四级 · 2015年06月大学英语四级真题（第3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
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KZ7R DD7K
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本卷答案与讲解
607 100
yingyu8.cn/an/607100

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 do we know about this year's Nobel prizes from the news report?

A. The three researchers shared evenly the Nobel prize.

B. The three winners studied the same subject.

C. This year's first Nobel prize was awarded for medicine.

D. All of the Nobel prizes have been made public.

2. How is Youyou Tu's treatment different from Campbell and Omura's?

A. Youyou Tu's treatment is more hi-tech.
B. Youyou Tu's treatment is more traditional.
C. Youyou Tu focuses on roundworm-caused infections.
D. Youyou Tu invented a completely new therapy.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What does the news report mainly discuss?

A. NASA sent a new Mars lander.
B. Different soil samples were studied.
C. Scientists revealed a new space theory.
D. Liquid water has been found on Mars.

4. What are scientists going to announce today, according to the news?

A. Mars is not as dry as what we used to think.
B. Mars could support life at the moment.
C. They have found living things on Mars.
D. Soil samples from Mars are the same as those of the Earth.

Questions 5 to 7

5. By whom was the woman victim shot?

A. A kidnapper.
B. Her rival.
C. Her 4-year-old son.
D. Her drunken husband.

6. From Gilt's message on the Facebook page, what can we conclude?

A. She is brutal in nature.
B. She is a die-hard racist.
C. She loves shooting and killing.
D. She is a firm gun-rights supporter.

7. What was said about Florida law according to the news?

A. It is against the law to own a gun.
B. Women are not allowed to possess a gun.
C. Improper storing of guns constitutes a crime.
D. All the citizens have the right to carry a gun.

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 man from the conversation?

A. He likes Sweden better than England.
B. He prefers hot weather to cold weather.
C. He is an Englishman living in Sweden.
D. He visits London nearly every winter.

9. What do Swedish people complain about when they visit England in winter?

A. The bad weather.
B. The gloomy winter.
C. The cold houses.
D. The long night.

10. How does the man describe the short hour of daylight around Christmas in Sweden?

A. Delightful. B. Painful. C. Depressing. D. Refreshing.

11. What does the man say about the Swedish people?

A. They often stay up late reading.
B. They work hard and play hard.
C. They like to go camping in summer.
D. They try to earn more and spend more.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What was the man's major at university?

A. English literature.
B. Management.
C. French.
D. Public Administration.

13. What was the man's job in secondary schools?

A. English teaching.
B. Staff training.
C. Careers guidance.
D. Psychological counselling.

14. What does the woman share in common with the man?

A. They went to the same university.
B. They all love to engage in management.
C. The jobs they choose are not related to their major.
D. They received the same job training.

15. What attracted the man to Nottingham University?

A. Its generous scholarships.
B. Its worldwide fame.
C. Its well-designed courses.
D. Its pleasant environment. 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 did Obcamp's speech focus on?

A. Characteristics of Japanese artists.
B. Some features of Japanese culture.
C. The art of Japanese brush painting.
D. The uniqueness of Japanese art.

17. Why do Japanese listeners sometimes close their eyes while listening to a speech?

A. To calm themselves down.
B. To enhance concentration.
C. To show their impatience.
D. To signal lack of interest.

18. What does the speaker try to explain?

A. How listeners in different cultures show respect.

B. How speakers can win approval from the audience.

C. How speakers can misunderstand the audience.

D. How different Western and Eastern art forms are.

Questions 19 to 22

19. What is Chris's main responsibility at Taxalong Company?

A. Directing personnel evaluation.

B. Buying and maintaining equipment.

C. Drawing up plans for in-service training.

D. Interviewing and recruiting employees.

20. What problem did Chris encounter in his division?

A. Some of his equipment was damaged in a fire.

B. The training program he ran was a failure.

C. Two of his workers were injured at work.

D. Two of his employees committed theft.

21. What does Chris hope for in the near future?

A. A better relationship with his boss.

B. Advancement to a higher position.

C. A better-paying job in another company.

D. Improvement in the company's management.

22. What do we learn about Kim from the passage?

A. She has more self-confidence than Chris.

B. She works with Chris in the same division.

C. She has more management experience than Chris.

D. She is competing with Chris for the new job.

Questions 23 to 25

23. Why are proverbs so important?

A. They help us see the important values of a culture.

B. They guide us in handling human relationships.

C. They help us express ourselves more effectively.

D. They are an infinite source of human knowledge.

24. According to the speaker what happens to some proverbs with the passage of time?

A. Their wording may become different.

B. The values they reflect may change.

C. Their origins can no longer be traced.

D. They may be misinterpreted occasionally.

25. What do we learn from the study of proverbs from around the world?

A. Certain values are shared by a large number of cultures.

B. Some proverbs are assuming more and more importance.

C. Old proverbs are constantly replaced by new ones.

D. Certain values have always been central to a culture.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. announcing	B. beneficial	C. challenges
D. commitment	E. component	F. contests
G. critically	H. develop	I. distributing
J. enhance	K. entitled	L. potential
M. properly	N. qualified	O. retain

The U.S. Department of Education is making efforts to ensure that all students have equal access to a quality education. Today it is ___26___ the launch of the Excellent Educators for All Initiative. The initiative will help states and school districts support great educators for the students who need them most. "All children are ___27___ to a high-quality education regardless of their race, zip code or family income. It is ___28___ important that we provide teachers and principals the support they need to help students reach their full ___29___ " U.S. Secretary of Education Arne Duncan said. "Despite the excellent work and deep ___30___ of our nation's teachers and principals, students in high-poverty, high-minority schools are unfairly treated across our country. We have to do better. Local leaders and educators will ___31___ their own creative solutions, but we must work together to ___32___ our focus on how to better recruit, support and ___33___ effective teachers and principals for all students, especially the kids who need them most." Today's announcement is another important step forward in improving access to a quality education, a ___34___ of President Obama's year of action. Later today, Secretary Duncan will lead a round table discussion with principals and school teachers from across the country about the ___35___ of working in high-need schools and how to adopt promising practices for supporting great educators in these schools.

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 professionals in education are collecting signatures to voice their opposition to automated essay grading. _____

37. Using software to grade students' essays saves teachers time for other work. _____

38. The Hewlett contests aim at improving essay grading software. _____

39. Though the automated grading system is widely used in multiple-choice tests, automated essay grading is still criticized by many educators. _____

40. Some people don't believe the software grading system can do as good a job as human graders. _____

41. Critics of automated essay scoring do not seem to know the true realities in less famous universities. _____

42. Critics argue many important aspects of effective writing cannot be measured by computer rating programs. _____

43. As class size grows, most teachers are unable to give students valuable comments as to how to improve their writing. _____

44. The automated assessment technology is sometimes used to double check the work of human graders. _____

45. Students find instant feedback helps improve their learning considerably. _____

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）

Boys' schools are the perfect place to teach young men to express their emotions and involve them in activities such as art, dance and music. Far from the traditional image of a culture of aggressive masculinity , the absence of girls gives boys the chance to develop without pressure to conform to a stereotype, a US study says. Boys at single-sex schools were said to be more likely to get involved in cultural and artistic activities that helped develop their emotional expressiveness, rather than feeling they had to conform to the "boy code" of hiding their emotions to be a "real man". The findings of the study go against received wisdom that boys do better when taught alongside girls. Tony Little, headmaster of Eton, warned that boys were being failed by the British education system because it had become too focused on girls. He criticised teachers for failing to recognise that boys are actually more emotional than girls. The research argued that boys often perform badly in mixed schools because they become discouraged when their female peers do better earlier in speaking and reading skills. But in single-sex schools teachers can tailor lessons to boys' learning style, letting them move around the classroom and getting them to compete in teams to prevent boredom, wrote the study's author, Abigail James, of the University of Virginia. Teachers could encourage boys to enjoy reading and writing with "boy-focused" approaches such as themes and characters that appeal to them. Because boys generally have more acute vision, learn best through touch, and are physically more active, they need to be given "hands-on" lessons where they are allowed to walk around. "Boys in mixed schools view classical music as feminine and prefer the modern genre( ) in which violence and sexism are major themes," James wrote. Single-sex education also made it less likely that boys would feel they had to conform to a stereotype that men should be "masterful and in charge" in relationships. "In mixed schools, boys feel compelled to act like men before they understand themselves well enough to know what that means," the study reported.

46. The author believes that a single-sex school would_____.

A. force boys to hide their emotions to be "real men"

B. help to cultivate masculine aggressiveness in boys

C. encourage boys to express their emotions more freely

D. naturally reinforce in boys the traditional image of a man

47. It is commonly believed that in a mixed school boys _____.

A. perform relatively better

B. grow up more healthily

C. behave more responsibly

D. receive a better education

48. What does Tony Little say about the British education system?

A. It fails more boys than girls academically.
B. It focuses more on mixed school education.
C. It fails to give boys the attention they need.
D. It places more pressure on boys than on girls.

49. According to Abigail James, one of the advantages of single-sex schools is _____.

A. teaching can be tailored to suit the characteristics of boys
B. boys can focus on their lessons without being distracted
C. boys can choose to learn whatever they are interested in
D. teaching can be designed to promote boys' team spirit

50. Which of the following is characteristic of boys according to Abigail James' report?

A. They enjoy being in charge.
B. They conform to stereotypes.
C. They have sharper vision.
D. They are violent and sexist.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

It's an annual argument. Do we or do we not go on holiday? My partner says no because the boiler could go, or the roof fall off, and we have no savings to save us. I say you only live once and we work hard and what's the point if you can't go on holiday. The joy of a recession means no argument next year—we just won't go. Since money is known to be one of the things most likely to bring a relationship to its knees, we should be grateful. For many families the recession means more than not booking a holiday. A YouGov poll of 2,000 people found 22% said they were arguing more with their partners because of concerns about money. What's less clear is whether divorce and separation rates rise in a recession—financial pressures mean couples argue more but make splitting up less affordable. Recent research shows arguments about money were especially damaging to couples. Disputes were characterised by intense verbal aggression, tended to be repeated and not resolved, and made men, more than women, extremely angry. Kim Stephenson, an occupational psychologist, believes money is such a big deal because of what it symbolises, which may be different things to men and women. "People can say the same things about money but have different ideas of what it's for," he explains. "They'll say it's to save, to spend, for security, for freedom, to show someone you love them." He says men are more likely to see money as a way of buying status and of showing their parents that they've achieved something. "The biggest problem is that couples assume each other knows what's going on with their finances, but they don't. There seems to be more of a taboo about talking about money than about death. But you both need to know what you're doing, who's paying what into the joint account and how much you keep separately. In a healthy relationship, you don't have to agree about money, but you have to talk about it."

51. What does the author say about vacationing?

A. People enjoy it all the more during a recession.

B. Few people can afford it without working hard.

C. It makes all the hard work worthwhile.

D. It is the chief cause of family disputes.

52. What does the author mean by saying "money is known...to bring a relationship to its knees"(Line 1, Para. 2)?

A. Money is considered to be the root of all evils.

B. Some people sacrifice their dignity for money.

C. Few people can resist the temptation of money.

D. Disputes over money may ruin a relationship.

53. The YouGov poll of 2,000 people indicates that in a recession _____.

A. conflicts between couples tend to rise

B. it is more expensive for couples to split up

C. couples show more concern for each other

D. divorce and separation rates increase

54. What does Kim Stephenson believe?

A. Money is often a symbol of a person's status.

B. Money means a great deal to both men and women.

C. Men and women spend money on different things.

D. Men and women view money in different ways.

55. The author suggests at the end of the passage that couples should _____.

A. put their money together instead of keeping it separately

B. make efforts to reach agreement on their family budgets

C. discuss money matters to maintain a healthy relationship

D. avoid arguing about money matters to remain romantic

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

56. As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, a young woman holds a document and happily tells her mother, who sits
on a sofa with a book, "Good news mom! I was accepted to the college of your choice." Simple as it is, the
picture conveys a thought-provoking message about the role parents play in their children's growth.
Parents undoubtedly serve as the most important guides on the road to maturity. For one thing, they shape the
values and decisions of their children, just as the mother helps guide her daughter's college choice. For another,
parents act as role models: a child who grows up watching diligent, caring parents naturally learns
responsibility. Take my own father, whose habit of reading every night quietly inspired me to love books.
Therefore, we should recognize how deeply parents mold who we become. Wise guidance and warm
companionship, rather than blind control, are what truly nurture a bright future.

57. It is reported that China's courier services will deliver about 12 billion packages this year. This will
enable China to overtake the US and become the largest courier market in the world. Most of the
packages contain goods ordered online. China gives millions of online retailers the opportunity to sell
goods at very competitive prices. On November 11 alone, Chinese consumers bought goods worth 9
billion US dollars from the largest shopping platform in the country. China has quite a few such special
shopping days. 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

定位首句关键信息 → 识别'first'与'medicine'的直接对应 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　关键信息捕捉

2. 【答案】B

定位对比描述 → 识别'ancient plant-based treatment'与'hi-tech approach'的对比 → 得出答案

考点：细节对比　近义词辨析

3. 【答案】D

识别首句核心宣告 → 概括全文围绕此宣告展开的细节 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　首句定位

4. 【答案】A

定位'announce today'的直接引语 → 理解'not that dry planet we thought of in the past'的含义 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　语境选词　同义替换

5. 【答案】C

定位开篇被动语态'was shot by' → 直接提取施动者信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　被动语态理解

6. 【答案】D

定位Facebook留言 → 提取其捍卫自卫权的立场 → 推断其为坚定的枪支权利支持者

考点：观点态度推断　立场归纳

7. 【答案】C

定位Florida law相关句子 → 提取其对枪支存放方式的具体规定 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】C

定位关键对比句（much warmer than at home） → 推断“home”指代英格兰 → 结合其对瑞典的描述得出身份

考点：指代推断　身份归纳

9. 【答案】C

定位Swedish people complain相关句子 → 提取抱怨的具体对象（the houses are cold） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】C

定位描述圣诞节前后日照的句子 → 捕捉评价性形容词（depressing） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　情感态度词捕捉

11. 【答案】B

定位男士对瑞典人夏季工作习惯的描述 → 提取‘start work earlier... leave at about 2 or 3... enjoy the long summer evenings’与‘work hard, but play hard’ → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

12. 【答案】C

定位男士自述教育背景 → 提取‘I did a degree in French at Nottingham’ → 直接对应答案

考点：细节定位　直接信息

13. 【答案】C

定位男士描述中学工作经历 → 提取‘I did careers work in secondary schools like the careers guidance people’ → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

14. 【答案】C

分别定位男士和女士的专业与职业 → 对比发现两者专业（法语/英国文学）均与当前工作（行政/管理）不直接相关 → 推断出共同点

考点：信息对比　推理判断

15. 【答案】D

定位男士选择诺丁汉大学的原因 → 提取‘I like the look of it. The campus is just beautiful’ → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

16. 【答案】C

定位首句主题句 → 提取核心话题（art of Japanese brush painting） → 匹配选项C

考点：主旨定位　话题提取

17. 【答案】B

定位原因句（close their eyes to enhance concentration） → 直接匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　因果关系

18. 【答案】A

综合首段案例与第二段多个例子 → 归纳共同主题（不同文化中听众如何表示尊重） → 匹配选项A

考点：主旨归纳　例证分析

19. 【答案】B

定位职责描述句（in charge of purchasing and maintaining equipment） → 同义替换（purchasing → buying） → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】D

定位问题描述句（Two employees that Chris hired were stealing） → 同义替换（stealing → committed theft） → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】B

定位Chris对未来的期望 → 同义替换 'promoted to the job' → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节定位

22. 【答案】D

定位Kim的相关描述 → 推理 'someone else wants the new job' 指代Kim → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节定位

23. 【答案】A

定位谚语重要性的直接陈述 → 同义替换 'remind people of the values' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

24. 【答案】B

定位谚语随时间变化的描述 → 推理 'values they teach may not be as important' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

25. 【答案】A

定位 'A study of proverbs from around the world shows' → 同义替换 'some values are shared by many cultures' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

26. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代 'The U.S. Department of Education'，结合宾语 'the launch' → 判断此处需一个表示'宣布/启动'的及物动词 → 匹配选项 A 'announcing'（宣布）

27 空 定位空格后介词 'to' 及宾语 'a high-quality education' → 结合 'regardless of...' 的平等原则 → 判断此处需表示'有权获得'的形容词 → 匹配选项 K 'entitled'（有资格的）

28 空 定位空格位于 'It is ... important' 结构中 → 结合引语强调支持教师的紧迫性 → 判断此处需一个表示'极其'的副词 → 匹配选项 G 'critically'（关键地）

29 空 定位空格位于 'reach their full ...' 结构中 → 结合教育语境中'发挥潜力'的常见搭配 → 判断此处需表示'潜力'的名词 → 匹配选项 L 'potential'（潜力）

30 空 定位空格位于 'deep ... of our nation's teachers' 结构中 → 结合 'Despite' 引导的让步状语（尽管有...） → 判断此处需表示'奉献/承诺'的名词 → 匹配选项 D 'commitment'（奉献）

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主谓宾结构（主语Today，宾语the launch...） → 结合动词搭配（take on the launch）与语境（宣布启动） → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（we must work together to ___ our focus on...） → 结合上下文语境（聚焦于如何更好地招聘、支持和___教师） → 识别固定搭配（take on focus） → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主谓宾结构（主语it，宾语the launch） → 结合语境（教育部正在采取行动） → 识别固定搭配（take on the launch） → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前后的动词结构与宾语 → 分析动词与宾语 'the launch' 的搭配关系 → 选择表示 '宣布/启动' 的动词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（讨论主题）与并列结构（and how to adopt...） → 选择与 ‘working in high-need schools’ 及 ‘adopting practices’ 语义匹配的抽象名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

27. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代 'The U.S. Department of Education'，结合宾语 'the launch' → 判断此处需一个表示'宣布/启动'的及物动词 → 匹配选项 A 'announcing'（宣布）

27 空 定位空格后介词 'to' 及宾语 'a high-quality education' → 结合 'regardless of...' 的平等原则 → 判断此处需表示'有权获得'的形容词 → 匹配选项 K 'entitled'（有资格的）
28 空 定位空格位于 'It is ... important' 结构中 → 结合引语强调支持教师的紧迫性 → 判断此处需一个表示'极其'的副词 → 匹配选项 G 'critically'（关键地）
29 空 定位空格位于 'reach their full ...' 结构中 → 结合教育语境中'发挥潜力'的常见搭配 → 判断此处需表示'潜力'的名词 → 匹配选项 L 'potential'（潜力）
30 空 定位空格位于 'deep ... of our nation's teachers' 结构中 → 结合 'Despite' 引导的让步状语（尽管有...） → 判断此处需表示'奉献/承诺'的名词 → 匹配选项 D 'commitment'（奉献）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主谓宾结构（主语Today，宾语the launch...） → 结合动词搭配（take on the launch）与语境（宣布启动） → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（we must work together to ___ our focus on...） → 结合上下文语境（聚焦于如何更好地招聘、支持和___教师） → 识别固定搭配（take on focus） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主谓宾结构（主语it，宾语the launch） → 结合语境（教育部正在采取行动） → 识别固定搭配（take on the launch） → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前后的动词结构与宾语 → 分析动词与宾语 'the launch' 的搭配关系 → 选择表示 '宣布/启动' 的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（讨论主题）与并列结构（and how to adopt...） → 选择与‘working in high-need schools’及‘adopting practices’语义匹配的抽象名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

28. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代 'The U.S. Department of Education'，结合宾语 'the launch' → 判断此处需一个表示'宣布/启动'的及物动词 → 匹配选项 A 'announcing'（宣布）
27 空 定位空格后介词 'to' 及宾语 'a high-quality education' → 结合 'regardless of...' 的平等原则 → 判断此处需表示'有权获得'的形容词 → 匹配选项 K 'entitled'（有资格的）
28 空 定位空格位于 'It is ... important' 结构中 → 结合引语强调支持教师的紧迫性 → 判断此处需一个表示'极其'的副词 → 匹配选项 G 'critically'（关键地）
29 空 定位空格位于 'reach their full ...' 结构中 → 结合教育语境中'发挥潜力'的常见搭配 → 判断此处需表示'潜力'的名词 → 匹配选项 L 'potential'（潜力）
30 空 定位空格位于 'deep ... of our nation's teachers' 结构中 → 结合 'Despite' 引导的让步状语（尽管有...） → 判断此处需表示'奉献/承诺'的名词 → 匹配选项 D 'commitment'（奉献）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主谓宾结构（主语Today，宾语the launch...） → 结合动词搭配（take on the launch）与语境（宣布启动） → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（we must work together to ___ our focus on...） → 结合上下文语境（聚焦于如何更好地招聘、支持和___教师） → 识别固定搭配（take on focus） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主谓宾结构（主语it，宾语the launch） → 结合语境（教育部正在采取行动） → 识别固定搭配（take on the launch） → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前后的动词结构与宾语 → 分析动词与宾语 'the launch' 的搭配关系 → 选择表示 '宣布/启动' 的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（讨论主题）与并列结构（and how to adopt...） → 选择与‘working in high-need schools’及‘adopting practices’语义匹配的抽象名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

29. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代 'The U.S. Department of Education'，结合宾语 'the launch' → 判断此处需一个表示'宣布/启动'的及物动词 → 匹配选项 A 'announcing'（宣布）
27 空 定位空格后介词 'to' 及宾语 'a high-quality education' → 结合 'regardless of...' 的平等原则 → 判断此处需表

示'有权获得'的形容词 → 匹配选项 K 'entitled'（有资格的）
28 空 定位空格位于 'It is ... important' 结构中 → 结合引语强调支持教师的紧迫性 → 判断此处需一个表示'极其'的副词 → 匹配选项 G 'critically'（关键地）
29 空 定位空格位于 'reach their full ...' 结构中 → 结合教育语境中'发挥潜力'的常见搭配 → 判断此处需表示'潜力'的名词 → 匹配选项 L 'potential'（潜力）
30 空 定位空格位于 'deep ... of our nation's teachers' 结构中 → 结合 'Despite' 引导的让步状语（尽管有...） → 判断此处需表示'奉献/承诺'的名词 → 匹配选项 D 'commitment'（奉献）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主谓宾结构（主语Today，宾语the launch...） → 结合动词搭配（take on the launch）与语境（宣布启动） → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（we must work together to ___ our focus on...） → 结合上下文语境（聚焦于如何更好地招聘、支持和___教师） → 识别固定搭配（take on focus） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主谓宾结构（主语it，宾语the launch） → 结合语境（教育部正在采取行动） → 识别固定搭配（take on the launch） → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前后的动词结构与宾语 → 分析动词与宾语 'the launch' 的搭配关系 → 选择表示 '宣布/启动' 的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（讨论主题）与并列结构（and how to adopt...） → 选择与‘working in high-need schools’及‘adopting practices’语义匹配的抽象名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

30. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代 'The U.S. Department of Education'，结合宾语 'the launch' → 判断此处需一个表示'宣布/启动'的及物动词 → 匹配选项 A 'announcing'（宣布）
27 空 定位空格后介词 'to' 及宾语 'a high-quality education' → 结合 'regardless of...' 的平等原则 → 判断此处需表示'有权获得'的形容词 → 匹配选项 K 'entitled'（有资格的）
28 空 定位空格位于 'It is ... important' 结构中 → 结合引语强调支持教师的紧迫性 → 判断此处需一个表示'极其'的副词 → 匹配选项 G 'critically'（关键地）
29 空 定位空格位于 'reach their full ...' 结构中 → 结合教育语境中'发挥潜力'的常见搭配 → 判断此处需表示'潜力'的名词 → 匹配选项 L 'potential'（潜力）
30 空 定位空格位于 'deep ... of our nation's teachers' 结构中 → 结合 'Despite' 引导的让步状语（尽管有...） → 判断此处需表示'奉献/承诺'的名词 → 匹配选项 D 'commitment'（奉献）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主谓宾结构（主语Today，宾语the launch...） → 结合动词搭配（take on the launch）与语境（宣布启动） → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（we must work together to ___ our focus on...） → 结合上下文语境（聚焦于如何更好地招聘、支持和___教师） → 识别固定搭配（take on focus） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主谓宾结构（主语it，宾语the launch） → 结合语境（教育部正在采取行动） → 识别固定搭配（take on the launch） → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前后的动词结构与宾语 → 分析动词与宾语 'the launch' 的搭配关系 → 选择表示 '宣布/启动' 的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（讨论主题）与并列结构（and how to adopt...） → 选择与‘working in high-need schools’及‘adopting practices’语义匹配的抽象名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

31. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代 'The U.S. Department of Education'，结合宾语 'the launch' → 判断此处需一个表示'宣布/启动'的及物动词 → 匹配选项 A 'announcing'（宣布）
27 空 定位空格后介词 'to' 及宾语 'a high-quality education' → 结合 'regardless of...' 的平等原则 → 判断此处需表示'有权获得'的形容词 → 匹配选项 K 'entitled'（有资格的）

28 空 定位空格位于 'It is ... important' 结构中 → 结合引语强调支持教师的紧迫性 → 判断此处需一个表示'极其'的副词 → 匹配选项 G 'critically'（关键地）
29 空 定位空格位于 'reach their full ...' 结构中 → 结合教育语境中'发挥潜力'的常见搭配 → 判断此处需表示'潜力'的名词 → 匹配选项 L 'potential'（潜力）
30 空 定位空格位于 'deep ... of our nation's teachers' 结构中 → 结合 'Despite' 引导的让步状语（尽管有...） → 判断此处需表示'奉献/承诺'的名词 → 匹配选项 D 'commitment'（奉献）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主谓宾结构（主语Today，宾语the launch...） → 结合动词搭配（take on the launch）与语境（宣布启动） → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（we must work together to ___ our focus on...） → 结合上下文语境（聚焦于如何更好地招聘、支持和___教师） → 识别固定搭配（take on focus） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主谓宾结构（主语it，宾语the launch） → 结合语境（教育部正在采取行动） → 识别固定搭配（take on the launch） → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前后的动词结构与宾语 → 分析动词与宾语 'the launch' 的搭配关系 → 选择表示 '宣布/启动' 的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（讨论主题）与并列结构（and how to adopt...） → 选择与‘working in high-need schools’及‘adopting practices’语义匹配的抽象名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

32. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代 'The U.S. Department of Education'，结合宾语 'the launch' → 判断此处需一个表示'宣布/启动'的及物动词 → 匹配选项 A 'announcing'（宣布）
27 空 定位空格后介词 'to' 及宾语 'a high-quality education' → 结合 'regardless of...' 的平等原则 → 判断此处需表示'有权获得'的形容词 → 匹配选项 K 'entitled'（有资格的）
28 空 定位空格位于 'It is ... important' 结构中 → 结合引语强调支持教师的紧迫性 → 判断此处需一个表示'极其'的副词 → 匹配选项 G 'critically'（关键地）
29 空 定位空格位于 'reach their full ...' 结构中 → 结合教育语境中'发挥潜力'的常见搭配 → 判断此处需表示'潜力'的名词 → 匹配选项 L 'potential'（潜力）
30 空 定位空格位于 'deep ... of our nation's teachers' 结构中 → 结合 'Despite' 引导的让步状语（尽管有...） → 判断此处需表示'奉献/承诺'的名词 → 匹配选项 D 'commitment'（奉献）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主谓宾结构（主语Today，宾语the launch...） → 结合动词搭配（take on the launch）与语境（宣布启动） → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（we must work together to ___ our focus on...） → 结合上下文语境（聚焦于如何更好地招聘、支持和___教师） → 识别固定搭配（take on focus） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主谓宾结构（主语it，宾语the launch） → 结合语境（教育部正在采取行动） → 识别固定搭配（take on the launch） → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前后的动词结构与宾语 → 分析动词与宾语 'the launch' 的搭配关系 → 选择表示 '宣布/启动' 的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（讨论主题）与并列结构（and how to adopt...） → 选择与‘working in high-need schools’及‘adopting practices’语义匹配的抽象名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

33. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代 'The U.S. Department of Education'，结合宾语 'the launch' → 判断此处需一个表示'宣布/启动'的及物动词 → 匹配选项 A 'announcing'（宣布）
27 空 定位空格后介词 'to' 及宾语 'a high-quality education' → 结合 'regardless of...' 的平等原则 → 判断此处需表示'有权获得'的形容词 → 匹配选项 K 'entitled'（有资格的）
28 空 定位空格位于 'It is ... important' 结构中 → 结合引语强调支持教师的紧迫性 → 判断此处需一个表示'极其'的副

词 → 匹配选项 G 'critically'（关键地）
29 空 定位空格位于 'reach their full ...' 结构中 → 结合教育语境中'发挥潜力'的常见搭配 → 判断此处需表示'潜力'的名词 → 匹配选项 L 'potential'（潜力）
30 空 定位空格位于 'deep ... of our nation's teachers' 结构中 → 结合 'Despite' 引导的让步状语（尽管有...） → 判断此处需表示'奉献/承诺'的名词 → 匹配选项 D 'commitment'（奉献）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主谓宾结构（主语Today，宾语the launch...） → 结合动词搭配（take on the launch）与语境（宣布启动） → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（we must work together to ___ our focus on...） → 结合上下文语境（聚焦于如何更好地招聘、支持和___教师） → 识别固定搭配（take on focus） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主谓宾结构（主语it，宾语the launch） → 结合语境（教育部正在采取行动） → 识别固定搭配（take on the launch） → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前后的动词结构与宾语 → 分析动词与宾语 'the launch' 的搭配关系 → 选择表示 '宣布/启动' 的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（讨论主题）与并列结构（and how to adopt...） → 选择与‘working in high-need schools’及‘adopting practices’语义匹配的抽象名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

34. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代 'The U.S. Department of Education'，结合宾语 'the launch' → 判断此处需一个表示'宣布/启动'的及物动词 → 匹配选项 A 'announcing'（宣布）
27 空 定位空格后介词 'to' 及宾语 'a high-quality education' → 结合 'regardless of...' 的平等原则 → 判断此处需表示'有权获得'的形容词 → 匹配选项 K 'entitled'（有资格的）
28 空 定位空格位于 'It is ... important' 结构中 → 结合引语强调支持教师的紧迫性 → 判断此处需一个表示'极其'的副词 → 匹配选项 G 'critically'（关键地）
29 空 定位空格位于 'reach their full ...' 结构中 → 结合教育语境中'发挥潜力'的常见搭配 → 判断此处需表示'潜力'的名词 → 匹配选项 L 'potential'（潜力）
30 空 定位空格位于 'deep ... of our nation's teachers' 结构中 → 结合 'Despite' 引导的让步状语（尽管有...） → 判断此处需表示'奉献/承诺'的名词 → 匹配选项 D 'commitment'（奉献）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主谓宾结构（主语Today，宾语the launch...） → 结合动词搭配（take on the launch）与语境（宣布启动） → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（we must work together to ___ our focus on...） → 结合上下文语境（聚焦于如何更好地招聘、支持和___教师） → 识别固定搭配（take on focus） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主谓宾结构（主语it，宾语the launch） → 结合语境（教育部正在采取行动） → 识别固定搭配（take on the launch） → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前后的动词结构与宾语 → 分析动词与宾语 'the launch' 的搭配关系 → 选择表示 '宣布/启动' 的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（讨论主题）与并列结构（and how to adopt...） → 选择与‘working in high-need schools’及‘adopting practices’语义匹配的抽象名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

35. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前主语 'it' 指代 'The U.S. Department of Education'，结合宾语 'the launch' → 判断此处需一个表示'宣布/启动'的及物动词 → 匹配选项 A 'announcing'（宣布）
27 空 定位空格后介词 'to' 及宾语 'a high-quality education' → 结合 'regardless of...' 的平等原则 → 判断此处需表示'有权获得'的形容词 → 匹配选项 K 'entitled'（有资格的）
28 空 定位空格位于 'It is ... important' 结构中 → 结合引语强调支持教师的紧迫性 → 判断此处需一个表示'极其'的副词 → 匹配选项 G 'critically'（关键地）

29 空 定位空格位于 'reach their full ...' 结构中 → 结合教育语境中'发挥潜力'的常见搭配 → 判断此处需表示'潜力'的名词 → 匹配选项 L 'potential'（潜力）
30 空 定位空格位于 'deep ... of our nation's teachers' 结构中 → 结合 'Despite' 引导的让步状语（尽管有...） → 判断此处需表示'奉献/承诺'的名词 → 匹配选项 D 'commitment'（奉献）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主谓宾结构（主语Today，宾语the launch...） → 结合动词搭配（take on the launch）与语境（宣布启动） → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（we must work together to ___ our focus on...） → 结合上下文语境（聚焦于如何更好地招聘、支持和___教师） → 识别固定搭配（take on focus） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主谓宾结构（主语it，宾语the launch） → 结合语境（教育部正在采取行动） → 识别固定搭配（take on the launch） → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前后的动词结构与宾语 → 分析动词与宾语 'the launch' 的搭配关系 → 选择表示 '宣布/启动' 的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（讨论主题）与并列结构（and how to adopt...） → 选择与‘working in high-need schools’及‘adopting practices’语义匹配的抽象名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

36. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'collecting signatures' 'opposition' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F] 的 'Some professors are collecting signatures' → 同义替换 'voice their opposition' 为 'to protest' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'saves teachers time' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'freeing professors for other tasks' → 同义替换 'saves time for other work' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'Hewlett contests' 'aim at improving' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [M] 的 'The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation... has been running contests... to improve automated grading software' → 同义替换 'aim at' 为 'to improve' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'multiple-choice tests' 'widely used' 'criticized' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'Although automated grading systems for multiple-choice and true-false tests are now widespread... has not yet received widespread acceptance... and has many critics' → 同义替换 'criticized by many educators' 为 'has many critics' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'don't believe' 'can do as good a job as human graders' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics argue the automated system is no match for live teachers' → 同义替换 'don't believe' 为 'skeptics argue'，'can do as good a job as' 为 'is no match for' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'Critics' 和 'less famous universities' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics' 和 'less selective colleges' → 同义替换 'less selective' 为 'less famous'，'skeptics' 为 'critics' → 得出答案 G
42. 定位题干关键词 'Critics' 和 'cannot be measured' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics argue' 和 'cannot be measured' → 同义替换 'skeptics' 为 'critics' → 得出答案 G
43. 定位题干关键词 'class size grows' 和 'unable to give... comments' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H] 的 'larger classes' 和 'cannot provide detailed feedback' → 同义替换 'larger classes' 为 'class size grows'，'cannot provide' 为 'unable to give' → 得出答案 H
44. 定位题干关键词 'double check' 和 'human graders' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 的 'check the work of human graders' → 同义替换 'check' 为 'double check' → 得出答案 J
45. 定位题干关键词 'Students' 和 'instant feedback' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 的 'Students are telling us they learn much better with instant feedback' → 同义替换 'learn much better' 为 'improve their learning considerably' → 得出答案 D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

37. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'collecting signatures' 'opposition' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F] 的 'Some professors are collecting signatures' → 同义替换 'voice their opposition' 为 'to protest' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'saves teachers time' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'freeing professors for other tasks' → 同义替换 'saves time for other work' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'Hewlett contests' 'aim at improving' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [M] 的 'The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation... has been running contests... to improve automated grading software' → 同义替换 'aim at' 为 'to improve' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'multiple-choice tests' 'widely used' 'criticized' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'Although automated grading systems for multiple-choice and true-false tests are now widespread... has not yet received widespread acceptance... and has many critics' → 同义替换 'criticized by many educators' 为 'has many critics' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'don't believe' 'can do as good a job as human graders' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics argue the automated system is no match for live teachers' → 同义替换 'don't believe' 为 'skeptics argue'，'can do as good a job as' 为 'is no match for' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'Critics' 和 'less famous universities' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics' 和 'less selective colleges' → 同义替换 'less selective' 为 'less famous'，'skeptics' 为 'critics' → 得出答案 G
42. 定位题干关键词 'Critics' 和 'cannot be measured' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics argue' 和 'cannot be measured' → 同义替换 'skeptics' 为 'critics' → 得出答案 G
43. 定位题干关键词 'class size grows' 和 'unable to give... comments' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H] 的 'larger classes' 和 'cannot provide detailed feedback' → 同义替换 'larger classes' 为 'class size grows'，'cannot provide' 为 'unable to give' → 得出答案 H
44. 定位题干关键词 'double check' 和 'human graders' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 的 'check the work of human graders' → 同义替换 'check' 为 'double check' → 得出答案 J
45. 定位题干关键词 'Students' 和 'instant feedback' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 的 'Students are telling us they learn much better with instant feedback' → 同义替换 'learn much better' 为 'improve their learning considerably' → 得出答案 D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

38. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干关键词 'collecting signatures' 'opposition' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F] 的 'Some professors are collecting signatures' → 同义替换 'voice their opposition' 为 'to protest' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'saves teachers time' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'freeing professors for other tasks' → 同义替换 'saves time for other work' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'Hewlett contests' 'aim at improving' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [M] 的 'The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation... has been running contests... to improve automated grading software' → 同义替换 'aim at' 为 'to improve' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'multiple-choice tests' 'widely used' 'criticized' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'Although automated grading systems for multiple-choice and true-false tests are now widespread... has not yet received widespread acceptance... and has many critics' → 同义替换 'criticized by many educators' 为 'has many critics' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'don't believe' 'can do as good a job as human graders' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics argue the automated system is no match for live teachers' → 同义替换 'don't believe' 为 'skeptics argue'，'can do as good a job as' 为 'is no match for' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'Critics' 和 'less famous universities' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics' 和 'less

selective colleges' → 同义替换 'less selective' 为 'less famous'，'skeptics' 为 'critics' → 得出答案 G
42. 定位题干关键词 'Critics' 和 'cannot be measured' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics argue' 和 'cannot be measured' → 同义替换 'skeptics' 为 'critics' → 得出答案 G
43. 定位题干关键词 'class size grows' 和 'unable to give... comments' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H] 的 'larger classes' 和 'cannot provide detailed feedback' → 同义替换 'larger classes' 为 'class size grows'，'cannot provide' 为 'unable to give' → 得出答案 H
44. 定位题干关键词 'double check' 和 'human graders' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 的 'check the work of human graders' → 同义替换 'check' 为 'double check' → 得出答案 J
45. 定位题干关键词 'Students' 和 'instant feedback' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 的 'Students are telling us they learn much better with instant feedback' → 同义替换 'learn much better' 为 'improve their learning considerably' → 得出答案 D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

39. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'collecting signatures' 'opposition' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F] 的 'Some professors are collecting signatures' → 同义替换 'voice their opposition' 为 'to protest' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'saves teachers time' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'freeing professors for other tasks' → 同义替换 'saves time for other work' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'Hewlett contests' 'aim at improving' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [M] 的 'The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation... has been running contests... to improve automated grading software' → 同义替换 'aim at' 为 'to improve' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'multiple-choice tests' 'widely used' 'criticized' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'Although automated grading systems for multiple-choice and true-false tests are now widespread... has not yet received widespread acceptance... and has many critics' → 同义替换 'criticized by many educators' 为 'has many critics' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'don't believe' 'can do as good a job as human graders' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics argue the automated system is no match for live teachers' → 同义替换 'don't believe' 为 'skeptics argue'，'can do as good a job as' 为 'is no match for' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'Critics' 和 'less famous universities' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics' 和 'less selective colleges' → 同义替换 'less selective' 为 'less famous'，'skeptics' 为 'critics' → 得出答案 G
42. 定位题干关键词 'Critics' 和 'cannot be measured' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics argue' 和 'cannot be measured' → 同义替换 'skeptics' 为 'critics' → 得出答案 G
43. 定位题干关键词 'class size grows' 和 'unable to give... comments' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H] 的 'larger classes' 和 'cannot provide detailed feedback' → 同义替换 'larger classes' 为 'class size grows'，'cannot provide' 为 'unable to give' → 得出答案 H
44. 定位题干关键词 'double check' 和 'human graders' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 的 'check the work of human graders' → 同义替换 'check' 为 'double check' → 得出答案 J
45. 定位题干关键词 'Students' 和 'instant feedback' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 的 'Students are telling us they learn much better with instant feedback' → 同义替换 'learn much better' 为 'improve their learning considerably' → 得出答案 D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

40. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'collecting signatures' 'opposition' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F] 的 'Some professors are collecting signatures' → 同义替换 'voice their opposition' 为 'to protest' → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'saves teachers time' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'freeing professors for other tasks' → 同义替换 'saves time for other work' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'Hewlett contests' 'aim at improving' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [M] 的 'The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation... has been running contests... to improve automated grading software' → 同义替换 'aim at' 为 'to improve' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'multiple-choice tests' 'widely used' 'criticized' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'Although automated grading systems for multiple-choice and true-false tests are now widespread... has not yet received widespread acceptance... and has many critics' → 同义替换 'criticized by many educators' 为 'has many critics' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'don't believe' 'can do as good a job as human graders' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics argue the automated system is no match for live teachers' → 同义替换 'don't believe' 为 'skeptics argue'，'can do as good a job as' 为 'is no match for' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'Critics' 和 'less famous universities' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics' 和 'less selective colleges' → 同义替换 'less selective' 为 'less famous'，'skeptics' 为 'critics' → 得出答案 G
42. 定位题干关键词 'Critics' 和 'cannot be measured' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics argue' 和 'cannot be measured' → 同义替换 'skeptics' 为 'critics' → 得出答案 G
43. 定位题干关键词 'class size grows' 和 'unable to give... comments' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H] 的 'larger classes' 和 'cannot provide detailed feedback' → 同义替换 'larger classes' 为 'class size grows'，'cannot provide' 为 'unable to give' → 得出答案 H
44. 定位题干关键词 'double check' 和 'human graders' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 的 'check the work of human graders' → 同义替换 'check' 为 'double check' → 得出答案 J
45. 定位题干关键词 'Students' 和 'instant feedback' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 的 'Students are telling us they learn much better with instant feedback' → 同义替换 'learn much better' 为 'improve their learning considerably' → 得出答案 D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

41. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'collecting signatures' 'opposition' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F] 的 'Some professors are collecting signatures' → 同义替换 'voice their opposition' 为 'to protest' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'saves teachers time' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'freeing professors for other tasks' → 同义替换 'saves time for other work' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'Hewlett contests' 'aim at improving' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [M] 的 'The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation... has been running contests... to improve automated grading software' → 同义替换 'aim at' 为 'to improve' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'multiple-choice tests' 'widely used' 'criticized' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'Although automated grading systems for multiple-choice and true-false tests are now widespread... has not yet received widespread acceptance... and has many critics' → 同义替换 'criticized by many educators' 为 'has many critics' → 得出答案
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41. 定位题干关键词 'Critics' 和 'less famous universities' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics' 和 'less selective colleges' → 同义替换 'less selective' 为 'less famous'，'skeptics' 为 'critics' → 得出答案 G
42. 定位题干关键词 'Critics' 和 'cannot be measured' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics argue' 和 'cannot be measured' → 同义替换 'skeptics' 为 'critics' → 得出答案 G

43. 定位题干关键词 'class size grows' 和 'unable to give... comments' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H] 的 'larger classes' 和 'cannot provide detailed feedback' → 同义替换 'larger classes' 为 'class size grows'，'cannot provide' 为 'unable to give' → 得出答案 H
44. 定位题干关键词 'double check' 和 'human graders' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 的 'check the work of human graders' → 同义替换 'check' 为 'double check' → 得出答案 J
45. 定位题干关键词 'Students' 和 'instant feedback' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 的 'Students are telling us they learn much better with instant feedback' → 同义替换 'learn much better' 为 'improve their learning considerably' → 得出答案 D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

42. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'collecting signatures' 'opposition' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F] 的 'Some professors are collecting signatures' → 同义替换 'voice their opposition' 为 'to protest' → 得出答案
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42. 定位题干关键词 'Critics' 和 'cannot be measured' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics argue' 和 'cannot be measured' → 同义替换 'skeptics' 为 'critics' → 得出答案 G
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45. 定位题干关键词 'Students' 和 'instant feedback' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 的 'Students are telling us they learn much better with instant feedback' → 同义替换 'learn much better' 为 'improve their learning considerably' → 得出答案 D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

43. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'collecting signatures' 'opposition' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F] 的 'Some professors are collecting signatures' → 同义替换 'voice their opposition' 为 'to protest' → 得出答案
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Hewlett Foundation... has been running contests... to improve automated grading software' → 同义替换 'aim at' 为 'to improve' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'multiple-choice tests' 'widely used' 'criticized' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'Although automated grading systems for multiple-choice and true-false tests are now widespread... has not yet received widespread acceptance... and has many critics' → 同义替换 'criticized by many educators' 为 'has many critics' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'don't believe' 'can do as good a job as human graders' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics argue the automated system is no match for live teachers' → 同义替换 'don't believe' 为 'skeptics argue'，'can do as good a job as' 为 'is no match for' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'Critics' 和 'less famous universities' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics' 和 'less selective colleges' → 同义替换 'less selective' 为 'less famous'，'skeptics' 为 'critics' → 得出答案 G
42. 定位题干关键词 'Critics' 和 'cannot be measured' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'skeptics argue' 和 'cannot be measured' → 同义替换 'skeptics' 为 'critics' → 得出答案 G
43. 定位题干关键词 'class size grows' 和 'unable to give... comments' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H] 的 'larger classes' 和 'cannot provide detailed feedback' → 同义替换 'larger classes' 为 'class size grows'，'cannot provide' 为 'unable to give' → 得出答案 H
44. 定位题干关键词 'double check' 和 'human graders' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 的 'check the work of human graders' → 同义替换 'check' 为 'double check' → 得出答案 J
45. 定位题干关键词 'Students' 和 'instant feedback' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 的 'Students are telling us they learn much better with instant feedback' → 同义替换 'learn much better' 为 'improve their learning considerably' → 得出答案 D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

44. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'collecting signatures' 'opposition' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F] 的 'Some professors are collecting signatures' → 同义替换 'voice their opposition' 为 'to protest' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'saves teachers time' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'freeing professors for other tasks' → 同义替换 'saves time for other work' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'Hewlett contests' 'aim at improving' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [M] 的 'The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation... has been running contests... to improve automated grading software' → 同义替换 'aim at' 为 'to improve' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换

45. 【答案】D

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考点：细节定位　同义替换

46. 【答案】C

定位作者观点句（首段） → 提取单性别学校对男孩情感表达的积极影响 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：作者观点定位　细节信息提取　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位“commonly believed”对应原文“received wisdom” → 提取该观点内容 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：观点定位　细节信息提取　同义替换

48. 【答案】C

定位Tony Little的言论 → 提取其对英国教育系统的批评核心 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：人物观点定位　细节信息提取　同义替换

49. 【答案】A

定位Abigail James的观点 → 提取单性别学校的优势描述 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：人物观点定位　细节信息提取　同义替换

50. 【答案】C

定位Abigail James报告中关于男孩特征的描述 → 提取具体特征 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节信息提取　同义替换

51. 【答案】C

定位首段作者观点句 → 提取‘work hard’与‘what's the point if you can't go on holiday’的因果关系 → 同义替换为‘makes hard work worthwhile’

考点：细节定位　语境选词

52. 【答案】D

识别习语‘bring...to its knees’的熟词僻义 → 结合上下文‘money...most likely to bring a relationship to its knees’推断其意为‘摧毁、严重损害’ → 匹配选项D的‘ruin’

考点：熟词僻义　推理判断

53. 【答案】A

定位YouGov poll相关句子 → 提取‘22% said they were arguing more with their partners because of concerns about money’ → 同义替换为‘conflicts between couples tend to rise’

考点：细节定位

54. 【答案】D

定位Kim Stephenson的观点句 → 提取‘money is such a big deal because of what it symbolises, which may be different things to men and women’ → 同义替换为‘view money in different ways’

考点：细节定位　近义词辨析

55. 【答案】C

定位文章结尾句 → 提取‘In a healthy relationship, you don't have to agree about money, but you have to talk about it’ → 推断作者建议为‘discuss money matters’

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

56. 【答案】As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, a…

考生需先描述图片内容，再围绕父母在子女成长中的角色展开评论，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】It is reported that China's courier services…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并准确使用动词搭配与从句结构进行翻译。

考点：take on　名词性从句　句式变化与复杂句构建