四级 · 2015年12月大学英语四级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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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. What kind of unusual weather did Moscow experience this winter?

A. An abnormal winter snow storm.

B. The first warm front from Europe.

C. The frequent choking smog.

D. The unusual warm winter.

2. When will Beijing's air pollution index begin to decrease?

A. From Saturday afternoon.
B. From this Friday.
C. In the next spring.
D. During the Christmas holiday.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What is the news report mainly about?

A. The project of free digital off-line resources in Nigeria.
B. The project of free video lessons in Nigeria.
C. The digital library in Ahmadu Bello University.
D. The non-profit organizations in Ahmadu Bello University.

4. What kind of resources are updated daily at eGranary?

A. Multimedia work.
B. Digital documents.
C. Informative websites.
D. Computer software.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What happened to Google's self-driving car?

A. It hit another car.
B. It was overspeed.
C. It hit a driving bus in the road.
D. It hit a Lexus SUV.

6. How fast was the bus when the accident happened?

A. 3 kilometers per hour.
B. 6 kilometers per hour.
C. 24 kilometers per hour.
D. 180 kilometers per hour.

7. What is inevitable to self-driving cars according to Google's report?

A. Realities of speed and distance.
B. Accidents in the road.
C. Wheel and fender damage.
D. Driving buses in the road. 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. How did the woman get to know about the man's company?

A. From some of her friends.
B. From the wanted column.
C. From a telephone directory.
D. From a telephone directory.

9. What formal education did the woman receive?

A. She finished her secondary school.
B. She studied in a vocational college.
C. She graduated from an open university.
D. She received full-time education abroad.

10. What do we learn about the woman's occupation?

A. She teaches an evening class.
B. She works as a tour guide.
C. She is a policewoman.
D. She is a shorthand-typist.

11. What sort of job would the woman like to take now?

A. A job in a travel agency.
B. A job in the government.
C. A job as a policewoman.
D. A job as a teacher.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the man say about his involvement with pubs?

A. It was interrupted for four years.
B. It has been off and on for ten years.
C. It helps enlarge his customer network.
D. It provides him with career opportunities.

13. What characterizes the old fashion pub according to the man?

A. Traditional setting.
B. Individualized service.
C. Social games.
D. Home-made beer.

14. What does the man say is most important in making a good pub?

A. The quality of beer.
B. The owner's attitude.
C. The atmosphere.
D. The right location.

15. What does the woman think of running a country pub?

A. It makes retirees feel useful.
B. It helps old people kill time.
C. It is a profitable business.
D. It is a rather tough job. 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 drug abuse?

A. It helps the user to escape reality.
B. It is becoming increasingly popular.
C. It hurts a person and those around them.
D. It gives rise to serious social instability.

17. What does the speaker say about recreational drug users?

A. They take drugs to get high.
B. They use drugs just for fun.
C. They use drugs as medicine.
D. They keep drug use a secret.

18. What does the speaker say about drug dependence?

A. It is fatal to the user.
B. It is hard to get rid of.
C. It is the cause of various social problems.
D. It is quite common in entertainment circles.

Questions 19 to 22

19. What did Charles Harper think of while he was in hospital?

A. Taking up exercises after recovery.
B. Finding new ways to cure heart disease.
C. Going on a diet upon leaving the hospital.
D. Producing tasty healthy frozen food.

20. What does the passage say about the "Healthy Choice" product line before it went to market?

A. It was carefully tested with consumers.
B. It was disapproved by many diet experts.
C. It was promoted by health organizations.
D. It was highly expected by the general public.

21. What is said to contribute to ConAgra's business success?

A. Competitive price.
B. Vigorous promotion.
C. Low expectations.
D. Unique ingredients.

22. What does the speaker say about the name "Healthy Choice"?

A. It has a positive implication for consumers.
B. It tricks the elders into impulse purchasing.
C. It matches the food's dark green packaging.
D. It was suggested by the firm's vice-president.

Questions 23 to 25

23. What does the speaker say about the death penalty in the United States?

A. It will be abolished sooner or later.
B. It is practiced in most of the states.
C. It has to be approved by the Supreme Court.
D. It has drawn a lot of criticism from overseas.

24. What is the focus of the debate around the death penalty?

A. What effect it might have on youngsters.
B. What type of criminals should receive it.
C. Whether there should be a minimum age limit for execution.
D. Whether the practice should be allowed to continue in future.

25. What does the speaker say about James Terry Roach?

A. The court sentenced him to life in prison for killing two friends.
B. The governor changed his death sentence to life in prison.
C. He was the first minor to be executed in South Carolina.
D. He was sentenced to death for a crime he committed as a minor.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. advocate	B. amount	C. confirmed
D. crazy	E. definite	F. differences
G. favorite	H. happening	I. immediately
J. naturally	K. Obtaining	L. Primarily
M. protest	N. rejected	O. theories

Question ___26___ to ___35___ are based on the following passage. Children do not think the way adults do. For most of the first year of life, if something is out of sight, it's out of mind. If you cover a baby's ___26___ toy with a piece of cloth, the baby thinks the toy has disappeared and stops looking for it. A 4-year-old may ___27___ that a sister has more fruit juice when it is only the shapes of the glasses that differ, not the ___28___ of juice. Yet children are smart in their own way. Like good little scientists, children are always testing their child- sized ___29___ about how things work. When your child throws her spoon on the floor for the sixth time as you try to feed her, and you say, "That's enough! I will not pick up your spoon again!" The child will ___30___ test your claim. Are you serious? Are you angry? What will happen if she throws the spoon again? She is not doing this to drive you ___31___ ; rather, she is learning that her desires and yours can differ, and that sometimes those ___32___ are important and sometimes they are not. How and why does children's thinking change? In the 1920s, Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget proposed that children's cognitive abilities unfold ___33___ , like the blooming of a flower, almost independent of what else is ___34___ in their lives. Although many of his specific conclusions have been ___35___ or modified over the years, his ideas inspired thousands of studies by investigators all over the world.

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. The author was advised against the improper use of figures of speech. _____

37. The author's mother taught him a valuable lesson by pointing out lots of flaws in his seemingly perfect essay. _____

38. A writer should polish his writing repeatedly so as to get closer to perfection. _____

39. Writers may experience periods of time in their life when they just can't produce anything. _____

40. The author was not much surprised when his school teacher marked his essay as "flawless". _____

41. Criticizing someone's speech is said to be easier than coming up with a better one. _____

42. The author looks upon his mother as his most demanding and caring instructor. _____

43. The criticism the author received from his mother changed him as a person. _____

44. The author gradually improved his writing by avoiding fancy language. _____

45. Constructive criticism gives an author a good start to improve his writing. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 中国父母往往过于关注孩子的学习,以至于不要他们帮忙做家务。他们对孩子的首要要求就是努力学习,考得好,能上名牌大学。他们相信这是为孩子好,因为在中国这样竞争激烈的社会里,只有成绩好才能保证前途光明。中国父母还认为, 如果孩子能在社会上取得大的成就,父母就会受到尊敬。因此,他们愿意牺牲自己的时间、爱好和兴趣,为孩子提供更好的条件。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Could you reproduce Silicon Valley elsewhere, or is there something unique about it? It wouldn't be surprising if it were hard to reproduce in other countries, because you couldn't reproduce it in most of the US either. What does it take to make a Silicon Valley? It's the right people. If you could get the right ten thousand people to move from Silicon Valley to Buffalo, Buffalo would become Silicon Valley. You only need two kinds of people to create a technology hub : rich people and nerds . Observation bears this out. Within the US, towns have become startup hubs if and only if they have both rich people and nerds. Few startups happen in Miami, for example, because although it's full of rich people, it has few nerds. It's not the kind of place nerds like. Whereas Pittsburgh has the opposite problem: plenty of nerds, but no rich people. The top US Computer Science departments are said to be MIT, Stanford, Berkeley, and Carnegie-Mellon. MIT yielded Route 128. Stanford and Berkeley yielded Silicon Valley. But what did Carnegie-Mellon yield in Pittsburgh? And what happened in Ithaca, home of Cornell University, which is also high on the list? I grew up in Pittsburgh and went to college at Cornell, so I can answer for both. The weather is terrible, particularly in winter, and there's no interesting old city to make up for it, as there is in Boston. Rich people don't want to live in Pittsburgh or Ithaca. So while there're plenty of hackers who could start startups, there's no one to invest in them. Do you really need the rich people? Wouldn't it work to have the government invest in the nerds? No, it would not. Startup investors are a distinct type of rich people. They tend to have a lot of experience themselves in the technology business. This helps them pick the right startups, and means they can supply advice and connections as well as money. And the fact that they have a personal stake in the outcome makes them really pay attention.

46. What do we learn about Silicon Valley from the passage?

A. Its success is hard to copy anywhere else.　　B. It is the biggest technology hub in the US.

C. Its fame in high technology is incomparable.　　D. It leads the world in information technology.

47. What makes Miami unfit to produce a Silicon Valley?

A. Lack of incentive for investment.
B. Lack of the right kind of talents.
C. Lack of government support.
D. Lack of famous universities.

48. In what way is Carnegie-Mellon different from Stanford, Berkeley and MIT?

A. Its location is not as attractive to rich people.
B. Its science departments are not nearly as good.
C. It does not produce computer hackers and nerds.
D. It does not pay much attention to business startups.

49. What does the author imply about Boston?

A. It has pleasant weather all year round.
B. It produces wealth as well as high-tech.
C. It is not likely to attract lots of investors and nerds.
D. It is an old city with many sites of historical interest.

50. What does the author say about startup investors?

A. They are especially wise in making investments.
B. They have good connections in the government.
C. They can do more than providing money.
D. They are rich enough to invest in nerds.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

It's nice to have people of like mind around. Agreeable people boost your confidence and allow you to relax and feel comfortable. Unfortunately, that comfort can hinder the very learning that can expand your company and your career. It's nice to have people agree, but you need conflicting perspectives to dig out the truth. If everyone around you has similar views, your work will suffer from confirmation bias( ). Take a look at your own network. Do your contacts share your point of view on most subjects? If yes, it's time to shake things up. As a leader, it can be challenging to create an environment in which people will freely disagree and argue, but as the saying goes: From confrontation comes brilliance. It's not easy for most people to actively seek conflict. Many spend their lives trying to avoid arguments. There's no need to go out and find people you hate, but you need to do some self-assessment to determine where you have become stale in your thinking. You may need to start by encouraging your current network to help you identify your blind spots. Passionate, energetic debate does not require anger and hard feelings to be effective. But it does require moral strength. Once you have worthy opponents, set some ground rules so everyone understands responsibilities and boundaries. The objective of this debating game is not to win but to get to the truth that will allow you to move faster, farther, and better. Fierce debating can hurt feelings, particularly when strong personalities are involved. Make sure you check in with your opponents so that they are not carrying the emotion of the battles beyond the battlefield. Break the tension with smiles and humor to reinforce the idea that this is friendly discourse and that all are working toward a common goal. Reward all those involved in the debate sufficiently when the goals are reached. Let your sparring partners know how much you appreciate their contribution. The more they feel appreciated, the more they'll be willing to get into the ring next time.

51. What happens when you have like-minded people around you all the while?

A. It will help your company expand more rapidly.

B. It will create a harmonious working atmosphere.

C. It may prevent your business and career from advancing.

D. It may make you feel uncertain about your own decisions.

52. What does the author suggest leaders do?

A. Avoid arguments with business partners.

B. Encourage people to disagree and argue.

C. Build a wide and strong business network.

D. Seek advice from their worthy competitors.

53. What is the purpose of holding a debate?

A. To find out the truth about an issue.

B. To build up people's moral strength.

C. To remove misunderstandings.

D. To look for worthy opponents.

54. What advice does the author give to people engaged in a fierce debate?

A. They listen carefully to their opponents' views.

B. They show due respect for each other's beliefs.

C. They present their views clearly and explicitly.

D. They take care not to hurt each other's feelings.

55. How should we treat our rivals after a successful debate?

A. Try to make peace with them.

B. Try to make up the differences.

C. Invite them to the ring next time.

D. Acknowledge their contribution.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

56. The saying “Learning is a daily experience and a lifetime mission” reveals two truths: knowledge is built up
little by little in ordinary days, yet its pursuit never ends throughout our lives. In my view, only by treating
learning as a lifelong journey can we stay competent in a changing world.
A vivid example is my uncle, a factory worker who lost his job when machines replaced manual labour. Instead
of giving up, he studied programming every evening, and two years later he became a software tester. His story
shows that those who keep learning can keep pace with the times, while those who stop are left behind. In an
age when technology updates almost daily, continuous learning is no longer a choice but a necessity.
Therefore, we should never regard graduation as the end of study. Learning, as the saying goes, is both a daily
habit and a mission that lasts a lifetime. Only by embracing it every single day can we broaden our horizons
and enrich our lives.

57. Chinese parents tend to pay so much attention to their children's study that they do not ask them to
help with housework. Their primary requirement for their children is to study hard, do well in exams and get into a top university. They believe this is good for their children, because in such a competitive
society as China, only good grades can guarantee a bright future. Chinese parents also believe that if their children can achieve great success in society, they themselves will be respected. Therefore, they are
willing to sacrifice their own time, hobbies and interests to provide better conditions for their children.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位Moscow → 听到'abnormally warm winter' → 同义替换为'unusual warm winter' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】A

定位Beijing pollution → 听到'pollution should ease from Saturday afternoon' → 同义替换为'decrease from Saturday afternoon' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】A

通篇把握 → 核心信息为'new project provides a resource for off-line viewing at no cost' → 概括为'尼日利亚免费数字离线资源项目' → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　信息整合

4. 【答案】C

定位eGranary updates every day → 听到'informative websites' → 同义替换为'Informative websites' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】C

定位Google's self-driving car → 听到'moved into the path of a bus' → 同义替换为'hit a driving bus in the road' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】C

定位问题核心（bus speed）→ 在语篇中定位数字信息（24 kilometers per hour）→ 区分Google车速（3 km/h）与公交车速 → 得出答案

考点：数字信息定位　主体区分

7. 【答案】B

定位问题核心（inevitable）→ 在语篇中定位Google报告原句（We'll inevitably be involved in accidents）→ 理解inevitably修饰的宾语（accidents）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代与修饰关系

8. 【答案】A

定位问题核心（how get to know）→ 在对话中定位女士解释原因（you've managed to get jobs for some of my friends）→ 理解指代关系（some of my friends）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代关系

9. 【答案】A

定位问题核心（formal education）→ 在对话中定位女士的教育经历（I went to a secondary school... I left full-time education when I was 18）→ 排除非正式教育（evening classes）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息筛选

10. 【答案】D

定位问题核心（occupation）→ 在对话中定位女士当前工作（I've got a job as a shorthand-typist）→ 区分过去想法（policewoman）与未来愿望（travel agency）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　时态与状态区分

11. 【答案】A

定位女士当前工作状态与未来意愿 → 识别转折词 'but' 后表达的不满 → 捕捉 'I think I'd like to work in a travel agency' 的直接陈述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　转折信号词捕捉　意愿表达识别

12. 【答案】B

定位男士关于酒吧经历的陈述 → 识别 'off and on for ten years' 的直接表达 → 区分 'four years'（当前酒吧）与 'ten years'（整体经历） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　时间信息辨析　同义替换

13. 【答案】C

定位男士对 'old-fashioned pub' 的定义 → 识别 'That is a public bar with all the social games going with it' 的同位语解释 → 提取核心特征 'social games' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同位语解释识别　核心信息提取

14. 【答案】B

定位男士关于好酒吧要素的列举 → 识别信号词 'most of all' 表示最高级强调 → 提取 'keeping a good attitude yourself' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信号词捕捉　最高级强调识别

15. 【答案】D

定位女士对经营乡村酒吧的评论 → 识别转折词 'But' 引出其真实观点 → 捕捉 'it's actually very hard work' 的直接评价 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度识别　转折信号词捕捉　同义替换

16. 【答案】C

定位定义句 → 识别同义替换（close to him = around them） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

17. 【答案】A

定位描述 recreational users 的句子 → 识别同义替换（get high） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

18. 【答案】B

定位描述 dependent users 和依赖性的句子 → 识别同义替换（can't do without them = hard to get rid of） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

19. 【答案】D
定位 Harper 在医院时的描述 → 识别同义替换（imagined the line of healthy frozen foods = producing tasty healthy frozen food） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

20. 【答案】A
定位产品上市前的描述 → 识别同义替换（carefully tested with consumers） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

21. 【答案】C
定位公司副总裁发言 → 提取 'benefited from low expectations' → 同义替换为 'Low expectations'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】A
定位品牌名称讨论段落 → 提取 'chosen for the positive implication' → 同义替换为 'has a positive implication'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】B
定位死刑现状描述 → 提取 '36 states currently allow' → 推理 '36/50' 属于大多数州 → 同义替换为 'practiced in most of the states'
考点：细节定位　推理判断

24. 【答案】C
定位争论焦点提问句 → 提取 'Should there be a minimum age limit' → 同义替换为 'Whether there should be a minimum age limit'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】D
定位James Terry Roach案例 → 提取 'given the death penalty for a crime he committed while he was a minor' → 同义替换为 'sentenced to death for a crime he committed as a minor'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】G
26 空 根据语境‘cover...with a piece of cloth’和‘stops looking for it’推断，此处需一个表示‘喜爱’或‘常用’的形容词修饰‘toy’，且能与‘take on’搭配表示‘呈现’或‘具有’的语义。
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（儿童认为果汁量不同，但实际只是杯子形状不同）→ 结合上下文逻辑（儿童的认知特点）→ 选择表示“认为、判断”的动词
28 空 根据前文‘shapes of the glasses that differ’的对比逻辑，定位到空格处需填入与‘形状’相对的‘量’的名词 → 语境选词与近义词辨析 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（儿童像科学家一样测试自己的‘理论’） → 选择符合‘理论/假设’语境的名词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（孩子测试父母的声明）→ 选择表示“反复/持续”动作的副词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别固定搭配‘drive sb. + adj.’ → 结合上下文（孩子并非故意惹恼父母）选择正确形容词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析代词‘those’指代（前文‘her desires and yours can differ’） → 选择表示‘差异/分歧’的名词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比喻（like the blooming of a flower）→ 选择表示‘自然地/逐步地’展开的副词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析逻辑（认知能力展开独立于生活中其他正在发生的事）→ 选择表示‘发生/进行’的动词

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考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　固定搭配　指代衔接　比喻推理　逻辑推理　让步转折逻辑　动词过去分词作表语　语义并列/递进

27. 【答案】M

26 空 根据语境‘cover...with a piece of cloth’和‘stops looking for it’推断，此处需一个表示‘喜爱’或‘常用’的形容词修饰‘toy’，且能与‘take on’搭配表示‘呈现’或‘具有’的语义。

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28. 【答案】B

26 空 根据语境‘cover...with a piece of cloth’和‘stops looking for it’推断，此处需一个表示‘喜爱’或‘常用’的形容词修饰‘toy’，且能与‘take on’搭配表示‘呈现’或‘具有’的语义。

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29. 【答案】O

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30. 【答案】I

26 空 根据语境‘cover...with a piece of cloth’和‘stops looking for it’推断，此处需一个表示‘喜爱’或‘常用’的形容词修饰‘toy’，且能与‘take on’搭配表示‘呈现’或‘具有’的语义。

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31. 【答案】D

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32. 【答案】F

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33. 【答案】J

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34. 【答案】H

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35. 【答案】N

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32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析代词‘those’指代（前文‘her desires and yours can differ’） → 选择表示‘差异/分歧’的名词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比喻（like the blooming of a flower）→ 选择表示‘自然地/逐步地’展开的副词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析逻辑（认知能力展开独立于生活中其他正在发生的事）→ 选择表示‘发生/进行’的动词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（Although引导让步转折） → 根据后文modified及语义（具体结论被...或修改）推断空格词义 → 从选项中选择与modified构成并列或递进关系的动词过去分词 → 确定N (noted) 符合语境

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　固定搭配　指代衔接　比喻推理　逻辑推理　让步转折逻辑　动词过去分词作表语　语义并列/递进

36. 【答案】I

36. 定位段落 [C] → 识别母亲用红笔指出文章缺陷的行为 → 匹配题干中‘被建议不要不当使用修辞手法’的含义

37. 定位段落 [C] → 识别母亲用红笔指出文章缺陷并教授了关于创造性批评的深刻道理 → 匹配题干中‘通过指出大量缺陷来教授宝贵一课’

38. 综合段落 [C] 和 [D] → 推断母亲的批评行为（指出缺陷）和作者对批评的反思（批评是个人化的、有益的） → 得出‘作家应反复修改文章以接近完美’的结论

39. 综合段落 [C] 和 [D] → 推断母亲的批评行为（指出缺陷）和作者对批评的反思（批评是个人化的、有益的） → 得出‘作家可能经历无法创作的时期’的结论

40. 定位段落 [B] → 识别作者对获得‘完美’评价的反应（‘only slightly taken aback’） → 匹配题干中‘没有太惊讶’

41. 定位题干核心观点（批评比创作容易） → 在语篇中寻找对应论述 → 匹配至段落F

42. 定位题干核心观点（母亲是最严格且关爱的老师） → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配至段落A

43. 定位题干核心观点（母亲的批评改变了作者） → 在语篇中寻找对应论述 → 匹配至段落H

44. 定位题干核心观点（通过避免华丽语言改进写作） → 在语篇中寻找对应论述 → 匹配至段落J

45. 定位题干核心观点（建设性批评为作者改进写作提供良好开端） → 在语篇中寻找对应论述 → 匹配至段落G

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果推理　推理判断　综合信息　观点定位

37. 【答案】C

36. 定位段落 [C] → 识别母亲用红笔指出文章缺陷的行为 → 匹配题干中‘被建议不要不当使用修辞手法’的含义

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果推理　推理判断　综合信息　观点定位

38. 【答案】K

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果推理　推理判断　综合信息　观点定位

39. 【答案】E

36. 定位段落 [C] → 识别母亲用红笔指出文章缺陷的行为 → 匹配题干中‘被建议不要不当使用修辞手法’的含义
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40. 【答案】B

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41. 【答案】F

36. 定位段落 [C] → 识别母亲用红笔指出文章缺陷的行为 → 匹配题干中‘被建议不要不当使用修辞手法’的含义
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42. 【答案】A

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43. 【答案】H

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45. 【答案】G

36. 定位段落 [C] → 识别母亲用红笔指出文章缺陷的行为 → 匹配题干中‘被建议不要不当使用修辞手法’的含义
37. 定位段落 [C] → 识别母亲用红笔指出文章缺陷并教授了关于创造性批评的深刻道理 → 匹配题干中‘通过指出大量缺陷来教授宝贵一课’
38. 综合段落 [C] 和 [D] → 推断母亲的批评行为（指出缺陷）和作者对批评的反思（批评是个人化的、有益的） → 得出‘作家应反复修改文章以接近完美’的结论

39. 综合段落 [C] 和 [D] → 推断母亲的批评行为（指出缺陷）和作者对批评的反思（批评是个人化的、有益的） → 得出‘作家可能经历无法创作的时期’的结论
40. 定位段落 [B] → 识别作者对获得‘完美’评价的反应（‘only slightly taken aback’） → 匹配题干中‘没有太惊讶’
41. 定位题干核心观点（批评比创作容易） → 在语篇中寻找对应论述 → 匹配至段落F
42. 定位题干核心观点（母亲是最严格且关爱的老师） → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配至段落A
43. 定位题干核心观点（母亲的批评改变了作者） → 在语篇中寻找对应论述 → 匹配至段落H
44. 定位题干核心观点（通过避免华丽语言改进写作） → 在语篇中寻找对应论述 → 匹配至段落J
45. 定位题干核心观点（建设性批评为作者改进写作提供良好开端） → 在语篇中寻找对应论述 → 匹配至段落G

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果推理　推理判断　综合信息　观点定位

46. 【答案】A

定位首段核心论点 → 提炼‘难以复制’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　同义替换

47. 【答案】B

定位Miami例证 → 提取‘few nerds’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】A

定位Carnegie-Mellon与Pittsburgh的描述 → 提炼‘Rich people don't want to live’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

49. 【答案】D

定位Boston的对比描述 → 提炼‘interesting old city’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节定位

50. 【答案】C

定位Startup investors描述 → 提炼‘supply advice and connections as well as money’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

51. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 → 定位语篇中‘comfort can hinder the very learning that can expand your company and your career’ → 同义替换为‘prevent your business and career from advancing’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

52. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词‘leaders’ → 定位语篇中‘As a leader... create an environment in which people will freely disagree and argue’ → 同义替换为‘Encourage people to disagree and argue’

考点：主旨大意　细节定位与捕捉

53. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词‘purpose’ → 定位语篇中‘The objective of this debating game is not to win but to get to the truth’ → 同义替换为‘To find out the truth about an issue’

考点：细节定位与捕捉

54. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词‘advice’和‘fierce debate’→定位语篇中‘Fierce debating can hurt feelings... Make sure you check in with your opponents... Break the tension with smiles and humor’→同义替换为‘take care not to hurt each other's feelings’

考点：细节定位与捕捉

55. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词‘treat our rivals’和‘after a successful debate’→定位语篇中‘Reward all those involved... Let your sparring partners know how much you appreciate their contribution’→同义替换为‘Acknowledge their contribution’

考点：细节定位与捕捉

56. 【答案】The saying “Learning is a daily experience…

围绕终身学习主题，构建清晰的议论文结构（引言-论点-例证-结论），并运用多样化的句式进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】Chinese parents tend to pay so much attention…

准确翻译包含状语从句、虚拟语气和复杂句式的中文段落，需处理逻辑衔接与句式转换。

考点：so...that... 结果状语从句　if 引导的虚拟条件句　because 引导的原因状语从句　并列句与逻辑衔接词（因此）