四级 · 2016年06月大学英语四级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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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 is the news report mainly about?

A. The International Labour Organization's key objective.

B. The basic social protection for the most vulnerable.

C. Rising unemployment worldwide.

D. Global economic recovery.

2. What does Juan Somavia, Director-General of the International Labour Organization say?

A. Many countries have not taken measures to create enough jobs.

B. Few countries know how to address the current economic crisis.

C. Few countries have realized the seriousness of the current crisis.

D. Many countries need support to improve their people's livelihood.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What are big fast food chains in New York City required to do according to the new rule?

A. Serve standardized food nationwide.

B. Put calorie information on the menu.

C. Increase protein content in the food.

D. Offer convenient food to customers.

4. What will happen to big restaurant chains that violate the new rule?

A. They will be fined.

B. They will be closed.

C. They will get a warning.

D. They will lose customers.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What is the problem with many companies according to the news report?

A. Inability to implement their business plans.

B. Inability to keep turning out novel products.

C. Lack of a successful business model of their own.

D. Failure to integrate innovation into their business.

6. What do many people tend to think of innovation?

A. It is the secret to business success.

B. It is the creation of something new.

C. It is a magic tool to bring big rewards.

D. It is an essential part of business culture.

7. What does the company Procter&Gamble owe its success to?

A. Its hardworking employees.

B. Its flexible promotion strategy.

C. Its innovation culture.

D. Its willingness to make investments. 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 does the man say about himself?

A. He's got addicted to technology.

B. He is not very good at socializing

C. He is crazy about text-messaging.

D. He does not talk long on the phone.

9. What does the woman tend to do while she is on the phone?

A. Talk big. B. Talk at length. C. Gossip a lot. D. Forget herself.

10. Why did the man text message all his friends when he first got his cell phone?

A. He thought it was cool.
B. He needed the practice.
C. He wanted to stay connected with them.
D. He had an urgent message to send.

11. What does the woman's father think of text-messaging?

A. It poses a challenge to seniors.
B. It saves both time and money.
C. It is childish and unprofessional.
D. It is cool and convenient.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

A. He wants to change his job assignment.
B. He is unhappy with his department manager
C. He thinks he deserves extra pay for overtime.
D. He is often singled out for criticism by his boss

13. What is the man's chief complaint?

A. His workload was much too heavy.
B. His immediate boss did not trust him
C. His colleagues often refused to cooperate.
D. His salary was too low for his responsibility

14. How does the woman interpret the fact that the man was asked to help his colleagues with their work?

A. He never knows how to refuse.
B. He is always ready to help others
C. His boss has a lot of trust in him.
D. His boss has no sense of fairness.

15. What did the woman advise the man to do?

A. Put all his complaints in writing.
B. Wait and see what happens next.
C. Learn to say no when necessary.
D. Talk to his boss in person first. 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 is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. The importance of sleep to a healthy life.
B. Reasons for Americans' decline in sleep.
C. Some tips to improve the quality of sleep.
D. Diseases associated with lack of sleep.

17. What do we learn from the talk about today's Americans?

A. They are more health-conscious.
B. They are changing their living habits.
C. They get less and less sleep.
D. They know the dangers of lack of sleep.

18. What does the speaker say will happen to people who lack sleep?

A. Their weight will go down.
B. Their mind function will deteriorate.
C. Their work efficiency will decrease.
D. Their blood pressure will rise.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What is the first decision you should make in preparing to apply for a place at university?

A. How much you can afford to pay.
B. What course you are going to choose.
C. Which university you are going to apply to.
D. When you are going to submit your application.

20. What is the most important part of the application?

A. The list of courses studied.
B. The full record of scores.
C. The references from teachers.
D. The personal statement.

21. What must applicants do in their personal statements?

A. Specify what they would like to do after graduation.
B. Describe in detail how much they would enjoy studying.
C. Indicate they have reflected and thought about the subject.
D. Emphasize that they admire the professors in the university.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker say about the first motor car?

A. It was equipped with rubber tyres.
B. It was built in the late 19th century.
C. It was purchased by the Royal family.
D. It was designed by an English engineer.

23. What was the problem with the early cars in Britain?

A. They consumed lots of petrol.
B. They took two passengers only.
C. They were difficult to drive.
D. They often broke down.

24. Why did Henry Ford's Model T cars cost less?

A. They were produced on the assembly line.
B. They were built with less costly materials.
C. They were modeled after British cars.
D. They were made for ordinary use.

25. What do we learn about the Preston Bypass?

A. It made news all over the world.
B. It was built for the Royal family.
C. It marked a new era in motor travel.
D. It attracted large numbers of motorists.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. attendance	B. consequently	C. current
D. depressing	E. dropping	F. essential
G. feasible	H. flow	I. mood
J. mutually	K. particularly	L. performance
M. review	N. survive	O. tend

Physical activity does the body good, and there's growing evidence that it helps the brain too. Researchers in the Netherlands report that children who get more exercise, whether at school or on their own, ___26___ to have higher GPAs and better scores on standardized tests. In a ___27___ of 14 studies that looked at physical activity and academic ___28___ , investigators found that the more children moved, the better their grades were in school, ___29___ in the basic subjects of math, English and reading. The data will certainly fuel the ongoing debate over whether physical education classes should be cut as schools struggle to ___30___ on smaller budgets. The arguments against physical education have included concerns that gym time may be taking away from study time. With standardized test scores in the U.S. ___31___ in recent years, some administrators believe students need to spend more time in the classroom instead of on the playground. But as these findings show, exercise and academics may not be ___32___ exclusive. Physical activity can improve blood ___33___ to the brain, fueling memory, attention and creativity, which are ___34___ to learning. And exercise releases hormones that can improve ___35___ and relieve stress, which can also help learning. So while it may seem as if kids are just exercising their bodies when they're running around, they may actually be exercising their brains as well.

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. Many people feel guilty when they cannot find a place other than a nursing home for their parents. _____

37. Though it helps for children to investigate care facilities, involving their parents in the decision-making process may prove very important. _____

38. It is really difficult to tell if assisted living is better than a nursing home. _____

39. How a resident feels depends on an interaction between themselves and the care facility they live in. _____

40. The author thinks her friend made a rational decision in choosing a more hospitable place over an apparently elegant assisted living home. _____

41. The system Medicare developed to rate nursing home quality is of little help to finding a satisfactory place. _____

42. At first the researchers of the most recent study found residents in assisted living facilities gave higher scores on social interaction. _____

43. What kind of care facility old people live in may be less important than we think. _____

44. The findings of the latest research were similar to an earlier multi-state study of assisted living. _____

45. A resident's satisfaction with a care facility has much to do with whether they had participated in the decision to move in and how long they had stayed there. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 功夫 (Kung Fu)是中国武术 (martial arts)的俗称。中国武术的起源可以追溯到自卫的需要、狩猎活动以及古代中国的军事训练。它是中国传统体育运动的一种,年轻人和老年人都练。它已逐渐演变成了中国文化的独特元素。作为中国的国宝, 功夫有上百种不同的风格,是世界上练得最多的武术形式。有些风格模仿了动物的动作, 还有一些则受到了中国哲学思想、神话和传说的启发。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

As Artificial Intelligence (AI) becomes increasingly sophisticated, there are growing concerns that robots could become a threat. This danger can be avoided, according to computer science professor Stuart Russell, if we figure out how to turn human values into a programmable code. Russell argues that as robots take on more complicated tasks, it's necessary to translate our morals into AI language. For example, if a robot does chores around the house, you wouldn't want it to put the pet cat in the oven to make dinner for the hungry children. "You would want that robot preloaded with a good set of values," said Russell. Some robots are already programmed with basic human values. For example, mobile robots have been programmed to keep a comfortable distance from humans. Obviously there are cultural differences, but if you were talking to another person and they came up close in your personal space, you wouldn't think that's the kind of thing a properly brought-up person would do. It will be possible to create more sophisticated moral machines, if only we can find a way to set out human values as clear rules. Robots could also learn values from drawing patterns from large sets of data on human behavior. They are dangerous only if programmers are careless. The biggest concern with robots going against human values is that human beings fail to do sufficient testing and they've produced a system that will break some kind of taboo( ). One simple check would be to program a robot to check the correct course of action with a human when presented with an unusual situation. If the robot is unsure whether an animal is suitable for the microwave, it has the opportunity to stop, send out beeps , and ask for directions from a human. If we humans aren't quite sure about a decision, we go and ask somebody else. The most difficult step in programming values will be deciding exactly what we believe is moral, and how to create a set of ethical rules. But if we come up with an answer, robots could be good for humanity.

46. What does the author say about the threat of robots?

A. It may constitute a challenge to computer programmers.

B. It accompanies all machinery involving high technology.

C. It can be avoided if human values are translated into their language.

D. It has become an inevitable peril as technology gets more sophisticated.

47. What would we think of a person who invades our personal space according to the author?

A. They are aggressive.

B. They are outgoing.

C. They are ignorant.

D. They are ill-bred.

48. How do robots learn human values?

A. By interacting with humans in everyday life situations.

B. By following the daily routines of civilized human beings.

C. By picking up patterns from massive data on human behavior.

D. By imitating the behavior of properly brought-up human beings.

49. What will a well-programmed robot do when facing an unusual situation?

A. Keep a distance from possible dangers.

B. Stop to seek advice from a human being.

C. Trigger its built-in alarm system at once.

D. Do sufficient testing before taking action.

50. What is most difficult to do when we turn human values into a programmable code?

A. Determine what is moral and ethical.

B. Design some large-scale experiments.

C. Set rules for man-machine interaction.

D. Develop a more sophisticated program.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Why do some people live to be older than others? You know the standard explanations:keeping a moderate diet, engaging in regular exercise, etc. But what effect does your personality have on your longevity( )? Do some kinds of personalities lead to longer lives? A new study in the Journal of the American Geriatrics Society looked at this question by examining the personality characteristics of 246 children of people who had lived to be at least 100. The study shows that those living the longest are more outgoing, more active and less neurotic( ) than other people. Long-living women are also more likely to be sympathetic and cooperative than women with a normal life span. These findings are in agreement with what you would expect from the evolutionary theory: those who like to make friends and help others can gather enough resources to make it through tough times. Interestingly, however, other characteristics that you might consider advantageous had no impact on whether study participants were likely to live longer. Those who were more self-disciplined, for instance, were no more likely to live to be very old. Also, being open to new ideas had no relationship to long life, which might explain all those bad-tempered old people who are fixed in their ways. Whether you can successfully change your personality as an adult is the subject of a longstanding psychological debate. But the new paper suggests that if you want long life, you should strive to be as outgoing as possible. Unfortunately, another recent study shows that your mother's personality may also help determine your longevity. That study looked at nearly 28,000 Norwegian mothers and found that those moms who were more anxious, depressed and angry were more likely to feed their kids unhealthy diets. Patterns of childhood eating can be hard to break when we're adults, which may mean that kids of depressed moms end up dying younger. Personality isn't destiny , and everyone knows that individuals can learn to change. But both studies show that long life isn't just a matter of your physical health but of your mental health.

51. The aim of the study in the Journal of the American Geriatrics Society is_____.

A. to see whether people's personality affects their life span

B. to find out if one's lifestyle has any effect on their health

C. to investigate the role of exercise in living a long life

D. to examine all the factors contributing to longevity

52. What does the author imply about outgoing and sympathetic people?

A. They have a good understanding of evolution.

B. They are better at negotiating an agreement.

C. They generally appear more resourceful.

D. They are more likely to get over hardship.

53. What finding of the study might prove somewhat out of our expectation?

A. Easy-going people can also live a relatively long life.

B. Personality characteristics that prove advantageous actually vary with times.

C. Such personality characteristics as self-discipline have no effect on longevity.

D. Readiness to accept new ideas helps one enjoy longevity.

54. What does the recent study of Norwegian mothers show?

A. Children's personality characteristics are invariably determined by their mothers.

B. People with unhealthy eating habits are likely to die sooner.

C. Mothers' influence on children may last longer than fathers'.

D. Mothers' negative personality characteristics may affect their children's life spans.

55. What can we learn from the findings of the two new studies?

A. Anxiety and depression more often than not cut short one's life span.

B. Longevity results from a combination of mental and physical health.

C. Personality plays a decisive role in how healthy one is.

D. Health is in large part related to one's lifestyle.

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

56. Dear Mr. Wang,
Now that I have entered college, I am writing to express my heartfelt thanks to you for all the guidance you
gave me during my high school years.
I still clearly remember the time when I failed an important English exam and almost gave up. Instead of
blaming me, you stayed after class, went through every mistake with me, and encouraged me to keep trying. It
was you who helped me build the habit of reading English news every morning, which has greatly improved
my language skills and confidence. Thanks to your patience and faith in me, I finally earned a place at my
dream university.
I owe much of my progress to you, and I will always treasure what you taught me, both in knowledge and in
character. I sincerely wish you good health and happiness in the years ahead.
Yours sincerely, Li Ming

57. Kung Fu is the popular name for Chinese martial arts. The origins of Chinese martial arts can be traced back to the need for self-defense, hunting activities and ancient Chinese military training. It is a
form of traditional Chinese sports practiced by both the young and the old. It has gradually evolved into
a unique element of Chinese culture. As a national treasure of China, Kung Fu has hundreds of different
styles and is the most practiced martial art form in the world. Some styles imitate the movements of animals, while others are inspired by Chinese philosophy, mythology and legends.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C
定位首句核心信息（失业人数增加）→ 概括全文主旨 → 得出答案
考点：主旨概括　首句信息捕捉

2. 【答案】A
定位Juan Somavia的发言 → 识别代词‘done so’指代前文‘taken measures’ → 同义替换得出答案
考点：细节定位　代词指代还原　同义替换

3. 【答案】B
定位规则要求（require them to post calorie counts）→ 同义替换（post=put, counts=information）→ 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】A
定位违规后果（face penalties）→ 同义替换（penalties=fined）→ 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】D
定位问题描述（not many are able to integrate innovation into their business）→ 同义替换（not able to=Failure to）→ 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替⊠⊠⊠　否定转述

6. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'many people tend to think' → 听到 'many people tend to assume that innovation just means creating something new' → 同义替换 'assume' 为 'think'，'creating something new' 为 'creation of something new' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'Procter & Gamble' 和 'success' → 听到 'a real innovative company should develop an innovation culture and use it as a primary tool for success' → 直接对应 'innovation culture' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　直接对应

8. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'the man say about himself' → 听到男士说 'I get off the phone pretty quickly when I call. I'm not a big talker.' → 同义替换 'get off the phone pretty quickly' 为 'does not talk long on the phone' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'the woman' 和 'on the phone' → 听到女士说 'If I call them, I'll have to have a long conversation.' → 同义替换 'have a long conversation' 为 'talk at length' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'why' 和 'first got his cell phone' → 听到男士说 'When I first got my cell phone, I thought it was so cool to text message all my friends...' → 直接对应 'thought it was so cool' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接对应

11. 【答案】C

定位女士转述父亲观点 → 提取关键形容词 childish and unprofessional → 匹配选项C

考点：观点转述　形容词提取

12. 【答案】B

把握对话整体基调 → 男士反复抱怨部门经理 → 归纳核心不满对象

考点：主旨归纳　态度判断

13. 【答案】A

定位男士具体抱怨内容 → 提取工作量过重的核心信息 → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】C

定位女士对男士被要求帮忙的回应 → 提取信任信号 → 匹配选项C

考点：观点定位　语义匹配

15. 【答案】D

定位女士建议部分 → 提取直接沟通的建议 → 匹配选项D

考点：建议定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】A

定位首段末句与第二段首句 → 提炼核心论点（睡眠对健康至关重要） → 匹配主旨选项

考点：主旨大意　论点提炼

17. 【答案】C

定位首段趋势描述与第二段数据 → 提取‘睡眠时间持续减少’这一事实 → 匹配细节选项

考点：细节定位　事实提取

18. 【答案】D

定位第二段末句 → 提取缺觉导致的健康问题列表 → 匹配具体细节选项

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

19. 【答案】B

定位第二段首句 → 提取‘第一个决定是课程选择’ → 匹配细节选项

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

20. 【答案】D

定位第三段首句 → 提取‘申请中最重要的部分是个人陈述’ → 匹配细节选项

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

21. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'personal statement' → 听到 'They will look for evidence that you have reflected and thought about the subject' → 同义替换为 'Indicate they have reflected and thought about the subject' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

22. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'first motor car' → 听到 'built the first motor car in 1885' → 1885年属于19世纪晚期 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　时间推断

23. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'problem with the early cars' → 听到 'every driver had to be his own engineer for the frequent breakdowns' → 同义替换为 'often broke down' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

24. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'Henry Ford's Model T' 和 'cost less' → 听到 'was cheaper because it was made on the assembly line' → 同义替换为 'produced on the assembly line' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　因果逻辑

25. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Preston Bypass' → 听到 'The bypass hailed a new era in motor travel' → 同义替换为 'marked a new era in motor travel' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

26. 【答案】O

26 空 定位主语 'children who get more exercise' → 分析谓语动词与宾语 'higher GPAs' 的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'tend to' 表示趋势 → 得出答案

27 空 定位介词 'of 14 studies' → 分析空格处名词需表示对多项研究的汇总 → 识别固定搭配 'a review of studies' → 得出答案

28 空 定位并列结构 'physical activity and academic ____' → 分析空格处名词需与 'academic' 构成常见搭配 → 识别 'academic performance' 为固定表达 → 得出答案

29 空 定位主句 'the better their grades were in school' → 分析空格处需连接状语成分，表示具体范围 → 识别 'especially' 用于强调突出部分 → 得出答案

30 空 定位介词短语 'on smaller budgets' → 分析空格处动词需与 'on' 搭配并表示应对预算减少 → 识别 'cut back on' 为固定搭配，意为削减 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格所在句（学校在预算缩减下挣扎）→ 分析动词搭配与语境（struggle to ___ on smaller budgets）→ 选择表示‘削减开支’的动词短语

32 空 定位空格所在句（运动和学业可能不是___排他的）→ 分析逻辑关系（转折词But表明与前文‘占用学习时间’观点相反）→ 选择表示‘完全’或‘必然’的副词

33 空 定位空格所在句（改善大脑的血液___）→ 分析名词搭配（blood ___ to the brain）→ 选择表示‘流动’或‘供应’的名词

34 空 定位空格所在句（记忆、注意力和创造力对学习是___的）→ 分析形容词与to的搭配 → 选择表示‘至关重要’的形容词

35 空 定位空格所在句（改善___并缓解压力）→ 分析名词与improve的搭配 → 选择表示‘情绪’或‘心情’的名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配 tend to　固定搭配 a review of　近义词辨析　状语从句　强调副词　固定搭配 cut back on　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配

27. 【答案】M

26 空 定位主语 'children who get more exercise' → 分析谓语动词与宾语 'higher GPAs' 的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'tend to' 表示趋势 → 得出答案

27 空 定位介词 'of 14 studies' → 分析空格处名词需表示对多项研究的汇总 → 识别固定搭配 'a review of studies' → 得出答案

28 空 定位并列结构 'physical activity and academic ____' → 分析空格处名词需与 'academic' 构成常见搭配 → 识别 'academic performance' 为固定表达 → 得出答案

29 空 定位主句 'the better their grades were in school' → 分析空格处需连接状语成分，表示具体范围 → 识别 'especially' 用于强调突出部分 → 得出答案

30 空 定位介词短语 'on smaller budgets' → 分析空格处动词需与 'on' 搭配并表示应对预算减少 → 识别 'cut back on' 为固定搭配，意为削减 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格所在句（学校在预算缩减下挣扎）→ 分析动词搭配与语境（struggle to ___ on smaller budgets）→ 选择表示‘削减开支’的动词短语

32 空 定位空格所在句（运动和学业可能不是___排他的）→ 分析逻辑关系（转折词But表明与前文‘占用学习时间’观点相反）→ 选择表示‘完全’或‘必然’的副词

33 空 定位空格所在句（改善大脑的血液___）→ 分析名词搭配（blood ___ to the brain）→ 选择表示‘流动’或‘供应’的名词

34 空 定位空格所在句（记忆、注意力和创造力对学习是___的）→ 分析形容词与to的搭配 → 选择表示‘至关重要’的形容词

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考点：语境选词　固定搭配 tend to　固定搭配 a review of　近义词辨析　状语从句　强调副词　固定搭配 cut back on　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配

28. 【答案】L

26 空 定位主语 'children who get more exercise' → 分析谓语动词与宾语 'higher GPAs' 的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'tend to' 表示趋势 → 得出答案

27 空 定位介词 'of 14 studies' → 分析空格处名词需表示对多项研究的汇总 → 识别固定搭配 'a review of studies' → 得出答案

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31 空 定位空格所在句（学校在预算缩减下挣扎）→ 分析动词搭配与语境（struggle to ___ on smaller budgets）→ 选择表示‘削减开支’的动词短语

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33 空 定位空格所在句（改善大脑的血液___）→ 分析名词搭配（blood ___ to the brain）→ 选择表示‘流动’或‘供应’的名词

34 空 定位空格所在句（记忆、注意力和创造力对学习是___的）→ 分析形容词与to的搭配 → 选择表示‘至关重要’的形容词

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考点：语境选词　固定搭配 tend to　固定搭配 a review of　近义词辨析　状语从句　强调副词　固定搭配 cut back on　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配

29. 【答案】K

26 空 定位主语 'children who get more exercise' → 分析谓语动词与宾语 'higher GPAs' 的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'tend to' 表示趋势 → 得出答案
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28 空 定位并列结构 'physical activity and academic ____' → 分析空格处名词需与 'academic' 构成常见搭配 → 识别 'academic performance' 为固定表达 → 得出答案
29 空 定位主句 'the better their grades were in school' → 分析空格处需连接状语成分，表示具体范围 → 识别 'especially' 用于强调突出部分 → 得出答案
30 空 定位介词短语 'on smaller budgets' → 分析空格处动词需与 'on' 搭配并表示应对预算减少 → 识别 'cut back on' 为固定搭配，意为削减 → 得出答案
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34 空 定位空格所在句（记忆、注意力和创造力对学习是___的）→ 分析形容词与to的搭配 → 选择表示‘至关重要’的形容词
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30. 【答案】N

26 空 定位主语 'children who get more exercise' → 分析谓语动词与宾语 'higher GPAs' 的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'tend to' 表示趋势 → 得出答案
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28 空 定位并列结构 'physical activity and academic ____' → 分析空格处名词需与 'academic' 构成常见搭配 → 识别 'academic performance' 为固定表达 → 得出答案
29 空 定位主句 'the better their grades were in school' → 分析空格处需连接状语成分，表示具体范围 → 识别 'especially' 用于强调突出部分 → 得出答案
30 空 定位介词短语 'on smaller budgets' → 分析空格处动词需与 'on' 搭配并表示应对预算减少 → 识别 'cut back on' 为固定搭配，意为削减 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格所在句（学校在预算缩减下挣扎）→ 分析动词搭配与语境（struggle to ___ on smaller budgets）→ 选择表示‘削减开支’的动词短语
32 空 定位空格所在句（运动和学业可能不是___排他的）→ 分析逻辑关系（转折词But表明与前文‘占用学习时间’观点相反）→ 选择表示‘完全’或‘必然’的副词
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考点：语境选词　固定搭配 tend to　固定搭配 a review of　近义词辨析　状语从句　强调副词　固定搭配 cut back on　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配

31. 【答案】E

26 空 定位主语 'children who get more exercise' → 分析谓语动词与宾语 'higher GPAs' 的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'tend to' 表示趋势 → 得出答案

27 空 定位介词 'of 14 studies' → 分析空格处名词需表示对多项研究的汇总 → 识别固定搭配 'a review of studies' → 得出答案

28 空 定位并列结构 'physical activity and academic ____' → 分析空格处名词需与 'academic' 构成常见搭配 → 识别 'academic performance' 为固定表达 → 得出答案

29 空 定位主句 'the better their grades were in school' → 分析空格处需连接状语成分，表示具体范围 → 识别 'especially' 用于强调突出部分 → 得出答案

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34 空 定位空格所在句（记忆、注意力和创造力对学习是___的）→ 分析形容词与to的搭配 → 选择表示‘至关重要’的形容词

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考点：语境选词　固定搭配 tend to　固定搭配 a review of　近义词辨析　状语从句　强调副词　固定搭配 cut back on　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配

32. 【答案】J

26 空 定位主语 'children who get more exercise' → 分析谓语动词与宾语 'higher GPAs' 的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'tend to' 表示趋势 → 得出答案

27 空 定位介词 'of 14 studies' → 分析空格处名词需表示对多项研究的汇总 → 识别固定搭配 'a review of studies' → 得出答案

28 空 定位并列结构 'physical activity and academic ____' → 分析空格处名词需与 'academic' 构成常见搭配 → 识别 'academic performance' 为固定表达 → 得出答案

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考点：语境选词　固定搭配 tend to　固定搭配 a review of　近义词辨析　状语从句　强调副词　固定搭配 cut back on　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配

33. 【答案】H

26 空 定位主语 'children who get more exercise' → 分析谓语动词与宾语 'higher GPAs' 的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'tend to' 表示趋势 → 得出答案

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34. 【答案】F

26 空 定位主语 'children who get more exercise' → 分析谓语动词与宾语 'higher GPAs' 的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'tend to' 表示趋势 → 得出答案

27 空 定位介词 'of 14 studies' → 分析空格处名词需表示对多项研究的汇总 → 识别固定搭配 'a review of studies' → 得出答案

28 空 定位并列结构 'physical activity and academic ____' → 分析空格处名词需与 'academic' 构成常见搭配 → 识别 'academic performance' 为固定表达 → 得出答案

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35. 【答案】I

26 空 定位主语 'children who get more exercise' → 分析谓语动词与宾语 'higher GPAs' 的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'tend to' 表示趋势 → 得出答案

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34 空 定位空格所在句（记忆、注意力和创造力对学习是___的）→ 分析形容词与to的搭配 → 选择表示‘至关重要’的形容词

35 空 定位空格所在句（改善___并缓解压力）→ 分析名词与improve的搭配 → 选择表示‘情绪’或‘心情’的名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配 tend to　固定搭配 a review of　近义词辨析　状语从句　强调副词　固定搭配 cut back on　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配

36. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过指代关系确定段落

37. 理解题干观点 → 在语篇中寻找支持或反驳的证据 → 推断作者态度

38. 概括题干主旨 → 在语篇中寻找直接对应表述 → 确认同义替换

39. 理解题干因果关系 → 在语篇中寻找相关研究结论 → 推断逻辑链条

40. 定位作者观点 → 在语篇中寻找对朋友决定的评价 → 推断作者态度

41. 定位题干关键词'Medicare'、'rate nursing home quality' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现语篇未提及Medicare及其评级系统 → 判断该信息为无中生有

42. 定位题干关键词'first'、'researchers'、'assisted living'、'social interaction' → 在语篇中寻找研究结果 → 发现语篇未提及研究初期发现或社交互动评分差异 → 判断该信息为无中生有

43. 定位题干核心观点'what kind of care facility... may be less important' → 在语篇中寻找同义表述 → 在段落C中找到'what kind of facility an older person lives in may matter less than we have assumed' → 进行同义替换匹配

44. 定位题干关键词'findings'、'latest research'、'earlier multi-state study' → 在语篇中寻找研究结果对比 → 在段落I中找到'consistent with the findings of an earlier multi-state study' → 进行同义替换匹配

45. 定位题干关键词'satisfaction'、'participated in the decision'、'how long they had stayed' → 在语篇中寻找相关研究发现 → 在段落G中找到'satisfaction was related to whether they had participated in the decision to move in and how long they had stayed there' → 进行同义替换匹配

考点：guilty　nursing home　parents　investigate　involving parents　decision-making　difficult to tell　assisted living　better　how a resident feels　interaction　themselves　care facility　author thinks　friend　rational decision　hospitable place　细节定位　信息有无判断　主旨概括　同义替换

37. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过指代关系确定段落
37. 理解题干观点 → 在语篇中寻找支持或反驳的证据 → 推断作者态度
38. 概括题干主旨 → 在语篇中寻找直接对应表述 → 确认同义替换
39. 理解题干因果关系 → 在语篇中寻找相关研究结论 → 推断逻辑链条
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44. 定位题干关键词'findings'、'latest research'、'earlier multi-state study' → 在语篇中寻找研究结果对比 → 在段落I中找到'consistent with the findings of an earlier multi-state study' → 进行同义替换匹配
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考点：guilty nursing home parents investigate involving parents decision-making difficult to tell assisted living better how a resident feels interaction themselves care facility author thinks friend rational decision hospitable place 细节定位 信息有无判断 主旨概括 同义替换

38. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过指代关系确定段落
37. 理解题干观点 → 在语篇中寻找支持或反驳的证据 → 推断作者态度
38. 概括题干主旨 → 在语篇中寻找直接对应表述 → 确认同义替换
39. 理解题干因果关系 → 在语篇中寻找相关研究结论 → 推断逻辑链条
40. 定位作者观点 → 在语篇中寻找对朋友决定的评价 → 推断作者态度
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考点：guilty nursing home parents investigate involving parents decision-making difficult to tell assisted living better how a resident feels interaction themselves care facility author thinks friend rational decision hospitable place 细节定位 信息有无判断 主旨概括 同义替换

39. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过指代关系确定段落
37. 理解题干观点 → 在语篇中寻找支持或反驳的证据 → 推断作者态度
38. 概括题干主旨 → 在语篇中寻找直接对应表述 → 确认同义替换
39. 理解题干因果关系 → 在语篇中寻找相关研究结论 → 推断逻辑链条
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40. 【答案】N

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过指代关系确定段落
37. 理解题干观点 → 在语篇中寻找支持或反驳的证据 → 推断作者态度
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考点：guilty nursing home parents investigate involving parents decision-making difficult to tell assisted living better how a resident feels interaction themselves care facility author thinks friend rational decision hospitable place 细节定位 信息有无判断 主旨概括 同义替换

41. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过指代关系确定段落
37. 理解题干观点 → 在语篇中寻找支持或反驳的证据 → 推断作者态度
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考点：guilty nursing home parents investigate involving parents decision-making difficult to tell assisted living better how a resident feels interaction themselves care facility author thinks friend rational decision hospitable place 细节定位 信息有无判断 主旨概括 同义替换

42. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过指代关系确定段落
37. 理解题干观点 → 在语篇中寻找支持或反驳的证据 → 推断作者态度
38. 概括题干主旨 → 在语篇中寻找直接对应表述 → 确认同义替换
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43. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过指代关系确定段落
37. 理解题干观点 → 在语篇中寻找支持或反驳的证据 → 推断作者态度
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44. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过指代关系确定段落
37. 理解题干观点 → 在语篇中寻找支持或反驳的证据 → 推断作者态度
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45. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过指代关系确定段落
37. 理解题干观点 → 在语篇中寻找支持或反驳的证据 → 推断作者态度
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42. 定位题干关键词'first'、'researchers'、'assisted living'、'social interaction' → 在语篇中寻找研究结果 → 发现语篇未提及研究初期发现或社交互动评分差异 → 判断该信息为无中生有
43. 定位题干核心观点'what kind of care facility... may be less important' → 在语篇中寻找同义表述 → 在段落C中找到'what kind of facility an older person lives in may matter less than we have assumed' → 进行同义替换匹配
44. 定位题干关键词'findings'、'latest research'、'earlier multi-state study' → 在语篇中寻找研究结果对比 → 在段落I中找到'consistent with the findings of an earlier multi-state study' → 进行同义替换匹配
45. 定位题干关键词'satisfaction'、'participated in the decision'、'how long they had stayed' → 在语篇中寻找相关研究发现 → 在段落G中找到'satisfaction was related to whether they had participated in the decision to move in and how long they had stayed there' → 进行同义替换匹配

考点：guilty nursing home parents investigate involving parents decision-making difficult to tell assisted living better how a resident feels interaction themselves care facility author thinks friend rational decision hospitable place 细节定位 信息有无判断 主旨概括 同义替换

46. 【答案】C

定位首段关于机器人威胁的论述 → 提取 ‘This danger can be avoided...if we figure out how to turn human values into a programmable code’ → 同义替换为 ‘translated into their [programmable code]’

考点：细节定位 同义改写

47. 【答案】D

定位 ‘if you were talking to another person and they came up close in your personal space, you wouldn't think that's the kind of thing a properly brought-up person would do’ → 推断 ‘properly brought-up’ 的反面即 ‘ill-bred’

考点：细节定位 语境推断

48. 【答案】C

定位 ‘Robots could also learn values from drawing patterns from large sets of data on human behavior’ → 直接匹配选项C的 ‘picking up patterns from massive data on human behavior’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

49. 【答案】B

定位 ‘One simple check would be to program a robot to check the correct course of action with a human when presented with an unusual situation’ → 匹配选项B的 ‘Stop to seek advice from a human being’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

50. 【答案】A

定位 ‘The most difficult step in programming values will be deciding exactly what we believe is moral, and how to create a set of ethical rules’ → 同义替换为选项A的 ‘Determine what is moral and ethical’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

51. 【答案】A

定位首段研究目的句 → 提取核心问题（personality vs. longevity） → 同义替换为选项A

考点：主旨定位　同义改写

52. 【答案】D

定位“outgoing and sympathetic”相关描述 → 关联“gather enough resources to make it through tough times” → 推断出“更可能克服困难”

考点：细节定位　推理判断

53. 【答案】C

定位“Interestingly, however”转折信号 → 识别“out of expectation”的对应信息（其他被认为有利的特征无影响） → 匹配选项C

考点：信号词捕捉　细节定位

54. 【答案】D

定位“Norwegian mothers”研究段落 → 提取核心发现（母亲负面性格→不健康饮食→孩子可能早逝） → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位　同义改写

55. 【答案】B

定位全文结论句（But both studies show...） → 提取核心观点（长寿不仅是身体健康，也是心理健康） → 同义替换为选项B

考点：主旨归纳　同义改写

56. 【答案】Dear Mr. Wang,
Now that I have entered…

根据书信格式要求，围绕感谢主题，组织段落结构（开头、正文、结尾），运用恰当的词汇搭配和句型完成写作。

考点：书信格式　感谢主题表达　段落组织　动词搭配 take on　SVO 主干句型

57. 【答案】Kung Fu is the popular name for Chinese…

准确翻译中文长句，需处理定语从句、固定搭配及句式转换。

考点：can be traced back to　as China's national treasure　some...while others...