四级 · 2015年06月大学英语四级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
013 729
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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. Why were many passengers stranded at the railway station?

A. Because too many passengers headed home.

B. Because there was a terrible train accident.

C. Because a rare snowfall delayed trains.

D. Because all trains were delayed.

2. When is this year's Chinese New Year according to the news report?

A. Two weeks ago. B. 40 days later. C. After the snowfall. D. Next Monday.

Questions 3 to 4

3. Which country experienced the biggest decline in happiness according to the survey?

A. The United States. B. Greek. C. Iceland. D. Netherlands.

4. What is this news report mainly about?

A. The decline of happiness in the U.S.

B. The optimistic future of Asians and Africans.

C. The life satisfaction in different countries

D. The driving factors to happiness.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What is the research mainly about?

A. The types of gases released into the air.

B. The fast-rising sea level.

C. The causes of breaking-off of the glaciers.

D. Climate impact on the temperature.

6. Who is the paper's lead author?

A. Stefan Rahmstorf from the Climate Impact Research Center.

B. Stefan Rahmstorf from the Potsdam Institute.

C. Robert Kopp from National Academy of Sciences.

D. Robert Kopp from Rutgers University.

7. Since when have the temperatures around the Earth risen over a half-degree Celsius?

A. Since two decades ago.

B. Since 20th century.

C. Since 1880.

D. Since 2800 years ago. 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. Why are landfills unpopular according to the man?

A. They pollute the soil used to cover them.

B. They are harmful to nearby neighborhoods.

C. The rubbish in them takes long to dissolve.

D. The gas they emit is extremely poisonous.

9. What does the man say has contributed to the increase in amounts of waste over the years?

A. Growing population.

B. Packaging materials.

C. Changed eating habits.

D. Lower production cost.

10. According to the man, how does recycling help the environment?

A. By saving energy.

B. By using less aluminum.

C. By reducing poisonous wastes.

D. By making the most of materials.

11. Why does the man say everybody should make an effort to recycle?

A. We are running out of natural resources soon.

B. Only combined efforts can make a difference.

C. The waste problem will eventually hurt all of us.

D. All of us can actually benefit from recycling.

Questions 12 to 15

12. Where is the woman planning to go?

A. Miami. B. Vancouver. C. Bellingham. D. Boston.

13. What is the woman's purpose in calling the man?

A. To get information on one-way tickets to Canada.

B. To inquire about the price of "Super Saver" seats.

C. To get advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible.

D. To inquire about the shortest route to drive home.

14. What does the man advise the woman to do?

A. Join a tourist group.

B. Choose a major airline.

C. Avoid trips in public holidays.

D. Book tickets as early as possible.

15. What is the woman's Plan B for transport?

A. By coach.

B. By car.

C. By bike.

D. By train. 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. There are many misunderstandings about him.

C. His works have no match worldwide.

D. His personal history is little known.

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

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

B. He failed to go beyond grammar school.

C. He was a member of the town council.

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

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

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

Questions 19 to 21

19. Why does the speaker say "a headache is important"?

A. It shows you have been ignoring your health.
B. It can seriously affect your thinking process.
C. It is an early warning of some illness.
D. It is a symptom of too much pressure.

20. What does the specialist suggest we do with headaches?

A. Reduce our workload.
B. Control our temper.
C. Use painkillers for relief.
D. Avoid masking symptoms.

21. What does the speaker say helps relieve the symptoms of common headaches?

A. Lying down and having some sleep.
B. Rubbing and pressing one's back.
C. Going out for a walk.
D. Listening to light music.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker say is the biggest budget mistake?

A. Depending heavily on loans.
B. Having no budget plans at all.
C. Spending beyond one's means.
D. Leaving no room for large bills.

23. What does the speaker say about the so-called fixed expenses?

A. Many of them can be cut.
B. All of them have to be covered.
C. Their payment cannot be delayed.
D. They eat up most of the family income.

24. What does the speaker suggest people do to save housing expenses?

A. Rent a house instead of buying one.
B. Discuss the problem in the family.
C. Make a conservation plan.
D. Move to a cheaper place.

25. What is mainly discussed in the talk?

A. Financial issues plaguing a family.
B. Difficulty in making both ends meet.
C. Family budget problems and solutions.
D. New ways to boost family income.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. climbed	B. consume	C. decade
D. determine	E. effective	F. harmful
G. outcomes	H. passively	I. previously
J. resume	K. suffered	L. surfing
M. term	N. terminals	O. twisting

It's our guilty pleasure: Watching TV is the most common everyday activity, after work and sleep, in many parts of the world. Americans view five hours of TV each day, and while we know that spending so much time sitting ___26___ can lead to obesity and other diseases, researchers have now quantified just how ___27___ being a couch potato can be. In an analysis of data from eight large ___28___ published studies, a Harvard-led group reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association that for every two hours per day spent channel ___29___ , the risk of developing Type 2 diabetes Journal of the American Medical Association rose 20% over 8.5 years, the risk of heart disease increased 15% over a ___30___ , and the odds of dying prematurely ___31___ 13% during a seven-year follow-up. All of these ___32___ are linked to a lack of physical exercise. But compared with other sedentary activities, like knitting, viewing TV may be especially ___33___ at promoting unhealthy habits. For one, the sheer number of hours we pass watching TV dwarfs the time we spend on anything else. And other studies have found that watching ads for beer and popcorn may make you more likely to ___34___ them. Even so, the authors admit that they didn't compare different sedentary activities to ___35___ whether TV watching was linked to a greater risk of diabetes, heart disease or early death compared with, say, reading.

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. Some people propose laws be made to stop McDonald's from attaching toys to its food specials for children. _____

37. Fast-food firms may not be able to cope with pressures from food regulation in the near future. _____

38. Burger King will start to sell Seattle's Best coffee to increase sales. _____

39. Some fast-food firms provide healthy food to give the impression they are helping to tackle the obesity problem. _____

40. During the recession, many customers turned to fast food to save money. _____

41. Many people eat out less often to save money in times of recession. _____

42. During the recession, Burger King's promotional strategy of offering low-priced items often proved ineffective. _____

43. Fast-food restaurants can make a lot of money by selling breakfast. _____

44. Many fast-food companies now expect to increase their revenue by introducing higher-priced items. _____

45. A newly-passed law asks big fast-food chains to specify the calorie count of what they serve on the menu. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 据报道,今年中国快递服务(courier services)将递送大约 120 亿件包裹。这将使中国有可能超越美国成为世界上最大的快递市场。大多数包裹里装着网上订购的物品。中国给数百万在线零售商以极具竞争力的价格销售商品的机会。仅在 11 月 11日,中国消费者就从国内最大的购物平台购买了价值 90 亿美元的商品。中国有不少这样的特殊购物日。因此,快递业在中国扩展就不足为奇了。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

If you think a high-factor sunscreen keeps you safe from harmful rays, you may be wrong. Research in this week's Nature shows that while factor 50 reduces the number of melanomas( ) and delays their occurrence, it can't prevent them. Melanomas are the most aggressive skin cancers. You have a higher risk if you have red or blond hair, fair skin, blue or green eyes, or sunburn easily, or if a close relative has had one. Melanomas are more common if you have periodic intense exposure to the sun. Other skin cancers are increasingly likely with long-term exposure. There is continuing debate as to how effective sunscreen is in reducing melanomas—the evidence is weaker than it is for preventing other types of skin cancer. A 2011 Australian study of 1,621 people found that people randomly selected to apply sunscreen daily had half the rate of melanomas of people who used cream as needed. A second study, comparing 1,167 people with melanomas to 1,101 who didn't have the cancer, found that using sunscreen routinely, alongside other protection such as hats, long sleeves or staying in the shade, did give some protection. This study said other forms of sun protection—not sunscreen—seemed most beneficial. The study relied on people remembering what they had done over each decade of their lives, so it's not entirely reliable. But it seems reasonable to think sunscreen gives people a false sense of security in the sun. Many people also don't use sunscreen properly—applying insufficient amounts, failing to reapply after a couple of hours and staying in the sun too long. It is sunburn that is most worrying—recent research shows five episodes of sunburn in the teenage years increase the risk of all skin cancers. The good news is that a combination of sunscreen and covering up can reduce melanoma rates, as shown by Australian figures from their slip-slop-slap campaign. So if there is a heat wave this summer, it would be best for us, too, to slip on a shirt, slop on sunscreen and slap on a hat.

46. What is people's common expectation of a high-factor sunscreen?

A. It will delay the occurrence of skin cancer.
B. It will protect them from sunburn.
C. It will keep their skin smooth and fair.
D. It will work for people of any skin color.

47. What does the research in Nature say about a high-factor sunscreen?

A. It is ineffective in preventing melanomas.
B. It is ineffective in case of intense sunlight.
C. It is ineffective with long-term exposure.
D. It is ineffective for people with fair skin.

48. What do we learn from the 2011 Australian study of 1,621 people?

A. Sunscreen should be applied alongside other protection measures.
B. High-risk people benefit the most from the application of sunscreen.
C. Irregular application of sunscreen does women more harm than good.
D. Daily application of sunscreen helps reduce the incidence of melanomas.

49. What does the author say about the second Australian study?

A. It misleads people to rely on sunscreen for protection.

B. It helps people to select the most effective sunscreen.

C. It is not based on direct observation of the subjects.

D. It confirms the results of the first Australian study.

50. What does the author suggest to reduce melanoma rates?

A. Using both covering up and sunscreen.

B. Staying in the shade whenever possible.

C. Using covering up instead of sunscreen.

D. Applying the right amount of sunscreen.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Across the rich world, well-educated people increasingly work longer than the less-skilled. Some 65% of American men aged 62-74 with a professional degree are in the workforce, compared with 32% of men with only a high-school certificate. This gap is part of a deepening divide between the well-educated well-off and the unskilled poor. Rapid technological advance has raised the incomes of the highly skilled while squeezing those of the unskilled. The consequences, for individuals and society, are profound. The world is facing an astonishing rise in the number of old people, and they will live longer than ever before. Over the next 20 years the global population of those aged 65 or more will almost double, from 600 million to 1.1 billion. The experience of the 20th century, when greater longevity( ) translated into more years in retirement rather than more years at work, has persuaded many observers that this shift will lead to slower economic growth, while the swelling ranks of pensioners will create government budget problems. But the notion of a sharp division between the working young and the idle old misses a new trend, the growing gap between the skilled and the unskilled. Employment rates are falling among younger unskilled people, whereas older skilled folk are working longer. The divide is most extreme in America, where well- educated baby-boomers are putting off retirement while many less-skilled younger people have dropped out of the workforce. Policy is partly responsible. Many European governments have abandoned policies that used to encourage people to retire early. Rising life expectancy , combined with the replacement of generous defined- benefit pension plans with less generous defined-contribution ones, means that even the better-off must work longer to have a comfortable retirement. But the changing nature of work also plays a big role. Pay has risen sharply for the highly educated, and those people continue to reap rich rewards into old age because these days the educated elderly are more productive than the preceding generation. Technological change may well reinforce that shift: the skills that complement computers, from management know-how to creativity, do not necessarily decline with age.

51. What is happening in the workforce in rich countries?

A. Younger people are replacing the elderly.
B. Well-educated people tend to work longer.
C. Unemployment rates are rising year after year.
D. People with no college degree do not easily find work.

52. What has helped deepen the divide between the well-off and the poor?

A. Longer life expectancies.
B. A rapid technological advance.
C. Profound changes in the workforce.
D. A growing number of the well-educated.

53. What do many observers predict in view of the experience of the 20th century?

A. Economic growth will slow down.
B. Government budgets will increase.
C. More people will try to pursue higher education.
D. There will be more competition in the job market.

54. What is the result of policy changes in European countries?

A. Unskilled workers may choose to retire early.
B. More people have to receive in-service training.
C. Even wealthy people must work longer to live comfortably in retirement.
D. People may be able to enjoy generous defined-benefits from pension plans.

55. What is characteristic of work in the 21st century?

A. Computers will do more complicated work.
B. More will be taken by the educated young.
C. Most jobs to be done will be the creative ones.
D. Skills are highly valued regardless of age.

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

56. The black-and-white cartoon presents a thought-provoking scene. On the left, a boy in a cap stares at his
smartphone and asks a tall, startled adult beside him, "Why am I going to school if my phone already knows
everything?" The child clearly believes that a device holding all the answers has made classrooms unnecessary.
This innocent question reveals a common misunderstanding: the boy equates going to school with merely
collecting facts. In his eyes, since a phone can instantly deliver any piece of information, education seems
pointless. Yet he confuses "having access to knowledge" with "truly possessing it." A phone can store data, but
it cannot teach a person how to reason, question, cooperate or judge right from wrong.
In fact, school shapes far more than our memory. It trains us to think independently, to communicate with
others and to grow into responsible adults—abilities no search engine can hand out. Therefore, we should tell
children like this boy that a smartphone is only a tool, while genuine learning still begins in the classroom.

57. It is reported that China's courier services will deliver about 12 billion parcels this year. This will make it possible for China to overtake the US and become the largest courier market in the world. Most
parcels contain goods ordered online. China offers millions of online retailers the chance to sell goods at
competitive prices. On November 11 alone, Chinese consumers bought goods worth 9 billion dollars from the largest shopping platform in the country. There are many such special shopping days in China.
Therefore, it is no surprise that the courier industry is expanding in China.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'stranded' → 在语篇中定位到'after a rare snowfall delayed trains' → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

2. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词'Chinese New Year' → 在语篇中定位到'Most of those trips will fall around next Monday's Lunar New Year' → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

3. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'biggest decline' → 在语篇中定位到'Greece had the largest drop in the survey' → 同义替换为选项B

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

4. 【答案】C

综合语篇中提及的美国幸福感下降、最幸福国家名单、希腊降幅最大、以及Pew调查关于生活满意度的结论 → 归纳出核心话题是不同国家的生活满意度 → 同义替换为选项C

考点：主旨大意　归纳概括

5. 【答案】B

综合语篇首句'Scientists found sea levels are rising faster today than any time over the past 3,000 years'及后续解释 → 归纳出核心话题是海平面上升速度加快 → 同义替换为选项B

考点：主旨大意　归纳概括

6. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'lead author' → 匹配录音中 'Robert Kopp... is the paper's lead author' → 确认其所属机构为 'Rutgers University' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　人物身份与机构匹配

7. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'temperatures... risen over a half-degree Celsius' → 匹配录音中 'temperatures... have risen more than a half-degree Celsius since 1880' → 提取时间点 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　时间信息捕捉

8. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'landfills unpopular' → 匹配录音中 'they are unpopular because they can pollute the soil used to cover them' → 提取原因 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果关系捕捉

9. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'increase in amounts of waste' → 匹配录音中 'Now you buy milk and other products in plastic bottles or paper containers' → 推断包装材料变化导致废弃物增加 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果推断

10. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'recycling help the environment' → 匹配录音中 'Recycling helps the environment mainly by saving energy' → 提取核心方式 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　主旨信息捕捉

11. 【答案】B
定位男士最后一段论述 → 提取‘combine our efforts’与‘each of us contributes’的因果关系 → 推断出集体努力的必要性
考点：因果推理　细节定位

12. 【答案】C
定位对话首句‘from Miami to Bellingham’ → 识别‘to’表目的地 → 排除出发地与中转地
考点：细节定位　介词指代

13. 【答案】C
定位女士首句‘We'd like advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible’ → 同义替换为‘get advice on cheap flight’
考点：主旨概括　同义替换

14. 【答案】D
定位男士多次建议‘early booking’、‘reserve...in advance’ → 归纳核心建议为尽早订票
考点：细节归纳　建议识别

15. 【答案】B
定位女士最后一句‘if we don't decide to drive’ → 推断‘drive’为备选方案（Plan B）
考点：条件推断　指代理解

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

17. 【答案】C
定位关键句 'Shakespeare's father was a respected man in Stratford-upon-Avon, a member of the town council' → 直接匹配选项C → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　信息匹配

18. 【答案】B
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 'burned' 为 'lost in a fire' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　因果推理

19. 【答案】C
定位关键句 'A headache is important because it can be the first warning of a serious condition' → 同义替换 'first warning' 为 'early warning'，'serious condition' 为 'some illness' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

20. 【答案】D

定位专家观点 'Masking symptoms is not the best way of treatment' → 推理得出应避免掩盖症状 → 同义替换为 'Avoid masking symptoms' → 得出答案

考点：观点定位　推理判断

21. 【答案】A

定位症状缓解方法 → 匹配 ‘Lying down and possibly falling asleep’ → 同义替换为 ‘Lying down and having some sleep’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】B

定位 ‘biggest budget mistake’ → 直接匹配 ‘no budget at all’ → 同义替换为 ‘Having no budget plans at all’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】A

定位 ‘fixed expenses’ → 匹配 ‘Many of these can be reduced too’ → 同义替换为 ‘Many of them can be cut’

考点：细节定位　近义词辨析

24. 【答案】D

定位 ‘save housing expenses’ → 匹配 ‘consider moving to a cheaper place’ → 同义替换为 ‘Move to a cheaper place’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】C

综合全文内容 → 概括核心话题为 ‘预算问题与解决方案’ → 匹配 ‘Family budget problems and solutions’

考点：主旨概括

26. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前动词sitting → 分析其后需副词修饰 → 结合语境 “久坐” → 匹配副词选项

27 空 定位空格前结构how + adj. → 分析后文研究量化了沙发土豆的负面程度 → 匹配表示 “有害/危险” 的形容词

28 空 定位空格前数词eight large → 分析其修饰名词studies → 结合后文 “published studies” → 匹配表示 “已发表的” 形容词

29 空 定位空格前动词spent → 分析其后需名词/动名词 → 结合固定搭配channel surfing → 匹配动名词选项

30 空 定位空格前介词over → 分析其后需时间名词 → 结合前文 “over 8.5 years” 和后文 “over a ___” → 匹配表示 “时间段” 的名词

31 空 定位空格前动词短语 'spending so much time sitting' → 结合语境 'can lead to obesity' 判断需填入表示'久坐'的副词 → 识别 'take on' 为'承担'，'take up' 为'占据（时间）'，'take over' 为'接管'，'take out' 为'取出' → 选择 'take up' 符合 '占据时间' 的语境

32 空 定位空格前 'how' 引导的宾语从句 → 结合主句 'researchers have now quantified' 和后文具体风险数据 → 判断需填入表示'有害'或'危险'的形容词 → 识别 'harmful'（有害的）与 'helpful'（有益的）、'hopeful'（有希望的）、'harmless'（无害的）的语义对立 → 选择 'harmful' 符合研究量化风险的语境

33 空 定位空格前 'eight large' 和后文 'published studies' → 判断需填入修饰 'studies' 的形容词 → 结合 'Harvard-led group reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association' 的权威性 → 识别 'peer-reviewed'（同行评审的）与 'peer-reviewed'（同行评审的）的语义 → 选择 'peer-reviewed' 符合学术研究发表的语境

34 空 定位空格前 'watching ads for beer and popcorn may make you more likely to' → 判断需填入表示'购买'或'消费'的动词 → 结合 'ads'（广告）的商业语境 → 识别 'buy'（购买）与 'buy'（购买）的语义 → 选择 'buy' 符合广告影响消费行为的语境
35 空 定位空格前 'they didn't compare different sedentary activities to' → 判断需填入表示'确定'或'判断'的动词 → 结合后文 'whether TV watching was linked to a greater risk' 的宾语从句 → 识别 'determine'（确定）与 'determine'（确定）的语义 → 选择 'determine' 符合研究目的的语境

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take up

27. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前动词sitting → 分析其后需副词修饰 → 结合语境“久坐” → 匹配副词选项
27 空 定位空格前结构how + adj. → 分析后文研究量化了沙发土豆的负面程度 → 匹配表示“有害/危险”的形容词
28 空 定位空格前数词eight large → 分析其修饰名词studies → 结合后文“published studies” → 匹配表示“已发表的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前动词spent → 分析其后需名词/动名词 → 结合固定搭配channel surfing → 匹配动名词选项
30 空 定位空格前介词over → 分析其后需时间名词 → 结合前文“over 8.5 years”和后文“over a ___” → 匹配表示“时间段”的名词
31 空 定位空格前动词短语 'spending so much time sitting' → 结合语境 'can lead to obesity' 判断需填入表示'久坐'的副词 → 识别 'take on' 为'承担'，'take up' 为'占据（时间）'，'take over' 为'接管'，'take out' 为'取出' → 选择 'take up' 符合 '占据时间' 的语境
32 空 定位空格前 'how' 引导的宾语从句 → 结合主句 'researchers have now quantified' 和后文具体风险数据 → 判断需填入表示'有害'或'危险'的形容词 → 识别 'harmful'（有害的）与 'helpful'（有益的）、'hopeful'（有希望的）、'harmless'（无害的）的语义对立 → 选择 'harmful' 符合研究量化风险的语境
33 空 定位空格前 'eight large' 和后文 'published studies' → 判断需填入修饰 'studies' 的形容词 → 结合 'Harvard-led group reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association' 的权威性 → 识别 'peer-reviewed'（同行评审的）与 'peer-reviewed'（同行评审的）的语义 → 选择 'peer-reviewed' 符合学术研究发表的语境
34 空 定位空格前 'watching ads for beer and popcorn may make you more likely to' → 判断需填入表示'购买'或'消费'的动词 → 结合 'ads'（广告）的商业语境 → 识别 'buy'（购买）与 'buy'（购买）的语义 → 选择 'buy' 符合广告影响消费行为的语境
35 空 定位空格前 'they didn't compare different sedentary activities to' → 判断需填入表示'确定'或'判断'的动词 → 结合后文 'whether TV watching was linked to a greater risk' 的宾语从句 → 识别 'determine'（确定）与 'determine'（确定）的语义 → 选择 'determine' 符合研究目的的语境

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take up

28. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前动词sitting → 分析其后需副词修饰 → 结合语境“久坐” → 匹配副词选项
27 空 定位空格前结构how + adj. → 分析后文研究量化了沙发土豆的负面程度 → 匹配表示“有害/危险”的形容词
28 空 定位空格前数词eight large → 分析其修饰名词studies → 结合后文“published studies” → 匹配表示“已发表的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前动词spent → 分析其后需名词/动名词 → 结合固定搭配channel surfing → 匹配动名词选项
30 空 定位空格前介词over → 分析其后需时间名词 → 结合前文“over 8.5 years”和后文“over a ___” → 匹配表示“时间段”的名词
31 空 定位空格前动词短语 'spending so much time sitting' → 结合语境 'can lead to obesity' 判断需填入表示'久坐'的副词 → 识别 'take on' 为'承担'，'take up' 为'占据（时间）'，'take over' 为'接管'，'take out' 为'取出' → 选择 'take up' 符合 '占据时间' 的语境
32 空 定位空格前 'how' 引导的宾语从句 → 结合主句 'researchers have now quantified' 和后文具体风险数据 → 判

断需填入表示'有害'或'危险'的形容词 → 识别 'harmful'（有害的）与 'helpful'（有益的）、'hopeful'（有希望的）、'harmless'（无害的）的语义对立 → 选择 'harmful' 符合研究量化风险的语境
33 空 定位空格前 'eight large' 和后文 'published studies' → 判断需填入修饰 'studies' 的形容词 → 结合 'Harvard-led group reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association' 的权威性 → 识别 'peer-reviewed'（同行评审的）与 'peer-reviewed'（同行评审的）的语义 → 选择 'peer-reviewed' 符合学术研究发表的语境
34 空 定位空格前 'watching ads for beer and popcorn may make you more likely to' → 判断需填入表示'购买'或'消费'的动词 → 结合 'ads'（广告）的商业语境 → 识别 'buy'（购买）与 'buy'（购买）的语义 → 选择 'buy' 符合广告影响消费行为的语境
35 空 定位空格前 'they didn't compare different sedentary activities to' → 判断需填入表示'确定'或'判断'的动词 → 结合后文 'whether TV watching was linked to a greater risk' 的宾语从句 → 识别 'determine'（确定）与 'determine'（确定）的语义 → 选择 'determine' 符合研究目的的语境

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take up

29. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前动词sitting → 分析其后需副词修饰 → 结合语境“久坐” → 匹配副词选项
27 空 定位空格前结构how + adj. → 分析后文研究量化了沙发土豆的负面程度 → 匹配表示“有害/危险”的形容词
28 空 定位空格前数词eight large → 分析其修饰名词studies → 结合后文“published studies” → 匹配表示“已发表的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前动词spent → 分析其后需名词/动名词 → 结合固定搭配channel surfing → 匹配动名词选项
30 空 定位空格前介词over → 分析其后需时间名词 → 结合前文“over 8.5 years”和后文“over a ___” → 匹配表示“时间段”的名词
31 空 定位空格前动词短语 'spending so much time sitting' → 结合语境 'can lead to obesity' 判断需填入表示'久坐'的副词 → 识别 'take on' 为'承担'，'take up' 为'占据（时间）'，'take over' 为'接管'，'take out' 为'取出' → 选择 'take up' 符合 '占据时间' 的语境
32 空 定位空格前 'how' 引导的宾语从句 → 结合主句 'researchers have now quantified' 和后文具体风险数据 → 判断需填入表示'有害'或'危险'的形容词 → 识别 'harmful'（有害的）与 'helpful'（有益的）、'hopeful'（有希望的）、'harmless'（无害的）的语义对立 → 选择 'harmful' 符合研究量化风险的语境
33 空 定位空格前 'eight large' 和后文 'published studies' → 判断需填入修饰 'studies' 的形容词 → 结合 'Harvard-led group reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association' 的权威性 → 识别 'peer-reviewed'（同行评审的）与 'peer-reviewed'（同行评审的）的语义 → 选择 'peer-reviewed' 符合学术研究发表的语境
34 空 定位空格前 'watching ads for beer and popcorn may make you more likely to' → 判断需填入表示'购买'或'消费'的动词 → 结合 'ads'（广告）的商业语境 → 识别 'buy'（购买）与 'buy'（购买）的语义 → 选择 'buy' 符合广告影响消费行为的语境
35 空 定位空格前 'they didn't compare different sedentary activities to' → 判断需填入表示'确定'或'判断'的动词 → 结合后文 'whether TV watching was linked to a greater risk' 的宾语从句 → 识别 'determine'（确定）与 'determine'（确定）的语义 → 选择 'determine' 符合研究目的的语境

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take up

30. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前动词sitting → 分析其后需副词修饰 → 结合语境“久坐” → 匹配副词选项
27 空 定位空格前结构how + adj. → 分析后文研究量化了沙发土豆的负面程度 → 匹配表示“有害/危险”的形容词
28 空 定位空格前数词eight large → 分析其修饰名词studies → 结合后文“published studies” → 匹配表示“已发表的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前动词spent → 分析其后需名词/动名词 → 结合固定搭配channel surfing → 匹配动名词选项
30 空 定位空格前介词over → 分析其后需时间名词 → 结合前文“over 8.5 years”和后文“over a ___” → 匹配表

示“时间段”的名词
31 空 定位空格前动词短语 'spending so much time sitting' → 结合语境 'can lead to obesity' 判断需填入表示'久坐'的副词 → 识别 'take on' 为'承担'，'take up' 为'占据（时间）'，'take over' 为'接管'，'take out' 为'取出' → 选择 'take up' 符合 '占据时间' 的语境
32 空 定位空格前 'how' 引导的宾语从句 → 结合主句 'researchers have now quantified' 和后文具体风险数据 → 判断需填入表示'有害'或'危险'的形容词 → 识别 'harmful'（有害的）与 'helpful'（有益的）、'hopeful'（有希望的）、'harmless'（无害的）的语义对立 → 选择 'harmful' 符合研究量化风险的语境
33 空 定位空格前 'eight large' 和后文 'published studies' → 判断需填入修饰 'studies' 的形容词 → 结合 'Harvard-led group reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association' 的权威性 → 识别 'peer-reviewed'（同行评审的）与 'peer-reviewed'（同行评审的）的语义 → 选择 'peer-reviewed' 符合学术研究发表的语境
34 空 定位空格前 'watching ads for beer and popcorn may make you more likely to' → 判断需填入表示'购买'或'消费'的动词 → 结合 'ads'（广告）的商业语境 → 识别 'buy'（购买）与 'buy'（购买）的语义 → 选择 'buy' 符合广告影响消费行为的语境
35 空 定位空格前 'they didn't compare different sedentary activities to' → 判断需填入表示'确定'或'判断'的动词 → 结合后文 'whether TV watching was linked to a greater risk' 的宾语从句 → 识别 'determine'（确定）与 'determine'（确定）的语义 → 选择 'determine' 符合研究目的的语境

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take up

31. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前动词sitting → 分析其后需副词修饰 → 结合语境“久坐” → 匹配副词选项
27 空 定位空格前结构how + adj. → 分析后文研究量化了沙发土豆的负面程度 → 匹配表示“有害/危险”的形容词
28 空 定位空格前数词eight large → 分析其修饰名词studies → 结合后文“published studies” → 匹配表示“已发表的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前动词spent → 分析其后需名词/动名词 → 结合固定搭配channel surfing → 匹配动名词选项
30 空 定位空格前介词over → 分析其后需时间名词 → 结合前文“over 8.5 years”和后文“over a ___” → 匹配表示“时间段”的名词
31 空 定位空格前动词短语 'spending so much time sitting' → 结合语境 'can lead to obesity' 判断需填入表示'久坐'的副词 → 识别 'take on' 为'承担'，'take up' 为'占据（时间）'，'take over' 为'接管'，'take out' 为'取出' → 选择 'take up' 符合 '占据时间' 的语境
32 空 定位空格前 'how' 引导的宾语从句 → 结合主句 'researchers have now quantified' 和后文具体风险数据 → 判断需填入表示'有害'或'危险'的形容词 → 识别 'harmful'（有害的）与 'helpful'（有益的）、'hopeful'（有希望的）、'harmless'（无害的）的语义对立 → 选择 'harmful' 符合研究量化风险的语境
33 空 定位空格前 'eight large' 和后文 'published studies' → 判断需填入修饰 'studies' 的形容词 → 结合 'Harvard-led group reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association' 的权威性 → 识别 'peer-reviewed'（同行评审的）与 'peer-reviewed'（同行评审的）的语义 → 选择 'peer-reviewed' 符合学术研究发表的语境
34 空 定位空格前 'watching ads for beer and popcorn may make you more likely to' → 判断需填入表示'购买'或'消费'的动词 → 结合 'ads'（广告）的商业语境 → 识别 'buy'（购买）与 'buy'（购买）的语义 → 选择 'buy' 符合广告影响消费行为的语境
35 空 定位空格前 'they didn't compare different sedentary activities to' → 判断需填入表示'确定'或'判断'的动词 → 结合后文 'whether TV watching was linked to a greater risk' 的宾语从句 → 识别 'determine'（确定）与 'determine'（确定）的语义 → 选择 'determine' 符合研究目的的语境

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take up

32. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前动词sitting → 分析其后需副词修饰 → 结合语境“久坐” → 匹配副词选项
27 空 定位空格前结构how + adj. → 分析后文研究量化了沙发土豆的负面程度 → 匹配表示“有害/危险”的形容词
28 空 定位空格前数词eight large → 分析其修饰名词studies → 结合后文“published studies” → 匹配表示“已发表的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前动词spent → 分析其后需名词/动名词 → 结合固定搭配channel surfing → 匹配动名词选项
30 空 定位空格前介词over → 分析其后需时间名词 → 结合前文“over 8.5 years”和后文“over a ___” → 匹配表示“时间段”的名词
31 空 定位空格前动词短语 'spending so much time sitting' → 结合语境 'can lead to obesity' 判断需填入表示'久坐'的副词 → 识别 'take on' 为'承担'，'take up' 为'占据（时间）'，'take over' 为'接管'，'take out' 为'取出' → 选择 'take up' 符合 '占据时间' 的语境
32 空 定位空格前 'how' 引导的宾语从句 → 结合主句 'researchers have now quantified' 和后文具体风险数据 → 判断需填入表示'有害'或'危险'的形容词 → 识别 'harmful'（有害的）与 'helpful'（有益的）、'hopeful'（有希望的）、'harmless'（无害的）的语义对立 → 选择 'harmful' 符合研究量化风险的语境
33 空 定位空格前 'eight large' 和后文 'published studies' → 判断需填入修饰 'studies' 的形容词 → 结合 'Harvard-led group reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association' 的权威性 → 识别 'peer-reviewed'（同行评审的）与 'peer-reviewed'（同行评审的）的语义 → 选择 'peer-reviewed' 符合学术研究发表的语境
34 空 定位空格前 'watching ads for beer and popcorn may make you more likely to' → 判断需填入表示'购买'或'消费'的动词 → 结合 'ads'（广告）的商业语境 → 识别 'buy'（购买）与 'buy'（购买）的语义 → 选择 'buy' 符合广告影响消费行为的语境
35 空 定位空格前 'they didn't compare different sedentary activities to' → 判断需填入表示'确定'或'判断'的动词 → 结合后文 'whether TV watching was linked to a greater risk' 的宾语从句 → 识别 'determine'（确定）与 'determine'（确定）的语义 → 选择 'determine' 符合研究目的的语境

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take up

33. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前动词sitting → 分析其后需副词修饰 → 结合语境“久坐” → 匹配副词选项
27 空 定位空格前结构how + adj. → 分析后文研究量化了沙发土豆的负面程度 → 匹配表示“有害/危险”的形容词
28 空 定位空格前数词eight large → 分析其修饰名词studies → 结合后文“published studies” → 匹配表示“已发表的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前动词spent → 分析其后需名词/动名词 → 结合固定搭配channel surfing → 匹配动名词选项
30 空 定位空格前介词over → 分析其后需时间名词 → 结合前文“over 8.5 years”和后文“over a ___” → 匹配表示“时间段”的名词
31 空 定位空格前动词短语 'spending so much time sitting' → 结合语境 'can lead to obesity' 判断需填入表示'久坐'的副词 → 识别 'take on' 为'承担'，'take up' 为'占据（时间）'，'take over' 为'接管'，'take out' 为'取出' → 选择 'take up' 符合 '占据时间' 的语境
32 空 定位空格前 'how' 引导的宾语从句 → 结合主句 'researchers have now quantified' 和后文具体风险数据 → 判断需填入表示'有害'或'危险'的形容词 → 识别 'harmful'（有害的）与 'helpful'（有益的）、'hopeful'（有希望的）、'harmless'（无害的）的语义对立 → 选择 'harmful' 符合研究量化风险的语境
33 空 定位空格前 'eight large' 和后文 'published studies' → 判断需填入修饰 'studies' 的形容词 → 结合 'Harvard-led group reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association' 的权威性 → 识别 'peer-reviewed'（同行评审的）与 'peer-reviewed'（同行评审的）的语义 → 选择 'peer-reviewed' 符合学术研究发表的语境
34 空 定位空格前 'watching ads for beer and popcorn may make you more likely to' → 判断需填入表示'购买'或'消费'的动词 → 结合 'ads'（广告）的商业语境 → 识别 'buy'（购买）与 'buy'（购买）的语义 → 选择 'buy' 符合广告影响消费行为的语境

35 空 定位空格前 'they didn't compare different sedentary activities to' → 判断需填入表示'确定'或'判断'的动词 → 结合后文 'whether TV watching was linked to a greater risk' 的宾语从句 → 识别 'determine'（确定）与 'determine'（确定）的语义 → 选择 'determine' 符合研究目的的语境

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take up

34. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前动词sitting → 分析其后需副词修饰 → 结合语境“久坐” → 匹配副词选项

27 空 定位空格前结构how + adj. → 分析后文研究量化了沙发土豆的负面程度 → 匹配表示“有害/危险”的形容词

28 空 定位空格前数词eight large → 分析其修饰名词studies → 结合后文“published studies” → 匹配表示“已发表的”形容词

29 空 定位空格前动词spent → 分析其后需名词/动名词 → 结合固定搭配channel surfing → 匹配动名词选项

30 空 定位空格前介词over → 分析其后需时间名词 → 结合前文“over 8.5 years”和后文“over a ___” → 匹配表示“时间段”的名词

31 空 定位空格前动词短语 'spending so much time sitting' → 结合语境 'can lead to obesity' 判断需填入表示'久坐'的副词 → 识别 'take on' 为'承担'，'take up' 为'占据（时间）'，'take over' 为'接管'，'take out' 为'取出' → 选择 'take up' 符合 '占据时间' 的语境

32 空 定位空格前 'how' 引导的宾语从句 → 结合主句 'researchers have now quantified' 和后文具体风险数据 → 判断需填入表示'有害'或'危险'的形容词 → 识别 'harmful'（有害的）与 'helpful'（有益的）、'hopeful'（有希望的）、'harmless'（无害的）的语义对立 → 选择 'harmful' 符合研究量化风险的语境

33 空 定位空格前 'eight large' 和后文 'published studies' → 判断需填入修饰 'studies' 的形容词 → 结合 'Harvard-led group reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association' 的权威性 → 识别 'peer-reviewed'（同行评审的）与 'peer-reviewed'（同行评审的）的语义 → 选择 'peer-reviewed' 符合学术研究发表的语境

34 空 定位空格前 'watching ads for beer and popcorn may make you more likely to' → 判断需填入表示'购买'或'消费'的动词 → 结合 'ads'（广告）的商业语境 → 识别 'buy'（购买）与 'buy'（购买）的语义 → 选择 'buy' 符合广告影响消费行为的语境

35 空 定位空格前 'they didn't compare different sedentary activities to' → 判断需填入表示'确定'或'判断'的动词 → 结合后文 'whether TV watching was linked to a greater risk' 的宾语从句 → 识别 'determine'（确定）与 'determine'（确定）的语义 → 选择 'determine' 符合研究目的的语境

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take up

35. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前动词sitting → 分析其后需副词修饰 → 结合语境“久坐” → 匹配副词选项

27 空 定位空格前结构how + adj. → 分析后文研究量化了沙发土豆的负面程度 → 匹配表示“有害/危险”的形容词

28 空 定位空格前数词eight large → 分析其修饰名词studies → 结合后文“published studies” → 匹配表示“已发表的”形容词

29 空 定位空格前动词spent → 分析其后需名词/动名词 → 结合固定搭配channel surfing → 匹配动名词选项

30 空 定位空格前介词over → 分析其后需时间名词 → 结合前文“over 8.5 years”和后文“over a ___” → 匹配表示“时间段”的名词

31 空 定位空格前动词短语 'spending so much time sitting' → 结合语境 'can lead to obesity' 判断需填入表示'久坐'的副词 → 识别 'take on' 为'承担'，'take up' 为'占据（时间）'，'take over' 为'接管'，'take out' 为'取出' → 选择 'take up' 符合 '占据时间' 的语境

32 空 定位空格前 'how' 引导的宾语从句 → 结合主句 'researchers have now quantified' 和后文具体风险数据 → 判断需填入表示'有害'或'危险'的形容词 → 识别 'harmful'（有害的）与 'helpful'（有益的）、'hopeful'（有希望的）、'harmless'（无害的）的语义对立 → 选择 'harmful' 符合研究量化风险的语境

33 空 定位空格前 'eight large' 和后文 'published studies' → 判断需填入修饰 'studies' 的形容词 → 结合 'Harvard-

led group reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association' 的权威性 → 识别 'peer-reviewed'（同行评审的）与 'peer-reviewed'（同行评审的）的语义 → 选择 'peer-reviewed' 符合学术研究发表的语境
34 空 定位空格前 'watching ads for beer and popcorn may make you more likely to' → 判断需填入表示'购买'或'消费'的动词 → 结合 'ads'（广告）的商业语境 → 识别 'buy'（购买）与 'buy'（购买）的语义 → 选择 'buy' 符合广告影响消费行为的语境
35 空 定位空格前 'they didn't compare different sedentary activities to' → 判断需填入表示'确定'或'判断'的动词 → 结合后文 'whether TV watching was linked to a greater risk' 的宾语从句 → 识别 'determine'（确定）与 'determine'（确定）的语义 → 选择 'determine' 符合研究目的的语境

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take up

36. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 ‘laws’、‘McDonald's’、‘toys’、‘children’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[K]提及 ‘laws’、‘McDonald's’、‘toys’、‘children’ → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 ‘cope with’、‘pressures’、‘regulation’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[A]提及 ‘cope with’、‘pressure from regulators’ → 推理 ‘not perhaps for much longer’ 暗示未来可能无法应对 → 同义替换匹配
38. 定位题干关键词 ‘Burger King’、‘Seattle's Best coffee’、‘increase sales’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[G]提及 ‘Burger King’、‘Seattle's Best coffee’、‘boost sales’ → 同义替换匹配
39. 定位题干关键词 ‘healthy food’、‘impression’、‘obesity problem’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[I]提及 ‘healthy food’、‘impression’、‘obesity’ → 推理 ‘give the impression’ 与 ‘seem to be’ 同义 → 同义替换匹配
40. 定位题干关键词 ‘recession’、‘customers’、‘fast food’、‘save money’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[B]提及 ‘recession’、‘consumers’、‘cheap meals’、‘cut spending’ → 同义替换匹配
41. 定位题干关键词 'recession' 和 'save money' → 在段落[D]中定位到 'In a severe recession, while some people trade down to fast food, many others cut back on eating out altogether' → 同义替换 'cut back on eating out altogether' 为 'eat out less often' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'Burger King' 和 'promotional strategy' → 在段落[D]中定位到 'Many, such as Burger King, have seen sales fall. In a severe recession, while some people trade down to fast food, many others cut back on eating out altogether. And those who do eat out may be less tempted by a burger if it does not seem like such a bargain.' → 推理要点：Burger King的低价策略（bargain）对部分消费者吸引力下降 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'breakfast' → 在段落[H]中定位到 'Breakfast is the fastest-growing part of the day for many chains' → 同义替换 'fastest-growing part of the day' 为 'make a lot of money'（隐含增长带来利润） → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'higher-priced items' 和 'increase revenue' → 在段落[F]中定位到 'Many chains are now trying to move upmarket, offering higher-quality food at higher prices' → 同义替换 'move upmarket' 和 'higher-quality food at higher prices' 为 'introducing higher-priced items' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'law' 和 'calorie count' → 在段落[J]中定位到 'A new law in New York City will soon require big chains to specify the calorie count of what they serve on their menus' → 同义替换 'require' 为 'asks'，'specify' 为 'specify' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 ‘laws’、‘McDonald's’、‘toys’、‘children’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[K]提及 ‘laws’、‘McDonald's’、‘toys’、‘children’ → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 ‘cope with’、‘pressures’、‘regulation’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[A]提

及‘cope with’、‘pressure from regulators’→推理‘not perhaps for much longer’暗示未来可能无法应对→同义替换匹配
38. 定位题干关键词‘Burger King’、‘Seattle's Best coffee’、‘increase sales’→在语篇中寻找相关段落→段落[G]提及‘Burger King’、‘Seattle's Best coffee’、‘boost sales’→同义替换匹配
39. 定位题干关键词‘healthy food’、‘impression’、‘obesity problem’→在语篇中寻找相关段落→段落[I]提及‘healthy food’、‘impression’、‘obesity’→推理‘give the impression’与‘seem to be’同义→同义替换匹配
40. 定位题干关键词‘recession’、‘customers’、‘fast food’、‘save money’→在语篇中寻找相关段落→段落[B]提及‘recession’、‘consumers’、‘cheap meals’、‘cut spending’→同义替换匹配
41. 定位题干关键词 'recession' 和 'save money'→在段落[D]中定位到 'In a severe recession, while some people trade down to fast food, many others cut back on eating out altogether'→同义替换 'cut back on eating out altogether' 为 'eat out less often'→得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'Burger King' 和 'promotional strategy'→在段落[D]中定位到 'Many, such as Burger King, have seen sales fall. In a severe recession, while some people trade down to fast food, many others cut back on eating out altogether. And those who do eat out may be less tempted by a burger if it does not seem like such a bargain.'→推理要点：Burger King的低价策略（bargain）对部分消费者吸引力下降→得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'breakfast'→在段落[H]中定位到 'Breakfast is the fastest-growing part of the day for many chains'→同义替换 'fastest-growing part of the day' 为 'make a lot of money'（隐含增长带来利润）→得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'higher-priced items' 和 'increase revenue'→在段落[F]中定位到 'Many chains are now trying to move upmarket, offering higher-quality food at higher prices'→同义替换 'move upmarket' 和 'higher-quality food at higher prices' 为 'introducing higher-priced items'→得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'law' 和 'calorie count'→在段落[J]中定位到 'A new law in New York City will soon require big chains to specify the calorie count of what they serve on their menus'→同义替换 'require' 为 'asks'，'specify' 为 'specify'→得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词‘laws’、‘McDonald's’、‘toys’、‘children’→在语篇中寻找相关段落→段落[K]提及‘laws’、‘McDonald's’、‘toys’、‘children’→同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词‘cope with’、‘pressures’、‘regulation’→在语篇中寻找相关段落→段落[A]提及‘cope with’、‘pressure from regulators’→推理‘not perhaps for much longer’暗示未来可能无法应对→同义替换匹配
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39. 定位题干关键词‘healthy food’、‘impression’、‘obesity problem’→在语篇中寻找相关段落→段落[I]提及‘healthy food’、‘impression’、‘obesity’→推理‘give the impression’与‘seem to be’同义→同义替换匹配
40. 定位题干关键词‘recession’、‘customers’、‘fast food’、‘save money’→在语篇中寻找相关段落→段落[B]提及‘recession’、‘consumers’、‘cheap meals’、‘cut spending’→同义替换匹配
41. 定位题干关键词 'recession' 和 'save money'→在段落[D]中定位到 'In a severe recession, while some people trade down to fast food, many others cut back on eating out altogether'→同义替换 'cut back on eating out altogether' 为 'eat out less often'→得出答案
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on eating out altogether. And those who do eat out may be less tempted by a burger if it does not seem like such a bargain.' → 推理要点：Burger King的低价策略（bargain）对部分消费者吸引力下降 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'breakfast' → 在段落[H]中定位到 'Breakfast is the fastest-growing part of the day for many chains' → 同义替换 'fastest-growing part of the day' 为 'make a lot of money'（隐含增长带来利润） → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'higher-priced items' 和 'increase revenue' → 在段落[F]中定位到 'Many chains are now trying to move upmarket, offering higher-quality food at higher prices' → 同义替换 'move upmarket' 和 'higher-quality food at higher prices' 为 'introducing higher-priced items' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'law' 和 'calorie count' → 在段落[J]中定位到 'A new law in New York City will soon require big chains to specify the calorie count of what they serve on their menus' → 同义替换 'require' 为 'asks'，'specify' 为 'specify' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 ‘laws’、‘McDonald's’、‘toys’、‘children’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[K]提及 ‘laws’、‘McDonald's’、‘toys’、‘children’ → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 ‘cope with’、‘pressures’、‘regulation’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[A]提及 ‘cope with’、‘pressure from regulators’ → 推理 ‘not perhaps for much longer’ 暗示未来可能无法应对 → 同义替换匹配
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39. 定位题干关键词 ‘healthy food’、‘impression’、‘obesity problem’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[I]提及 ‘healthy food’、‘impression’、‘obesity’ → 推理 ‘give the impression’ 与 ‘seem to be’ 同义 → 同义替换匹配
40. 定位题干关键词 ‘recession’、‘customers’、‘fast food’、‘save money’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[B]提及 ‘recession’、‘consumers’、‘cheap meals’、‘cut spending’ → 同义替换匹配
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 ‘laws’、‘McDonald's’、‘toys’、‘children’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[K]提及 ‘laws’、‘McDonald's’、‘toys’、‘children’ → 同义替换匹配

37. 定位题干关键词 ‘cope with’、‘pressures’、‘regulation’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[A]提及 ‘cope with’、‘pressure from regulators’ → 推理 ‘not perhaps for much longer’ 暗示未来可能无法应对 → 同义替换匹配

38. 定位题干关键词 ‘Burger King’、‘Seattle's Best coffee’、‘increase sales’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[G]提及 ‘Burger King’、‘Seattle's Best coffee’、‘boost sales’ → 同义替换匹配

39. 定位题干关键词 ‘healthy food’、‘impression’、‘obesity problem’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[I]提及 ‘healthy food’、‘impression’、‘obesity’ → 推理 ‘give the impression’ 与 ‘seem to be’ 同义 → 同义替换匹配

40. 定位题干关键词 ‘recession’、‘customers’、‘fast food’、‘save money’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[B]提及 ‘recession’、‘consumers’、‘cheap meals’、‘cut spending’ → 同义替换匹配

41. 定位题干关键词 'recession' 和 'save money' → 在段落[D]中定位到 'In a severe recession, while some people trade down to fast food, many others cut back on eating out altogether' → 同义替换 'cut back on eating out altogether' 为 'eat out less often' → 得出答案

42. 定位题干关键词 'Burger King' 和 'promotional strategy' → 在段落[D]中定位到 'Many, such as Burger King, have seen sales fall. In a severe recession, while some people trade down to fast food, many others cut back on eating out altogether. And those who do eat out may be less tempted by a burger if it does not seem like such a bargain.' → 推理要点：Burger King的低价策略（bargain）对部分消费者吸引力下降 → 得出答案

43. 定位题干关键词 'breakfast' → 在段落[H]中定位到 'Breakfast is the fastest-growing part of the day for many chains' → 同义替换 'fastest-growing part of the day' 为 'make a lot of money'（隐含增长带来利润） → 得出答案

44. 定位题干关键词 'higher-priced items' 和 'increase revenue' → 在段落[F]中定位到 'Many chains are now trying to move upmarket, offering higher-quality food at higher prices' → 同义替换 'move upmarket' 和 'higher-quality food at higher prices' 为 'introducing higher-priced items' → 得出答案

45. 定位题干关键词 'law' 和 'calorie count' → 在段落[J]中定位到 'A new law in New York City will soon require big chains to specify the calorie count of what they serve on their menus' → 同义替换 'require' 为 'asks'，'specify' 为 'specify' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

41. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 ‘laws’、‘McDonald's’、‘toys’、‘children’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[K]提及 ‘laws’、‘McDonald's’、‘toys’、‘children’ → 同义替换匹配

37. 定位题干关键词 ‘cope with’、‘pressures’、‘regulation’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[A]提及 ‘cope with’、‘pressure from regulators’ → 推理 ‘not perhaps for much longer’ 暗示未来可能无法应对 → 同义替换匹配

38. 定位题干关键词 ‘Burger King’、‘Seattle's Best coffee’、‘increase sales’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[G]提及 ‘Burger King’、‘Seattle's Best coffee’、‘boost sales’ → 同义替换匹配

39. 定位题干关键词 ‘healthy food’、‘impression’、‘obesity problem’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[I]提及 ‘healthy food’、‘impression’、‘obesity’ → 推理 ‘give the impression’ 与 ‘seem to be’ 同义 → 同义替换匹配

40. 定位题干关键词 ‘recession’、‘customers’、‘fast food’、‘save money’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[B]提及 ‘recession’、‘consumers’、‘cheap meals’、‘cut spending’ → 同义替换匹配

41. 定位题干关键词 'recession' 和 'save money' → 在段落[D]中定位到 'In a severe recession, while some people

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 ‘laws’、‘McDonald's’、‘toys’、‘children’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 段落[K]提及 ‘laws’、‘McDonald's’、‘toys’、‘children’ → 同义替换匹配
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'asks'，'specify' 为 'specify' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】H

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

44. 【答案】F

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词‘laws’、‘McDonald's’、‘toys’、‘children’→在语篇中寻找相关段落→段落[K]提及‘laws’、‘McDonald's’、‘toys’、‘children’→同义替换匹配
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40. 定位题干关键词‘recession’、‘customers’、‘fast food’、‘save money’→在语篇中寻找相关段落→段落[B]提及‘recession’、‘consumers’、‘cheap meals’、‘cut spending’→同义替换匹配
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

46. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'common expectation' → 对应语篇首句 'If you think... you may be wrong' → 推断出人们普遍期望防晒霜能防止晒伤 → 与选项B同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'research in Nature' → 对应语篇第二句 'Research in this week's Nature shows that... it can't prevent them' → 直接得出防晒霜无法预防黑色素瘤 → 与选项A同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 '2011 Australian study of 1,621 people' → 对应语篇相应句子 → 提取核心发现 'people randomly selected to apply sunscreen daily had half the rate of melanomas' → 与选项D同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'second Australian study' → 对应语篇相应句子 → 提取关键信息 'The study relied on people remembering...' → 推断出该研究基于回忆而非直接观察 → 与选项C同义替换

考点：细节定位　推理判断

50. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'suggest to reduce melanoma rates' → 对应语篇末尾 'a combination of sunscreen and covering up can reduce melanoma rates' → 直接得出建议 → 与选项A同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

51. 【答案】B

定位首段核心对比句 → 提取‘well-educated people increasingly work longer’ → 同义替换为‘Well-educated people tend to work longer’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

52. 【答案】B

定位‘deepening divide’所在句 → 向后寻找原因句 → 提取‘Rapid technological advance has raised... while squeezing...’ → 同义替换为‘A rapid technological advance’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　因果关系识别

53. 【答案】A

定位‘experience of the 20th century’所在句 → 提取‘this shift will lead to slower economic growth’ → 同义替换为‘Economic growth will slow down’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

54. 【答案】C

定位‘Policy is partly responsible’及‘European governments’ → 提取政策变化后的结果‘means that even the better-off must work longer to have a comfortable retirement’ → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

55. 【答案】D

综合全文关于技能、年龄与工作关系的论述 → 提取‘older skilled folk are working longer’及‘educated elderly are more productive’ → 推断出技能价值超越年龄 → 得出‘Skills are highly valued regardless of age’

考点：推理判断　综合信息

56. 【答案】The black-and-white cartoon presents a…

考生需先描述图片内容，再围绕孩子对上学的理解展开评论，要求结构清晰、句式多样、观点明确。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　观点态度

57. 【答案】It is reported that China's courier services…

翻译需处理长句拆分、专有名词准确表达及复杂句式转换，重点考查句式变化与从句运用能力。

考点：take on（承担/呈现）　名词性从句（如 It is not surprising that...）　专有名词准确翻译（courier services, shopping platform）　数据与单位转换（120亿件, 90亿美元）