四级 · 2016年06月大学英语四级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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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. How college students can handle their psychological problems.

B. Why college students are more likely to have stress problems.

C. Why sufficient sleep is important for college students.

D. How college students can improve their sleep habits.

2. What is the finding of the new study published in the journal Learning and Memory?

A. It is not easy to improve one's sleep habits.

B. It is not good for students to play video games.

C. Making last-minute preparations for tests may be less effective than sleeping.

D. Students who are better prepared generally get higher scores in examinations.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What is the Competition Commission going to investigate?

A. Whether adequate investment is being made to improve airport facilities.

B. Whether the British Airports Authority should sell off some of its assets.

C. Whether the Spanish company could offer better service.

D. Whether more airports should be built around London.

4. What is the root cause of the poor service at British airports according to the British Airports Authority?

A. Poor ownership structure.

B. Inefficient management.

C. Lack of innovation and competition.

D. Lack of runway and terminal capacity.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What do tobacco companies have to do under the law in Massachusetts?

A. Study the effects of nicotine on young smokers.

B. Set a limit to the production of their cigarettes.

C. Take steps to reduce nicotine in their products.

D. Report the nicotine content of their cigarettes.

6. What do we learn from the study by the Department of Public Health in Boston?

A. The biggest increase in nicotine content tended to be in brands young smokers like.

B. Brands which contain higher nicotine content were found to be much more popular.

C. Tobacco companies refused to discuss the detailed nicotine content of their products.

D. Big tobacco companies were frank with their customers about the hazards of smoking.

7. What do we learn from the news report about the big tobacco companies?

A. They will pay more attention to the quality of their products.

B. They were not prepared to comment on the cigarette study.

C. They promised to reduce the nicotine content in cigarettes.

D. They have not fully realized the harmful effect of nicotine. 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. Where does the woman live right now?

A. Holland. B. Indonesia. C. England. D. Sweden.

9. What does the woman say is the real challenge?

A. Talking with her boyfriend in Dutch.
B. Getting a coach who can offer real help.
C. Acquiring the necessary ability to socialize.
D. Learning a language where it is not spoken.

10. What does the woman suggest doing to learn to speak a foreign language?

A. Practicing reading aloud as often as possible.
B. Listening to language programs on the radio.
C. Trying to speak it as much as one can.
D. Making friends with native speakers.

11. What does the woman say about the Study Circles in Sweden?

A. It provides opportunities for language practice.
B. It trains young people's leadership abilities.
C. It offers various courses with credit points.
D. It creates an environment for socializing.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A sense of freedom driving gives.
B. Rules and regulations for driving.
C. The role policemen play in traffic safety.
D. The impact of engine design on road safety.

13. What does the woman think car manufacturers could do?

A. Make cars with automatic control.
B. Make cars with higher standards.
C. Make cars that are less powerful.
D. Make cars that have better brakes.

14. What can we learn about people driving in Germany?

A. They follow traffic rules closely.
B. They keep within speed limits.
C. They like to go at high speed.
D. They tend to drive responsibly.

15. What does the woman think of the police fining drivers?

A. It is a bad idea.
B. It is as effective as speed bumps.
C. It is not useful.
D. It should be combined with education.

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 happened when Sam Azar swiped his credit card to pay for his purchase?

A. The card got damaged.
B. The card was found invalid.
C. The card reader broke down unexpectedly.
D. The card reader failed to do the scanning.

17. How did Sam Azar manage to complete the sale?

A. By seeking help from the card reader maker Verifone.
B. By covering the credit card with a layer of plastic.
C. By calling the credit card company for confirmation.
D. By typing the credit card number into the cash register.

18. What is today's shaky economy likely to do?

A. Produce many low-tech fixes for high-tech failures.
B. Give birth to many new technological inventions.
C. Change the lifestyle of many Americans.
D. Affect the sales of high-tech appliances.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the speaker say about the procedures for assigning academic advisers?

A. They vary among different departments.
B. They leave much room for improvement.
C. They are determined by the advising board.
D. They are set by the dean of the graduate school.

20. How can new graduate students learn who their advisers are?

A. By consulting the examining committee.
B. By reading the Bulletin of Information.
C. By visiting the university's website.
D. By contacting the departmental office.

21. What does the speaker say about graduation requirements?

A. They are harder to meet than those for undergraduates.
B. They specify the number of credits students must earn.
C. They have to be approved by the examining committee.
D. They are the same among various divisions of the university.

Questions 22 to 25

22. Who does Jody Hubbard primarily speak to?

A. Ph. D. candidates in dieting.
B. Students majoring in nutrition.
C. Students in health classes.
D. Middle and high school teachers.

23. What is Jody Hubbard's biggest concern about American culture?

A. Its overemphasis on thinness.
B. Its changing criteria for beauty.
C. Its mistaken conception of nutrition.
D. Its overestimate of the effect of dieting.

24. Why does Jody Hubbard show pictures of beautiful women to her audiences?

A. To demonstrate the magic effect of dieting on women.

B. To explain how computer images can be misleading.

C. To prove that technology has impacted our culture.

D. To illustrate her point that beauty is but skin deep.

25. What is Jody Hubbard's main purpose in giving her speeches?

A. To help students rid themselves of bad living habits.

B. To establish an emotional connection with students.

C. To promote her own concept of beauty.

D. To persuade girls to stop dieting.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. dependent	B. designed	C. fast
D. flying	E. gained	F. give
G. growing	H. launch	I. policy
J. prospect	K. rather	L. reliable
M. signal	N. successful	O. treatments

Signs barring cell-phone use are a familiar sight to anyone who has ever sat in a hospital waiting room. But the ___26___ popularity of electronic medical records has forced hospital-based doctors to become ___27___ on computers throughout the day, and desktops—which keep doctors from bedsides—are ___28___ giving way to wireless devices. As clerical loads increased, "something had to ___29___ , and that was always face time with patients." says Dr. Bhakti Patel, a former chief resident in the University of Chicago's internal-medicine program. In fall 2010, she helped ___30___ a pilot project in Chicago to see if the iPad could improve working conditions and patient care. The experiment was so ___31___ that all internal-medicine residents at the university now get iPads when they begin the program. Johns Hopkins' internal-medicine program adopted the same ___32___ in 2011. Medical schools at Yale and Stanford now have paperless, iPad-based curriculums. "You'll want an iPad just so you can wear this" is the slogan for one of the new lab coats ___33___ with large pockets to accommodate tablet computers. A study of the University of Chicago iPad project found that patients got tests and ___34___ faster if they were cared for by iPad-equipped residents. Many patients also ___35___ a better understanding of the illnesses that landed them in the hospital in the first place.

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. According to an ancient Greek philosopher, it is impossible for us to understand every aspect of our life. _____

37. Ancient philosophers saw life in a different light from people of today. _____

38. Not all your business partners are your soul mates. _____

39. We can live a peaceful life despite the various challenges of the modern world. _____

40. The doer of a good deed can feel spiritually rewarded even when they gain no concrete benefits. _____

41. How to achieve mental calmness and contentment is well worth our consideration today. _____

42. Michael Soupios suggests that we should stop and think carefully about our priorities in life. _____

43. Ancient philosophers strongly advise that we do good. _____

44. The wise teachings of ancient Greek thinkers are timeless, and are applicable to contemporary life. _____

45. Do harm to others and you do harm to yourself. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 在山东省潍坊市, 风筝不仅仅是玩具, 而且还是这座城市文化的标志。潍坊以"风筝之都"而闻名, 已有将近2,400年放飞风筝的历史。传说中国古代哲学家墨子用了三年时间在潍坊制作了世界上首个风筝, 但放飞的第一天风筝就坠落并摔坏了。也有人相信风筝是中国古代木匠鲁班发明的。据说他的风筝用木头和竹子制作, 飞了三天后才落地。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Attitudes toward new technologies often fall along generational lines. That is, generally, younger people tend to outnumber older people on the front end of a technological shift. It is not always the case, though. When you look at attitudes toward driverless cars, there doesn't seem to be a clear generational divide. The public overall is split on whether they'd like to use a driverless car. In a study last year, of all people surveyed, 48 percent said they wanted to ride in one, while 50 percent did not. The fact that attitudes toward self-driving cars appear to be so steady across generations suggests how transformative the shift to driverless cars could be. Not everyone wants a driverless car now—and no one can get one yet—but among those who are open to them, every age group is similarly engaged. Actually, this isn't surprising. Whereas older generations are sometimes reluctant to adopt new technologies, driverless cars promise real value to these age groups in particular. Older adults, especially those with limited mobility or difficulty driving on their own, are one of the classic use-cases for driverless cars. This is especially interesting when you consider that younger people are generally more interested in travel- related technologies than older ones. When it comes to driverless cars, differences in attitude are more pronounced based on factors not related to age. College graduates, for example, are particularly interested in driverless cars compared with those who have less education: 59 percent of college graduates said they would like to use a driverless car compared with 38 percent of those with a high-school diploma or less. Where a person lives matters, too. More people who lived in cities and suburbs said they wanted to try driverless cars than those who lived in rural areas. While there's reason to believe that interest in self-driving cars is going up across the board, a person's age will have little to do with how self-driving cars can become mainstream. Once driverless cars are actually available for sale, the early adopters will be the people who can afford to buy them.

46. What happens when a new technology emerges?

A. It further widens the gap between the old and the young.

B. It often leads to innovations in other related fields.

C. It contributes greatly to the advance of society as a whole.

D. It usually draws different reactions from different age groups.

47. What does the author say about the driverless car?

A. It does not seem to create a generational divide.

B. It will not necessarily reduce road accidents.

C. It may start a revolution in the car industry.

D. It has given rise to unrealistic expectations.

48. Why does the driverless car appeal to some old people?

A. It saves their energy.
B. It helps with their mobility.
C. It adds to the safety of their travel.
D. It stirs up their interest in life.

49. What is likely to affect one's attitude toward the driverless car?

A. The location of their residence.
B. The field of their special interest.
C. The amount of training they received.
D. The length of their driving experience.

50. Who are likely to be the first to buy the driverless car?

A. The seniors.
B. The educated.
C. The wealthy.
D. The tech fans.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

In agrarian , pre-industrial Europe, "you'd want to wake up early, start working with the sunrise, have a break to have the largest meal, and then you'd go back to work," says Ken Albala, a professor of history at the University of the Pacific. "Later, at 5 or 6, you'd have a smaller supper." This comfortable cycle, in which the rhythms of the day helped shape the rhythms of the meals, gave rise to the custom of the large midday meal, eaten with the extended family. "Meals are the foundation of the family," says Carole Counihan, a professor at Millersville University in Pennsylvania, "so there was a very important interconnection between eating together" and strengthening family ties. Since industrialization, maintaining such a slow cultural metabolism has been much harder, with the long midday meal shrinking to whatever could be stuffed into a lunch bucket or bought at a food stand. Certainly, there were benefits. Modern techniques for producing and shipping food led to greater variety and quantity, including a tremendous increase in the amount of animal protein and dairy products available, making us more vigorous than our ancestors. Yet plenty has been lost too, even in cultures that still live to eat. Take Italy. It's no secret that the Mediterranean diet is healthy, but it was also a joy to prepare and eat. Italians, says Counihan, traditionally began the day with a small meal. The big meal came at around 1 p.m. In between the midday meal and a late, smaller dinner came a small snack. Today, when time zones have less and less meaning, there is little tolerance for offices' closing for lunch, and worsening traffic in cities means workers can't make it home and back fast enough anyway. So the formerly small supper after sundown becomes the big meal of the day, the only one at which the family has a chance to get together. "The evening meal carries the full burden that used to be spread over two meals," says Counihan.

51. What do we learn from the passage about people in pre-industrial Europe?

A. They had to work from early morning till late at night.

B. They were so busy working that they only ate simple meals.

C. Their daily routine followed the rhythm of the natural cycle.

D. Their life was much more comfortable than that of today.

52. What does Professor Carole Counihan say about pre-industrial European families eating meals together?

A. It was helpful to maintaining a nation's tradition.

B. It brought family members closer to each other.

C. It was characteristic of the agrarian culture.

D. It enabled families to save a lot of money.

53. What does "cultural metabolism"(Line l, Para. 3) refer to?

A. Evolutionary adaptation.

B. Changes in lifestyle.

C. Social progress.

D. Pace of life.

54. What does the author think of the food people eat today?

A. Its quality is usually guaranteed.

B. It is varied, abundant and nutritious.

C. It is more costly than what our ancestors ate.

D. Its production depends too much on technology.

55. What does the author say about Italians of the old days?

A. They enjoyed cooking as well as eating.

B. They ate a big dinner late in the evening.

C. They ate three meals regularly every day.

D. They were expert at cooking meals.

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

56. Dear Michael,
I am writing to express my sincere gratitude to you, the friend who helped me most when I was going through
the hardest time of my college life. Words can hardly convey how thankful I feel.
I still remember that when I broke my leg last winter and could not walk to class, you visited me every single
day. You carried my meals to the dormitory, borrowed lecture notes for me, and patiently explained the
calculus problems I had missed. Thanks to your company, those lonely weeks became warm and bearable.
Your kindness meant far more to me than I can say, for it taught me what true friendship really is. I sincerely
hope that one day I will have the chance to return your generosity when you need a hand.
Sincerely, Li Ming

57. In Weifang, Shandong Province, kites are not only toys but also a cultural symbol of the city. The city is known as the Kite Capital, with a history of nearly 2,400 years of flying kites. Legend has it that the ancient Chinese philosopher Mozi spent three years making the world's first kite in Weifang, but it
fell and was broken on the very first day it was flown. It is also believed that the kite was invented by Lu Ban, an ancient Chinese carpenter. It is said that his kite was made of wood and bamboo, and that it
flew for three days before landing.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位首尾段核心观点（睡眠习惯对身心健康的重要性）→ 概括全文主旨 → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　首尾呼应

2. 【答案】C

定位关键词 'new study' → 捕捉研究结论（睡眠比临时抱佛脚更有效）→ 同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

3. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'Competition Commission' 和 'investigate' → 捕捉调查对象（是否出售资产）→ 同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

4. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'root cause' 和 'British Airports Authority' → 捕捉其观点（跑道和航站楼容量不足）→ 同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

5. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'under the law' 和 'tobacco companies' → 捕捉法律要求（测量并报告尼古丁含量）→ 同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

6. 【答案】A

定位研究结论句 → 提取最高级信息（biggest increases）与限定对象（brands popular with young smokers） → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】B

定位转折词However后的关键句 → 提取烟草公司对研究的反应（none were prepared to comment） → 同义替换为选项B

考点：转折信号捕捉　细节定位

8. 【答案】A

定位女士自述居住地的句子（I do live in Holland） → 直接提取信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

9. 【答案】D

定位女士总结性陈述（So I think that's really the challenge...） → 提取核心挑战（在非目标语言国家学习语言） → 同义替换为选项D

考点：主旨归纳　同义替换

10. 【答案】C
定位女士关于口语学习的建议（But for speaking, there really is no substitute for trying to speak...） → 提取核心建议（尝试去说） → 同义替换为选项C
考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】A
定位关键词Study Circles → 听取描述其功能（course leader as coach, no grades, learn because you want） → 推断其核心是提供语言实践机会
考点：细节定位　功能推断

12. 【答案】B
捕捉对话开头女士的提问（rules or regulations you'd like to change） → 贯穿对话双方围绕规则、执法、制造商责任、德国无限速等展开讨论 → 归纳主旨为驾驶规则与法规
考点：主旨归纳　话题捕捉

13. 【答案】C
定位女士关于car manufacturers的发言 → 听取其具体建议（limiting the power of their engines） → 同义替换为 ‘make cars that are less powerful’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】D
定位关于德国驾驶的讨论 → 听取女士评价（People there do drive responsibly） → 直接对应选项D
考点：细节定位　观点捕捉

15. 【答案】C
定位女士对罚款的看法（So you don't think fining people is useful. Not really） → 直接对应选项C
考点：细节定位　观点态度

16. 【答案】D
定位问题核心事件（刷卡时发生了什么） → 听取关键句 'The store's card reader failed to scan the card's magnetic stripe' → 同义替换为 'failed to do the scanning' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

17. 【答案】B
定位问题核心（如何完成交易） → 听取关键句 'He wrapped one layer of the plastic around the card and tried again. Success!' → 同义替换为 'covering the credit card with a layer of plastic' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

18. 【答案】A
定位问题核心（经济不景气的影响） → 听取关键句 'Today's shaky economy is likely to produce many more such tricks.' → 同义替换为 'produce many low-tech fixes for high-tech failures' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

19. 【答案】A
定位问题核心（分配导师的程序） → 听取关键句 'Academic departments vary in their procedures for assigning academic advisers...' → 同义替换为 'They vary among different departments' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

20. 【答案】D

定位问题核心（新生如何了解导师）→ 听取关键句 '...new graduate students can learn who their advisers...are by visiting or emailing the departmental office...' → 同义替换为 'contacting the departmental office' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

21. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'graduation requirements' → 听到 'specify the number of credits you must earn' → 与选项B同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'primarily speak to' → 听到 'She primarily speaks to students in health classes' → 与选项C完全一致 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接对应

23. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'biggest concern' → 听到 'Her biggest concern is the emphasis American culture places on thinness' → 与选项A的 'overemphasis on thinness' 同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'show pictures' → 听到 'explains how computers are used to make the women look even more thin and beautiful' → 推断其目的是揭示图像的误导性 → 与选项B同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　目的推断

25. 【答案】D

综合全文信息 → 她担忧文化对瘦的强调，展示图片揭示误导，谈论健康损害，最终目的是 'persuading some students to stop dieting' → 与选项D同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：主旨归纳　目的推断

26. 【答案】G

26 空 根据转折词But与后文‘forced...to become...on computers’的因果关系，推断空格处需一个表示‘快速增长’的形容词修饰popularity，以形成对比。

27 空 根据固定搭配‘become dependent on’（变得依赖于），结合语境‘整天依赖电脑’，确定答案。

28 空 根据破折号插入语‘which keep doctors from bedsides’解释台式机的缺点，以及‘giving way to’（让位于）的动态过程，推断空格处需一个表示‘逐渐’的副词。

29 空 根据固定搭配‘something had to give’（总得有所取舍/总得有个了断），结合后文‘and that was always face time with patients’（牺牲的总是与患者的面对面时间），确定答案。

30 空 根据宾语‘a pilot project’（一个试点项目）及目的‘to see if...’（看看是否...），推断空格处需一个表示‘发起、启动’的动词。

31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配与语境 → 分析‘something had to ___’的固定搭配与语义 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前的动词‘adopted’与宾语 → 分析‘adopted the same ___’的语义搭配 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前的名词‘lab coats’与空格后的介词短语 → 分析非谓语动词作后置定语的逻辑关系 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前的名词‘tests and’与空格后的副词‘faster’ → 分析并列结构与语义搭配 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前的主语‘Many patients’与空格后的宾语‘a better understanding’ → 分析动词与宾语的搭配

→ 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　固定搭配 give way　名词辨析　非谓语动词作定语　动词搭配

27. 【答案】A

26 空 根据转折词But与后文‘forced...to become...on computers’的因果关系，推断空格处需一个表示‘快速增长’的形容词修饰popularity，以形成对比。
27 空 根据固定搭配‘become dependent on’（变得依赖于），结合语境‘整天依赖电脑’，确定答案。
28 空 根据破折号插入语‘which keep doctors from bedsides’解释台式机的缺点，以及‘giving way to’（让位于）的动态过程，推断空格处需一个表示‘逐渐’的副词。
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　固定搭配 give way　名词辨析　非谓语动词作定语　动词搭配

28. 【答案】C

26 空 根据转折词But与后文‘forced...to become...on computers’的因果关系，推断空格处需一个表示‘快速增长’的形容词修饰popularity，以形成对比。
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　固定搭配 give way　名词辨析　非谓语动词作定语　动词搭配

29. 【答案】F

26 空 根据转折词But与后文‘forced...to become...on computers’的因果关系，推断空格处需一个表示‘快速增长’的形容词修饰popularity，以形成对比。
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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 固定搭配 固定搭配 give way 名词辨析 非谓语动词作定语 动词搭配

30. 【答案】H

26 空 根据转折词But与后文‘forced...to become...on computers’的因果关系，推断空格处需一个表示‘快速增长’的形容词修饰popularity，以形成对比。
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31. 【答案】N

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　固定搭配 give way　名词辨析　非谓语动词作定语　动词搭配

32. 【答案】I

26 空 根据转折词But与后文‘forced...to become...on computers’的因果关系，推断空格处需一个表示‘快速增长’的形容词修饰popularity，以形成对比。
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　固定搭配 give way　名词辨析　非谓语动词作定语　动词搭配

33. 【答案】B

26 空 根据转折词But与后文‘forced...to become...on computers’的因果关系，推断空格处需一个表示‘快速增长’的形容词修饰popularity，以形成对比。
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34. 【答案】O

26 空 根据转折词But与后文‘forced...to become...on computers’的因果关系，推断空格处需一个表示‘快速增长’的形容词修饰popularity，以形成对比。
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35. 【答案】E

26 空 根据转折词But与后文‘forced...to become...on computers’的因果关系，推断空格处需一个表示‘快速增长’的形容词修饰popularity，以形成对比。
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36. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'ancient Greek philosopher' → 在段落C中找到 'Plato's observation that the unexamined life is not worth living' → 同义替换为 'impossible for us to understand every aspect of our life' → 得出答案D
37. 定位题干核心 'saw life in a different light' → 在段落B中找到 'they tended to see life clear and whole, in a way that we tend not to see life today' → 同义替换为 'saw life in a different light' → 得出答案B
38. 定位题干关键词 'business partners' 和 'soul mates' → 在语篇未提供完整段落的情况下，根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在未显示的段落中寻找关于人际关系或商业伙伴的论述 → 结合正确答案F，推断该段落可能讨论了区分不同人际关系 → 得出答案F
39. 定位题干核心 'live a peaceful life despite challenges' → 在段落A中找到 'Is it possible to enjoy a peaceful life in a world that is increasingly challenged by threats and uncertainties... The answer is yes' → 同义替换为 'We can live a peaceful life despite the various challenges' → 得出答案A
40. 定位题干关键词 'good deed' 和 'spiritually rewarded' → 在语篇未提供完整段落的情况下，根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在未显示的段落中寻找关于善行或精神回报的论述 → 结合正确答案L，推断该段落可能讨论了善行的内在价值 → 得出答案L
41. 定位题干关键词'mental calmness and contentment' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[D]提及'Rule No. 2: Worry only about things that you can control'，此为实现内心平静与满足的具体方法 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词'stop and think carefully about our priorities' → 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 段落[C]中'Soupios

says... take a step back, switch off the automatic pilot and actually stop and reflect about things like our priorities' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词'do good' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[K]（根据正确答案推断）应提及'Do good to others'或类似表述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词'timeless'和'applicable to contemporary life' → 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 段落[B]中'Soupios says... The wisdom of the ancient Greek philosophers is timeless... it is as relevant today as when it was first written' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词'Do harm to others and you do harm to yourself' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[J]（根据正确答案推断）应提及此因果关系或类似表述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑推断　概念匹配

37. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'ancient Greek philosopher' → 在段落C中找到 'Plato's observation that the unexamined life is not worth living' → 同义替换为 'impossible for us to understand every aspect of our life' → 得出答案D
37. 定位题干核心 'saw life in a different light' → 在段落B中找到 'they tended to see life clear and whole, in a way that we tend not to see life today' → 同义替换为 'saw life in a different light' → 得出答案B
38. 定位题干关键词 'business partners' 和 'soul mates' → 在语篇未提供完整段落的情况下，根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在未显示的段落中寻找关于人际关系或商业伙伴的论述 → 结合正确答案F，推断该段落可能讨论了区分不同人际关系 → 得出答案F
39. 定位题干核心 'live a peaceful life despite challenges' → 在段落A中找到 'Is it possible to enjoy a peaceful life in a world that is increasingly challenged by threats and uncertainties... The answer is yes' → 同义替换为 'We can live a peaceful life despite the various challenges' → 得出答案A
40. 定位题干关键词 'good deed' 和 'spiritually rewarded' → 在语篇未提供完整段落的情况下，根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在未显示的段落中寻找关于善行或精神回报的论述 → 结合正确答案L，推断该段落可能讨论了善行的内在价值 → 得出答案L
41. 定位题干关键词'mental calmness and contentment' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[D]提及'Rule No. 2: Worry only about things that you can control'，此为实现内心平静与满足的具体方法 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词'stop and think carefully about our priorities' → 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 段落[C]中'Soupios says... take a step back, switch off the automatic pilot and actually stop and reflect about things like our priorities' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词'do good' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[K]（根据正确答案推断）应提及'Do good to others'或类似表述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词'timeless'和'applicable to contemporary life' → 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 段落[B]中'Soupios says... The wisdom of the ancient Greek philosophers is timeless... it is as relevant today as when it was first written' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词'Do harm to others and you do harm to yourself' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[J]（根据正确答案推断）应提及此因果关系或类似表述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑推断　概念匹配

38. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'ancient Greek philosopher' → 在段落C中找到 'Plato's observation that the unexamined life is not worth living' → 同义替换为 'impossible for us to understand every aspect of our life' → 得出答案D
37. 定位题干核心 'saw life in a different light' → 在段落B中找到 'they tended to see life clear and whole, in a way that we tend not to see life today' → 同义替换为 'saw life in a different light' → 得出答案B
38. 定位题干关键词 'business partners' 和 'soul mates' → 在语篇未提供完整段落的情况下，根据段落匹配题型逻

辑，需在未显示的段落中寻找关于人际关系或商业伙伴的论述 → 结合正确答案F，推断该段落可能讨论了区分不同人际关系 → 得出答案F
39. 定位题干核心 'live a peaceful life despite challenges' → 在段落A中找到 'Is it possible to enjoy a peaceful life in a world that is increasingly challenged by threats and uncertainties... The answer is yes' → 同义替换为 'We can live a peaceful life despite the various challenges' → 得出答案A
40. 定位题干关键词 'good deed' 和 'spiritually rewarded' → 在语篇未提供完整段落的情况下，根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在未显示的段落中寻找关于善行或精神回报的论述 → 结合正确答案L，推断该段落可能讨论了善行的内在价值 → 得出答案L
41. 定位题干关键词'mental calmness and contentment' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[D]提及'Rule No. 2: Worry only about things that you can control'，此为实现内心平静与满足的具体方法 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词'stop and think carefully about our priorities' → 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 段落[C]中'Soupios says... take a step back, switch off the automatic pilot and actually stop and reflect about things like our priorities' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词'do good' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[K]（根据正确答案推断）应提及'Do good to others'或类似表述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词'timeless'和'applicable to contemporary life' → 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 段落[B]中'Soupios says... The wisdom of the ancient Greek philosophers is timeless... it is as relevant today as when it was first written' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词'Do harm to others and you do harm to yourself' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[J]（根据正确答案推断）应提及此因果关系或类似表述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑推断　概念匹配

39. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'ancient Greek philosopher' → 在段落C中找到 'Plato's observation that the unexamined life is not worth living' → 同义替换为 'impossible for us to understand every aspect of our life' → 得出答案D
37. 定位题干核心 'saw life in a different light' → 在段落B中找到 'they tended to see life clear and whole, in a way that we tend not to see life today' → 同义替换为 'saw life in a different light' → 得出答案B
38. 定位题干关键词 'business partners' 和 'soul mates' → 在语篇未提供完整段落的情况下，根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在未显示的段落中寻找关于人际关系或商业伙伴的论述 → 结合正确答案F，推断该段落可能讨论了区分不同人际关系 → 得出答案F
39. 定位题干核心 'live a peaceful life despite challenges' → 在段落A中找到 'Is it possible to enjoy a peaceful life in a world that is increasingly challenged by threats and uncertainties... The answer is yes' → 同义替换为 'We can live a peaceful life despite the various challenges' → 得出答案A
40. 定位题干关键词 'good deed' 和 'spiritually rewarded' → 在语篇未提供完整段落的情况下，根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在未显示的段落中寻找关于善行或精神回报的论述 → 结合正确答案L，推断该段落可能讨论了善行的内在价值 → 得出答案L
41. 定位题干关键词'mental calmness and contentment' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[D]提及'Rule No. 2: Worry only about things that you can control'，此为实现内心平静与满足的具体方法 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词'stop and think carefully about our priorities' → 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 段落[C]中'Soupios says... take a step back, switch off the automatic pilot and actually stop and reflect about things like our priorities' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词'do good' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[K]（根据正确答案推断）应提及'Do good to others'或类似表述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词'timeless'和'applicable to contemporary life' → 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 段落[B]中'Soupios says... The wisdom of the ancient Greek philosophers is timeless... it is as relevant today as when it was first

written' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词'Do harm to others and you do harm to yourself' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[J]（根据正确答案推断）应提及此因果关系或类似表述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑推断　概念匹配

40. 【答案】L
36. 定位题干关键词 'ancient Greek philosopher' → 在段落C中找到 'Plato's observation that the unexamined life is not worth living' → 同义替换为 'impossible for us to understand every aspect of our life' → 得出答案D
37. 定位题干核心 'saw life in a different light' → 在段落B中找到 'they tended to see life clear and whole, in a way that we tend not to see life today' → 同义替换为 'saw life in a different light' → 得出答案B
38. 定位题干关键词 'business partners' 和 'soul mates' → 在语篇未提供完整段落的情况下，根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在未显示的段落中寻找关于人际关系或商业伙伴的论述 → 结合正确答案F，推断该段落可能讨论了区分不同人际关系 → 得出答案F
39. 定位题干核心 'live a peaceful life despite challenges' → 在段落A中找到 'Is it possible to enjoy a peaceful life in a world that is increasingly challenged by threats and uncertainties... The answer is yes' → 同义替换为 'We can live a peaceful life despite the various challenges' → 得出答案A
40. 定位题干关键词 'good deed' 和 'spiritually rewarded' → 在语篇未提供完整段落的情况下，根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在未显示的段落中寻找关于善行或精神回报的论述 → 结合正确答案L，推断该段落可能讨论了善行的内在价值 → 得出答案L
41. 定位题干关键词'mental calmness and contentment' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[D]提及'Rule No. 2: Worry only about things that you can control'，此为实现内心平静与满足的具体方法 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词'stop and think carefully about our priorities' → 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 段落[C]中'Soupios says... take a step back, switch off the automatic pilot and actually stop and reflect about things like our priorities' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词'do good' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[K]（根据正确答案推断）应提及'Do good to others'或类似表述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词'timeless'和'applicable to contemporary life' → 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 段落[B]中'Soupios says... The wisdom of the ancient Greek philosophers is timeless... it is as relevant today as when it was first written' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词'Do harm to others and you do harm to yourself' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[J]（根据正确答案推断）应提及此因果关系或类似表述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑推断　概念匹配

41. 【答案】H
36. 定位题干关键词 'ancient Greek philosopher' → 在段落C中找到 'Plato's observation that the unexamined life is not worth living' → 同义替换为 'impossible for us to understand every aspect of our life' → 得出答案D
37. 定位题干核心 'saw life in a different light' → 在段落B中找到 'they tended to see life clear and whole, in a way that we tend not to see life today' → 同义替换为 'saw life in a different light' → 得出答案B
38. 定位题干关键词 'business partners' 和 'soul mates' → 在语篇未提供完整段落的情况下，根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在未显示的段落中寻找关于人际关系或商业伙伴的论述 → 结合正确答案F，推断该段落可能讨论了区分不同人际关系 → 得出答案F
39. 定位题干核心 'live a peaceful life despite challenges' → 在段落A中找到 'Is it possible to enjoy a peaceful life in a world that is increasingly challenged by threats and uncertainties... The answer is yes' → 同义替换为 'We can live a peaceful life despite the various challenges' → 得出答案A
40. 定位题干关键词 'good deed' 和 'spiritually rewarded' → 在语篇未提供完整段落的情况下，根据段落匹配题型

逻辑，需在未显示的段落中寻找关于善行或精神回报的论述 → 结合正确答案L，推断该段落可能讨论了善行的内在价值 → 得出答案L
41. 定位题干关键词'mental calmness and contentment' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[D]提及'Rule No. 2: Worry only about things that you can control'，此为实现内心平静与满足的具体方法 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词'stop and think carefully about our priorities' → 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 段落[C]中'Soupios says... take a step back, switch off the automatic pilot and actually stop and reflect about things like our priorities' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词'do good' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[K]（根据正确答案推断）应提及'Do good to others'或类似表述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词'timeless'和'applicable to contemporary life' → 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 段落[B]中'Soupios says... The wisdom of the ancient Greek philosophers is timeless... it is as relevant today as when it was first written' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词'Do harm to others and you do harm to yourself' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[J]（根据正确答案推断）应提及此因果关系或类似表述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑推断　概念匹配

42. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'ancient Greek philosopher' → 在段落C中找到 'Plato's observation that the unexamined life is not worth living' → 同义替换为 'impossible for us to understand every aspect of our life' → 得出答案D
37. 定位题干核心 'saw life in a different light' → 在段落B中找到 'they tended to see life clear and whole, in a way that we tend not to see life today' → 同义替换为 'saw life in a different light' → 得出答案B
38. 定位题干关键词 'business partners' 和 'soul mates' → 在语篇未提供完整段落的情况下，根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在未显示的段落中寻找关于人际关系或商业伙伴的论述 → 结合正确答案F，推断该段落可能讨论了区分不同人际关系 → 得出答案F
39. 定位题干核心 'live a peaceful life despite challenges' → 在段落A中找到 'Is it possible to enjoy a peaceful life in a world that is increasingly challenged by threats and uncertainties... The answer is yes' → 同义替换为 'We can live a peaceful life despite the various challenges' → 得出答案A
40. 定位题干关键词 'good deed' 和 'spiritually rewarded' → 在语篇未提供完整段落的情况下，根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在未显示的段落中寻找关于善行或精神回报的论述 → 结合正确答案L，推断该段落可能讨论了善行的内在价值 → 得出答案L
41. 定位题干关键词'mental calmness and contentment' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[D]提及'Rule No. 2: Worry only about things that you can control'，此为实现内心平静与满足的具体方法 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词'stop and think carefully about our priorities' → 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 段落[C]中'Soupios says... take a step back, switch off the automatic pilot and actually stop and reflect about things like our priorities' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词'do good' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[K]（根据正确答案推断）应提及'Do good to others'或类似表述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词'timeless'和'applicable to contemporary life' → 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 段落[B]中'Soupios says... The wisdom of the ancient Greek philosophers is timeless... it is as relevant today as when it was first written' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词'Do harm to others and you do harm to yourself' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[J]（根据正确答案推断）应提及此因果关系或类似表述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑推断　概念匹配

43. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'ancient Greek philosopher' → 在段落C中找到 'Plato's observation that the unexamined life is not worth living' → 同义替换为 'impossible for us to understand every aspect of our life' → 得出答案D
37. 定位题干核心 'saw life in a different light' → 在段落B中找到 'they tended to see life clear and whole, in a way that we tend not to see life today' → 同义替换为 'saw life in a different light' → 得出答案B
38. 定位题干关键词 'business partners' 和 'soul mates' → 在语篇未提供完整段落的情况下，根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在未显示的段落中寻找关于人际关系或商业伙伴的论述 → 结合正确答案F，推断该段落可能讨论了区分不同人际关系 → 得出答案F
39. 定位题干核心 'live a peaceful life despite challenges' → 在段落A中找到 'Is it possible to enjoy a peaceful life in a world that is increasingly challenged by threats and uncertainties... The answer is yes' → 同义替换为 'We can live a peaceful life despite the various challenges' → 得出答案A
40. 定位题干关键词 'good deed' 和 'spiritually rewarded' → 在语篇未提供完整段落的情况下，根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在未显示的段落中寻找关于善行或精神回报的论述 → 结合正确答案L，推断该段落可能讨论了善行的内在价值 → 得出答案L
41. 定位题干关键词'mental calmness and contentment' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[D]提及'Rule No. 2: Worry only about things that you can control'，此为实现内心平静与满足的具体方法 → 得出答案
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43. 定位题干关键词'do good' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[K]（根据正确答案推断）应提及'Do good to others'或类似表述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词'timeless'和'applicable to contemporary life' → 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 段落[B]中'Soupios says... The wisdom of the ancient Greek philosophers is timeless... it is as relevant today as when it was first written' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词'Do harm to others and you do harm to yourself' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[J]（根据正确答案推断）应提及此因果关系或类似表述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑推断　概念匹配

44. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'ancient Greek philosopher' → 在段落C中找到 'Plato's observation that the unexamined life is not worth living' → 同义替换为 'impossible for us to understand every aspect of our life' → 得出答案D
37. 定位题干核心 'saw life in a different light' → 在段落B中找到 'they tended to see life clear and whole, in a way that we tend not to see life today' → 同义替换为 'saw life in a different light' → 得出答案B
38. 定位题干关键词 'business partners' 和 'soul mates' → 在语篇未提供完整段落的情况下，根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在未显示的段落中寻找关于人际关系或商业伙伴的论述 → 结合正确答案F，推断该段落可能讨论了区分不同人际关系 → 得出答案F
39. 定位题干核心 'live a peaceful life despite challenges' → 在段落A中找到 'Is it possible to enjoy a peaceful life in a world that is increasingly challenged by threats and uncertainties... The answer is yes' → 同义替换为 'We can live a peaceful life despite the various challenges' → 得出答案A
40. 定位题干关键词 'good deed' 和 'spiritually rewarded' → 在语篇未提供完整段落的情况下，根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在未显示的段落中寻找关于善行或精神回报的论述 → 结合正确答案L，推断该段落可能讨论了善行的内在价值 → 得出答案L
41. 定位题干关键词'mental calmness and contentment' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[D]提及'Rule No. 2: Worry only about things that you can control'，此为实现内心平静与满足的具体方法 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词'stop and think carefully about our priorities' → 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 段落[C]中'Soupios

says... take a step back, switch off the automatic pilot and actually stop and reflect about things like our priorities' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词'do good' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[K]（根据正确答案推断）应提及'Do good to others'或类似表述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词'timeless'和'applicable to contemporary life' → 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 段落[B]中'Soupios says... The wisdom of the ancient Greek philosophers is timeless... it is as relevant today as when it was first written' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词'Do harm to others and you do harm to yourself' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[J]（根据正确答案推断）应提及此因果关系或类似表述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑推断　概念匹配

45. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'ancient Greek philosopher' → 在段落C中找到 'Plato's observation that the unexamined life is not worth living' → 同义替换为 'impossible for us to understand every aspect of our life' → 得出答案D
37. 定位题干核心 'saw life in a different light' → 在段落B中找到 'they tended to see life clear and whole, in a way that we tend not to see life today' → 同义替换为 'saw life in a different light' → 得出答案B
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39. 定位题干核心 'live a peaceful life despite challenges' → 在段落A中找到 'Is it possible to enjoy a peaceful life in a world that is increasingly challenged by threats and uncertainties... The answer is yes' → 同义替换为 'We can live a peaceful life despite the various challenges' → 得出答案A
40. 定位题干关键词 'good deed' 和 'spiritually rewarded' → 在语篇未提供完整段落的情况下，根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在未显示的段落中寻找关于善行或精神回报的论述 → 结合正确答案L，推断该段落可能讨论了善行的内在价值 → 得出答案L
41. 定位题干关键词'mental calmness and contentment' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[D]提及'Rule No. 2: Worry only about things that you can control'，此为实现内心平静与满足的具体方法 → 得出答案
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45. 定位题干关键词'Do harm to others and you do harm to yourself' → 在语篇中寻找对应概念 → 段落[J]（根据正确答案推断）应提及此因果关系或类似表述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑推断　概念匹配

46. 【答案】D

定位首段转折句 → 提取‘generational lines’与‘generational divide’的对比 → 推断新技术通常引发代际差异反应

考点：转折逻辑　代际差异概括

47. 【答案】A
定位第二句‘there doesn't seem to be a clear generational divide’ → 同义替换为‘does not seem to create a generational divide’
考点：细节定位 同义改写

48. 【答案】B
定位‘Older adults, especially those with limited mobility or difficulty driving on their own’ → 提取核心原因‘limited mobility’ → 同义替换为‘helps with their mobility’
考点：细节定位 同义改写

49. 【答案】A
定位‘Where a person lives matters, too’ → 提取‘lives’对应‘location of residence’ → 同义替换
考点：细节定位 同义改写

50. 【答案】C
定位末句‘the early adopters will be the people who can afford to buy them’ → 提取‘afford’对应‘wealthy’ → 同义替换
考点：细节定位 同义改写

51. 【答案】C
定位首段描述 → 提取‘rhythms of the day helped shape the rhythms of the meals’ → 同义替换为‘followed the rhythm of the natural cycle’
考点：细节定位 同义替换

52. 【答案】B
定位Counihan教授的直接引语 → 提取‘strengthening family ties’ → 同义替换为‘brought family members closer’
考点：细节定位 同义替换

53. 【答案】D
定位短语所在句 → 分析上下文‘slow cultural metabolism’与‘long midday meal shrinking’的对比 → 推断‘metaphor’指代生活节奏
考点：词义猜测 上下文推断

54. 【答案】B
定位‘Certainly, there were benefits’段落 → 提取‘greater variety and quantity’及‘more vigorous’ → 同义替换为‘varied, abundant and nutritious’
考点：细节定位 同义替换

55. 【答案】A
定位‘Take Italy’段落 → 提取‘it was also a joy to prepare and eat’ → 同义替换为‘enjoyed cooking as well as eating’
考点：细节定位 同义替换

56. 【答案】Dear Michael,
I am writing to express my…

根据书信格式要求，围绕感谢主题组织段落，运用SVO主干句型和动词搭配表达感谢与具体帮助。

考点：书信格式　感谢主题　SVO主干句型　动词搭配 take on

57. 【答案】In Weifang, Shandong Province, kites are not…

准确翻译包含定语从句、并列结构和多种时态的复杂句群，需处理文化专有名词和数字表达。

考点：风筝之都　将近2,400年　墨子用了三年时间　鲁班发明的　飞了三天后才落地