四级 · 2015年12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：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
734 881
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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 can we learn about the MH370 tragedy from the news report?

A. A lawsuit has been filed against Malaysia Airlines.

B. The missing passengers' bodies have been found.

C. The cause of the disappearance has been unveiled.

D. Flight MH370 got lost during its trip to Hong Kong.

2. Where was the first debris of the missing MH370 found?

A. On a beach in Mozambique.
B. In Malaysia.
C. In Reunion Island.
D. In Beijing.

Questions 3 to 4

3. Why did many refugees move into the settlements?

A. Because they are used to living here.
B. Because it is cheaper for them to live here.
C. Because it is easier for them to get a job.
D. Because the government forced them to live here.

4. What made the conditions of settlements worse for the refugees?

A. The snowstorm.
B. The bombing.
C. The war.
D. The starvation.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What's the purpose of launching McChoco Potato?

A. Enriching the menu.
B. Meeting customer needs.
C. Opening new branches.
D. Improving customer sales.

6. Who is Sarah Casanova?

A. U.S.-based McDonald's president.
B. McDonald's Japan's customer.
C. McDonald's Japan's president.
D. U.S.-based McDonald's customer.

7. When was the first McDonald's restaurant opened up in Tokyo?

A. In 1971.
B. In 1991.
C. In 1997.
D. In 2015. 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 is the woman doing?

A. Hosting an evening TV program.
B. Having her bicycle repaired.
C. Lecturing on business management.
D. Conducting a market survey.

9. What did Mr. Kane do before he took over the bicycle shop?

A. He repaired bicycles.
B. He served as a consultant.
C. He worked as a salesman.
D. He coached in a racing club.

10. Why did the man take over a bicycle shop?

A. He wanted to be his own boss.
B. He found it more profitable.
C. He didn't want to start from scratch.
D. He didn't want to be in too much debt.

11. What do we learn about the people working in the shop?

A. They work five days a week.
B. They are all the man's friends.
C. They are paid by the hour.
D. They all enjoy gambling.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the woman say about steel-related manufacturing in the region?

A. It has gradually given way to service industry.
B. It remains a major part of industrial activity.
C. It has a history as long as paper processing.
D. It accounts for 80 percent of the region's GDP.

13. What problem hinders the region's development?

A. Transport problems.
B. Shortage of funding.
C. Lack of resources.
D. Poor management.

14. What will the speakers discuss later?

A. Competition from rival companies.
B. Product promotion campaigns.
C. Possible locations for a new factory.
D. Measures to create job opportunities.

15. What does the woman think about the work force and the level of training and education there?

A. It's just so-so.
B. It's perfect.
C. It's very good and improving.
D. It's disappointing. 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. Why does the speaker say Joe Gumps became one of his best friends?

A. They shared mutual friends in school.
B. They had known each other since childhood.
C. They shared many extracurricular activities.
D. They had many interests in common.

17. Where does the speaker spend most of his weekends?

A. At a local club.
B. At Joe's house.
C. At the sports center.
D. At the boarding school.

18. What has the speaker learned from his friendship with Joe?

A. Durable friendships can be very difficult to maintain.
B. One has to be respectful of other people in order to win respect.
C. It is hard for people from different backgrounds to become friends.
D. Social divisions will break down if people get to know each other.

Questions 19 to 21

19. Where did Louis intend to park his car when he came back from work one night?

A. Near the entrance of a park.
B. In his building's parking lot.
C. At a parking meter.
D. At a street corner.

20. What did Louis think had happened to his car the next morning?

A. It had been taken by the police.
B. It had been moved to the next block.
C. It had been stolen by someone.
D. It had been parked at a wrong place.

21. Where did Louis finally get his car back?

A. At the Greenville center.
B. At a public parking lot.
C. In a neighboring town.
D. In the city garage.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What did the speaker most probably discuss last time?

A. Famous creative individuals.
B. The mysteriousness of creativity.
C. A major scientific discovery.
D. Creativity as shown in arts.

23. What is a widely accepted idea about the creative process?

A. It is something people all engage in.
B. It helps people acquire knowledge.
C. It starts soon after we are born.
D. It is the source of all artistic work.

24. What leads to major scientific discoveries according to the speaker?

A. Creative imagination.
B. Logical reasoning.
C. Natural curiosity.
D. Critical thinking.

25. What does the speaker imply about the creative process?

A. It is beyond ordinary people.
B. It is yet to be fully understood.
C. It is part of everyday life.
D. It is a unique human trait.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. additional	B. associated	C. bore
D. chances	E. communicated	F. decades
G. experiences	H. globally	I. logically
J. occurs	K. populations	L. realize
M. reduce	N. saw	O. Specific

Question ___26___ to ___35___ are based on the following passage. For many Americans, 2013 ended with an unusually bitter cold spell. Late November and December ___26___ early snow and bone-chilling temperatures in much of the country, part of a year when, for the first time in two ___27___ , record-cold days will likely turn out to have outnumbered record-warm ones. But the U. S. was the exception: November was the warmest ever ___28___ , and current data indicates that 2013 is likely to have been the fourth hottest year on record. Enjoy the snow now, because ___29___ are good that 2014 will be even hotter, perhaps the hottest year since records have been kept. That's because, scientists are predicting, 2014 will be an El Nino year. El Nino, Spanish for "the child", ___30___ when surface ocean waters in the southern Pacific become abnormally warm. So large is the Pacific, covering 30% of the planet's surface, that the ___31___ energy generated by its warming is enough to touch off a series of weather changes around the world. El Ninos are ___32___ with abnormally dry conditions in Southeast Asia and Australia. They can lead to extreme rain in parts of North and South America, even as southern Africa ___33___ dry weather. Marine life may be affected too: El Ninos can ___34___ the rising of the cold, nutrient-rich water that supports large fish ___35___ , and the unusually warm ocean temperatures can destroy coral .

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. Cooking benefits people in many ways and enables them to connect with one another. _____

37. Abundant information about cooking is available either online or on TV. _____

38. Young people do less cooking at home than the elderly these days. _____

39. Cooking skills can be improved with practice. _____

40. In the mid-20th century, most families ate dinner at home instead of eating out. _____

41. Even those short of time or money should be encouraged to cook for themselves and their family. _____

42. Eating food not cooked by ourselves can cause serious consequences. _____

43. To eat well and still save money, people should buy fresh food and cook it themselves. _____

44. We get a fairly large portion of calories from fast food and snacks. _____

45. The popularity of TV led to the popularity of frozen food. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 今年在长沙举行了一年一度的外国人汉语演讲比赛。这项比赛证明是促进中国和世界其他地区文化交流的好方法。它为世界各地的年轻人提供了更好地了解中国的机会。 来自 87 个国家共计 126 位选手聚集在湖南省省会参加了从 7 月 6 日到 8 月 5 日进行的半决赛和决赛。 比赛并不是唯一的活动。选手们还有机会参观了中国其他地区的著名景点和历史名胜。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

The wallet is heading for extinction. As a day-to-day essential, it will die off with the generation who read print newspapers. The kind of shopping—where you hand over notes and count out change in return—now happens only in the most minor of our retail encounters, like buying a bar of chocolate or a pint of milk from a corner shop. At the shops where you spend any real money, that money is increasingly abstracted. And this is more and more true, the higher up the scale you go. At the most cutting-edge retail stores—Victoria Beckham on Dover Street, for instance—you don't go and stand at any kind of cash register when you decide to pay. The staff are equipped with iPads to take your payment while you relax on a sofa. Which is nothing more or less than excellent service, if you have the money. But across society, the abstraction of the idea of cash makes me uneasy. Maybe I'm just old-fashioned. But earning money isn't quick or easy for most of us. Isn't it a bit weird that spending it should happen in half a blink( ) of an eye? Doesn't a wallet—that time-honoured Friday-night feeling of pleasing, promising fatness—represent something that matters? But I'll leave the economics to the experts. What bothers me about the death of the wallet is the change it represents in our physical environment. Everything about the look and feel of a wallet—the way the fastenings and materials wear and tear and loosen with age, the plastic and paper and gold and silver, and handwritten phone numbers and printed cinema tickets—is the very opposite of what our world is becoming. The opposite of a wallet is a smartphone or an iPad. The rounded edges, cool glass, smooth and unknowable as a pebble . Instead of digging through pieces of paper and peering into corners, we move our fingers left and right. No more counting out coins. Show your wallet, if you still have one. It may not be here much longer.

46. What is happening to the wallet?

A. It is disappearing.
B. It is being fattened.
C. It is becoming costly,
D. It is changing in style.

47. How are business transactions done in big modern stores?

A. Individually.
B. Electronically.
C. In the abstract.
D. Via a cash register.

48. What makes the author feel uncomfortable nowadays?

A. Saving money is becoming a thing of the past.
B. The pleasing Friday-night feeling is fading.
C. Earning money is getting more difficult.
D. Spending money is so fast and easy.

49. Why does the author choose to write about what's happening to the wallet?

A. It represents a change in the modern world.
B. It has something to do with everybody's life.
C. It marks the end of a time-honoured tradition.
D. It is the concern of contemporary economists.

50. What can we infer from the passage about the author?

A. He is resistant to social changes.
B. He is against technological progress.
C. He feels reluctant to part with the traditional wallet.
D. He feels insecure in the ever-changing modern world.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Everybody sleeps, but what people stay up late to catch—or wake up early in order not to miss—varies by culture. From data collected, it seems the things that cause us to lose the most sleep, on average, are sporting events, time changes, and holidays. Around the world, people changed sleep patterns thanks to the start or end of daylight savings time. Russians, for example, began to wake up about a half-hour later each day after President Vladimir Putin shifted the country permanently to "winter time" starting on October 26. Russia's other late nights and early mornings generally correspond to public holidays. On New Year's Eve, Russians have the world's latest bedtime, hitting the hay at around 3:30 a.m. Russians also get up an hour later on International Women's Day, the day for treating and celebrating female relatives. Similarly, Americans' late nights, late mornings, and longest sleeps fall on three-day weekends. Canada got the least sleep of the year the night it beat Sweden in the Olympic hockey . The World Cup is also chiefly responsible for sleep deprivation . The worst night for sleep in the U.K was the night of the England-Italy match on June 14. Brits stayed up a half-hour later to watch it, and then they woke up earlier than usual the next morning thanks to summer nights, the phenomenon in which the sun barely sets in northern countries in the summertime. That was nothing, though, compared to Germans, Italians, and the French, who stayed up around an hour and a half later on various days throughout the summer to watch the Cup. It should be made clear that not everyone has a device to record their sleep patterns; in some of these nations, it's likely that only the richest people do. And people who elect to track their sleep may try to get more sleep than the average person. Even if that's the case, though, the above findings are still striking. If the most health-conscious among us have such deep swings in our shut-eye levels throughout the year, how much sleep are the rest of us losing?

51. What does the author say about people's sleeping habits?

A. They are culture-related.
B. They affect people's health.
C. They change with the seasons.
D. They vary from person to person.

52. What do we learn about the Russians regarding sleep?

A. They don't fall asleep until very late.
B. They don't sleep much on weekends.
C. They get less sleep on public holidays.
D. They sleep longer than people elsewhere.

53. What is the major cause for Europeans' loss of sleep?

A. The daylight savings time.
B. The colorful night life.
C. The World Cup.
D. The summertime.

54. What is the most probable reason for some rich people to use a device to record their sleep patterns?

A. They have trouble falling asleep.
B. They want to get sufficient sleep.
C. They are involved in a sleep research.
D. They want to go to bed on regular hours.

55. What does the author imply in the last paragraph?

A. Sleeplessness does harm to people's health.
B. Few people really know the importance of sleep.
C. It is important to study our sleep patterns.
D. Average people probably sleep less than the rich.

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

56. The saying "Never go out there to see what happens, go out there to make things happen" urges us to be active
creators of our own lives rather than passive bystanders. In my view, this attitude is exactly what turns dreams
into reality, and I firmly stand with those who choose to make things happen.
Those who merely stand by and watch often let precious opportunities slip away. Take Jack Ma as an example.
When most people were still doubting the Internet, he took the initiative to start Alibaba, seizing the chance
that others were only observing. Had he chosen to be a mere onlooker, China's e-commerce might never
have flourished as it does today. His story shows that only by stepping forward and acting can we shape
the outcome.
Therefore, we should never wait on the sidelines for good things to appear. Instead, let us take the initiative,
seize every opportunity, and become participants who make things happen.

57. The annual Chinese language speaking contest for foreigners was held in Changsha this year. The contest has proved to be a good way to promote cultural exchanges between China and the rest of the
world. It offered young people around the world an opportunity to better understand China. A total of
126 contestants from 87 countries gathered in the capital of Hunan Province to take part in the semifinals and finals held from July 6 to August 5. The contest was not the only activity. The contestants also had the chance to visit famous scenic spots and places of historical interest in other parts of China.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位关键信息 → 匹配选项同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

2. 【答案】C

定位关键信息 → 区分“第一块”与“第二块”残骸 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　逻辑顺序

3. 【答案】B

定位因果关系 → 匹配选项同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果逻辑

4. 【答案】A

定位关键信息 → 匹配选项同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

5. 【答案】D

定位产品推出背景 → 推断商业目的 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　目的推断

6. 【答案】C

定位人物头衔 → 匹配录音中明确陈述的职位 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代匹配

7. 【答案】A

定位时间信息 → 匹配录音中明确陈述的年份 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数字信息捕捉

8. 【答案】A

识别对话角色 → 根据开场白和互动模式推断女性角色 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　角色推断

9. 【答案】C

定位时间状语（before） → 匹配录音中明确陈述的过去职业 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　时序信息捕捉

10. 【答案】A

定位动机陈述 → 提取核心原因（做自己的老板） → 同义替换得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

11. 【答案】B

定位对话中关于雇员的问答 → 提取关键信息 'a couple of friends of mine' → 同义替换为 'all the man's friends'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】B

定位女士关于钢铁相关制造业的描述 → 提取 'still accounts for 44% of industrial activity' 和 'still very important' → 推理其仍为工业活动的主要部分

考点：细节定位　推理判断

13. 【答案】A

定位女士提及的 'geographical problems' → 听取男士追问及女士解释 → 提取 'transport problems' 作为核心问题

考点：细节定位　问答逻辑

14. 【答案】C

定位女士预告后续讨论内容的语句 → 提取 'specific location suggestions for the factory' → 同义替换为 'Possible locations for a new factory'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】C

定位女士对劳动力和培训教育水平的直接评价 → 提取 'In general, it's very good and improving' → 直接匹配选项

考点：细节定位　观点态度

16. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'best friends' → 听到 'I first met Joe Gumps when we were both 9 years old' → 推断 '9 years old' 对应 'childhood' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'weekends' → 听到 'I spend nearly every weekend at his house' → 同义替换 'his house' 为 'Joe's house' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'learned' → 听到 'Thanks to Joe, I have realized how little basis there is, for the social divisions...' → 推断 'social divisions will break down if people get to know each other' → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　主旨概括

19. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'intend to park' → 听到 'He turned into his building's parking lot' → 同义替换 'his building's parking lot' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Louis think' → 听到 'He ran home and telephoned the city police to say that his car had been stolen' → 推断这是他的想法 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

21. 【答案】D

定位关键动作‘get his car back’ → 听取后续信息‘take a taxi to the city garage’ → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

22. 【答案】B

定位开场白‘pick up where we left off last time’ → 听取紧随其后的回顾内容‘we agreed that creativity is a mysterious idea’ → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

23. 【答案】D

定位关键短语‘widely accepted idea’ → 听取对应信息‘has always been accepted as the source of all important work in the arts’ → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

24. 【答案】A

定位关键问题‘What leads to major scientific discoveries’ → 听取对应信息‘Every major scientific discovery began with someone imagining the world to look differently’ → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

25. 【答案】C

定位关键信息‘you use it every day almost every moment of your life’ → 推理得出‘创造性过程是日常生活的一部分’ → 同义替换得出答案

考点：推理判断 同义替换

26. 【答案】N

26 空 定位时间状语 Late November and December → 识别谓语动词需与 early snow and bone-chilling temperatures 构成动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘带来、遭遇’的动词

27 空 定位时间状语 in two ____ → 识别需表示时间跨度的名词 → 选择表示‘十年’的词

28 空 定位最高级 the warmest ever → 识别需表示‘记录、统计’的动词 → 选择表示‘记录’的动词

29 空 定位固定搭配 ____ are good that → 识别表示‘可能性’的固定表达 → 选择表示‘机会、可能性’的名词

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'El Nino' 与从句 'when surface ocean waters... become abnormally warm' 的逻辑关系 → 识别表示'发生'的动词搭配 → 选择 'take on' 的正确形式 'takes on'

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（El Nino与东南亚/澳大利亚干旱条件的关系） → 识别固定搭配（be associated with） → 选择最符合语境的动词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语El Ninos与宾语abnormally dry conditions的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配be associated with → 选择B项

33 空 定位空格所在句（El Ninos can ___ the rising of the cold, nutrient-rich water...） → 分析句意（厄尔尼诺现象会如何影响冷水上涌） → 结合常识与上下文（厄尔尼诺导致海水变暖，抑制冷水上涌） → 选择表示“阻止、抑制”的动词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语El Ninos与宾语the rising of the cold, nutrient-rich water的动宾搭配关系 → 选择表示‘阻止、抑制’含义的动词 → 排除其他动词选项

35 空 定位宾语 large fish → 识别动词需表示‘支持、维持’鱼群生存 → 选择表示‘维持、支撑’的动词

考点：动词搭配 语境选词 近义词辨析 固定搭配 动词搭配 take on

27. 【答案】F

26 空 定位时间状语 Late November and December → 识别谓语动词需与 early snow and bone-chilling temperatures 构成动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘带来、遭遇’的动词
27 空 定位时间状语 in two ____ → 识别需表示时间跨度的名词 → 选择表示‘十年’的词
28 空 定位最高级 the warmest ever → 识别需表示‘记录、统计’的动词 → 选择表示‘记录’的动词
29 空 定位固定搭配 ____ are good that → 识别表示‘可能性’的固定表达 → 选择表示‘机会、可能性’的名词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'El Nino' 与从句 'when surface ocean waters... become abnormally warm' 的逻辑关系 → 识别表示'发生'的动词搭配 → 选择 'take on' 的正确形式 'takes on'
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（El Nino与东南亚/澳大利亚干旱条件的关系） → 识别固定搭配（be associated with） → 选择最符合语境的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语El Ninos与宾语abnormally dry conditions的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配be associated with → 选择B项
33 空 定位空格所在句（El Ninos can ___ the rising of the cold, nutrient-rich water...） → 分析句意（厄尔尼诺现象会如何影响冷水上涌） → 结合常识与上下文（厄尔尼诺导致海水变暖，抑制冷水上涌） → 选择表示“阻止、抑制”的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语El Ninos与宾语the rising of the cold, nutrient-rich water的动宾搭配关系 → 选择表示‘阻止、抑制’含义的动词 → 排除其他动词选项
35 空 定位宾语 large fish → 识别动词需表示‘支持、维持’鱼群生存 → 选择表示‘维持、支撑’的动词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on

28. 【答案】H

26 空 定位时间状语 Late November and December → 识别谓语动词需与 early snow and bone-chilling temperatures 构成动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘带来、遭遇’的动词
27 空 定位时间状语 in two ____ → 识别需表示时间跨度的名词 → 选择表示‘十年’的词
28 空 定位最高级 the warmest ever → 识别需表示‘记录、统计’的动词 → 选择表示‘记录’的动词
29 空 定位固定搭配 ____ are good that → 识别表示‘可能性’的固定表达 → 选择表示‘机会、可能性’的名词
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考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on

29. 【答案】D

26 空 定位时间状语 Late November and December → 识别谓语动词需与 early snow and bone-chilling temperatures 构成动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘带来、遭遇’的动词
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29 空 定位固定搭配 _____ are good that → 识别表示‘可能性’的固定表达 → 选择表示‘机会、可能性’的名词
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考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on

30. 【答案】J

26 空 定位时间状语 Late November and December → 识别谓语动词需与 early snow and bone-chilling temperatures 构成动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘带来、遭遇’的动词
27 空 定位时间状语 in two _____ → 识别需表示时间跨度的名词 → 选择表示‘十年’的词
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考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on

31. 【答案】A

26 空 定位时间状语 Late November and December → 识别谓语动词需与 early snow and bone-chilling temperatures 构成动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘带来、遭遇’的动词
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考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on

32. 【答案】B

26 空 定位时间状语 Late November and December → 识别谓语动词需与 early snow and bone-chilling temperatures 构成动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘带来、遭遇’的动词
27 空 定位时间状语 in two ____ → 识别需表示时间跨度的名词 → 选择表示‘十年’的词
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考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on

33. 【答案】G

26 空 定位时间状语 Late November and December → 识别谓语动词需与 early snow and bone-chilling temperatures 构成动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘带来、遭遇’的动词
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30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'El Nino' 与从句 'when surface ocean waters... become abnormally warm' 的逻辑关系 → 识别表示'发生'的动词搭配 → 选择 'take on' 的正确形式 'takes on'
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35 空 定位宾语 large fish → 识别动词需表示‘支持、维持’鱼群生存 → 选择表示‘维持、支撑’的动词
考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on

34. 【答案】M
26 空 定位时间状语 Late November and December → 识别谓语动词需与 early snow and bone-chilling temperatures 构成动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘带来、遭遇’的动词
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考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on

35. 【答案】K
26 空 定位时间状语 Late November and December → 识别谓语动词需与 early snow and bone-chilling temperatures 构成动宾搭配 → 选择表示‘带来、遭遇’的动词
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考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on

36. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词‘connect with one another’ → 在段落[D]中找到‘connects us to other humans’的同义表达 → 确认段落[D]为答案

37. 定位题干关键词‘abundant information’、‘online or on TV’ → 在段落[B]中找到‘plenty of recipes how-to videos and cooking classes available to anyone who has a computer, smartphone or television’ → 确认段落[B]为答案

38. 题干涉及‘年轻人’与‘老年人’的对比 → 通读全文，未发现任何关于不同年龄段烹饪习惯的对比信息 → 判断该陈述在文中无依据

39. 题干涉及‘烹饪技能可通过练习提高’ → 通读全文，未发现任何关于‘练习提高技能’的直接或间接陈述 → 判断该陈述在文中无依据

40. 题干涉及‘20世纪中叶’与‘在家吃晚餐’的对比 → 通读全文，未发现任何关于特定历史时期饮食习惯的描述 → 判断该陈述在文中无依据

41. 定位题干关键词 'short of time or money' → 在段落E中找到同义表达 'those lacking time or money' → 确认段落E为答案

42. 定位题干核心 'serious consequences' → 在段落D中找到同义表达 'so harmful' → 推断出段落D讨论了不自己做饭的严重后果

43. 定位题干核心 'eat well and still save money' → 在段落E中找到同义表达 'feed themselves' 和 'modest, realistic expectations' → 确认段落E为答案

44. 定位题干关键词 'calories from fast food and snacks' → 在段落C中找到具体数据 'Nearly two thirds of us grab fast food once a week, and we get almost 25% of our daily calories from snacks' → 确认段落C为答案

45. 定位题干核心 'popularity of TV led to the popularity of frozen food' → 在段落B中找到相关表述 'There are plenty of recipes how-to videos and cooking classes available to anyone who has a computer, smartphone or television' → 推断出电视（作为信息媒介）的普及与烹饪信息（包括冷冻食品相关）的普及相关

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　信息缺失　数据捕捉　信息关联

37. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词‘connect with one another’ → 在段落[D]中找到‘connects us to other humans’的同义表达 → 确认段落[D]为答案

37. 定位题干关键词‘abundant information’、‘online or on TV’ → 在段落[B]中找到‘plenty of recipes how-to videos and cooking classes available to anyone who has a computer, smartphone or television’ → 确认段落[B]为答案

38. 题干涉及‘年轻人’与‘老年人’的对比 → 通读全文，未发现任何关于不同年龄段烹饪习惯的对比信息 → 判断该陈述在文中无依据

39. 题干涉及‘烹饪技能可通过练习提高’ → 通读全文，未发现任何关于‘练习提高技能’的直接或间接陈述 → 判断该陈述在文中无依据

40. 题干涉及‘20世纪中叶’与‘在家吃晚餐’的对比 → 通读全文，未发现任何关于特定历史时期饮食习惯的描述 → 判断该陈述在文中无依据

41. 定位题干关键词 'short of time or money' → 在段落E中找到同义表达 'those lacking time or money' → 确认段落E为答案

42. 定位题干核心 'serious consequences' → 在段落D中找到同义表达 'so harmful' → 推断出段落D讨论了不自己做饭的严重后果

43. 定位题干核心 'eat well and still save money' → 在段落E中找到同义表达 'feed themselves' 和 'modest, realistic expectations' → 确认段落E为答案

44. 定位题干关键词 'calories from fast food and snacks' → 在段落C中找到具体数据 'Nearly two thirds of us grab fast food once a week, and we get almost 25% of our daily calories from snacks' → 确认段落C为答案

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　信息缺失　数据捕捉　信息关联

38. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词‘connect with one another’ → 在段落[D]中找到‘connects us to other humans’的同义表达 → 确认段落[D]为答案

37. 定位题干关键词‘abundant information’、‘online or on TV’ → 在段落[B]中找到‘plenty of recipes how-to videos and cooking classes available to anyone who has a computer, smartphone or television’ → 确认段落[B]为答案

38. 题干涉及‘年轻人’与‘老年人’的对比 → 通读全文，未发现任何关于不同年龄段烹饪习惯的对比信息 → 判断该陈述在文中无依据

39. 题干涉及‘烹饪技能可通过练习提高’ → 通读全文，未发现任何关于‘练习提高技能’的直接或间接陈述 → 判断该陈述在文中无依据

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43. 定位题干核心 'eat well and still save money' → 在段落E中找到同义表达 'feed themselves' 和 'modest, realistic expectations' → 确认段落E为答案

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　信息缺失　数据捕捉　信息关联

39. 【答案】O

36. 定位题干关键词‘connect with one another’ → 在段落[D]中找到‘connects us to other humans’的同义表达 → 确认段落[D]为答案

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饭的严重后果
43. 定位题干核心 'eat well and still save money' → 在段落E中找到同义表达 'feed themselves' 和 'modest, realistic expectations' → 确认段落E为答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　信息缺失　数据捕捉　信息关联

40. 【答案】G
36. 定位题干关键词‘connect with one another’ → 在段落[D]中找到‘connects us to other humans’的同义表达 → 确认段落[D]为答案
37. 定位题干关键词‘abundant information’、‘online or on TV’ → 在段落[B]中找到‘plenty of recipes how-to videos and cooking classes available to anyone who has a computer, smartphone or television’ → 确认段落[B]为答案
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43. 定位题干核心 'eat well and still save money' → 在段落E中找到同义表达 'feed themselves' 和 'modest, realistic expectations' → 确认段落E为答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　信息缺失　数据捕捉　信息关联

41. 【答案】E
36. 定位题干关键词‘connect with one another’ → 在段落[D]中找到‘connects us to other humans’的同义表达 → 确认段落[D]为答案
37. 定位题干关键词‘abundant information’、‘online or on TV’ → 在段落[B]中找到‘plenty of recipes how-to videos and cooking classes available to anyone who has a computer, smartphone or television’ → 确认段落[B]为答案
38. 题干涉及‘年轻人’与‘老年人’的对比 → 通读全文，未发现任何关于不同年龄段烹饪习惯的对比信息 → 判断该陈述在文中无依据
39. 题干涉及‘烹饪技能可通过练习提高’ → 通读全文，未发现任何关于‘练习提高技能’的直接或间接陈述 → 判断该陈述在文中无依据

40. 题干涉及‘20世纪中叶’与‘在家吃晚餐’的对比 → 通读全文，未发现任何关于特定历史时期饮食习惯的描述 → 判断该陈述在文中无依据
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　信息缺失　数据捕捉　信息关联

42. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词‘connect with one another’ → 在段落[D]中找到‘connects us to other humans’的同义表达 → 确认段落[D]为答案
37. 定位题干关键词‘abundant information’、‘online or on TV’ → 在段落[B]中找到‘plenty of recipes how-to videos and cooking classes available to anyone who has a computer, smartphone or television’ → 确认段落[B]为答案
38. 题干涉及‘年轻人’与‘老年人’的对比 → 通读全文，未发现任何关于不同年龄段烹饪习惯的对比信息 → 判断该陈述在文中无依据
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42. 定位题干核心 'serious consequences' → 在段落D中找到同义表达 'so harmful' → 推断出段落D讨论了不自己做饭的严重后果
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　信息缺失　数据捕捉　信息关联

43. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干关键词‘connect with one another’ → 在段落[D]中找到‘connects us to other humans’的同义表达 → 确认段落[D]为答案
37. 定位题干关键词‘abundant information’、‘online or on TV’ → 在段落[B]中找到‘plenty of recipes how-to videos and cooking classes available to anyone who has a computer, smartphone or television’ → 确

认段落[B]为答案
38. 题干涉及‘年轻人’与‘老年人’的对比 → 通读全文，未发现任何关于不同年龄段烹饪习惯的对比信息 → 判断该陈述在文中无依据
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　信息缺失　数据捕捉　信息关联

44. 【答案】C
36. 定位题干关键词‘connect with one another’ → 在段落[D]中找到‘connects us to other humans’的同义表达 → 确认段落[D]为答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　信息缺失　数据捕捉　信息关联

45. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词‘connect with one another’ → 在段落[D]中找到‘connects us to other humans’的同义表达 → 确认段落[D]为答案

37. 定位题干关键词‘abundant information’、‘online or on TV’ → 在段落[B]中找到‘plenty of recipes how-to videos and cooking classes available to anyone who has a computer, smartphone or television’ → 确认段落[B]为答案

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41. 定位题干关键词 'short of time or money' → 在段落E中找到同义表达 'those lacking time or money' → 确认段落E为答案

42. 定位题干核心 'serious consequences' → 在段落D中找到同义表达 'so harmful' → 推断出段落D讨论了不自己做饭的严重后果

43. 定位题干核心 'eat well and still save money' → 在段落E中找到同义表达 'feed themselves' 和 'modest, realistic expectations' → 确认段落E为答案

44. 定位题干关键词 'calories from fast food and snacks' → 在段落C中找到具体数据 'Nearly two thirds of us grab fast food once a week, and we get almost 25% of our daily calories from snacks' → 确认段落C为答案

45. 定位题干核心 'popularity of TV led to the popularity of frozen food' → 在段落B中找到相关表述 'There are plenty of recipes how-to videos and cooking classes available to anyone who has a computer, smartphone or television' → 推断出电视（作为信息媒介）的普及与烹饪信息（包括冷冻食品相关）的普及相关

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　信息缺失　数据捕捉　信息关联

46. 【答案】A

定位首句核心观点 → 同义替换 'heading for extinction' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】B

定位 'big modern stores' 对应描述 → 提取 'iPads to take your payment' → 同义替换为 'electronically' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】D

定位作者表达 'uneasy' 的句子 → 提取原因 'abstraction of the idea of cash' → 同义替换为 'spending money is so fast and easy' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】A

把握全文主旨 → 识别作者以钱包为载体讨论社会变迁 → 同义替换 'change it represents' → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　写作目的

50. 【答案】C

综合作者对钱包消亡的怀旧描述与对电子支付的不安 → 推断其对传统事物的留恋 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

51. 【答案】A

定位首句 → 提取核心观点 'varies by culture' → 同义替换为 'culture-related' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位 'Russians' 相关段落 → 提取 'get up an hour later on International Women's Day' → 推理节假日导致睡眠减少 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

53. 【答案】C

定位 'Europeans'（德国、意大利、法国）相关段落 → 提取 'watch the Cup' → 同义替换为 'The World Cup' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】B

定位末段 'people who elect to track their sleep may try to get more sleep' → 推理其动机是追求充足睡眠 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　语境推断

55. 【答案】D

定位末段 'people who elect to track their sleep may try to get more sleep than the average person' → 推理普通人可能比富人睡得少 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　对比推理

56. 【答案】The saying "Never go out there to see what…

审题立意（理解名言核心）→ 构建文章结构（引言-论证-结论）→ 运用多样句式与恰当词汇进行论证

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】The annual Chinese language speaking contest…

将中文长句拆分为多个英文SVO主干句，并运用固定搭配和句式变化进行准确、流畅的翻译。

考点：证明是...的好方法　提供了...的机会　聚集在...参加了...　并不是唯一的活动