

2021 年 6 月大学英语六级考试试题答案详解

Part I

Writing

【参考范文】

What is vividly shown in the chart above is that the share of urban population, which jumped from 19.39% in 1980 to 60.6% in 2019, boasting an increase for 3 consecutive decades. More accurately, the degree of urbanization enjoyed a skyrocket increase from 19.39% in 1980 to 49.95% in 2010 and it maintained a steady progress in the following 9 years despite a decelerated pace.

The remarkable achievements made in China's degree of urbanization should be attributed to the reform and opening-up policy launched in 1978, which foster the establishment of a more inclusive and sounder business environment, contributing to a flourishing market economy. As a result, more job opportunities are created in cities which have attracted an increasing number of migrant workers in pursuit of a better life until they get a registered household in the city.

Undoubtedly, the expansion of urbanization rate facilitates people's lives to a great extent such as a complete infrastructure system, an improved insurance system and a narrowed gap between rural and urban areas. But it's also true that every step forward comes from strenuous efforts of Chinese people and it's imperative for us students to cherish it and work hard to take a bigger step in the future.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

【听力原文】

M: It's my last day at work tomorrow. I start my new job in two weeks. (1)My human resources manager wants to conduct an interview with me before I leave.

W: Ah, an exit interview. Are you looking forward to it?

M: I'm not sure how I feel about it. I resigned because I've been unhappy at that company for a long time, but I'm not sure if I should tell them how I really feel.

W: To my way of thinking, there are two main potential benefits that come from unleashing an agitated stream of truth during an exit interview. The first is release. Unburdening yourself of frustration and perhaps even anger to someone who isn't a friend or close colleague can be wonderfully freeing.

M: And let me guess. The second is that the criticism will, theoretically, help the organization I'm leaving to improve, making sure employees of the future are less likely to encounter what I did?

W: That's right. But the problem with the company improvement part is that very often it doesn't happen. (2)An exit interview is supposed to be private, but often isn't. In my company, the information gained from these interviews is often not confidential, and the information is used as dirt against another manager, or can be traded among senior managers.

M: (3)Now you've got me rethinking what I'll disclose in the interview. There is always the chance that it could affect my reputation and my ability to network in the industry. It is a pretty small industry after all.

W: Anything you initially gained from the instant satisfaction of telling it like it is, you might lose down the track by injuring your future career prospects.

M: Right. (4)Perhaps it'll be better getting things off my chest by going to one of those rate-your-employer websites.

W: (4)You could. And don't do the interview at all. Exit interviews are not mandatory.

1. What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

【答案】A

【解析】对话中，男士称他的人力资源部经理在他离职之前和他进行一次面谈。由此可知，男士将辞掉现在的工作，因此选择 A 项。

2. What does the woman think about the information gained from an exit interview?

【答案】B

【解析】对话中，女士提到离职谈话的内容应该是保密的，尽管事实并非如此。因此选择 B 项。

3. Why does the man want to rethink what he will say in the coming exit interview?

【答案】C

【解析】对话中，男士称女士让他重新考虑自己在谈话中会透露什么，因为谈话很有可能影响他在业内的声誉以及交际。因此选择 C 项。

4. What does the man think he had better do?

【答案】A

【解析】对话末尾，男士提到也许去那些公司评价网站上把事情说出来会更好，也就是说，他认为在公司评价网站上倾诉他的失意这一做法更妥当，因此选择 A 项。

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

【听力原文】

M: Today, I'm talking to the renowned botanist, Jane Forster.

W: Thank you for inviting me to join you on the show, Henry.

M: (5)Recently, Jane, you've become quite a celebrity since the release of your latest documentary. Can you tell us a little about it?

W: Well, it follows my expedition to study the vegetation indigenous to the rain forest in equatorial areas of southeast Asia.

M: You certainly get to travel to some very exotic locations.

W: (6)It was far from glamorous, to be honest. The area we visited was accessible only by canoe. And the living conditions in the hut were primitive, to say the least. There was no electricity, and our water supply was a nearby stream.

M: How were the weather conditions while you were there?

W: The weather was not conducive to our work at all, since the humidity was almost unbearable. At midday, we stayed in the hut and did nothing. It was too humid to either work or sleep.

M: How long did your team spend in the jungle?

W: Originally, we planned to be there for a month. But in the end, we stayed for only two weeks.

M: Why did you cut the expedition short?

W: (7)Halfway through the trip, we received news that a hurricane was approaching. And we had to evacuate at very short notice.

M: That sounds like a fascinating anecdote.

W: It was frightening. The fastest evacuation route was through river rapids. We had to navigate them carrying all of our equipment.

M: (8) So overall, was the journey unsuccessful?

W: (8) Absolutely not. We gathered a massive amount of data about the local plant life.

M: Why do you put up with such adverse conditions?

W: Botany is an obsession for me. Many of the destinations I visit have stunning scenery, and I get to meet a variety of people from all over the world.

M: So where will your next destination be?

W: I haven't decided yet.

M: Then we can leave it for another vacation. Thanks.

5. What does the man want Jane Foster to talk about?

【答案】B

【解析】对话中，男士对简·福斯特说，自从最新的纪录片发布后，她已经成为一个相当有名的人了，并询问她是否能说一些关于纪录片的情况，因此选择 B 项。

6. Why does the woman describe her experience as far from glamorous?

【答案】D

【解析】对话中，女士称，她的经历远不是什么迷人的事。她到访的地区只能通过独木舟通行，而小屋的生活条件也很原始，那里不仅没有电，而且水源也仅是附近的一条小溪。由此可知，女士忍受了许多艰难困苦，因此选择 D 项。

7. Why did the woman and those who went with her end their trip halfway?

【答案】D

【解析】对话中，女士提到，行程过半时，他们收到了飓风即将来临的消息，因此不得不在很短的时间内撤离。因此选择 D 项。

8. What does the woman think of the journey?

【答案】C

【解析】对话中，当男士问到，总的来说，这次旅行是不成功的吗？女士回答，绝对不是，他们收集了大量关于当地植物的数据。由此可知，这次旅程是富有成果的，因此选择 C 项。

Section B

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

【听力原文】

(9) Scientists often use specialized jargon terms while communicating with laymen. Most of them don't realize the harmful effects of this practice. In a new study, people exposed to jargon when reading about subjects like autonomous vehicles and surgical robots later said they were less interested in science than others who read about the same topics, but without the use of specialized terms. They also felt less informed about science and less qualified to discuss science topics. It's noteworthy that it made no difference if the jargon terms were defined in the text. Even when the terms were defined, readers still felt the same lack of engagement as readers who read jargon that wasn't explained. The problem is that the mere presence of jargon sends a discouraging message to

readers. Hillary Schulman, the author of the study, asserts that specialized words are a signal. Jargon tells people that the message isn't for them. There is an even darker side to how people react to jargon. (10)In another study, researchers found that reading scientific articles containing jargon led people to doubt the actual science. They found the opposite when a text is easier to read, then people are more persuaded. Thus, it's important to communicate clearly when talking about complex science subjects. This is especially true with issues related to public health, like the safety of new medications and the benefits of vaccines. (11)Schulman concedes that the use of jargon is appropriate with scientific audiences. But scientists who want to communicate with the general public need to modify their language. They need to eliminate jargon.

9. What does the passage say about the use of jargon terms by experts?

【答案】B

【解析】文中提到，科学家在与普通人交流时经常使用专业术语。他们中的大多数人并没有意识到这种做法的有害影响。一项新的研究表明，专业术语的使用会降低人们对科学的兴趣。因此选择 B 项。

10. What do researchers find about people reading scientific articles containing jargon terms?

【答案】C

【解析】文中提到，在一项研究中，研究人员发现，阅读含有专业术语的科学文章会导致人们怀疑具体的科学。他们发现当一篇文章比较容易阅读时，人们会认为它更有说服力。因此选择 C 项。

11. What does Schulman suggest scientists do when communicating with the general public?

【答案】B

【解析】文中提到，虽然舒尔曼承认使用专业术语对科学受众来说是合适的，但是，想要与普通公众交流的科学家必须改变他们的语言，摒弃专业术语。因此选择 B 项。

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

【听力原文】

At the beginning of the 20th century, on the Gulf Coast in the US State of Texas, there was a hill where gas leakage was so noticeable that schoolboys would sometimes set the hill on fire. (12)Pattillo Higgins, a disreputable local businessman, became convinced that there was oil below the gassy hill. Oil wells weren't drilled back then; they were essentially dug. (13) The sand under the hill defeated several attempts by Higgins' workers to make a proper hole. Higgins had forecast oil at a thousand feet, a totally made-up figure.

Higgins subsequently hired a mining engineer, Captain Anthony Lucas. (14)After encountering several setbacks, Captain Lucas decided to use a drill, and his innovations created the modern oil drilling industry.

In January 1901, at 1,020 feet, almost precisely the depth predicted by Higgins' wild guess, the well roared and suddenly ejected mud and six tons of drilling pipe out of the ground, terrifying those present. For the next nine days, until the well was capped, the well poured out more oil than all the wells in America combined.

(15)In those days, Texas was almost entirely rural with no large cities and practically no industry; cotton and beef were the foundation of the economy. Higgins' well changed that. The boom made some prospectors millionaires, but the sudden surplus of petroleum was not entirely a blessing for Texas. In the 1930s, prices crashed, to the point that, in some parts of the country, oil was cheaper than water. That would become a familiar pattern of the boom-or-bust Texas economy.

12. What did Texas businessmen Patio Higgins believe?

【答案】A

【解析】文中提到，商人帕提欧·希金斯相信那座气山下面有石油。因此选择 A 项。

13. What prevented Higgins' workers from digging a proper hole to get the oil?

【答案】D

【解析】文中提到，希金斯的工人几次试图打出一个合适的洞，因为山下的沙子，都失败了。因此选择 D 项。

14. What does the passage say about captain Lucas' drilling method?

【答案】C

【解析】文中提到，在遇到几次挫折后，卢卡斯上尉决定使用钻头，他的创新开创了现代石油钻探业。因此选择 C 项。

15. What do we learn about Texas' oil industry boom?

【答案】D

【解析】文中提到，当时，德克萨斯州几乎完全是农村，没有大城市，几乎没有工业，棉花和牛肉是经济的基础，而希金斯的油井改变了这种状况。由此可知，石油工业从根本上改变了德克萨斯州的经济。因此选择 D 项。

Section C

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

【听力原文】

Most people dislike their jobs. It's an astonishing but statistical fact. (16) A primary cause of employee dissatisfaction, according to fresh research, is that many believe they have terrible managers. Few describe their managers as malicious or manipulative, though, while those types certainly exist, they are minority. The majority of managers seemingly just don't know any better. They're often emulating bad managers they've had in the past. It's likely they've never read a management book or attended a management course. They might not have even reflected on what good management looks like and how it would influence their own management style. The researchers interviewed employees about their managers, beginning with a question about the worst manager they had ever had. From this, the researchers came up with four main causes of why some managers are perceived as being simply awful at their jobs.

(17) The first cause was company culture, which was seen by employees as enabling poor management practices. It was specifically stressful work environments, minimal training and a lack of accountability that were found to be the most blameworthy. Often a manager's superiors can effectively encourage a manager's distasteful behavior when they fail to discipline the person's wrongdoings. Such workplaces are sometimes described as toxic.

The second cause was attributed to the managers' characteristics. Those deemed to be most destructive were odd people, those without drive, those who allow personal problems into the workplace and those with an unpleasant temperament or personality in general.

The third cause of poor management was associated with a deficiency of qualifications. Not so much the formal variety one obtains from a university but the informal variety that comes from credible work experience and professional accomplishments.

The fourth cause concerned managers who've been promoted for reasons other than potential. One reason in particular why these people had been promoted was that they had been around the longest. It wasn't their skillset or other merits that got them the job. It was their tenure.

(18)A point worth making is that the study was based only on the perspective of employees. The researchers didn't ask senior leaders what they thought of their frontline managers. It's quite possible they're content with how the individuals they promoted are now performing, merrily ignorant of the damage they're actually causing, which might explain why, as the researchers conclude, those same middle managers are usually unaware that they are a bad manager.

16. What is a primary cause of employee dissatisfaction according to recent research?

【答案】D

【解析】文章一开始就提到，大多数人都不喜欢他们的工作，且根据一项新研究，许多人认为他们的管理者很糟糕，而这正是导致雇员不满的主要原因。因此选择 D 项。

17. What is one of the causes for poor management practices?

【答案】B

【解析】文章中提到，研究人员指出了四个原因来解释为什么一些管理者被认为工作非常糟糕。第一个原因就是公司文化，员工认为公司文化是导致管理不善的原因。后续举例了一系列不好的公司文化，包括工作环境压力过大、培训不足等，并称此为 toxic，有毒的。可见有毒的公司文化会导致管理不善，因此选择 B 项。

18. What do we learn about the study on job dissatisfaction?

【答案】A

【解析】文章最后明确地指出，值得一提的是，这项研究只是基于雇员的角度，并没有询问其他人的看法，因此选择 A 项。

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

【听力原文】

(19-1)With the use of driverless vehicles seemingly inevitable, mining companies in the vast Australian desert state of Western Australia are definitely taking the lead. Iron ore is a key ingredient in steel making. The mining companies here produce almost 300 million tons of iron ore a year. The 240 giant autonomous trucks in use, in the Western Australian mines, can weigh 400 tones fully loaded, and travel at speeds of up to 60 kilometers per hour. They are a technological leap, transporting iron ore along routes which run for hundreds of kilometers from mines to their destinations. Here, when the truck arrives at its destination, staff in the operation center direct it precisely where to unload. Vast quantities of iron ore are then transported by autonomous trains to ocean ports.

(19-2)Advocates argue these automated vehicles will change mining forever. It may only be five years before the use of automation technology leads to a fully robotic mine. A range of factors has pushed Western Australia's desert region to the lead of this automation revolution. These include the huge size of the mines, the scale of equipment, and the repetitive nature of some of the work. Then there's the area's remoteness—at 502,000 square kilometers—it can sometimes make recruiting staff a challenge. Another consideration is the risks when humans interact with large machinery. There are also the financial imperatives. The ongoing push by the mining corporations to be more productive and more efficient is another powerful driver in embracing automation

technology.

The concept of a fully autonomous mine is a bit of a misleading term however. This is because the more technology is put into the field, the more people are needed to deploy, maintain and improve it. (20)The automation and digitization of the industry is creating a need for different jobs. These include data scientists and engineers in automation and artificial intelligence. The mining companies claim automation and robotics present opportunities to make mining more sustainable and safer. Employees will be offered a career that is even more fulfilling and more rewarding. (21)Workers' unions have accepted the inevitability of the introduction of new technology, but they still have reservations about the rise of automation technology. Their main concern is the potential impact on remote communities. As automation spreads further, the question is how these remote communities will survive when the old jobs are eliminated. And this may well prove to be the most significant impact of robotic technology in many places around the world.

19. What does the passage say about the mining industry in Western Australia?

【答案】D

【解析】文章第一段提及，无人驾驶交通工具正以势不可挡的劲头投入使用，西澳大利亚州的采矿公司肯定会争当无人驾驶工具的领军者。然后列举了许多自动化汽车在采矿业中的应用，并指出倡导者认为，这些自动化汽车将永远改变矿业。可见采矿业正在经历一场自动化变革，因此选择 D 项。

20. What is the impact of the digitization of the mining industry?

【答案】A

【解析】文章中提到，行业的自动化和数字化创造了对不同工作岗位的需求。包括自动化和人工智能领域的的数据科学家和工程师。可见采矿业数字化创造了很多新的就业机会。因此选择 A 项。

21. What is the attitude of workers' union towards the introduction of new technology?

【答案】C

【解析】文章后面提到，工会已经接受了不可避免的新技术的引进，但他们对自动化技术的崛起仍持保留的态度。因此选择 C 项。

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

【听力原文】

(22)According to official statistics, Thailand's annual road-death rate is almost double the global average. Thai people know that their roads are dangerous, but they don't know this could easily be changed. Globally, road accidents kill more people every year than any infectious disease. Researchers at the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in America, put the death toll in 2017 at 1.24 million. (23)According to the institute, the overall number of deaths has been more or less static since the turn of the century. But that disguises a lot of changes in individual countries. In many poor countries, road accidents are killing more people than ever before. Those countries have swelling young populations of fast-growing fleet of cars and motorbikes and a limited supply of surgeons. It is impossible to know for sure, because official statistics are so inadequate. But deaths are thought to have risen by 40% since 1990 in many low income countries. In many rich countries, by contrast, roads are becoming even safer. In Estonia and Ireland, for example, the number of death has fallen by about two thirds since the late 1990s. (24)But the most important and intriguing changes are taking place in middle income countries, which contain most of the world's people and have some of the most dangerous roads. According to researchers,

in China and South Africa traffic deaths have been falling since 2000, and in India since 2012, and the Philippines reached its peak four years ago. The question is whether Thailand can soon follow suit. Rob McKinney, head of the International Road Assessment Program, says that all countries tend to go through three phases. They begin with poor, slow roads. In the second phase, as they grow wealthier, they pave the roads, allowing traffic to move faster and pushing up the death rate. Lastly, in the third phase, countries act to make their roads safer. The trick, then, is to reach the third stage sooner by focusing earlier and more closely on fatal accidents. How to do that? (25) The solution lies not just in better infrastructure, but in better social incentives. Safe driving habits are practices which people know they should follow but often don't. Dangerous driving is not a fixed cultural trait as some imagine. People respond to incentives such as traffic laws that are actually enforced.

22. What does the speaker say about traffic accidents in Thailand?

【答案】B

【解析】文章一开始就明确指出，根据官方统计，泰国每年的交通事故死亡率几乎是全球平均水平的两倍，因此选择 B 项。

23. What do we learn from an American institutes statistics regarding road deaths?

【答案】C

【解析】文章中提到，根据研究所的数据，自本世纪初以来，总死亡人数或多或少地保持不变，但这样的数据掩盖了个别国家发生的许多变化。也就是总的来看平稳的数据并不能反映个别国家发生的个别变化，因此选择 C 项。

24. What is said about middle income countries?

【答案】B

【解析】文章中提到，最重要也是最引人注意的变化发生在中等收入国家，这些国家有世界上大多数的人口和一些最为危险的道路。然而，据中国和南非的研究人员称，自 2000 年以来，其交通死亡人数一直在下降，印度自 2012 年也以来一直在下降，菲律宾的峰值出现在四年前。这些中等收入国家的交通死亡率都一直在下降，因此选择 B 项。

25. What else could be done to reduce fatal road accidents in addition to safer roads?

【答案】A

【解析】文章最后提到，解决致命交通事故的方法不仅在于改善基础设施，还在于改善社会激励机制。尽管人们知道应该遵循安全驾驶习惯，但他们往往没有。而危险驾驶也并非像某些人想象的那样是一种根深蒂固的文化特征。人们会对实际执行的交通法规等措施有所反应。这也就是说，培养好的驾驶习惯、行为属于激励措施，因此选择 A 项。

Part III

Reading Comprehension

Section A

26. 【答案】F) investigated

【解析】空格位于 Dr. Helen Adam 之后，the cultural diversity of children's books 之前，句子缺谓语且后文同一主语使用的是动词过去时，由此可知，空格处需填入及物动词过去时。文中提到，埃迪斯科文大学教育学院的海伦·亚当博士_____儿童书籍的文化多样性。后文又提到她研究了西澳大利亚 4 个日托中心幼儿园教室里的书籍。因此，空格处需填入与调查研究意思相同或相近的词，故而选择 F 项 investigated。该句意思为：“埃迪斯科文大学教育学院的海伦·亚当博士研究了儿童书籍的文化多样性。”

27. 【答案】E) housed

【解析】空格位于 She examined the books 之后，in the kindergarten rooms 之前，空格所在句句结构完整，由此可知，空格处需填动词分词或副词。文中提到，海伦·亚当博士研究了儿童书籍的文化多样性，研究了西澳大利亚 4 个日托中心幼儿园教室里的书籍，由于备选项中无副词，因此空格处需填入动词分词，而由文意可知，那些书是幼儿园中的书籍，故而选择 E 项 housed。该句意思为：“她研究了西澳大利亚 4 个日托中心幼儿园教室里储藏的书籍。”

28. 【答案】I) representation

【解析】空格位于 any 之后，of 之前，由此可知，空格处需填入名词。前文提到儿童书籍中的文化多样性不容乐观，而空格所在句又提到了非白人，由此可以推断非白人在书中占比不大。故而选择 I 项 representation，意为体现，表现，代表性。该句意思为：“在 2413 本图书中，只有 18% 的图书体现了非白人。”

29. 【答案】H) portraying

【解析】空格位于 for example, by 之后，Asian culture 之前，且空格所在句句结构完整，由此可知，空格处需填入动词现在分词。文中提到，少数民族文化往往以刻板印象或象征性的方式出现，因此可以推测筷子和传统服饰是用来体现或代替亚洲文化的，故而选择 H 项 portraying。该句意思为：“少数民族文化往往以刻板印象或象征性的方式出现，例如，用筷子和传统服饰表示亚洲文化。”

30. 【答案】K) secondary

【解析】空格位于 had 之后，roles 之前，且空格所在句句结构基本完整，因此空格处需填入形容词修饰名词 roles。后文提到，主要人物大多是白种人，因此可以推断，少数民族在书中应该只能充当配角，故而选择 K 项 secondary。该句意思为：“代表少数民族文化的人物通常在书中扮演次要角色。”

31. 【答案】C) bias

【解析】空格位于 own-race 之后，from as young as three months of age 之前，空格所在句属于宾语从句，主句结构完整，从句缺宾语，因此空格处需填入名词。前文提到，亚当博士说，儿童在很小的时候就会形成关于“差异”和身份的观念。随后又称，有证据表明，他们从三个月开始就会形成本族_____。由此可以推测，婴儿会对本族人存在偏好或偏向，且 own-race bias 为文化上的专有名词，故而选择 C 项 bias。该句意思为：“有证据表明，他们从三个月开始就会形成本族偏向。”

32. 【答案】B) appreciation

【解析】空格位于 understanding, acceptance and 之后，of diversity 之前，由此可知空格所在处需填入名词，与 understanding, acceptance 形成并列关系。文中提到，这有助于增进对多样性的理解、加强对多样性的接受度、_____对多样性的_____。前两个名词都是对多样性具有正面积意义的积极评价，因此空格处所填的名词也应该具有这样的积极意义，故而选择 B 项 appreciation。该句意思为：“这有助于增进对多样性的理解、加强对多样性的接受度、加深对多样性的欣赏。”

33. 【答案】G) overwhelming

【解析】空格位于 the current 之后，promotion 之前，由此可知，空格处需填入形容词修饰名词 promotion。文中提到，目前对白人中产阶级思想和生活方式的宣传，且前文一直在强调澳大利亚在文化多样性方面存在的问题，因此可以推断，这种宣传一定是压倒性的，势不可挡的，故而选择 G 项 overwhelming。该句意思为：“目前对白人中产阶级思想和生活方式铺天盖地的宣传。”

34. 【答案】A) alienating

【解析】空格位于 risks 之后，children from minority groups 之前，由此可知，空格处需填入动词现在分词。前文提到了澳大利亚社会对中产阶级思想和生活方式的宣传，因此可以推测儿童和少数民族之间的联

系会变得很弱，作为故而选择 A 项 alienating。该句意思为：“有可能造成儿童与少数民族的疏远。”

35. 【答案】L) superiority

【解析】空格位于 a sense of 之后，or privilege 之前，由此可知，空格处需填入名词与 privilege 并列。文中提到，澳大利亚社会对中产阶级思想和生活方式铺天盖地的宣传，这可能会给白人中产阶级的孩子带来一种特权和___感，由此可以推测空格处要填的词与 privilege 的涵义是接近的，都带有一定的贬义，故而选择 L 项 superiority。该句意思为：“这可能会给白人中产阶级的孩子带来一种优越感或特权。”

Section B

36. 【答案】F

【解析】由 central、present-day 和 understanding of communication 定位至 F 段。定位句指出，马可尼可以称得上是对通信进行现代性解读的核心人物。因此选择 F 段。

37. 【答案】I

【解析】由 adult、intuition、loyal 和 influential 定位至 I 段。定位句指出，成年后，直觉告诉他要有影响力，就必须经济独立并与政治力量结盟。因此选择 I 段。

38. 【答案】D

【解析】由 commercial broadcasting 定位至 D 段。定位句指出，有人说，商业广播一出现，马可尼就失去了他的优势；因为他认为无线电不可以或不应该服务于无聊的目的。因此选择 D 段。

39. 【答案】J

【解析】由 theoretical、experiments、complement 和 progress 定位至 J 段。定位句指出，马可尼去世后不久，即将成为曼哈顿计划开发者的核物理学家恩里科·费米写道，马可尼证明了理论和实验是进步的互补特征。因此选择 J 段。

40. 【答案】C

【解析】由 real interest、worldwide 和 communication 定位至 C 段。定位句指出，马可尼真正感兴趣的只有一件事：将个人长途移动通信延伸到地球甚至宇宙的尽头。因此选择 C 段。

41. 【答案】E

【解析】由 making wireless communication simple to use 定位至 E 段。定位句指出，马可尼一直致力于使无线通信变得便宜、高效、顺畅，对用户来说简单易懂、便于使用。因此选择 E 段。

42. 【答案】K

【解析】由 long-time connection with people in power、fascist 和 Italy 定位至 K 段。定位句指出，在权力的圈子里活动了一辈子，马可尼无法与权威决裂，只能作为意大利国家研究委员会和皇家学院主席以及法西斯大议会的成员，忠实地为墨索里尼服务，直至 1937 年去世。因此选择 K 段。

43. 【答案】G

【解析】由 later years 和 all aspects of people's life 定位至 G 段。定位句指出，在他去世前两个月，报纸报道说他正在研究一种“死亡射线”，并说他“通过一种复杂的装置在三英尺远的地方杀死了一只老鼠”。当时，马可尼的所有言行都充满了新闻价值。股票价格会因他的发言而起落。如果他说可能会下雨，就很可能出现雨伞抢购潮。股票和天气预测都属于人们生活的方方面面，因此选择 G 段。

44. 【答案】B

【解析】由 connected、19th century、present time 和 the development of wireless communication 定位至 B 段。定位句指出，将过去和现在联系起来的正是无线通信的发展。因此选择 B 段。

45. 【答案】H

【解析】H) 由 *autonomy*、*suffered* 和 *acceptance* 定位至 H 段。定位句指出，马可尼可以非常独立，不受自己所在社会阶层的限制，但同时，他也渴望被接纳，并因此遭受了巨大的痛苦，因此选择 H 段。

Section C

Passage One

46. 【答案】D

【解析】由 *recent research paper claim* 可定位到第二段首句。文中提到，最近有一篇论文声称“选拔性学校和非选拔性学校学生之间考试成绩的差异反映了他们之间的遗传差异”。因此选项 D 项。原文提到，论文指出学校类型反映了学生的遗传差异，而非对学生未来是否有影响，故而排除选项 A。选项 B、C 文中均未提及，故排除。

47. 【答案】A

【解析】由 *think of the recent research* 可定位到第三段前两句。文中提到，论文确实指出，学校系统“无意间从基因上对孩子们进行了选择”。遗传论的核心主张根本就是无稽之谈。因此选项 A 项。文中提到，这项研究揭示的结果并不怎么令人吃惊，因此排除选项 D。选项 B、C 文中均未提及或暗示，故而排除。

48. 【答案】B

【解析】由 *relationship between DNA and intelligence* 可定位到第三段倒数第二句。文中提到，DNA 和智力之间充其量也仅存在微弱的统计学联系，而非因果关系。因此选项 B 项。文中提到，持不同观点的学者们认为，人类特性具有遗传性的说法在科学上是站不住脚的，作者也表示 DNA 和智力之间充其量也仅存在微弱的统计学联系，而非因果关系，因此排除选项 A。文中提到，精密的统计数据只是被用来营造了一种具有科学确定性的恐怖气氛。因此实际上那些数据并不能说明 DNA 和智力间的关系，只是渲染了恐怖气氛，故而排除选项 C。文中并未提及基因科学家是否充分研究过这一问题，故而排除选项 D。

49. 【答案】A

【解析】由 *hereditarians* 和 *make their claims convincing* 可定位到倒数第二段最后一句。文中提到，像智力这样复杂的东西，很可能受到基因以外的许多因素的影响。如果遗传论者想要更上一层楼，就得提供更客观的解释，而不仅仅是进行鼓吹。因此选项 A 项。其余选项文中均未提及，故排除。

50. 【答案】D

【解析】由 *warn against* 和题文同序原则可定位到最后一段。文中提到，知识成为力量时，这种力量是需要责任感的。在理解认知能力的过程中，我们不能将歧视抬高成一门科学，我们对科学必须采取更加审慎的眼光。因此选项 D 项。其余选项文中均未提及，故排除。

Passage Two

51. 【答案】B

【解析】由 *Nicola Sturgeon's speech* 可定位到第一段。文中提到，尼古拉·斯特金在上周二的讲话中，阐明了苏格兰政府未来一年的立法计划，证实了已经相当清楚的事实——苏格兰议会将成为英国首个有权向游客征收费用的议会，因此选项 B 项。其余选项文中均未提及，故排除。

52. 【答案】C

【解析】由 *slow in imposing the tourist tax* 可定位到第四段首句。文中提到，英国之所以落于人后，是因为地方政府很弱，以及积极支持市场的执政党对税收和监管的反对。因此选项 C 项。文中确实提到，旅游税不是万能的补救措施，因为与 2010 年以来中央政府要走的金额相比，所征收税收金额是很小的，但这并非英国落后于人的原因，与题干问题不符，故排除。文中提到，英国的地方政府很弱，因此地方政府

并非强势因素，故而排除选项 D。选项 A 文中并未提及，故而排除。

53. 【答案】D

【解析】由 international and domestic visitors in the UK 可定位到第四段末句。文中提到，垃圾收集、公园维护和艺术文化支出等地方重要服务面临空前压力，因此没有理由对来英国旅游的游客或在康沃尔等热门景区度假的国内游客免征税收。因此选项 D 项。其余选项文中均未提及，故而排除。

54. 【答案】A

【解析】由 Western tourists 可定位到第五段第二句。文中提到，拥有可支配收入的西方人常常表现得好像，他们想去哪里就去哪里，也不太需要考虑后果。因此选项 A 项。选项 B、C 文中并未提及，故而排除。文中提到，西方人旅游时并不太考虑后果，与选项 D 表述相反，故而排除。

55. 【答案】C

【解析】由 UK people's opinions 可定位到最后一段。文中提到，征收旅游税的问题并没有“万能”的解决办法。对一些议会，但并非所有的议会来说，新税收来源的存在是很复杂的，企业也往往会反对，因为他们担心更高的成本会使他们失去竞争力。但那些有意愿实行旅游税的地方必须拥有这样的机会。因此各方并未达成统一的意见，因此选项 C 项。

Part IV

Translation

【参考译文】

As the second largest island after Taiwan in China, Hainan is the southernmost province in China. It is dubbed as the four seasons garden and holiday paradise in China for its scenic beauty, hospitable climate, sunniness, diverse creatures, numerous hot springs, clean seawater and the beaches most of which are optimal for swimming and sunbathing almost throughout the year. Thus, it attracts a large number of tourists both at home and abroad year by year.

Since the inception of Hainan Province in 1988, which makes it the only provincial special economic zone in China, the tourism, service and high-tech industries have been witnessing rapid development. Backed up vigorously by the central government and people across the country, Hainan is to be built into China's largest pilot free trade zone.