

## 2019 年 12 月六级考试试题（一）答案详解

### Part I

### Writing

#### 【参考范文】

It's universally acknowledged that human beings are social animals that live in the same society with the necessity to have daily interactions more or less, such as taking a taxi on the streets, and receiving treatments in a hospital. Therefore, developing a sense of social responsibility is important to a harmonious society.

First and foremost, social responsibility is what it takes to respond to public emergencies for a country. For example, it is exactly the sense of social responsibility that propels people to give a helping hand by donating money and materials, and working as volunteers when an earthquake occurs. Moreover, a sense of social responsibility stimulates people to work hard for the common good of human beings instead of being selfish, thus making contribution to peace and development, the main theme of the era. On the contrary, people are apt to impair other's health and even disrupt social order due to a lack of the sense of social responsibility, which is demonstrated by the high incident rate of car accidents and crimes.

All in all, the sense of social responsibility to society is what water to fish and a stable society calls for everyone to take on their due responsibility.

### Part II

### Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

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

#### 【听力原文】

M: Excuse me. Where's your rock music section?

W: Rock music? I'm sorry. We're a jazz store. We don't have any rock and roll.

M: Oh, you only have jazz music? Nothing else?

W: That's right. (1)We're the only record store in London dedicated exclusively to jazz. Actually, we're more than just a record store. We have a café and library upstairs and a ticket office down the hall where you can buy tickets to all the major jazz concerts in the city. Also, we have our own studio next door, where we produce albums for up-and-coming artists. We are committed to fostering new music talent.

M: Wow! That's so cool! (2)I guess there's not much of a jazz scene anymore, not like they used to be. But here you are trying to promote this great music genre.

W: Yes. Indeed. Nowadays most people like to listen to pop and rock music. Hip hop music from America is also getting more and more popular. So, as a result, there are fewer listeners of jazz, which is a great shame because it's an incredibly rich genre. But that's not to say there isn't any good new jazz music being made out there anymore—far from it. It's just a much smaller market today.

M: So how would you define jazz?

W: (3-1)Well, interestingly enough, there is no agreed-upon definition of jazz. Indeed, there are many different styles of jazz. Some have singing, but most don't. Some are electric and some aren't. Some contain live experimentation, but not always. (3-2)While there is no simple definition for it and while there are many different styles of jazz, you simply know it when you hear it. (4) Honestly, the only way to know what jazz is is listen to it yourself. As the great trumpet player, Louis Armstrong said, "If you gotta ask, you'll never know."

1. What do we learn about the woman's store?

【答案】A

【解析】对话一开始，男士询问女士，店里是否只有爵士音乐唱片，女士说是的，并且说道，她的商店是伦敦唯一一家爵士乐唱片专卖店，因此选择A项。

2. What does the man say about jazz music?

【答案】B

【解析】对话中男士说，现在的爵士乐圈子已经不多了，不像从前一样那么常见，可以推断出，爵士乐的市场现在已经缩减了，因此选择B项。

3. What does the woman say about jazz?

【答案】A

【解析】对话中男士询问女士怎么定义爵士乐，女士回答，关于爵士乐的定义，并没有一个定论，爵士乐是风格多样的。之后又提到爵士乐没有单一的定义，形式多种多样，由此可知，爵士乐的定义是多样且复杂的，因此选择A项。

4. What should you do to appreciate different styles of jazz according to the woman?

【答案】C

【解析】对话最后女士表示，了解爵士乐的唯一途径，就是亲耳欣赏一下爵士乐，选项C是原文复述，因此选择C项。

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

【听力原文】

M: (5)How did it go at the bank this morning?

W: Not well. My proposal was rejected.

M: Really? But why?

W: Bunch of reasons. (6)For starters, they said my credit history was not good enough.

M: Did they say how you could improve that?

W: Yes. They said that after five more years of paying my mortgage, then I would become a more viable candidate for a business loan. But right now, it's too risky for them to lend me money. They fear I will default on any business loan I'm given.

M: Well, that doesn't sound fair. (7-1)Your business idea is amazing. Did you show them your business plan?

What did they say?

W: They didn't really articulate any position regarding the actual business plan. They simply looked at my credit history and determined it was not good enough. They said the bank has strict guidelines and requirements as to who they can lend money to. And I simply don't meet their financial threshold.

M: (8)What if you ask for a smaller amount? Maybe you could gather capital from other sources. Smaller loans from more lenders?

W: You don't get it. It doesn't matter the size of the loan I ask for or the type of business I propose. That's all inconsequential. The first thing every bank will do is study how much money I have and how much debt I have before they decide whether or not to lend me any more money. (7-2)If I want to continue ahead with this dream of owning my own business, I have no other choice but to build up my own finances. I need around 20% more in personal savings and 50% less debt. That's all there is to it.

M: I see now. Well, it's a huge pity that they rejected your request, but don't lose hope. I still think that your idea is great and that you would turn it into a phenomenal success.

5. What did the woman do this morning?

【答案】D

【解析】对话一开始，男士询问女士，今天早上在银行怎么样？可以推断这位女士今天早上去了银行，因此选择D项。

6. Why was the woman's proposal rejected?

【答案】B

【解析】女士对男士说自己的申请被拒绝了，男士询问原因，女士回答说，银行认为她的信用记录不够好，因此选择B项。

7. What is the woman planning to do?

【答案】C

【解析】对话中男士表示这位女士的商业计划很棒，询问她有没有给银行看商业计划。之后女士还提到，如果想继续创业，她只能提高自己的财务状况。可以推断出，女士的计划是创业，因此选择C项。

8. What does the man suggest the woman do?

【答案】B

【解析】对话中男士建议女士申请小额的贷款，或许可以通过其他渠道筹集资金，比如从不同的贷款机构申请较小额度的贷款，因此选择B项。

## Section B

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

【听力原文】

(9-1)There's a lot about Leo Sanchez and his farm in Salinas, California that seems unusual. The national average farm size is around 440 acres, but his is only one acre. The average age of farmers hovers around 58

years old, but he is just 26. (9-2)And Sanchez constantly attempts to improve everything from seeding techniques out in the field to the promotion and sale of his produce online. This is evidence of an experimental approach. It's an approach not dictated by the confines of conventional, large-scale agriculture led by international corporations.

(10)While farming is often difficult for both the body and mind, Sanchez says he and many of his fellow young farmers are motivated by a desire to set a new standard for agriculture. Many of them are employing a multitude of technologies, some new and some... not so new. (11)Recently, Sanchez bought a hand-operated tool which pulls out weeds and loosens soil. It actually dates back to at least 1701. It stands in sharp contrast to Sanchez's other gadget: a gas-powered flame weed-killer invented in 1997. He simply doesn't discriminate when it comes to the newness of tools. If it works, it works. Farmers have a long history of invention, and it's no different today. Young farmers are guided by their love for agriculture and aided by their knowledge of technology. To find inexpensive and appropriately-sized tools, they collaborate and innovate. Sometimes the old stuff just works better or more efficiently.

9. What do we learn about Leo Sanchez's farm?

【答案】C

【解析】文章开头提到，利奥·桑切斯的农场，有许多非同寻常之处，他的农场只有1英亩，在生产经营上，他不断尝试改进、突破传统，包括田间的播种技术和在网上推广及销售农产品。可知他的农场面积很小，但绝非传统和寻常。C选项中的unconventional是原文中unusual的同义词，因此选择C项。

10. What has motivated Leo Sanchez and his fellow young farmers to engage in farming?

【答案】D

【解析】文章中提到，利奥·桑切斯说他和很多年轻的农民伙伴们的动力是，建立一个新的农业标准，因此选择D项。

11. Why did Leo Sanchez buy a hand-operated weeding tool?

【答案】D

【解析】文章中提到，利奥·桑切斯最近买了一件手动操作的工具，这个工具在拔除杂草时还可以松土，因此选择D项。

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

【听力原文】

(12)Eat Grub is Britain's first new food company that breaks Western food boundaries by introducing edible insects as a new source of food. And Sainsbury's is the first UK supermarket to stock the company's crunchy roasted crickets.

Sainsbury's insists that such food is no joke and could be a new, sustainable source of protein. Out of curiosity, I paid a visit to Sainsbury's. As I put my hand into a packet of crickets with their tiny eyes and legs, the idea of one going in my mouth made me feel a little sick. (13)But the first bite was a pleasant surprise. A little dry and lacking of taste, but at least a wing didn't get stuck in my throat. The roasted seasoning largely overpowered

any other flavour, although there was a slightly bitter aftertaste. The texture was crunchy but smelt a little of cat food. Eat Grub also recommends the crickets as a topping for noodles, soups and salads.

(14)The company boasts that its dried crickets contain more protein than beef, chicken and pork, as well as minerals like iron and calcium. (15)Unlike the production of meat, bugs do not use up large amounts of land, water or feed, and insect farming also produces far fewer greenhouse gases. However, despite two billion people worldwide already supplementing their diet with insects, “consumer disgust” remains a large barrier in many Western countries. I’m not sure bugs will become a popular snack anytime soon, but they’re definitely food for thought.

12. What do we learn from the passage about the food company Eat Grub?

【答案】A

【解析】短文开头指出 Eat Grub 是英国第一家新型的食品公司，它将可食用的昆虫作为新的食物来源打破了西方食物的界限，因此选择 A 项。

13. What does the speaker say about his first bite of roasted crickets?

【答案】B

【解析】说话者在描述自己第一次品尝烤蟋蟀时说，第一口是一次令人愉悦的惊喜，因此选择 B 项。

14. What does Eat Grub say about its dried crickets?

【答案】C

【解析】文章中提到，Eat Grub 公司说比起牛肉、鸡肉和猪肉，蟋蟀干含有更多的蛋白质以及铁、钙等矿物质，即与传统肉类相比，蟋蟀干的蛋白质含量更高，因此选择 C 项。

15. What does the passage say about insect farming?

【答案】A

【解析】文章中提到，与（传统）肉类生产不同，养殖昆虫不需要大片的土地、大量的水和饲料，产生的温室气体也较少。可以推断出，养殖昆虫是比较环保的，因此选择 A 项。

## Section C

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

【听力原文】

Have you ever had someone try to explain something to you a dozen times with no luck, but then when you see a picture, the idea finally clicks? If that sounds familiar, maybe you might consider yourself a visual learner. Or, if reading or listening does the trick, maybe you feel like you’re a verbal learner. We call these labels learning styles. But is there really a way to categorize different types of students? Well, it actually seems that multiple presentation formats, especially if one of them is visual, help most people learn.

(16) When psychologists and educators test for learning styles, they’re trying to figure out whether these are inherent traits that affect how well students learn, instead of just a preference. Usually they start by giving a

survey to figure out what style a student favors, like visual or verbal learning. Then, they try to teach the students something with a specific presentation style, like using visual aids, and do a follow-up test to see how much they learned. That way, the researchers can see if the self-identified verbal learners really learned better when the information was just spoken aloud, for example.

(17) But, according to a 2008 review, only one study that followed this design found that students actually learned best with their preferred style. But the study had some big flaws. The researchers excluded two-thirds of the original participants because they didn't seem to have any clear learning style from the survey at the beginning, and they didn't even report the actual test scores in the final paper. So... it doesn't really seem like learning styles are an inherent trait that we all have. But, that doesn't mean that all students will do amazingly if they just spend all their time reading from a textbook.

Instead, most people seem to learn better if they're taught in several ways—especially if one is visual. (18) In one study, researchers tested whether students remembered lists of words better if they heard them, saw them, or both. And everyone seemed to do better if they got to see the words in print, even the self-identified auditory learners. Their preference didn't seem to matter. Similar studies tested whether students learned basic physics and chemistry concepts better by reading plain text or viewing pictures, too. And everyone did better with the help of pictures.

16. Why do psychologists and educators study learning styles?

【答案】D

【解析】文章中提到，心理学家和教育家研究学习方式的目的是，弄清楚它们是否为影响学习效果的内在特质，而并非是简单的个人偏好，因此选择 D 项。

17. What does the speaker say about one study mentioned in the 2008 review?

【答案】A

【解析】文章中提到，根据 2008 年的报告，只有一项研究发现，当学生使用自己偏好的方式学习时，产生的实际学习效果最好。紧接着说话者指出，这项研究存在一些重大缺陷。A 项中的 defective “有缺陷的，不完美的”是原文 had some big flaws “有一些重大缺陷”的同义表述，因此选择 A 项。

18. What message does the speaker want to convey about learning at the end of the talk?

【答案】B

【解析】文章最后提到，研究人员分别测试了学生在听到、看到或既能看到也能听到时，记忆单词列表的效果。他们发现，通过观看打印出来的单词，学生的表现都似乎更好。即使那些自认为是听觉学习者的学生，也是同样的结果。他们本身的学习偏好好像并不重要。类似的研究还让学生通过阅读文本或观看图片，来学习基本物理概念和化学概念，并测试相应的效果。结果表明，有了图片的帮助，每个同学的实验效果都更好一些，即视觉教具对所有类型的学习者都有用，因此选择 B 项。

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

【听力原文】

Free-market capitalism hasn't freed us; it has trapped us. It's imperative for us to embrace a workplace revolution. (19) We are unlikely to spend our last moments regretting that we didn't spend enough of our lives slaving away at work. We may instead find ourselves feeling guilty about the time we didn't spend watching our children grow, or with our loved ones, or travelling, or on the cultural or leisure pursuits that bring us happiness. Unfortunately, the average full-time employee in the world works 42 hours a week—well over a third of the time we're awake. Some of our all too precious time is being stolen: office workers do around two billion hours of unpaid overtime each year. So it's extremely welcome that some government coalitions have started looking into potentially cutting the working week to four days.

The champions of free-market capitalism promised their way of life would bring us freedom. But it wasn't freedom at all: from the lack of secure, affordable housing to growing job insecurity and rising personal debt, the individual is trapped. (20) Nine decades ago, leading economists predicted that technological advances and rising productivity would mean that we'd be working a 15-hour week by now: that target has been somewhat missed.

Here is the most malignant threat to our personal freedom, particularly as the balance of power in the workplace has been shifted so dramatically from worker to boss. A huge portion of our lives involves the surrender of our freedom and personal autonomy. (21) It's time in which we are directed by the needs and desires of others, and denied the right to make our own choices. That's bad for us: it's hardly surprising that over half a million workers suffer from work-related mental health conditions each year, or that 15.4 million working days were lost to work-related stress last year, a jump of nearly a quarter.

Yes, there are those who, far from being overworked, actually seek more hours. But a shorter working week would enable us to redistribute hours from the overworked to the underworked. We need to look at ways of cutting the working week without slashing living standards: after all, the world's workers have already suffered the worst deduction in wages since the early 1800s. And cutting the working week would be conducive to the individual, giving millions of workers more time to spend as they see fit.

19. What do people often feel guilty about according to the speaker?

【答案】D

【解析】说话者提到，在生命最后时刻，我们不太可能遗憾自己没花费足够的时间来拼命工作，相反，我们可能会愧疚于没有花足够长的时间去看孩子成长，或与爱人相处、旅行，或去参与那些能让我们幸福的休闲活动，因此选择D项。

20. What did leading economists predict 90 years ago?

【答案】A

【解析】文章中提到，90年前，杰出的经济学家就预测道，技术进步和生产率提高，能够让如今的人们每周只用工作15个小时，因此选择A项。

21. What is the result of denying workers' right to make their own choices?

【答案】C

【解析】文章中提到，一旦工人丧失自主决策和选择权，将是非常糟糕的，每年都有50多万工人被确

诊患上工作相关的心理疾病，也就是说工人的心理健康状况有所恶化，因此选择 C 项。

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

【听力原文】

Today I'm going to talk about Germany's dream airport in Berlin. The airport looks exactly like every other major modern airport in Europe, except for one big problem: more than seven years after it was originally supposed to open, it still stands empty.

Germany is known for its efficiency and refined engineering, but when it comes to its new ghost airport, this reputation could not be further from the truth. (22)Plagued by long delays, perpetual mismanagement and ever-soaring costs, the airport has become something of a joke among Germans—and a source of frustration for local politicians, business leaders and residents alike.

(23)Planning for the new airport began in 1989. At the time, it became clear that the newly-reunified Berlin would need a modern airport with far greater capacity than its existing airports. The city broke ground on the new airport in 2006.

The first major sign of problems came in summer 2010, when the construction corporation pushed the opening from October 2011 to June 2012. (24)In 2012, the city planned an opening ceremony but less than a month beforehand, inspectors found significant problems with the fire safety system and pushed the opening back again to 2013. It wasn't just the smoke system: many other major problems subsequently emerged. More than 90 metres of cable were incorrectly installed; 4,000 doors were wrongly numbered; escalators were too short. And there was a shortage of check-in desks.

So why, with so many problems discovered, didn't the airport corporation decide to give up on the project and start over? The reason is simple: people are often hesitant to terminate a project when they've already invested time or resources into it, even if it might make logical sense to do so.

The longer the delays continued, the more problems inspectors found. Leadership of the planning corporation has changed hands nearly as many times as the opening date has been pushed back. Initially, rather than appointing a general contractor to run the project, the corporation decided to manage it themselves despite lack of experience with an undertaking of that scale.

(25) To compound the delays, the unused airport is resulting in massive costs. Every month it remains unopened costs between 9 and 10 million euros. Assuming all goes well, the airport should open in October 2020. But the still-empty airport stands as the biggest embarrassment to Germany's reputation for efficiency—and a continuing drain on city and state resources.

22. What does the speaker say about the dream airport in Berlin?

【答案】C

【解析】文章中提到，由于一直拖延、长期管理不善以及不断飙升的费用，这座机场已经成了德国人心中的一个笑话，因此选择 C 项。

23. Why was there a need for a new airport in Berlin?



【答案】B

【解析】文章中提到，建设新机场计划是在 1989 年提出的，当时刚刚统一的柏林显然迫切需要一个现代化的机场。可以推测出，新建机场是因为柏林刚实现重新统一，因此选择 B 项。

24. Why did Berlin postpone the opening of its dream airport again and again?

【答案】D

【解析】文章中提到，在机场开幕仪式之前问题不断，检查人员发现消防安全系统有重大问题，之后又发现 90 多米的电缆安装错误，4000 扇门的编号不对，自动扶梯太短，登记柜台的数量不够等一系列问题。由此可知，机场不断延期开放是因为各种问题不断出现，因此选择 D 项。

25. What happens while the airport remains unused?

【答案】C

【解析】文章中提到，延误造成的更糟糕的结果是，闲置机场会产生巨额费用，每月所需费用达 900 万欧元到 1000 万欧元，因此选择 C 项。

### Part III

### Reading Comprehension

#### Section A

26. 【答案】K

【解析】空格所在句子成分完整，空格处在 died from “死于……” 这个词组中，因此空格处需要填入副词修饰 died。前一分句叙述，全世界超过 80% 的城市人口所呼吸的空气不符合世卫组织标准；空格所在句又指出，据估计，2015 年有 450 万人因为室外空气污染死亡。备选的副词中，simply “仅仅，只是” 与文意不符，故排除。选择 K 项 prematurely “提前地，过早地”，意思为“450 万人因室外空气污染而过早死亡”，符合文义。

27. 【答案】C

【解析】空格前面是 will，空格后面是并列名词短语，可知空格处应填入及物动词原形。空格句前一句说，全球的城市人口预计将在未来 40 年内翻一番，这新增的 20 亿人需要新的居住地，以及新的城市出行所需服务和交通方式。接着空格句指出“我们现在设计的城市规划决策将……未来几代人的日常生活和健康状况”，根据逻辑和语义可推断出此处应填“影响”或者“决定”。选项中只有 determine “决定” 符合文义，因此选择 C 项。

28. 【答案】N

【解析】空格前是系动词 become，后是介词 with，因此此处应填入形容词或动词的分词形式，且可以与 with 搭配。空格所在句中提到了交通和空气污染，又指出许多国家计划在未来二十年内禁止再销售新的汽油车和柴油车。可以推测出“交通（指汽油和柴油车）”与“空气污染”之间是密切相关的，选项中符合这一语义的形容词只有 synonymous “相同的，相近的，同义的”，因此选择 N 项，该句意思为：“交通已经成为空气污染的代名词。”

29.【答案】M

【解析】空格所在句缺少主语，空格处需要一个动名词，与 to electric cars 一起作主语。前一句提到，交通已成为空气污染的代名词，许多国家计划在未来二十年内禁止销售新的汽油车和柴油车，空格句紧接着转折表示，但是简单地使用电动汽车并不等同于一个无污染的城市。因此，空格处需要填入一个表示“使用，转变”的词，且与 to 搭配，选项中只有 switching “转变，转换”符合要求，因此选择 M 项。

30.【答案】D

【解析】空格句是一个从句，how the electricity is ...，该句主语是 the electricity，空格缺少一个动词作谓语，和 is 构成被动语态。空格句前面提到，电动汽车的排放水平将取决于驱动电力的发电方式。选项中只有 generated “产生（电等能量）”符合要求，因此选择 D 项。

31.【答案】I

【解析】空格前有形容词 tiny 和 airborne，因此空格处需要一个名词。前一句提到，转用电动汽车并不等同于一个无污染的城市，空格所在句进一步说明电动汽车也存在污染。空格句意为“刹车、轮胎和道路在磨损后都会产生微小的空气悬浮\_”，选项中的 particles “微粒，颗粒”，即产生空气悬浮颗粒，造成污染，符合文义，因此选择 I 项。

32.【答案】H

【解析】空格前是 are，空格后是 for other means of travel，可推断空格处需一个形容词或分词。while 前的句子指出，在发达国家，随着越来越多的人搬到城市中心，汽车使用量正在下降，可以推断空格句应也是相似表述，即年轻人也倾向于选择其他出行方式，选项中的 opting 符合要求，意为“选择……”因此选择 H 项。

33.【答案】J

【解析】空格句的主语是 motor vehicle use，谓语是 has reached，宾语是 its ...，因此空格处需要填入名词作宾语。本句意为，“研究人员早已开始调查机动车的使用是否已经达到……并将转而下降”。可以推测出，空格处应填入一个表示程度、水平的名词。选项中只有 peak “高峰，顶点”符合文义，因此选择 J 项。

34.【答案】O

【解析】空格句的固定词组为 catch up with this ...，前面分句提到，研究人员早已开始调查机动车的使用是否已经开始下降，空格所在分句用 but 则表示转折，该句指出，交通规划人员仍在铺设新路来解决现在的交通堵塞问题，可以推测出是他们还没能跟上空格句提到的“机动车辆的使用已达高峰并将下降”这一趋势。因此选择 C 项 trend “趋势，倾向”。

35.【答案】L

【解析】空格句句成分完整，因此空格处需要一个副词。前文提到，走过伦敦 M25 外环高速公路的人都会明白，新的道路很快就会挤满更多的汽车。空格句又举出美国的例子，指出将道路面积扩大一

倍，会使交通量也随之增加一倍。空格处需要填入一个副词强调这一情况。选项中的 simply “仅仅，只是”符合文义，因此选择 L 项。

## Section B

### 36. 【答案】C

【解析】根据题目中的 recommended amount of protein 定位到文章 C 段第一句和最后一句。定位句提到，美国政府对普通成年人的每日建议蛋白质摄入量是 50 至 60 克，且在晚餐前就可以摄入足够的蛋白质，达到每日建议摄入量的要求。可见摄入足够建议蛋白质量是很容易的，因此选择 C 段。

### 37. 【答案】E

【解析】根据题目中的 Pipitone、spend money 和 protein supplements 定位到 E 段最后两句。定位句指出，皮皮托内认为一些昂贵的、声称高质量的蛋白质补剂，实际上可能对普通健康成年人并没有好处，甚至可能只是白费钱。题干中“健康的成年人是不需要在购买蛋白质补剂上花钱的”这一说法与原文符合，因此选择 E 段。

### 38. 【答案】A

【解析】根据题目中的 protein supplement business 和 thriving 定位到文章 A 段第五句。定位句提到，蛋白补剂行业正在蓬勃发展，今年的销售额已经超过了 120 亿美元，且预计到 2025 年，这一行业的销售额将超过数十亿美元。与题干意思相符，因此选择 A 段。

### 39. 【答案】F

【解析】根据题目中的 repairing of damaged muscles 定位到文章 F 段最后两句。定位句提到，极限运动员要消耗大量的能量来分解、修复和塑造肌肉。蛋白质可以给他们提供他们所需要的优势，加快这一过程。与题干意思相符，因此选择 F 段。

### 40. 【答案】M

【解析】根据题目中的 some internal organ 和 malfunctioning 定位到文章 M 段。定位段提到，有迹象表明，额外的蛋白质会增加肾脏的工作负担，这可能会给有肾脏病史的人带来问题，对于他们来说，蛋白质补剂可能会增加患肾结石的风险。题干是原文的同义表述，因此选择 M 段。

### 41. 【答案】G

【解析】根据题目中的 Older adults、take in more protein 和 keep their muscles strong 定位到 G 段最后一句。定位句提到，老年人也能从蛋白质中受益，在人 60 岁左右，肌肉真正开始分解，正因如此，老年人的蛋白质需求其实也增加了。可以推断出老年人需要更多的蛋白质来保持肌肉，与题干意思相符，因此选择 G 段。

### 42. 【答案】B

【解析】根据题目中的 in more foods 和 people might realize 定位到文章 B 段最后一句。定位段提到，蛋白质存在于一些我们能想到的食物中，比如牛肉、鸡肉和其他肉类和乳制品，但在一些我们可能不会

立即想到的食物中，蛋白质也存在，比如蔬菜、水果、豆类和谷物。也就是说含有蛋白质的食物比我们常识以为的更多，因此选择 B 段。

43. 【答案】H

【解析】根据题目中的 *overweight seniors* 定位到文章 H 段第一句。定位句提到，研究发现，在想减肥的肥胖老年人的饮食中添加额外的蛋白质食物，可以强健他们的肌肉。题干符合文义，因此选择 H 段。

44. 【答案】D

【解析】根据题目中的 *whole foods* 和 *the best source of protein* 定位到文章 D 段第三句。定位句提到，皮皮托内认为比起添加补剂，天然食品永远是最好的选择。也就是说，天然食物是最好的蛋白质来源，题干符合文义，因此选择 D 段。

45. 【答案】L

【解析】根据题目中的 *drink more liquid* 和 *take in more protein* 定位到文章 L 段第五句。定位句提到，皮皮托内指出，如果增加蛋白质摄入量，还必须增加液体摄入量。也就是说当摄入更多蛋白质时，应引用更多液体，题干符合文义，因此选择 L 段。

## Section C

### Passage One

46. 【答案】C

【解析】文章的第二段第四句指出，我们用自己的态度来过滤、解释和回应周围的世界。也就是说，态度决定了我们如何应对周围环境，因此选择 C 项。A 项，文中第二段第三句所说的是，态度是对特定意识形态的一种固定的思考方式，也就是说态度是意识形态的一种体现，而非态度可以塑造意识形态，概念错误，故排除。B 项，第二段第一句虽提到了 *psychological*，但说的是态度是我们最强大的心理工具之一，而非态度可以改善我们的心理健康，故排除。D 项，与 A 项相似，概念错误，第二段第三句提到，态度本身即为一种固定的思考、感受和行为方式，而不是能改变我们思考、感知以及与其他人的互动方式，故排除。

47. 【答案】A

【解析】根据题目中的 *refinement* 定位到第三段第二句。定位句提到，随着逐渐成长为一个独特的个体，你的态度会被那些你认同的人的行为进一步完善，包括你的家人、相同性别和相同文化背景的人，以及你崇拜的人，尽管你可能不认识他们本人。只有 A 项符合文义，因此选择 A 项。B 项，原文未提及，故排除。C、D 两项均与原文表述相反，原文说的是相同性别和相同文化背景的人，故均排除。

48. 【答案】A

【解析】由选项中的 *suggest* 和 *behave* 定位到第四段第二句。定位句指出，许多研究发现，感觉和想法并不一定能预示一个人的行为，与选项意思相符，因此选择 A 项。B 项，第四段第三句提到，只有当

这个行为较为简单且周围的人持有类似观点时，态度才会呈现内在一致性，且一致指的是想法和行为的一致，而非想法和心理一致，故排除。C项，原文未提及人际关系，故排除。D项，第四段最后一句的表述是，人们的想法和行为并非总是一致的，D项与原文表述相反，故排除。

49. 【答案】D

【解析】根据题目中的 many people don't do what they believe is good 定位到第四段最后一句。该句说，许多人说他们相信回收利用或锻炼身体有好处，但实际的所作所为却没有践行他们的观点，因为这需要意识、努力和勇气，也就是说许多人不去做他们认为好的事情是因为缺乏意志力，因此选择D项。A、B、C项，原文均未提及故排除。

50. 【答案】B

【解析】根据题目中的 a strategy to change attitude 定位到最后一段第一句。该句表明，改变态度最有效的方法之一就是行动，开始以你喜欢的方式去感受和思考。也就是开始按照能体现个人意愿的方法去行事，因此选择B项。A、D两项原文均未提及故排除。C项，最后一段第二句出现了“一段时间”，但原文的叙述是要花一些时间反思和思考，而非改变自己的行为，故排除C。

## Passage Two

51. 【答案】C

【解析】根据题目中的 Greenpeace's study 和 krill fishing 定位到第二段第一句。该句写道，绿色和平组织的研究，对该地区磷虾渔船的行踪进行了分析，发现它们的作业地点越来越多地集中在企鹅聚居地和鲸鱼觅食地的临近地区。也就是说，渔船的作业捕捞地点距离企鹅和鲸鱼栖息地很近，因此选择C项。A、B两项文中均未提及，故排除。D项，第二段末句提到了“对南极生态系统造成严重威胁”，但是指的是搁浅、石油泄漏和遭遇事故的渔船事件，而不是捕捞磷虾，故排除。

52. 【答案】B

【解析】根据题目中的 a global campaign 和 launched 定位到第三段第二句。定位句提到，一场全球性运动已经启动，旨在创建海洋保护区网络来保护南极区域的海洋。由此可见，发起全球性运动的目的是要在南极地区建立保护区，因此选择B项。A、D项，文中虽然提到了人们关心渔业发展以及气候变化对南极的影响，但这均不是全球运动的目的，故排除。C项，禁止捕捞磷虾只是建立南极海洋保护区的举措之一，而非全球运动的目的，故排除。

53. 【答案】A

【解析】根据题目中的 Greenpeace's recommendation 和 krill industry 定位到第四段。该段提到，绿色和平组织“保护南极”运动的成员，弗里达·本特松认为，如果磷虾产业想表明自己有社会责任感，那么它就应该主动撤出所有被提议为海洋保护区的地区，并开始支持保护南极海域。也就是说绿色和平组织给出的建议是，磷虾产业的捕捞活动应该远离提议为海洋保护区的地点，因此选择A项。B、C、D项原文均未提及，故排除。

54. 【答案】D

【解析】根据题目中的 CCAMLR 和 science manager 定位到第七段第一句。组织致力于促进“在南大洋的保护、养护和可持续捕捞之间的平衡”，也就是生态环保与维持捕捞同时进行，因此选择 D 项。A 项，原文未提及，故排除。B 项与上述原文表述相悖，故排除。C 项，第七段第二句基思·里德表示，尽管越靠近企鹅聚居地，捕捞活动越多，但捕捞通常发生在繁殖季节快结束的时候，可以推测出靠近企鹅聚居地的捕捞活动不会对企鹅造成影响，因此其目的不是让企鹅聚居地免受捕捞活动干扰，故排除。

55. 【答案】C

【解析】根据题目中的 CCAMLR 和 the conservation of the Antarctic environment 定位到最后一段最后一句。定位句提到，委员会的科学经理表示，他们不是建立海洋保护区的决策者，但他们希望用自己的知识和经验做出积极贡献。原文表述非常清晰，他们可以提供所需要的相关知识和经验，即为所需相关知识的提供者，因此选择 C 项。

## Part IV

## Translation

### 【参考译文】

As one of China's most famous flowers, the lotus flower is in high favor with Chinese people. The lakes and ponds in many parts of China are inhabitable for the flower. The gorgeous lotus flower whose florescence lasts two to three months, blooms in the early morning and closes at night in summer, attracting tourists from all over the country for a visit there. With multiple functions, the lotus flower serves as a green ornament on water surface and in courtyards, and a water purifier. It also reduces pollution and improves the environment. As it braves the scorching sun and burst out of the dirty mud unstained, it symbolizes purity and elegance and is used to hint at a man of great virtue, thus making it an indispensable subject in poems and paintings throughout history. Where there are lotus flowers in full bloom, there are photography enthusiasts in flocks.