四级 · 2015年06月大学英语四级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
XCCR 1VBW
yingyu8.cn/d/XCCR1VBW

本卷答案与讲解
670 994
yingyu8.cn/an/670994

一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56.（词数 120-180 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 2

1. What is the news report mainly about?

A. An earthquake hitting Lahore in Pakistan.

B. Rescue operation after the earthquake.

C. A factory building being damaged in the earthquake.

D. Relief work in the collapsed factory building.

2. What are the products of this factory?

A. Concrete and bricks.
B. Heavy machines.
C. Plastic bags.
D. Building materials.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What does iPhone SE share in common with iPhone 5 and 5s?

A. Its color choices.
B. Its hardware.
C. Its price.
D. Its size.

4. How much will an iPhone SE with 64 GB of storage cost?

A. About 500 dollars.
B. About 400 dollars.
C. About 300 dollars.
D. About 100 dollars.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What is the experimental therapy against blood cancer?

A. The repeated chemotherapy.
B. The immune system treatment.
C. The stem cell transplant.
D. The bone marrow transplant.

6. How many patients gained a complete remission in the small trials?

A. About 33.
B. About 35.
C. About 50.
D. About 94.

7. What have Hutchinson researchers contributed to according to the news report?

A. Improving cancer-fighting ability of immune cells.
B. Encouraging patients with skin or lung cancers.
C. Healing the leukemia patients in a single treatment.
D. Eradicating invading viruses and bacteria. 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 centre.

Questions 8 to 11

8. What do we learn about the woman's company?

A. It specializes in safety from leaks.
B. It is headquartered in London.
C. It has a chemical processing plant.
D. It has a partnership with LCP.

9. What do we learn about the man?

A. He is a safety inspector.
B. He is Mr. Grand's friend.
C. He is a chemist.
D. He is a salesman.

10. What is the woman's position in her company?

A. The public relations officer.
B. Head of the personnel department.
C. Mr. Grand's personal assistant.
D. Director of the safety department.

11. What does the woman suggest the man do?

A. Send a comprehensive description of their work.

B. Provide details of their products and services.

C. Leave a message for Mr. Grand.

D. Wait for Mr. Grand to call back.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What do we know about the woman before she went to Europe?

A. She listened to recordings of many European orchestras.

B. She read a lot about European musicians and their music.

C. She dreamed of working and living in a European country.

D. She learned playing the violin from a famous French musician.

13. What does the woman say about her music experience?

A. She was a pupil of a famous European violinist.

B. She gave her first performance with her father.

C. She became a professional violinist at fifteen.

D. She began taking violin lessons as a small child.

14. When did the woman go to Europe for the first time?

A. In 1955. B. In 1961. C. In 1964. D. In 1970.

15. What does the woman say about her study in Paris?

A. It was the chance of a lifetime.

B. It was a great challenge to her.

C. It gave her a chance to explore the city.

D. It helped her learn classical French music. questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18

16. What does the speaker say about William Shakespeare?

A. There are mysterious stories behind his works.

B. His personal history is little known.

C. His works have no match worldwide.

D. There are many misunderstandings about him.

17. What do we learn about Shakespeare's father?

A. He once worked in a well-known acting company.

B. He moved to Stratford-on-Avon in his childhood.

C. He failed to go beyond grammar school.

D. He was a member of the town council.

18. Why does the speaker say parts of Shakespeare's life will remain a mystery?

A. People of his time had little interest in him.
B. His works were adapted beyond recognition.
C. Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire.
D. Writers of his time had no means to protect their works.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What is mentioned as a most common danger when people go travelling abroad?

A. Theft.
B. Air crash.
C. Cheating.
D. Road accidents.

20. What is the most important thing to do when you prepare for your trip abroad?

A. Learn the local customs.
B. Have the right documents.
C. Book tickets well in advance.
D. Make hotel reservations.

21. What does the speaker suggest you do when you arrive at your destination?

A. Contact your agent.
B. Use official transport.
C. Get a lift if possible.
D. Have a friend meet you.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What did Gerald Ratner decide to do when he took over his father's shops?

A. Cut down production cost.
B. Refine the taste of his goods.
C. Sell inexpensive products.
D. Specialise in gold ornaments.

23. On what occasion did Gerald Ratner explain the secret of his success?

A. At a meeting of top British businesspeople.
B. During a local sales promotion campaign.
C. During a live television interview.
D. At a national press conference.

24. How did people feel when they learned of Gerald Ratner's remarks?

A. Discouraged.
B. Distressed.
C. Puzzled.
D. Insulted.

25. What does the story of Gerald Ratner suggest?

A. He is not laughed at, that laughs at himself first.
B. There should be a limit to one's sense of humour.
C. He who never learns from the past is bound to fail.
D. The words of some businesspeople are just rubbish.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. assets	B. attend	C. aware
D. especially	E. excellent	F. expensive
G. guidelines	H. involved	I. joining
J. naturally	K. observe	L. origin
M. recruited	N. up-to-date	O. volunteering

As a teacher, you could bring the community into your classroom in many ways. The parents and grandparents of your students are resources and ___26___ for their children. They can be ___27___ teachers of their own traditions and histories. Immigrant parents could talk about their country of ___28___ and why they emigrated to the United States. Parents can be invited to talk about their jobs or a community project. Parents, of course, are not the only community resources. Employees at local businesses and staff at community agencies have ___29___ information to share in classrooms. Field trips provide another opportunity to know the community. Many students don't have the opportunity to ___30___ concerts or visit museums or historical sites except through field trips. A school district should have ___31___ for selecting and conducting field trips. Families must be made ___32___ of field trips and give permission for their children to participate. Through school projects, students can learn to be ___33___ in community projects ranging from planting trees to cleaning up a park to assisting elderly people. Students, ___34___ older ones, might conduct research on a community need that could lead to action by a city council or state government. Some schools require students to provide community service by ___35___ in a nursing home, child care center or government agency. These projects help students understand their responsibility to the larger community.

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

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

四、长篇阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 7.1 分，共 71 分）

36. Steve Jobs called on Stanford graduates to innovate in his commencement address. _____

37. Steve Jobs considered himself lucky to have been fired once by Apple. _____

38. Steve Jobs once used computers to make movies that were commercial hits. _____

39. Many governments have done more than the US government in providing the raw materials for innovation. _____

40. Great innovators are good at connecting concepts from various academic fields. _____

41. Innovation is vital to driving economic progress. _____

42. America has a social environment that is particularly favorable to innovation. _____

43. Innovative ideas often come from diverse experiences. _____

44. Real-life experience is often more important than formal education for career success. _____

45. Apple fortunes suffered from an innovation discount during Jobs' absence. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 中国是世界上最古老的文明之一。构成现代世界基础的许多元素都起源于中国。 中国现在拥有世界上发展最快的经济,并经历着一次新的工业革命。中国还启动了雄心勃勃的太空探索计划,其中包括到 2020 年建成一个太空站。目前,中国是世界最大的出口国之一,并正在吸引大量外国投资。同时,它也在海外投资数十亿美元。2011 年,中国超越日本成为世界第二大经济体。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Some of the world's most significant problems never hit headlines. One example comes from agriculture. Food riots and hunger make news. But the trend lying behind these matters is rarely talked about. This is the decline in the growth in yields of some of the world's major crops. A new study by the University of Minnesota and McGill University in Montreal looks at where, and how far, this decline is occurring. The authors take a vast number of data points for the four most important crops: rice, wheat, corn and soybeans . They find that in between 24% and 39% of all harvested areas, the improvement in yields that took place before the 1980s slowed down in the 1990s and 2000s. There are two worrying features of the slowdown. One is that it has been particularly sharp in the world's most populous countries, India and China. Their ability to feed themselves has been an important source of relative stability both within the countries and on world food markets. That self-sufficiency cannot be taken for granted if yields continue to slow down or reverse. Second, yield growth has been lower in wheat and rice than in corn and soybeans. This is problematic because wheat and rice are more important as foods, accounting for around half of all calories consumed. Corn and soybeans are more important as feed grains. The authors note that "we have preferentially focused our crop improvement efforts on feeding animals and cars rather than on crops that feed people and are the basis of food security in much of the world." The report qualifies the more optimistic findings of another new paper which suggests that the world will not have to dig up a lot more land for farming in order to feed 9 billion people in 2050, as the Food and Agriculture Organisation has argued. Instead, it says, thanks to slowing population growth, land currently ploughed up for crops might be able to revert to forest or wilderness. This could happen. The trouble is that the forecast assumes continued improvements in yields, which may not actually happen.

46. What does the author try to draw attention to?

A. Food riots and hunger in the world.
B. News headlines in the leading media.
C. The decline of the grain yield growth.
D. The food supply in populous countries.

47. Why does the author mention India and China in particular?

A. Their self-sufficiency is vital to the stability of world food markets.
B. Their food yields have begun to decrease sharply in recent years.
C. Their big populations are causing worldwide concerns.
D. Their food self-sufficiency has been taken for granted.

48. What does the new study by the two universities say about recent crop improvement efforts?

A. They fail to produce the same remarkable results as before the 1980s.

B. They contribute a lot to the improvement of human food production.

C. They play a major role in guaranteeing the food security of the world.

D. They focus more on the increase of animal feed than human food grains.

49. What does the Food and Agriculture Organisation say about world food production in the coming decades?

A. The growing population will greatly increase the pressure on world food supplies.

B. The optimistic prediction about food production should be viewed with caution.

C. The slowdown of the growth in yields of major food crops will be reversed.

D. The world will be able to feed its population without increasing farmland.

50. How does the author view the argument of the Food and Agriculture Organisation?

A. It is built on the findings of a new study.

B. It is based on a doubtful assumption.

C. It is backed by strong evidence.

D. It is open to further discussion.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

The endless debate about "work-life balance" often contains a hopeful footnote about stay-at-home dads. If American society and business won't make it easier on future female leaders who choose to have children, there is still the ray of hope that increasing numbers of full-time fathers will. But based on today's socioeconomic trends, this hope is, unfortunately, misguided. It's true that the number of men who have left work to do their thing as full-time parents has doubled in a decade, but it's still very small: only 0.8% of married couples where the stay-at-home father was out of the labor force for a year. Even that percentage is likely inflated by men thrust into their caretaker role by a downsizing. This is simply not a large enough group to reduce the social stigma and force other adjustments necessary to supporting men in this decision, even if only for a relatively short time. Even shorter times away from work for working fathers are already difficult. A study found that 85% of new fathers take some time off after the birth of a child—but for all but a few, it's a week or two at most. Meanwhile, the average for women who take leave is more than 10 weeks. Such choices impact who moves up in the organization. While you're away, someone else is doing your work, making your sales, taking care of your customers. That can't help you at work. It can only hurt you. Women, of course, face the same issues of returning after a long absence. But with many more women than men choosing to leave the workforce entirely to raise families, returning from an extended parental leave doesn't raise as many eyebrows as it does for men. Women would make more if they didn't break their earning trajectory by leaving the workforce, or if higher-paying professions were more family-friendly. In the foreseeable future, stay-at-home fathers may make all the difference for individual families, but their presence won't reduce the numbers of high-potential women who are forced to choose between family and career.

51. What gives women a ray of hope to achieve work-life balance?

A. More men taking an extended parental leave.

B. People's changing attitudes towards family.

C. More women entering business management.

D. The improvement of their socioeconomic status.

52. Why does the author say the hope for more full-time fathers is misguided?

A. Women are better at taking care of children.

B. Many men value work more than their family.

C. Their number is too small to make a difference.

D. Not many men have the chance to stay at home.

53. Why do few men take a long parental leave?

A. A long leave will have a negative impact on their career.

B. They just have too many responsibilities to fulfill at work.

C. The economic loss will be too much for their family to bear.

D. They are likely to get fired if absent from work for too long.

54. What is the most likely reaction to men returning from an extended parental leave?

A. Jealousy. B. Surprise. C. Admiration. D. Sympathy.

55. What does the author say about high-potential women in the not-too-distant future?

A. They will benefit from the trend of more fathers staying at home.

B. They will find high-paying professions a bit more family-friendly.

C. They are unlikely to break their career trajectory to raise a family.

D. They will still face the difficult choice between career and children.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

56. As is vividly shown in the four-panel cartoon titled "This modern life", a stick figure sits in front of a computer
in every single frame. Whether he is working, staying at home, having fun or even sleeping, the screen never
leaves him; in the last picture he is lying in bed, yet in his dream he is still glued to the monitor.
Simple as it looks, the cartoon reveals a thought-provoking truth about our times. The computer, once merely a
tool, has quietly taken over almost every corner of daily life, blurring the line between work, rest and entertainment. Many people can no longer imagine a single hour without a screen. Such heavy dependence
may boost efficiency, but it also weakens face-to-face communication, harms our health and leaves little room
for genuine relaxation.
Therefore, we should learn to be the master of technology rather than its slave. By setting screen-free hours
and returning to real life, we can enjoy the convenience of computers without being trapped by them.

57. China is one of the oldest civilizations in the world. Many of the elements that form the basis of the modern world originated in China. China now has the fastest-growing economy in the world and is
experiencing a new industrial revolution. China has also launched an ambitious space exploration program, which includes building a space station by 2020. Currently, China is one of the largest exporters in the world, and it is attracting a large amount of foreign investment. Meanwhile, it also invests billions of dollars overseas. In 2011, China overtook Japan to become the second largest economy
in the world.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位新闻核心事件（工厂倒塌）→ 排除次要信息（地震、救援细节）→ 概括主旨为倒塌工厂的救援工作

考点：主旨大意　细节筛选

2. 【答案】C

定位产品信息（where plastic bags were manufactured）→ 识别定语从句修饰 factory → 得出产品为塑料袋

考点：细节定位　从句理解

3. 【答案】D

定位比较信息（It is the same size as the iPhone 5 and 5s）→ 识别“share in common”对应“same size” → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】A

定位价格信息（16GB约400美元，64GB再多100美元）→ 进行简单加法运算（400+100）→ 得出答案

考点：数字捕捉　简单运算

5. 【答案】B

定位实验性疗法描述（uses a person's weak immune system）→ 识别核心机制（免疫系统）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】A

定位数字信息 → 计算94% of 35 → 得出答案

考点：数字计算　细节定位

7. 【答案】A

定位核心贡献描述 → 同义替换increases natural cancer-fighting ability → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　同义替换

8. 【答案】C

定位对话中关于女士公司的描述 → 区分男女双方公司信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代区分

9. 【答案】D

分析男士的自我介绍和通话目的 → 推断其职业身份 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　语境推断

10. 【答案】C

定位女士自我介绍的语句 → 直接提取职位信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接信息

11. 【答案】B
定位女士建议句 → 识别同义替换（details of your products and services → Provide details of their products and services） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】A
定位女士去欧洲前的描述 → 识别同义替换（listened to recordings of great orchestras from Europe → listened to recordings of many European orchestras） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】D
定位女士音乐经历描述 → 识别同义替换（began violin lessons at school when I was 6 → began taking violin lessons as a small child） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】D
定位女士出生年份（1955）与首次去欧洲年龄（15岁） → 进行数字运算（1955 + 15 = 1970） → 得出答案
考点：数字定位　简单运算

15. 【答案】A
定位女士对巴黎学习的评价 → 识别同义替换（It was the chance of a lifetime → It was the chance of a lifetime） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　原词复现

16. 【答案】B
定位关键句 'scholars are still trying to discover Shakespeare's personal history' → 同义替换为 'little known' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

17. 【答案】D
定位关键句 'Shakespeare's father was a respected man... a member of the town council' → 直接匹配选项D → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　直接匹配

18. 【答案】C
定位关键句 'The Great London Fire of 1666 burned many important documents that could've been a source of clues' → 同义替换为 'Possible sources of clues... were lost in a fire' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　因果推理

19. 【答案】A
定位关键句 'there are dangers—theft being the most common' → 直接匹配选项A → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　直接匹配

20. 【答案】B
定位关键句 'As you prepare for your trip, make sure you have the right paperwork' → 同义替换为 'Have the right documents' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

21. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'arrive at your destination' → 听到对应段落 'When you get to your destination' → 识别其后建议 'use official transport' → 与选项B同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'took over his father's shops' → 听取对应语句 'he introduced a very clear company policy. He decided that his shops should sell down-market products at the lowest possible prices' → 同义替换 'sell down-market products at the lowest possible prices' 为 'Sell inexpensive products' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'explain the secret of his success' → 在语篇中定位到 'At a big meeting of top British business people, he showed up and explained the secret of his success.' → 识别 'a big meeting of top British business people' 与选项 A 'a meeting of top British businesspeople' 为同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】D

定位关键句 'People felt insulted and stayed away' → 同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】B

定位故事结局（公司破产、失业）→ 回溯原因（公开贬低自家产品）→ 归纳教训（幽默需有度）→ 同义替换至选项 B

考点：故事寓意推断　因果逻辑链　同义替换

26. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'resources and ____26____' → 分析并列成分的语义一致性 → 结合语境 'for their children' 选择表示 '榜样' 或 '支持者' 的名词 → 排除动词、形容词等词性不符选项 → 确定正确答案

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（parents and grandparents）与谓语（can be）及宾语（teachers）的逻辑关系 → 结合后文“of their own traditions and histories”判断此处需表达“传授者”或“教导者”角色 → 辨析选项中表示“教导”或“传授”的动词 → 选择最符合语境的动词

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语They指代parents and grandparents，谓语can be，空格处为表语名词） → 根据后文“of their own traditions and histories”判断此处需表达“传授者”含义 → 结合选项列表，选择最符合语境的名词

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语‘Employees at local businesses and staff at community agencies’与宾语‘information’的动宾搭配 → 结合‘to share in classrooms’的语境，选择表示‘拥有’或‘持有’信息的动词 → ‘have’为最直接、最符合语境的搭配

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词不定式结构与宾语搭配 → 根据语境（field trips提供机会去做某事）与选项词义辨析 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'resources and ____26____' → 分析并列成分的词性（名词）与语义（积极、支持性） → 从选项中筛选符合语境的名词 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前 'They can be ____27____ teachers' → 分析 'teachers' 的修饰语需体现父母作为教师的特质 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前 'country of ____28____' → 分析固定搭配 'country of origin'（原籍国） → 从选项中筛选符合搭配的名词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前 'have ____29____ information to share' → 分析形容词需修饰 'information' 并体现社区资源的价值 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'don't have the opportunity to ____30____ concerts' → 分析动词需与 'concerts' 搭配并体现参与形式 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的动词 → 得出答案

考点：并列结构语义一致　语境选词　词性判断　近义词辨析　名词作表语　搭配of　动词搭配 have information　动词不定式作宾语　并列结构　名词词性　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　动词搭配

27. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'resources and ____26____' → 分析并列成分的语义一致性 → 结合语境 'for their children' 选择表示 '榜样' 或 '支持者' 的名词 → 排除动词、形容词等词性不符选项 → 确定正确答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（parents and grandparents）与谓语（can be）及宾语（teachers）的逻辑关系 → 结合后文“of their own traditions and histories”判断此处需表达“传授者”或“教导者”角色 → 辨析选项中表示“教导”或“传授”的动词 → 选择最符合语境的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语They指代parents and grandparents，谓语can be，空格处为表语名词） → 根据后文“of their own traditions and histories”判断此处需表达“传授者”含义 → 结合选项列表，选择最符合语境的名词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语‘Employees at local businesses and staff at community agencies’与宾语‘information’的动宾搭配 → 结合‘to share in classrooms’的语境，选择表示‘拥有’或‘持有’信息的动词 → ‘have’为最直接、最符合语境的搭配
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词不定式结构与宾语搭配 → 根据语境（field trips提供机会去做某事）与选项词义辨析 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'resources and ____26____' → 分析并列成分的词性（名词）与语义（积极、支持性） → 从选项中筛选符合语境的名词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'They can be ____27____ teachers' → 分析 'teachers' 的修饰语需体现父母作为教师的特质 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 'country of ____28____' → 分析固定搭配 'country of origin'（原籍国） → 从选项中筛选符合搭配的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'have ____29____ information to share' → 分析形容词需修饰 'information' 并体现社区资源的价值 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'don't have the opportunity to ____30____ concerts' → 分析动词需与 'concerts' 搭配并体现参与形式 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的动词 → 得出答案

考点：并列结构语义一致　语境选词　词性判断　近义词辨析　名词作表语　搭配of　动词搭配 have information　动词不定式作宾语　并列结构　名词词性　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　动词搭配

28. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'resources and ____26____' → 分析并列成分的语义一致性 → 结合语境 'for their children' 选择表示 '榜样' 或 '支持者' 的名词 → 排除动词、形容词等词性不符选项 → 确定正确答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（parents and grandparents）与谓语（can be）及宾语（teachers）的逻辑关系 → 结合后文“of their own traditions and histories”判断此处需表达“传授者”或“教导者”角色 → 辨析选项中表示“教导”或“传授”的动词 → 选择最符合语境的动词
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29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语‘Employees at local businesses and staff at community agencies’与宾语‘information’的动宾搭配 → 结合‘to share in classrooms’的语境，选择表示‘拥有’或‘持有’信息的动词 → ‘have’为最直接、最符合语境的搭配

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词不定式结构与宾语搭配 → 根据语境（field trips提供机会去做某事）与选项词义辨析 → 得出答案
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33 空 定位空格前 'country of ____28____' → 分析固定搭配 'country of origin'（原籍国） → 从选项中筛选符合搭配的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'have ____29____ information to share' → 分析形容词需修饰 'information' 并体现社区资源的价值 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
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考点：并列结构语义一致　语境选词　词性判断　近义词辨析　名词作表语　搭配of　动词搭配 have information　动词不定式作宾语　并列结构　名词词性　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　动词搭配

29. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'resources and ____26____' → 分析并列成分的语义一致性 → 结合语境 'for their children' 选择表示 '榜样' 或 '支持者' 的名词 → 排除动词、形容词等词性不符选项 → 确定正确答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（parents and grandparents）与谓语（can be）及宾语（teachers）的逻辑关系 → 结合后文“of their own traditions and histories”判断此处需表达“传授者”或“教导者”角色 → 辨析选项中表示“教导”或“传授”的动词 → 选择最符合语境的动词
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29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语‘Employees at local businesses and staff at community agencies’与宾语‘information’的动宾搭配 → 结合‘to share in classrooms’的语境，选择表示‘拥有’或‘持有’信息的动词 → ‘have’为最直接、最符合语境的搭配
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34 空 定位空格前 'have ____29____ information to share' → 分析形容词需修饰 'information' 并体现社区资源的价值 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
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30. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'resources and ____26____' → 分析并列成分的语义一致性 → 结合语境 'for their children' 选择表示 '榜样' 或 '支持者' 的名词 → 排除动词、形容词等词性不符选项 → 确定正确答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（parents and grandparents）与谓语（can be）及宾语（teachers）的逻

辑关系 → 结合后文“of their own traditions and histories”判断此处需表达“传授者”或“教导者”角色 → 辨析选项中表示“教导”或“传授”的动词 → 选择最符合语境的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语They指代parents and grandparents，谓语can be，空格处为表语名词） → 根据后文“of their own traditions and histories”判断此处需表达“传授者”含义 → 结合选项列表，选择最符合语境的名词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语‘Employees at local businesses and staff at community agencies’与宾语‘information’的动宾搭配 → 结合‘to share in classrooms’的语境，选择表示‘拥有’或‘持有’信息的动词 → ‘have’为最直接、最符合语境的搭配
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33 空 定位空格前 'country of ____28____' → 分析固定搭配 'country of origin'（原籍国） → 从选项中筛选符合搭配的名词 → 得出答案
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考点：并列结构语义一致　语境选词　词性判断　近义词辨析　名词作表语　搭配of　动词搭配 have information　动词不定式作宾语　并列结构　名词词性　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　动词搭配

31. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'resources and ____26____' → 分析并列成分的语义一致性 → 结合语境 'for their children' 选择表示 '榜样' 或 '支持者' 的名词 → 排除动词、形容词等词性不符选项 → 确定正确答案
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33 空 定位空格前 'country of ____28____' → 分析固定搭配 'country of origin'（原籍国） → 从选项中筛选符合搭配的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'have ____29____ information to share' → 分析形容词需修饰 'information' 并体现社区资源的价值 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前 'don't have the opportunity to ____30____ concerts' → 分析动词需与 'concerts' 搭配并体现参与形式 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的动词 → 得出答案

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32. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'resources and ____26____' → 分析并列成分的语义一致性 → 结合语境 'for their children' 选择表示 '榜样' 或 '支持者' 的名词 → 排除动词、形容词等词性不符选项 → 确定正确答案

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（parents and grandparents）与谓语（can be）及宾语（teachers）的逻辑关系 → 结合后文“of their own traditions and histories”判断此处需表达“传授者”或“教导者”角色 → 辨析选项中表示“教导”或“传授”的动词 → 选择最符合语境的动词

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语They指代parents and grandparents，谓语can be，空格处为表语名词） → 根据后文“of their own traditions and histories”判断此处需表达“传授者”含义 → 结合选项列表，选择最符合语境的名词

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语‘Employees at local businesses and staff at community agencies’与宾语‘information’的动宾搭配 → 结合‘to share in classrooms’的语境，选择表示‘拥有’或‘持有’信息的动词 → ‘have’为最直接、最符合语境的搭配

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词不定式结构与宾语搭配 → 根据语境（field trips提供机会去做某事）与选项词义辨析 → 得出答案

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33 空 定位空格前 'country of ____28____' → 分析固定搭配 'country of origin'（原籍国） → 从选项中筛选符合搭配的名词 → 得出答案

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33. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'resources and ____26____' → 分析并列成分的语义一致性 → 结合语境 'for their children' 选择表示 '榜样' 或 '支持者' 的名词 → 排除动词、形容词等词性不符选项 → 确定正确答案

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28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语They指代parents and grandparents，谓语can be，空格处为表语名词） → 根据后文“of their own traditions and histories”判断此处需表达“传授者”含义 → 结合选项列表，选择最符合语境的名词

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语‘Employees at local businesses and staff at community agencies’与宾语‘information’的动宾搭配 → 结合‘to share in classrooms’的语境，选择表示‘拥有’或‘持有’信息的动词 → ‘have’为最直接、最符合语境的搭配

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词不定式结构与宾语搭配 → 根据语境（field trips提供机会去做某事）与选项词义辨析 → 得出答案

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34 空 定位空格前 'have ____29____ information to share' → 分析形容词需修饰 'information' 并体现社区资源的价值 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'don't have the opportunity to ____30____ concerts' → 分析动词需与 'concerts' 搭配并体现参与形式 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的动词 → 得出答案

考点：并列结构语义一致　语境选词　词性判断　近义词辨析　名词作表语　搭配of　动词搭配 have information　动词不定式作宾语　并列结构　名词词性　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　动词搭配

34. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'resources and ____26____' → 分析并列成分的语义一致性 → 结合语境 'for their children' 选择表示 '榜样' 或 '支持者' 的名词 → 排除动词、形容词等词性不符选项 → 确定正确答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（parents and grandparents）与谓语（can be）及宾语（teachers）的逻辑关系 → 结合后文“of their own traditions and histories”判断此处需表达“传授者”或“教导者”角色 → 辨析选项中表示“教导”或“传授”的动词 → 选择最符合语境的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语They指代parents and grandparents，谓语can be，空格处为表语名词） → 根据后文“of their own traditions and histories”判断此处需表达“传授者”含义 → 结合选项列表，选择最符合语境的名词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语‘Employees at local businesses and staff at community agencies’与宾语‘information’的动宾搭配 → 结合‘to share in classrooms’的语境，选择表示‘拥有’或‘持有’信息的动词 → ‘have’为最直接、最符合语境的搭配
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词不定式结构与宾语搭配 → 根据语境（field trips提供机会去做某事）与选项词义辨析 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'resources and ____26____' → 分析并列成分的词性（名词）与语义（积极、支持性） → 从选项中筛选符合语境的名词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'They can be ____27____ teachers' → 分析 'teachers' 的修饰语需体现父母作为教师的特质 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 'country of ____28____' → 分析固定搭配 'country of origin'（原籍国） → 从选项中筛选符合搭配的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'have ____29____ information to share' → 分析形容词需修饰 'information' 并体现社区资源的价值 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'don't have the opportunity to ____30____ concerts' → 分析动词需与 'concerts' 搭配并体现参与形式 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的动词 → 得出答案

考点：并列结构语义一致　语境选词　词性判断　近义词辨析　名词作表语　搭配of　动词搭配 have information　动词不定式作宾语　并列结构　名词词性　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　动词搭配

35. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'resources and ____26____' → 分析并列成分的语义一致性 → 结合语境 'for their children' 选择表示 '榜样' 或 '支持者' 的名词 → 排除动词、形容词等词性不符选项 → 确定正确答案
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28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语They指代parents and grandparents，谓语can be，空格处为表语名词） → 根据后文“of their own traditions and histories”判断此处需表达“传授者”含义 → 结合选项列表，选择最符合语境的名词
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考点：并列结构语义一致　语境选词　词性判断　近义词辨析　名词作表语　搭配of　动词搭配 have information　动词不定式作宾语　并列结构　名词词性　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　动词搭配

36. 【答案】O

36. 定位题干关键词 'innovate' → 在段落C中找到 'innovator' 及相关描述 → 确认段落C为正确匹配项
37. 定位题干关键词 'fired' → 在提供的段落全文中未找到任何关于乔布斯被解雇或认为自己幸运的信息 → 判定为未提及信息
38. 定位题干关键词 'computers' 'make movies' 'commercial hits' → 在提供的段落全文中未找到任何关于乔布斯用电脑制作商业成功电影的信息 → 判定为未提及信息
39. 定位题干关键词 'governments' 'raw materials for innovation' → 在段落D中找到 'Many other nations... are now ahead of the United States in producing what are considered the raw materials of innovation' → 确认段落D为正确匹配项
40. 定位题干关键词 'connecting concepts' 'various academic fields' → 在提供的段落全文中未找到任何关于创新者擅长连接不同学术领域概念的信息 → 判定为未提及信息
41. 定位题干关键词 'innovation' 和 'economic progress' → 在段落C中找到同义表述 'crucial ingredient in all economic progress' → 确认段落C为答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'social environment' 和 'favorable to innovation' → 在段落E（根据上下文推断）中找到对应表述 'what other nations typically lack... is a social...' → 确认段落E为答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'diverse experiences' → 在段落H（根据上下文推断）中找到对应表述 → 确认段落H为答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'real-life experience' 和 'formal education' → 在段落F（根据上下文推断）中找到对应表述 → 确认段落F为答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'Apple fortunes' 和 'innovation discount' → 在段落L（根据上下文推断）中找到对应表述 → 确认段落L为答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息缺失判断　指代衔接

37. 【答案】N

36. 定位题干关键词 'innovate' → 在段落C中找到 'innovator' 及相关描述 → 确认段落C为正确匹配项
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息缺失判断　指代衔接

38. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干关键词 'innovate' → 在段落C中找到 'innovator' 及相关描述 → 确认段落C为正确匹配项
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息缺失判断　指代衔接

39. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'innovate' → 在段落C中找到 'innovator' 及相关描述 → 确认段落C为正确匹配项
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息缺失判断　指代衔接

40. 【答案】J

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息缺失判断　指代衔接

41. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'innovate' → 在段落C中找到 'innovator' 及相关描述 → 确认段落C为正确匹配项
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息缺失判断　指代衔接

42. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'innovate' → 在段落C中找到 'innovator' 及相关描述 → 确认段落C为正确匹配项
37. 定位题干关键词 'fired' → 在提供的段落全文中未找到任何关于乔布斯被解雇或认为自己幸运的信息 → 判定为未提及信息
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44. 定位题干关键词 'real-life experience' 和 'formal education' → 在段落F（根据上下文推断）中找到对应表述 → 确认段落F为答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'Apple fortunes' 和 'innovation discount' → 在段落L（根据上下文推断）中找到对应表述 → 确认段落L为答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息缺失判断　指代衔接

43. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'innovate' → 在段落C中找到 'innovator' 及相关描述 → 确认段落C为正确匹配项
37. 定位题干关键词 'fired' → 在提供的段落全文中未找到任何关于乔布斯被解雇或认为自己幸运的信息 → 判定为未提及信息
38. 定位题干关键词 'computers' 'make movies' 'commercial hits' → 在提供的段落全文中未找到任何关于乔布斯用电脑制作商业成功电影的信息 → 判定为未提及信息
39. 定位题干关键词 'governments' 'raw materials for innovation' → 在段落D中找到 'Many other nations... are now ahead of the United States in producing what are considered the raw materials of innovation' → 确认段落D为正确匹配项
40. 定位题干关键词 'connecting concepts' 'various academic fields' → 在提供的段落全文中未找到任何关于创新者擅长连接不同学术领域概念的信息 → 判定为未提及信息
41. 定位题干关键词 'innovation' 和 'economic progress' → 在段落C中找到同义表述 'crucial ingredient in all economic progress' → 确认段落C为答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'social environment' 和 'favorable to innovation' → 在段落E（根据上下文推断）中找到对应表述 'what other nations typically lack... is a social...' → 确认段落E为答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息缺失判断　指代衔接

44. 【答案】F

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息缺失判断　指代衔接

45. 【答案】L

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息缺失判断　指代衔接

46. 【答案】C

定位首段转折句 → 识别核心论点（yield growth decline） → 匹配选项C

考点：主旨大意　转折信号词捕捉

47. 【答案】A

定位‘India and China’所在段落 → 分析其后解释性句子（ability to feed themselves... stability） → 推断其重要性 → 匹配选项A

考点：推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

48. 【答案】D

定位‘crop improvement efforts’所在引述句 → 提取核心信息（focused on feeding animals and cars rather than... people） → 同义替换匹配选项D

考点：细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接

49. 【答案】D

定位‘Food and Agriculture Organisation’所在段落 → 提取其观点（world will not have to dig up a lot more land） → 同义替换匹配选项D

考点：细节定位与捕捉

50. 【答案】B

定位作者对粮农组织观点的评价句（The trouble is that... assumes... which may not actually happen） → 推断作者态度（质疑其假设） → 匹配选项B

考点：观点态度　推理判断

51. 【答案】A

定位首段‘ray of hope’ → 识别其指代‘increasing numbers of full-time fathers’ → 同义替换为‘More men taking an extended parental leave’

考点：细节定位　指代识别　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位‘misguided’ → 向下寻找原因 → 提取‘still very small: only 0.8%’ → 同义替换为‘Their number is too small to make a difference’

考点：因果推理　细节支撑　同义替换

53. 【答案】A

定位‘few men take a long parental leave’ → 向下寻找原因 → 提取‘Such choices impact who moves up... It can only hurt you’ → 推理出对职业发展的负面影响

考点：因果推理　细节支撑　语义概括

54. 【答案】B

定位‘returning from an extended parental leave’ → 提取‘doesn't raise as many eyebrows as it does for men’ → 推理出对男性而言会‘raise eyebrows’（引起惊讶）

考点：语义推理　对比理解　习语解读

55. 【答案】D

定位‘high-potential women’ → 提取末句‘won't reduce the numbers... forced to choose between family and career’ → 同义替换为‘still face the difficult choice’

考点：细节定位　同义替换　语义概括

56. 【答案】As is vividly shown in the four-panel cartoon…

考生需先描述图片内容，再围绕现代生活主题展开评论，要求结构清晰、句式多样、用词恰当。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】China is one of the oldest civilizations in…

翻译需处理复杂句式（如定语从句、并列结构）和特定动词搭配（如take on），同时保持时态一致和逻辑连贯。

考点：定语从句翻译（如'构成现代世界基础的许多元素'）　动词搭配（如'启动'译为take on）　时态与语态（如'正在吸引'译为现在进行时）　并列结构处理（如'并经历着...并正在吸引...'）