四级 · 2016年06月大学英语四级真题（第3套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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266 597
yingyu8.cn/d/266597

本卷答案与讲解
193 451
yingyu8.cn/an/193451

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. abandoned	B. advanced	C. biased
D. chances	E. commitment	F. dampens
G. dependent	H. distant	I. frequent
J. fulfillment	K. grant	L. merely
M. provide	N. understandably	O. unrealistically

Contrary to popular belief, older people generally do not want to live with their children. Moreover, most adult children ___26___ every bit as much care and support to their aging parents as was the case in the "good old days", and most older people do not feel ___27___ . About 80 % of people 65 years and older have living children, and about 90 % of them have ___28___ contact with their children. About 75% of elderly parents who don't go to nursing homes live within ___30___ minutes of at least one of their children. However, ___29___ having contact with children does not guarantee happiness in old age. In fact, some research has found that people who are most involved with their families have the lowest spirits. This research may be ___30___ , however, as ill health often makes older people more ___31___ and thereby increases contact with family members. So it is more likely that poor health, not just family involvement, ___32___ spirits. Increasingly, researchers have begun to look at the quality of relationships, rather than at the frequency of contact, between the elderly and their children. If parents and children share interests and values and agree on childrearing practices and religious ___33___ , they are likely to enjoy each other's company. Disagreements on such matters can ___34___ cause problems. If parents are angered by their daughter's divorce, dislike her new husband, and disapprove of how she is raising their grandchildren, ___35___ are that they are not going to enjoy her visits.

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____

四、长篇阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 7.1 分，共 71 分）

36. The more recent steep climb in grain prices partly results from the fact that more and more people want to consume meat products. _____

37. Social order is breaking down in many countries because of food shortages. _____

38. Rather than superpower conflict, countries unable to cope with food shortages now constitute the main threat to world security. _____

39. Some parts of the world have seen successful implementation of family planning. _____

40. The author has come to agree that food shortages could ultimately lead to the collapse of world civilization. _____

41. Increasing water shortages prove to be the biggest obstacle to boosting the world's grain production. _____

42. The cost for saving our civilization would be considerably less than the world's current military spending. _____

43. To lower domestic food prices, some countries limited or stopped their grain exports. _____

44. Environmental problems must be solved to ease the current global food shortage. _____

45. A quarter of this year's American grain harvest will be used to produce bio-fuel for cars. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 乌镇是浙江的一座古老水镇, 坐落在京杭大运河畔。这是一处迷人的地方, 有许多古桥、中式旅店和餐馆。在过去一千年里, 乌镇的水系和生活方式并未经历多少变化, 是一座展现古文明的博物馆。乌镇所有房屋都用石木建造。数百年来, 当地人沿着河边建起了住宅和集市。无数宽敞美丽的庭院藏身于屋舍之间, 游客们每到一处都会有惊喜的发现。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Declining mental function is often seen as a problem of old age, but certain aspects of brain function actually begin their decline in young adulthood, a new study suggests. The study, which followed more than 2,000 healthy adults between the ages of 18 and 60, found that certain mental functions—including measures of abstract reasoning, mental speed and puzzle-solving—started to dull as early as age 27. Dips in memory, meanwhile, generally became apparent around age 37. On the other hand, indicators of a person's accumulated knowledge—like performance on tests of vocabulary and general knowledge—kept improving with age, according to findings published in the journal Neurobiology of Aging. The results do not mean that young adults need to start worrying about their memories. Most people's minds function at a high level even in their later years, according to researcher Timothy Salthouse. "These patterns suggest that some types of mental flexibility decrease relatively early in adulthood, but that the amount of knowledge one has, and the effectiveness of integrating it with one's abilities, may increase throughout all of adulthood if there are no diseases," Salthouse said in a news release. The study included healthy, educated adults who took standard tests of memory, reasoning and perception at the outset and at some point over the next seven years. The tests are designed to detect subtle changes in mental function, and involve solving puzzles, recalling words and details from stories, and identifying patterns in collections of letters and symbols. In general, Salthouse and his colleagues found, certain aspects of cognition generally started to decline in the late 20s to 30s. The findings shed light on normal age-related changes in mental function, which could aid in understanding the process of dementia , according to the researchers. "By following individuals over time," Salthouse said, "we gain insight into cognition changes, and may possibly discover ways to slow the rate of decline." The researchers are currently analyzing the study participants' health and lifestyle to see which factors might influence age-related cognitive changes.

46. What is the common view of mental function?

A. It varies from person to person.
B. It weakens in one's later years.
C. It gradually expands with age.
D. It indicates one's health condition

47. What does the new study find about mental functions?

A. Some diseases inevitably lead to their decline.
B. They reach a peak at the age of 20 for most people.
C. They are closely related to physical and mental exercise.
D. Some of them begin to decline when people are still young.

48. What does Timothy Salthouse say about people's minds in most cases?

A. They tend to decline in people's later years.
B. Their flexibility determines one's abilities.
C. They function quite well even in old age.
D. Their functioning is still a puzzle to be solved.

49. Although people's minds may function less flexibly as they age, they_____.

A. may be better at solving puzzles
B. can memorize things with more ease
C. may have greater facility in abstract reasoning
D. can put what they have learnt into more effective use

50. According to Salthouse, their study may help us _____.

A. find ways to slow down our mental decline
B. find ways to boost our memories
C. understand the complex process of mental functioning
D. understand the relation between physical and mental health

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

The most important thing in the news last week was the rising discussion in Nashville about the educational needs of children. The shorthand educators use for this is "pre-K"—meaning instruction before kindergarten —and the big idea is to prepare 4-year-olds and even younger kids to be ready to succeed on their K-12 journey. But it gets complicated. The concept has multiple forms, and scholars and policymakers argue about the shape, scope and cost of the ideal program. The federal Head Start program, launched 50 years ago, has served more than 30 million children. It was based on concepts developed at Vanderbilt University's Peabody College by Susan Gray, the legendary pioneer in early childhood education research. A new Peabody study of the Tennessee Voluntary Pre-K program reports that pre-K works, but the gains are not sustained through the third grade. It seems to me this highlights quality issues in elementary schools more than pre-K, and indicates longer-term success must connect pre-K with all the other issues related to educating a child. Pre-K is controversial. Some critics say it is a luxury and shouldn't be free to families able to pay. Pre-K advocates insist it is proven and will succeed if integrated with the rest of the child's schooling. I lean toward the latter view. This is, in any case, the right conversation to be having now as Mayor Megan Barry takes office. She was the first candidate to speak out for strong pre-K programming. The important thing is for all of us to keep in mind the real goal and the longer, bigger picture. The weight of the evidence is on the side of pre-K that early intervention works. What government has not yet found is the political will to put that understanding into full practice with a sequence of smart schooling that provides the early foundation. For this purpose, our schools need both the talent and the organization to educate each child who arrives at the schoolhouse door. Some show up ready, but many do not at this critical time when young brains are developing rapidly.

51. What does the author say about pre-kindergarten education?

A. It should cater to the needs of individual children.

B. It is essential to a person's future academic success.

C. Scholars and policymakers have different opinions about it.

D. Parents regard it as the first phase of children's development.

52. What does the new Peabody study find?

A. Pre-K achievements usually do not last long.

B. The third grade marks a new phase of learning.

C. The third grade is critical to children's development.

D. Quality has not been the top concern of pre-K programs.

53. When does the author think pre-K works the best?

A. When it is accessible to kids of all families.

B. When it is made part of kids' education.

C. When it is no longer considered a luxury.

D. When it is made fun and enjoyable to kids.

54. What do we learn about Mayor Megan Barry?

A. She knows the real goal of education.

B. She is a mayor of insight and vision.

C. She has once run a pre-K program.

D. She is a firm supporter of pre-K.

55. What does the author think is critical to kids' education?

A. Teaching method.

B. Kids' interest.

C. Early intervention.

D. Parents' involvement.

—— 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. M	27. A	28. I	29. L	30. C
31. G	32. F	33. E	34. N	35. D	36. F	37. K	38. C	39. L	40. B
41. H	42. M	43. J	44. L	45. G	46. B	47. D	48. C	49. D	50. A
51. C	52. A	53. B	54. D	55. C					

56. Dear Mom and Dad, I am thrilled to tell you that I have finally won the first prize in the National English
Speaking Contest. The moment I stepped off the stage, the first thing I wanted to do was to write and thank
you, because this honour belongs to you as much as to me.
I still remember how you supported me along the way. On those cold winter nights when I practised my speech
again and again, Mom, you always stayed up with me and brought me warm milk. Dad, whenever I felt like
giving up, your quiet encouragement pulled me back. Without your patience and countless small sacrifices, I
could never have stood on that stage.
From the bottom of my heart, thank you for everything. I promise to keep working hard and make you even
prouder in the future. Please take good care of yourselves, and I will come home soon. With love, Your son,
Li Hua

57. Wuzhen is an ancient water town in Zhejiang, located on the bank of the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal. It is a charming place with many ancient bridges, Chinese-style inns and restaurants. Over the past thousand years, the water system and way of life in Wuzhen have changed little, so the town remains a museum that showcases ancient civilization. All the houses in Wuzhen are built of stone and
wood. Over the centuries, local people have built houses and markets along the river. Countless spacious
and beautiful courtyards are hidden among the houses, and visitors will make a pleasant discovery wherever they go.

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】M

26 空 定位空格后宾语 'care and support' → 识别固定搭配 'take on responsibility/care' → 结合语境 'as was the case in the good old days' 确认时态与语义 → 得出答案

27 空 定位前文 'Contrary to popular belief, older people generally do not want to live with their children' → 推断子女提供了关怀，但老人并不感到某种负面情绪 → 结合 'do not feel' 与常见搭配 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格后 'contact with their children' → 结合前文 'About 80%... have living children' 与 'about 90% of them' → 推断此处描述联系的频率或状态 → 结合常见搭配 → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格后 'having contact with children does not guarantee happiness' → 识别此处需要连接词引导让步或条件状语从句 → 结合前文 'However' 的转折逻辑 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格后 'minutes of at least one of their children' → 结合前文 'About 75% of elderly parents... live within' → 推断此处描述距离或时间范围 → 结合常见表达 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前主语 'most adult children' 与宾语 'every bit as much care and support' → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前主语 'most older people' 与否定词 'do not feel' → 分析形容词与语境的逻辑关系 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前介词 'with' 与并列结构 'share interests and values' → 分析名词与 'contact' 的搭配 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前主语 'Disagreements' 与动词 'cause' → 分析副词对因果关系的修饰 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格后系动词 'are' 与固定句型 '... are that...' → 分析名词与概率表达的搭配 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接　固定搭配

27. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格后宾语 'care and support' → 识别固定搭配 'take on responsibility/care' → 结合语境 'as was the case in the good old days' 确认时态与语义 → 得出答案

27 空 定位前文 'Contrary to popular belief, older people generally do not want to live with their children' → 推断子女提供了关怀，但老人并不感到某种负面情绪 → 结合 'do not feel' 与常见搭配 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格后 'contact with their children' → 结合前文 'About 80%... have living children' 与 'about 90% of them' → 推断此处描述联系的频率或状态 → 结合常见搭配 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格后 'having contact with children does not guarantee happiness' → 识别此处需要连接词引导让步或条件状语从句 → 结合前文 'However' 的转折逻辑 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格后 'minutes of at least one of their children' → 结合前文 'About 75% of elderly parents... live within' → 推断此处描述距离或时间范围 → 结合常见表达 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语 'most adult children' 与宾语 'every bit as much care and support' → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前主语 'most older people' 与否定词 'do not feel' → 分析形容词与语境的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前介词 'with' 与并列结构 'share interests and values' → 分析名词与 'contact' 的搭配 → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接　固定搭配

28. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格后宾语 'care and support' → 识别固定搭配 'take on responsibility/care' → 结合语境 'as was the case in the good old days' 确认时态与语义 → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接　固定搭配

29. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格后宾语 'care and support' → 识别固定搭配 'take on responsibility/care' → 结合语境 'as was the case in the good old days' 确认时态与语义 → 得出答案
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31 空 定位空格前主语 'most adult children' 与宾语 'every bit as much care and support' → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接　固定搭配

30. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格后宾语 'care and support' → 识别固定搭配 'take on responsibility/care' → 结合语境 'as was the case in the good old days' 确认时态与语义 → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接　固定搭配

31. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格后宾语 'care and support' → 识别固定搭配 'take on responsibility/care' → 结合语境 'as was the case in the good old days' 确认时态与语义 → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接　固定搭配

32. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格后宾语 'care and support' → 识别固定搭配 'take on responsibility/care' → 结合语境 'as was the case in the good old days' 确认时态与语义 → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接　固定搭配

33. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格后宾语 'care and support' → 识别固定搭配 'take on responsibility/care' → 结合语境 'as was the case in the good old days' 确认时态与语义 → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接　固定搭配

34. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格后宾语 'care and support' → 识别固定搭配 'take on responsibility/care' → 结合语境 'as was the case in the good old days' 确认时态与语义 → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接　固定搭配

35. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格后宾语 'care and support' → 识别固定搭配 'take on responsibility/care' → 结合语境 'as was the case in the good old days' 确认时态与语义 → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接　固定搭配

36. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'steep climb in grain prices' → 在段落E中找到对应信息 → 识别其原因 'more and more people want to consume meat products' 与段落E中 'dietary shift to grain-intensive livestock products' 构成同义替换 → 得出答案F
37. 定位题干关键词 'social order is breaking down' → 在段落D中找到对应信息 'law and order begins to disintegrate' → 识别其原因 'governments lose their control of power' 与段落C中 'food-price inflation puts severe stress on the governments' 构成因果链 → 得出答案K
38. 定位题干关键词 'superpower conflict' 和 'main threat to world security' → 在段落C中找到对应信息 'In the 20th century the main threat... today it is failing states' → 识别 'failing states' 与题干 'countries unable to cope with food shortages' 构成同义替换 → 得出答案C
39. 定位题干关键词 'family planning' → 在段落L中找到对应信息 'successful implementation of family planning' → 识别其与题干构成直接同义替换 → 得出答案L
40. 定位题干关键词 'food shortages' 和 'collapse of world civilization' → 在段落A和B中找到对应信息 'resisted

the idea that food shortages could bring down... our global civilization' 和 'I can no longer ignore that risk... such a collapse is possible' → 识别作者态度从 'resisted' 到 'can no longer ignore' 的转变 → 得出答案B
41. 定位题干关键词 'water shortages' 和 'biggest obstacle' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落H
42. 定位题干关键词 'cost' 和 'military spending' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落M
43. 定位题干关键词 'lower domestic food prices' 和 'limited or stopped their grain exports' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落J
44. 定位题干关键词 'Environmental problems' 和 'solve' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落L
45. 定位题干关键词 'quarter' 和 'American grain harvest' 和 'bio-fuel' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落G

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果推理　态度推断　细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'steep climb in grain prices' → 在段落E中找到对应信息 → 识别其原因 'more and more people want to consume meat products' 与段落E中 'dietary shift to grain-intensive livestock products' 构成同义替换 → 得出答案F
37. 定位题干关键词 'social order is breaking down' → 在段落D中找到对应信息 'law and order begins to disintegrate' → 识别其原因 'governments lose their control of power' 与段落C中 'food-price inflation puts severe stress on the governments' 构成因果链 → 得出答案K
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45. 定位题干关键词 'quarter' 和 'American grain harvest' 和 'bio-fuel' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落G

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果推理　态度推断　细节定位与捕捉

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46. 【答案】B

定位首句 → 识别转折关系（but） → 提取转折后核心信息（mental function decline in young adulthood） → 对比选项，排除与常识相符但非本文观点的B项

考点：转折信号词捕捉　细节定位与捕捉

47. 【答案】D

定位研究发现部分 → 提取关键信息（mental functions...started to dull as early as age 27） → 同义替换（decline when people are still young） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写识别

48. 【答案】C

定位Salthouse的直接引语 → 提取关键信息（Most people's minds function at a high level even in their later years） → 同义替换（function quite well even in old age） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写识别

49. 【答案】D

定位Salthouse的引语 → 识别转折（but） → 提取转折后信息（knowledge...may increase...effectiveness of integrating it with one's abilities） → 推理得出（将所学更有效地运用） → 得出答案

考点：转折信号词捕捉　推理判断

50. 【答案】A

定位Salthouse的直接引语 → 提取关键信息（may possibly discover ways to slow the rate of decline） → 同义替换（find ways to slow down our mental decline） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写识别

51. 【答案】C

定位到首段关于pre-K的讨论 → 识别出“scholars and policymakers argue about the shape, scope and cost” → 同义替换为“different opinions” → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】A

定位到“A new Peabody study... reports that pre-K works, but the gains are not sustained through the third grade.” → 同义替换为“achievements usually do not last long” → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】B

定位到作者观点“I lean toward the latter view.” → 回溯“latter view”指代“advocates insist it is proven and will succeed if integrated with the rest of the child's schooling.” → 推理出“integrated with the rest of the child's schooling”即“made part of kids' education” → 得出答案

考点：指代推理　同义替换

54. 【答案】D

定位到“She was the first candidate to speak out for strong pre-K programming.” → 推理出“speak out for”表明其支持立场 → 同义替换为“firm supporter” → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

55. 【答案】C

定位到作者总结性观点“The weight of the evidence is on the side of pre-K that early intervention works.” → 识别出“early intervention”是作者强调的关键 → 得出答案

考点：主旨归纳　观点捕捉

56. 【答案】Dear Mom and Dad, I am thrilled to tell you…

根据题目要求，围绕“感谢家人”主题，构建一封结构清晰、情感真挚的感谢信，需包含开头、正文（具体成就与感谢原因）和结尾。

考点：书信格式　主题明确　情感表达　细节支撑

57. 【答案】Wuzhen is an ancient water town in Zhejiang,…

将中文描述性长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并运用定语从句、非谓语动词等结构进行衔接与修饰，同时注意“坐落在”、“藏身于”等动词搭配的准确翻译。

考点：坐落在...畔　藏身于...之间　定语从句　非谓语动词　句式变化