes for our food, wear clothes that reflect constant changes in fashion, communicate with elaborate signs, symbols and sounds, and travel between habitats on wings and wheels of our own design. To satisfy our appetite for novelty, innovation is key. But who innovates?

Now, many people, both laymen and experts, believe that only geniuses innovate. [17] But I believe that innovation is not something that only a few people do. The innovative drive lives in every human brain, and the resulting war against the repetitive is what powers the massive changes that distinguish one generation from the next. The drive to create the new is a trait of being human. We build cultures by the hundreds and tell new stories by the millions. We create and surround ourselves with things that have never existed before, while animals do not. But where do our new ideas come from?

According to many, new ideas come from seemingly nowhere to great minds. From this perspective, new ideas are almost like magic. They come in a flash of inspiration to a select few. However, the reality is that, across the spectrum of human activities, prior work propels the creative process. We may think of innovation as being the result of inspiration or genius, but it's really the result of developing the ideas of others further. This happens in technology, where one invention enables or inspires further inventions. And it happens in the arts, as writers, composers, and painters use the work of previous artists in their own work. [18] The human brain works from precedent. We take the ideas we've inherited and put them together into some new shape.

What is a true creator? Is a creator a genius who makes something out of nothing? No. Creators are simply humans who use what they inherit, who absorb the past and manipulate it to create possible futures. Thus, humans are creators as a rule rather than as an exception.

16. What question does the speaker address in this talk?

A 此题考查演讲者在这篇讲座中强调了什么问题。讲座开头提到了“是什么让人类与其他物种不同”这个问题，接着围绕这个问题展开分析。选项A是对录音的同义转述，故为答案。

17. What does the speaker believe about innovation?

D 此题考查说话人对创新有何看法。讲座中提到许多人都认为只有天才才能创新，但说话人相信创新不是只有少数人才能做到的事情。选项D与录音相符，故为答案。

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

C 此题考查在说话人看来，人类的大脑是如何工作的。说话人提到，人类的大脑是根据先例运作的。我们把继承下来的想法组合在一起，形成新的形态。由此可知，选项C是对录音的同义转述，故为答案。

Recording Two

[19] Many dog owners would tell you that their dog somehow knows when they're ill or upset. And according to researchers who study dog cognition, those pet owners are right. Dogs do know when their human companions are having a rough time. Not only can your dog sense when you have a cold, but domestic dogs have shown an aptitude for detecting both much smaller mood fluctuations and far more serious physical conditions. This is because dogs are extremely sensitive to changes in the people they're familiar with, and illness causes change. [20] If a person is inflected with a virus or bacteria, for example, their odor will be abnormal. And dogs are able to smell that change even if the human can't, because dogs have a much more powerful sense of smell than humans.

Researchers have also found that a person's mood, which can be an indicator of a larger illness, triggers a dog's sense of smell. Human emotions manifest physically in chemical signals that are emitted by the body, and dogs are able to smell those as well. Beyond smell, dogs gather information from a person's voice in order to sense changes.

In 2014, researchers discovered that dogs have an area of the brain similar to one in humans that allows them to understand emotional cues in the tone of a speaker's voice, beyond what they'd be able to pick up from familiar words alone. A person's voice can also carry indicators of illness. What's not understood quite so well is what dogs understand about these changes. Humans send out lots of cues, but whether dogs know some of these cues mean illness isn't clear. What we perceive as concern on a dog's part might be more like increased curiosity or suspicion that something is wrong with us, and sticking close by is a great way to gather more information about the situation.

Some researchers assert dogs will one day help doctors diagnose diseases, as some dogs have already demonstrated the ability to detect an assortment of ailments, including diabetes and certain types of cancer. But those researchers concede that's probably in the distant future. [21] For now, research suggests dog ownership can have an array of benefits in and of itself. Keeping a pet dog has been shown to bolster health and boost mood. Dogs also help people relax, and they can be a particular comfort to those with chronic diseases.

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

A 此题考查许多狗主人的哪种观点得到了研究狗认知的研究人员的支持。讲话中提到，许多养狗人士会告诉你，当他们生病或心烦意乱时，他们的狗就会知道，而且根据研究狗认知的研究人员的说法，这些宠物主人的感觉是对的。选项A与录音相符，故为答案。

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

D 此题考查为什么狗能察觉到主人的异常气味。讲话中提到，如果一个人感染了病毒或细菌，他们的气味就会有异常，即使人类不能，狗也能闻出这种气味的变化，因为狗的嗅觉比人类强大得多。选项D与录音相符，故为答案。

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

B 此题考查关于养狗，目前的研究有何发现。讲话中提到，目前有研究表明养狗本身就有很多好处，包括可以促进健康和改善情绪。选项B与录音相符，故为答案。

Recording Three

Earlier this month, the think-tank called Onward published a report, "A Question of Degree", which argues that degrees in the creative arts are not good value for money. [22] Ministers, according to Onward, should "crack down on courses that offer extremely limited value for money to students ten years after graduation", restricting the ability of such courses to recruit new students, if the average graduate earns below the student loans payment threshold. Courses like science, technology, engineering, and math, and economics, where the average graduate earns a lot, should be favored.

The report provides insights into a government review which looks at how to reform technical education and how to ensure students get good value for money. [23] At first glance, it might even seem like Onward have a point. According to their data, the majority of creative arts students earn less than £25,000 a year ten years after graduation. The average male creative arts students, indeed, apparently earn much less than they would, had they simply never gone to university. This isn't really good for anyone, and it's certainly no good for graduates who are forced to endure a lifestyle where they can never save up, never buy a house, never hope to retire.

Onward have identified a real problem. Creative arts graduates from top universities like Oxford, with a high proportion of privately-educated students, have fairly good work prospects, [24] while 40 percent of all graduates, regardless of their degree, are on less than £25,000 a year five years after graduation. [25] This suggests that the problem isn't really to do with specific students studying specific degrees, but really with the economy as a whole. Regardless of what they've studied, young people find it hard to get ahead unless they're lucky enough to be born with successful parents.

If ministers want to make education pay for young people, they need to look beyond the higher education sector, towards the wider world. The rewards that education gives us are not measurable. They are not always instantly obvious, and certainly not always direct. An education makes you a different person from the one you would have been if you hadn't received it. We need to look at the value of education not in the context of a bank balance, but of a life. If we continue to allow ourselves to be distracted with talk of "value for money", we will all be made poorer as a result.

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

B 此题考查Onward的报告建议部长们应该做什么。讲座开头提到, Onward认为部长们应该“严厉打击那些为毕业10年后的学生提供的性价比极其有限的课程的行为”, 如果毕业生的平均收入低于学生贷款支付门槛, 就应该限制这类课程招收新生。由此可知, Onward认为创意艺术专业给学生提供的课程性价比极其有限, 应该限制创意艺术课程招收新生, 选项B与录音相符, 故为答案。

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

A 此题考查讲话者如何看待 Onward 的观点。讲话中提到, “乍一看, Onward的观点似乎有道理”, 故选项A为正确答案。其余三个选项在讲话中并未提及, 可以排除。

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

C 此题考查我们对毕业5年后的英国大学毕业生有何了解。讲话中提到, 40%的毕业生——无论获得什么样的学位——毕业5年后的年薪还不到2.5万英镑。选项C与录音相符, 故为答案。

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

B 此题考查在说话人看来, Onward 发现的问题究竟是什么原因造成的。说话人在录音后半部分提到, 问题并不真正在于那些攻读特定学位的学生, 而在于整个经济。选项B与录音相符, 故为答案。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

26. **D** 横线前是不定冠词a, 横线后是名词stretch及介词of, 由此可知, 此处是a stretch of固定短语, 意为“一段; 一片”。所以, 横线处应填入一个形容词或分词, 根据语境, flat符合题意。
27. **A** 横线前是more, 横线后是不定式to be, 由此可知, 横线处应填入一个形容词。根据上下文可知, 这样的地理特征“易于”联想到发生在火星上的电影的场景, 只有apt符合题意。
28. **F** 横线处应填入一个分词或形容词, 构成“be... with...”的结构。be overflowing with是固定短语, 意为“充满”, 符合语境。
29. **C** 横线前面是a land of, 横线后是句号, 由此可知, 横线处应填入名词, 充当介词of的宾语。此处的文章内容是说, “和大多数沙漠一样, 这里也是一片‘极端’之地”, 故extremes符合语境。

30. **B** 横线前是vary from freezing to, 横线后是hot, 由此可知, freezing和hot是语义对等的两种情况。burning hot是固定短语, 意为“酷热”, 符合语境。
31. **N** 横线前是have become, 横线后是介词短语with places, 由此可知, 横线处应填入一个形容词或分词, be/become synonymous with是固定短语, 意为“与……同义; 等同于……”, 符合此处语境。
32. **L** 横线前是动词不定式标志to, 横线后是名词短语your interest, 由此可知, 横线处应填入一个动词原形, 与your interest构成动宾搭配。根据文章的上下文, 该保护区拥有丰富的历史、文化、生物多样性和无尽的机会来“激发”你的兴趣, 故stimulate符合语境。
33. **H** 横线前是连词and, 连接并列成分patience和a few spare tires, 由此可知, 横线处应填入副词, 起修饰和限制作用。根据文章语义, 备用轮胎是备用的, 可能用得上, 可能用不上, 因此, 横线处应填入probably, 表示一种不确定的说法。
34. **M** 此处使用了a pair of (一双) 这一固定短语, 故横线前应填入一个形容词, 与good一起修饰pair, 根据常识可知, 在户外, 尤其是恶劣的自然环境中行走, 需要一双“结实的”好鞋, 故sturdy符合语境。
35. **O** 横线前是不定冠词a, 横线后是名词feel, 由此可知, 横线处应填入一个形容词或分词, 充当feel的定语。根据语义, 该地区地貌奇特, 会给人留下“独特的”感觉, unique符合语境。

Section B

36. It is said that agricultural productivity in many African countries has remained low for a century.
【定位】根据题干中的has remained low for a century定位到E段。
E 该段第一句提到, 非洲农民的生产率低体现在了国家经济统计数据中——尽管吸收了如此多的劳动力, 农业只创造了15%的国内生产总值。随后在该段最后一句引用珍妮弗·布兰克的话, “100年来, 非洲许多地区的农业生产力没有提高。”由此可知, 题干是对原文的同义转述。
37. Building connections between farms and major purchasers of their produce can promote African farmers' use of advanced farming techniques.
【定位】根据题干中的Building connections between farms and major purchasers和use of advanced farming techniques定位到H段。
H 该段第一句指出, 传播知识的一种方法是把农场和收购他们收成的大买家联系起来。随后举例说英国饮料巨头帝亚吉欧在肯尼亚西部建了一个啤酒厂, 并将农民组织成小组, 改善供应链, 让他们获得种子和肥料, 然后同意购买他们产出的粮食。由此可知, 题干是对原文的同义转述。

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.

【定位】根据题干中的getting warmer much faster than the average和roughly twice the global warming rate定位到B段。

B 该段第二句指出，非洲大陆部分地区的变暖速度已经远超全球平均水平：在过去的50年里，非洲南部的气温上升速度大约是全球的两倍。由此可知，题干是对原文的同义转述。

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

【定位】根据题干中的Improved farming practices, Kenyan farmers to increase farm produce remarkably定位到G段。

G 该段第二句指出，肯尼亚的咖啡种植小农只需遵循一些简单的指导原则来打理他们的树丛，比如修剪咖啡树枝，只保留三根枝条，他们的收入就能增加40%。随后进一步指出，刚开始很多邻居并没有听从这个建议，但过了一两季，在看到那些遵循建议的人收成大增之后，他们也开始这样做。由此可知，题干是对原文的同义转述。

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

【定位】根据题干中especially susceptible, has difficulty feeding和even without climate change定位到C段。

C 该段第一句指出，非洲尤其容易受到影响，部分原因在于它本身已经很难养活自己，如果要为其快速增长的人口提供食物，即使没有气候变化，它也必须大幅提高产量和生产力。由此可知，题干是对原文的同义转述。

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

【定位】根据题干中的use of fertiliser and improved seeds和impressively increase crop yields定位到F段。

F 该段最后几句指出，当地开始重视农业后，焦点主要集中在让小农使用肥料上，更重要的是用更好的种子。效果可谓十分显著。例如，高粱的改良品种可以比普通品种的产量高出40%。由此可知，题干是对原文的同义转述。

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.

【定位】根据题干中的shift from traditional farming和setting up businesses that can bring technology and investment to small farmers定位到I段。

I 该段第一句指出，一个更重要的转变是从传统农业转向创立能为小农户带来技术和投资，并从中获利的企业。由此可知，题干是对原文的同义转述。

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

【定位】根据题干中Everyone in the world和especially Africans定位到A段。

A A段第四句和第五句指出，气候变化是一个会影响地球上每一个人的问题。对非洲人来说，其后果将尤其严重。由此可知，题干是对原文的同义转述。

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

【定位】根据题干中的Improvement in farm output per worker和far short of that in Asia定位到D段。

D 该段倒数第二句指出，尽管非洲的人均（农业）产量在过去30年里提高了一半以上，但仍远远落后于亚洲2.5倍的增幅。由此可知，题干是对原文的同义转述。

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.

【定位】根据题干中的small farms, quite limited和especially owing to the warming climate and a growing population定位到J段。

J 该段指出，Illuminum公司的成功表明，技术可以帮助小农场提高生产力。由于非洲如此大规模的人口以农业为生，因此即使生产力的小幅提升也能提高数百万人的收入。但从更长远来看，小规模农业只能起到一定作用，尤其是在面对气候变化和人口压力的情况下。由此可知，题干是对原文的同义转述。

重点词汇

consequence *n.* 后果

vulnerable *adj.* 脆弱的

generate *v.* 产生；引起

infrastructure *n.* 基础设施

massive *adj.* 大量的

emission *n.* 排放

productivity *n.* 生产率

neglect *v.* 忽视

guideline *n.* 指导方针

witness *v.* 见证

continent *n.* 大陆

appetite *n.* 食欲；胃口

fertiliser *n.* 肥料

counter-intuitive *adj.* 反直觉的

Section C

Passage One

46. 【定位】根据题干中的 formula of tax cuts remain popular though ineffective 定位至第二段。

B 第二段提及，这个方案虽然不起作用，但这并没有影响它的受欢迎程度。对减税的推崇引来了许多批评人士，但它缺乏明显的竞争对手。由此可知，原文所说的“竞争对手”就是指其他解决方案，即没有其他可替代的方案，故答案为B。

47. 【定位】根据题干中的 a more effective measure for driving economic growth 定位至第四段。

C 第四段第二句提及，在经济增长动力方面，美国需要一个更好的故事。随后第三句指出，近几十年的惨痛教训指明了一个大有可为的备选方案：提高工资。因此C项符合题意。

48. 【定位】根据题干中的 logic 定位至第八段。

A 第八段中作者指出，同样的逻辑仍然成立，即消费推动美国经济的发展，工资更高的工人消费也会更高。也就是说，工资的增长会推动国家经济的发展，因此答案为A。

49. 【定位】根据题干中的 conventional wisdom 定位至第十段。

B 第十段第一句指出，传统观点认为，生产率增长是提高工资的唯一途径，因此B项符合题意。

50. 【定位】根据题干中的 *real world, the past 50 years or so* 定位至倒数第二段。

A 倒数第二段开头总结道，在现实世界中，情况更为复杂，工资受到雇主和工人之间激烈争夺的影响，而获胜的一直是雇主。随后说明：大约自1970年以来，生产率增幅与工资增幅之间的差距不断扩大，生产率增长了一倍多，而工资增长却远远落后。由此可知，A项符合题意。

Passage Two

51. 【定位】根据题干中的 *an editorial board of an academic journal* 定位至第一段。

D 第一段有两句话，第一句提到期刊编辑决定发表的内容，这影响一个领域的发展；第二句指出人们的期望，即希望期刊尽其所能建立一个多元化的编委会，反映各种声音、经历和身份。原文中的 *diverse* 和选项D的 *diversity* 基本属于原词复现，由此可知选项D为正确答案。

52. 【定位】根据题干中的 *the findings of a new study in Nature Neuroscience* 定位至第二段。

C 第二段第二句提到，该研究团队发现，顶尖心理学和神经科学期刊的大多数编辑都是男性。选项C是对该句话的同义转述，故选C。

53. 【定位】根据题干中的 *gender differences in editors of psychology journals* 定位至第三段。

B 第三段主要阐述了心理学期刊编辑中的性别差异。该段最后一句提到，女性编辑的比例明显低于女性心理学研究人员的总体比例。选项B是对这句话的同义转述，故为正确答案。

54. 【定位】根据题干中的 *the conclusion drawn by the team* 定位至第五段。

A 第五段引号中的内容就是研究小组根据新发现得出的结论：在心理学和神经科学领域最著名的学术期刊中，男性的想法、价值观和决策偏好编辑职位上占比过大。从另一方面来看，在顶尖心理学和神经科学期刊中，女性编辑占比较小，那么女性的想法、价值观和决策偏好就无法在编辑职位上得到充分体现，选项A符合该句推论，故为正确答案。

55. 【定位】根据题干中的 *blaming the inequality of editorial boards on tradition* 定位至第七段。

D 第七段最后一句提到，我们不应该简单地将编委会的不平等归咎于传统，而应该积极打破这些现有的障碍。这些障碍是什么，需要考生往前寻找。该段开头提到女性编辑数量少不是因为缺乏女性学者，其实女性在科学领域处于不利地位是有结构性原因的，随后举例说明，比如女性的工资较低，面临更大的育儿需求，从而导致其发表的论文和获得的经费较少，而论文少、经费低又导致女性学者达不到期刊任命编辑职位的标准，这些就是女性面临的障碍。因此作者建议我们实施整体结构改革，故选项D正确。

Part IV Translation

翻译原文

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。

参考译文

In China, as the aging society emerges, old-age care has garnered widespread attention. The most talked-about topic is which pension model should be adopted. Most people believe that the pension model needs to be diversified. With the guidance of the government and the participation of society, we can establish more and better elderly care service institutions, improve community service centers, encourage self-help elderly care at home, and also promote the combination of family and social elderly care. As the government and society continue to increase their investment in elderly care services, elderly care facilities will be continuously upgraded, service quality will gradually improve, and the elderly's lives will become more convenient, comfortable, healthy, and joyful.

难点注释

- “老龄化社会”和“养老”这两个核心概念的英文翻译为“aging society”和“old-age care”，这些在英文中都是常见的表达方式，符合英文表达习惯。
- 原文中提到的养老模式的多元化、政府引导、社会参与、社区服务中心的改进、居家自助养老、家庭养老与社会养老相结合等要点需要完整翻译，不可遗漏或误解。
- “多数人认为，养老模式需要多元化”这个句子的译文“Most people believe that the pension model needs to be diversified.”使用了“that”引导的宾语从句，使得译文结构清晰，易于理解。
- 译文保留了原文的文体风格，如“老年人的生活将会更加方便舒适、健康快乐”被翻译为“the elderly's lives will become more convenient, comfortable, healthy, and joyful”，这种表达方式既传达了原文的信息，又保留了原文积极乐观的态度。



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										