四级 · 2016年12月大学英语四级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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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. Why did John Gordon move out of Abergeldie Castle?

A. It was dangerous to live in.
B. It was going to be renovated.
C. He could no longer pay the rent.
D. He had sold it to the royal family.

2. What happened in Scotland last Wednesday?

A. A strike.
B. A storm.
C. A forest fire.
D. A terrorist attack.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What does the news report say about the salt miners?

A. They lost contact with the emergency department.

B. They were trapped in an underground elevator.

C. They were injured by suddenly falling rocks.

D. They sent calls for help via a portable radio.

4. What did the rescue team do?

A. They tried hard to repair the elevator.

B. They released the details of the accident.

C. They sent supplies to keep the miners warm.

D. They provided the miners with food and water.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What is the U.S. Postal Service planning to do?

A. Raise postage rates.

B. Improve its services.

C. Redesign delivery routes.

D. Close some of its post offices.

6. What measure has been planned to save costs?

A. Shortening business hours.

B. Closing offices on holidays.

C. Stopping mail delivery on Saturdays.

D. Computerizing mall sorting processes.

7. What will happen when the proposed measure comes into effect?

A. Many post office staff will lose their jobs.

B. Many people will begin to complain.

C. Taxpayers will be very pleased.

D. A lot of controversy will arise. 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 will happen to the press operator who was late for work according to the woman?

A. He will be kept from promotion.

B. He will go through retraining.

C. He will be given a warning.

D. He will lose part of his pay.

9. What does the man say about John who stands by the time clock?

A. He is always on time.

B. He is a trustworthy guy.

C. He is an experienced press operator.

D. He is on good terms with his workmates.

10. Why does the man suggest the woman see the worker who was late?

A. She is a trade union representative.

B. She is in charge of public relations.

C. She is a senior manager of the shop.

D. She is better at handling such matters.

11. What does the woman say about Jack Green?

A. He is skilled and experienced.
B. He is very close to the manager.
C. He is always trying to stir up trouble.
D. He is always complaining about low wages.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What do foreigners generally think of British people according to the woman?

A. Open.
B. Friendly.
C. Selfish.
D. Reserved.

13. What may British people typically do on a train according to the man?

A. They stay quiet.
B. They read a book.
C. They talk about the weather.
D. They chat with fellow passengers.

14. What does the man say about the Italian woman working in Manchester?

A. She was always treated as a foreigner.
B. She was eager to visit an English castle.
C. She was never invited to a colleague's home.
D. She was unwilling to make friends with workmates.

15. Why do British people prefer houses to flats?

A. Houses are much more quiet.
B. Houses provide more privacy.
C. They want to have more space.
D. They want a garden of their own. questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18

16. What does the speaker say about college students applying for on-campus jobs?

A. They don't have much choice of jobs.
B. They are likely to get much higher pay.
C. They don't have to go through job interviews.
D. They will automatically be given hiring priority.

17. What can students do to find a campus job according to the speaker?

A. Ask their professors for help.
B. Look at school bulletin boards.
C. Visit the school careers service.
D. Go through campus newspapers.

18. What does the speaker say is a library monitor's responsibility?

A. Helping students find the books and journals they need.
B. Supervising study spaces to ensure a quiet atmosphere.
C. Helping students arrange appointments with librarians.
D. Providing students with information about the library.

Questions 19 to 21

19. Why have tea farmers in Kenya decided to grow purple tea?

A. It tastes better.
B. It is easier to grow.
C. It may be sold at a higher price.
D. It can better survive extreme weathers.

20. What do researchers say about purple tea?

A. It is healthier than green tea.
B. It can grow in drier soil.
C. It will replace green tea one day.
D. It is immune to various diseases.

21. What has Mr. Kibara found about purple tea?

A. It has been well received by many tea drinkers.
B. It does not bring the promised health benefits.
C. It has made tea farmers' life easier.
D. It does not have a stable market.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker say about today's consumers?

A. They need decorations to show their status.
B. They prefer unique objects of high quality.
C. They decorate their homes themselves.
D. They care more about environment.

23. What does the speaker say about good craftsmen in the past?

A. They were proud of their creations.
B. They could only try to create at night.
C. They made great contributions to society.
D. They focused on the quality of their products.

24. What do craftsmen help consumers do?

A. Make wise choices.
B. Identify fake crafts.
C. Design handicrafts themselves.
D. Learn the importance of creation.

25. Why do state art councils help sponsor local arts and crafts festivals?

A. To boost the local economy.
B. To attract foreign investments.
C. To arouse public interest in crafts.
D. To preserve the traditional culture.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. abnormal	B. applied	C. briefly
D. categorizing	E. challenges	F. figure
G. percentage	H. proving	I. regardless
J. searched	K. similarities	L. slightly
M. suggests	N. tastes	O. traditional

Questions ___26___ to ___35___ are based on the following passage. Many men and women have long bought into the idea that there are "male" and "female" brains, believing that explains just about every difference between the sexes. A new study ___26___ that belief, questioning whether brains really can be distinguished by gender. In the study, Tel Aviv University researchers ___27___ for sex differences throughout the entire human brain. And what did they find? Not much. Rather than offer evidence for ___28___ brains as "male" or "female," research shows that brains fall into a wide range, with most people falling right in the middle. Daphna Joel, who led the study, said her research found that while there are some gender-based ___29___ , many different types of brain can't always be distinguished by gender. While the "average" male and "average" female brains were ___30___ different, you couldn't tell it by looking at individual brain scans. Only a small ___31___ of people had "all-male" or "all-female" characteristics. Larry Cahill, an American neuroscientist , said the study is an important addition to a growing body of research questioning ___32___ beliefs about gender and brain function. But he cautioned against concluding from this study that all brains are the same, ___33___ of gender. "There's a mountain of evidence ___34___ the importance of sex influences at all levels of brain function," he told The Seattle Times. If anything, he said, the study ___35___ that gender plays a very important role in the brain—"even when we are not clear exactly how."

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. It is possible for burglars to make jamming attacks with the necessary equipment and skill. _____

37. Interfering with a wireless security system is similar to interfering with a conversation. _____

38. A burglar has to continuously jam the wireless security device to avoid triggering the alarm, both inside and outside the house. _____

39. SimpliSafe provides devices that are able to distinguish incidental radio interference from targeted jamming attacks. _____

40. Only a very small proportion of burglaries are committed by technical means. _____

41. It is difficult to crack SimpliSafe as its system keeps changing. _____

42. Wireless devices will transmit signals so as to activate the alarm once something wrong is detected. _____

43. Different measures should be taken to protect one's home from burglary in addition to the wireless security system. _____

44. SimpliSafe's device can send a warning to the house owner's cellphone. _____

45. Burglars can easily get a security device's frequency by Internet search. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 在中国文化中,红色通常象征着好运、长寿和幸福。在春节和其他喜庆场合,红色到处可见。人们把现金作为礼物送给家人或亲密朋友时,通常放在红信封里。红色在中国流行的另一个原因是人们把它与中国革命和共产党相联系。然而,红色并不总是代表好运和快乐。因为从前死者的名字常用红色书写,用红墨水书写中国人名被看成是一种冒犯行为。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

As a person who writes about food and drink for a living, I couldn't tell you the first thing about Bill Perry or whether the beers he sells are that great. But I can tell you that I like this guy. That's because he plans to ban tipping in favor of paying his servers an actual living wage. I hate tipping. I hate it because it's an obligation disguised as an option. I hate it for the post—dinner math it requires of me. But mostly, I hate tipping because I believe I would be in a better place if pay decisions regarding employees were simply left up to their employers, as is the custom in virtually every other industry. Most of you probably think that you hate tipping, too. Research suggests otherwise. You actually love tipping! You like to feel that you have a voice in how much money your server makes. No matter how the math works out, you persistently view restaurants with voluntary tipping systems as being a better value, which makes it extremely difficult for restaurants and bars to do away with the tipping system. One argument that you tend to hear a lot from the pro-tipping crowd seems logical enough: the service is better when waiters depend on tips, presumably because they see a benefit to successfully veiling their contempt for you. Well, if this were true, we would all be slipping a few 100-dollar bills to our doctors on the way out their doors, too. But as it turns out, waiters see only a tiny bump in tips when they do an exceptional job compared to a passable one. Waiters, keen observers of humanity that they are, are catching on to this; in one poll, a full 30% said they didn't believe the job they did had any impact on the tips they received. So come on, folks: get on board with ditching the outdated tip system. Pay a little more up front for your beer or burger. Support Bill Perry's pub, and any other bar or restaurant that doesn't ask you to do drunken math.

46. What can we learn about Bill Perry from the passage?

A. He runs a pub that serves excellent beer.
B. He intends to get rid of the tipping practice.
C. He gives his staff a considerable sum for tips.
D. He lives comfortably without getting any tips.

47. What is the main reason why the author hates tipping?

A. It sets a bad example for other industries.
B. It adds to the burden of ordinary customers.
C. It forces the customer to compensate the waiter.
D. It poses a great challenge for customers to do math.

48. Why do many people love tipping according to the author?

A. They help improve the quality of the restaurants they dine in.
B. They believe waiters deserve such rewards for good service.
C. They want to preserve a wonderful tradition of the industry.
D. They can have some say in how much their servers earn.

49. What have some waiters come to realize according to a survey?

A. Service quality has little effect on tip size.
B. It is in human nature to try to save on tips.
C. Tips make it more difficult to please customers.
D. Tips benefit the boss rather than the employees.

50. What does the author argue for in the passage?

A. Restaurants should calculate the tips for customers.
B. Customers should pay more tips to help improve service.
C. Waiters deserve better than just relying on tips for a living.
D. Waiters should be paid by employers instead of customers.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

In the past, falling oil prices have given a boost to the world economy, but recent forecasts for global growth have been toned down, even as oil prices sink lower and lower. Does that mean the link between lower oil prices and growth has weakened? Some experts say there are still good reasons to believe cheap oil should heat up the world economy. Consumers have more money in their pockets when they're paying less at the pump. They spend that money on other things, which stimulates the economy. The biggest gains go to countries that import most of their oil like China, Japan, and India. But doesn't the extra money in the pockets of those countries' consumers mean an equal loss in oil-producing countries, canceling out the gains? Not necessarily, say economic researcher Sara Johnson. "Many oil producers built up huge reserve funds when prices were high, so when prices fall they will draw on their reserves to support government spending and subsidies for their consumers." But not all oil producers have big reserves. In Venezuela, collapsing oil prices have sent its economy into free-fall. Economist Carl Weinberg believes the negative effects of plunging oil prices are overwhelming the positive effects of cheaper oil. The implication is a sharp decline in global trade, which has plunged partly because oil- producing nations can't afford to import as much as they used to. Sara Johnson acknowledges that the global economic benefit from a fall in oil prices today is likely lower than it was in the past. One reason is that more countries are big oil producers now, so the nations suffering from the price drop account for a larger share of the global economy. Consumers, in the U.S. at least, are acting cautiously with the savings they're getting at the gas pump, as the memory of the recent great recession is still fresh in their mind. And a number of oil-producing countries are trimming their gasoline subsidies and raising taxes, so the net savings for global consumers is not as big as the oil price plunge might suggest.

51. What does the author mainly discuss in the passage?

A. The reasons behind the plunge of oil prices.

B. Possible ways to stimulate the global economy.

C. The impact of cheap oil on global economic growth.

D. The effect of falling oil prices on consumer spending.

52. Why do some experts believe cheap oil will stimulate the global economy?

A. Manufacturers can produce consumer goods at a much lower cost.

B. Lower oil prices have always given a big boost to the global economy.

C. Oil prices may rise or fall but economic laws are not subject to change.

D. Consumers will spend their savings from cheap oil on other commodities.

53. What happens in many oil-exporting countries when oil prices go down?

A. They suspend import of necessities from overseas.

B. They reduce production drastically to boost oil prices.

C. They use their money reserves to back up consumption.

D. They try to stop their economy from going into free-fall.

54. How does Carl Weinberg view the current oil price plunge?

A. It is one that has seen no parallel in economic history.

B. Its negative effects more than cancel out its positive effects.

C. It still has a chance to give rise to a boom in the global economy.

D. Its effects on the global economy go against existing economic laws.

55. Why haven't falling oil prices boosted the global economy as they did before?

A. People are not spending all the money they save on gas.

B. The global economy is likely to undergo another recession.

C. Oil importers account for a larger portion of the global economy.

D. People the world over are afraid of a further plunge in oil prices.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

56. Graduation confronts many students with a tough decision: to enter the workplace immediately or to continue
with further study. After careful thought, I have decided to go to a graduate school rather than take a job
right away.
The main reason is that graduate study allows me to deepen my knowledge in my chosen field. My four years
of college have only given me a general foundation, and I feel eager to explore my major more thoroughly.
What is more, a master's degree will strengthen my competitiveness in today's demanding job market, where
employers increasingly value candidates with advanced expertise. As someone who hopes to become a
researcher, I believe further education is a necessary step toward that goal.
For these reasons, pursuing a graduate degree is the wiser choice for me. Although working could bring
earlier financial independence, I am convinced that investing in my education now will pay off far more in the
long run.

57. In Chinese culture, red usually symbolizes good luck, longevity and happiness. During the Spring Festival and other festive occasions, red can be seen everywhere. When people give cash as gifts to family members or close friends, they usually put it in red envelopes. Another reason why red is popular
in China is that people associate it with the Chinese Revolution and the Communist Party. However, red
does not always represent good luck and happiness. Because the names of the dead used to be written in
red, writing Chinese names in red ink is considered an offensive act.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位原因句 → 识别因果结构（after/because） → 同义替换（dangerously close to the river ↔ dangerous to live in） → 得出答案

考点：因果逻辑识别　同义替换

2. 【答案】B

定位时间状语（last Wednesday） → 捕捉事件名词（Storm Frank） → 同义替换（storm） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】B

定位矿工状态描述句 → 识别同义替换（stuck in an elevator below ground ↔ trapped in an underground elevator） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】C

定位救援行动句 → 识别具体动作（provide heat packs and blankets） → 同义替换（supplies to keep warm） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】D

定位核心计划句（considering closing about 3,700 post offices） → 同义替换（close some of its post offices） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'save costs' → 听到'stop mail delivery on Saturdays'与'save $3 billion annually'直接对应 → 选择C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词'proposed measure'（指周六停投邮件） → 听到'about 3,000 postmasters... could lose their jobs' → 选择A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词'late for work' → 听到女士说'He will simply lose part of his pay' → 选择D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'John' → 听到女士问'Is John reliable?'，男士答'Yes, he is' → 选择B

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词'see the worker' → 听到男士说'because you are so much better at handling things like this' → 选择D
考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】C
定位女士对Jack Green的评价 → 识别‘stirring things up’与‘make trouble’的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】D
定位女士对外国人看法的描述 → 识别‘reserve’与‘reserved’的词性转换与同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　词性转换　同义替换

13. 【答案】A
定位男士关于英国人在火车上行为的描述 → 识别‘seldom speak’与‘stay quiet’的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】C
定位男士讲述的意大利女士事例 → 识别‘no one...had ever invited her to their home’与‘never invited’的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】B
定位女士关于住房偏好的解释 → 识别‘It’s about being private’与‘provide more privacy’的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果推理

16. 【答案】D
定位关键词 'hiring priority' → 听到 'you'll automatically be given hiring priority' → 直接匹配选项D
考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】C
定位关键词 'find a campus job' → 听到 'Check with your school's careers service' → 同义替换为选项C
考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】B
定位关键词 'library monitor' → 听到 'supervising study spaces to ensure that a quiet atmosphere is maintained' → 直接匹配选项B
考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】C
定位关键词 'purple tea' → 听到 'could be sold for a price that is three to four times higher' → 同义替换为选项C
考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】A
定位关键词 'researchers' → 听到 'They say it is healthier than green tea' → 直接匹配选项A
考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】D

定位到录音末段关于市场状况的描述 → 提取‘market is unstable’与‘not enough buyers’ → 同义替换为‘does not have a stable market’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

22. 【答案】B

定位到录音首段关于消费者偏好的描述 → 提取‘prefer something unique and they demand quality’ → 同义替换为‘prefer unique objects of high quality’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

23. 【答案】B

定位到录音第二段关于过去工匠的描述 → 提取‘No longer does a good craftsman have to work in a job he dislikes all day, and then try to create at night’ → 推理出过去他们只能在晚上尝试创作

考点：细节定位 逻辑推理

24. 【答案】A

定位到录音第三段关于工匠帮助消费者的描述 → 提取‘Craftsmen have helped educate consumers to make wise choices’ → 直接对应选项A

考点：细节定位 直接对应

25. 【答案】A

定位到录音末段关于州艺术委员会赞助节日的描述 → 提取‘This boosts the local economy considerably’ → 同义替换为‘To boost the local economy’

考点：细节定位 因果推理

26. 【答案】E

26 空 根据后文'questioning whether...'的转折逻辑，定位到空格处需填入表示'挑战/质疑'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义强度与搭配。

27 空 根据前文'researchers'和后文'for sex differences'的搭配，定位到空格处需填入表示'寻找/搜索'的动词，辨析选项中动词的固定搭配。

28 空 根据前文'Rather than offer evidence for'和后文'brains as "male" or "female"'的结构，定位到空格处需填入表示'分类/标记'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义精确性。

29 空 根据前文'while there are some gender-based'和后文'many different types of brain can't always be distinguished'的转折逻辑，定位到空格处需填入表示'差异/区别'的名词，辨析选项中名词的语义强度与搭配。

30 空 定位空格前主语'A new study' → 根据后文'questioning whether...'判断研究态度为质疑 → 结合固定搭配'challenge that belief' → 选择表示'挑战'的动词

31 空 定位空格前'researchers'及后文'for sex differences throughout...' → 根据'what did they find? Not much'判断研究动作是'寻找'差异 → 选择表示'寻找/搜索'的动词

32 空 定位空格前'evidence for'及后文'brains as "male" or "female"' → 根据前文'questioning whether...'判断研究是质疑分类 → 选择表示'分类/标记'的动名词

33 空 定位空格前'gender-based'及后文'many different types of brain can't always be distinguished' → 根据'while'转折关系判断前文承认存在差异 → 选择表示'差异/不同'的名词

34 空 定位空格前'average male and average female brains were'及后文'you couldn't tell it by looking at individual brain scans' → 根据'While'转折关系判断前文承认平均差异 → 选择表示'显著/明显'的副词

35 空 根据前文'If anything'的递进逻辑和后文'gender plays a very important role'的结论，定位到空格处需填入表示'表明/证明'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义强度与搭配。

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 challenge belief

27. 【答案】J

26 空 根据后文'questioning whether...'的转折逻辑，定位到空格处需填入表示'挑战/质疑'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义强度与搭配。
27 空 根据前文'researchers'和后文'for sex differences'的搭配，定位到空格处需填入表示'寻找/搜索'的动词，辨析选项中动词的固定搭配。
28 空 根据前文'Rather than offer evidence for'和后文'brains as "male" or "female"'的结构，定位到空格处需填入表示'分类/标记'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义精确性。
29 空 根据前文'while there are some gender-based'和后文'many different types of brain can't always be distinguished'的转折逻辑，定位到空格处需填入表示'差异/区别'的名词，辨析选项中名词的语义强度与搭配。
30 空 定位空格前主语'A new study' → 根据后文'questioning whether...'判断研究态度为质疑 → 结合固定搭配'challenge that belief' → 选择表示'挑战'的动词
31 空 定位空格前'researchers'及后文'for sex differences throughout...' → 根据'what did they find? Not much'判断研究动作是'寻找'差异 → 选择表示'寻找/搜索'的动词
32 空 定位空格前'evidence for'及后文'brains as "male" or "female"' → 根据前文'questioning whether...'判断研究是质疑分类 → 选择表示'分类/标记'的动名词
33 空 定位空格前'gender-based'及后文'many different types of brain can't always be distinguished' → 根据'while'转折关系判断前文承认存在差异 → 选择表示'差异/不同'的名词
34 空 定位空格前'average male and average female brains were'及后文'you couldn't tell it by looking at individual brain scans' → 根据'While'转折关系判断前文承认平均差异 → 选择表示'显著/明显'的副词
35 空 根据前文'If anything'的递进逻辑和后文'gender plays a very important role'的结论，定位到空格处需填入表示'表明/证明'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义强度与搭配。

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 challenge belief

28. 【答案】D

26 空 根据后文'questioning whether...'的转折逻辑，定位到空格处需填入表示'挑战/质疑'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义强度与搭配。
27 空 根据前文'researchers'和后文'for sex differences'的搭配，定位到空格处需填入表示'寻找/搜索'的动词，辨析选项中动词的固定搭配。
28 空 根据前文'Rather than offer evidence for'和后文'brains as "male" or "female"'的结构，定位到空格处需填入表示'分类/标记'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义精确性。
29 空 根据前文'while there are some gender-based'和后文'many different types of brain can't always be distinguished'的转折逻辑，定位到空格处需填入表示'差异/区别'的名词，辨析选项中名词的语义强度与搭配。
30 空 定位空格前主语'A new study' → 根据后文'questioning whether...'判断研究态度为质疑 → 结合固定搭配'challenge that belief' → 选择表示'挑战'的动词
31 空 定位空格前'researchers'及后文'for sex differences throughout...' → 根据'what did they find? Not much'判断研究动作是'寻找'差异 → 选择表示'寻找/搜索'的动词
32 空 定位空格前'evidence for'及后文'brains as "male" or "female"' → 根据前文'questioning whether...'判断研究是质疑分类 → 选择表示'分类/标记'的动名词
33 空 定位空格前'gender-based'及后文'many different types of brain can't always be distinguished' → 根据'while'转折关系判断前文承认存在差异 → 选择表示'差异/不同'的名词
34 空 定位空格前'average male and average female brains were'及后文'you couldn't tell it by looking at individual brain scans' → 根据'While'转折关系判断前文承认平均差异 → 选择表示'显著/明显'的副词
35 空 根据前文'If anything'的递进逻辑和后文'gender plays a very important role'的结论，定位到空格处需填入表示'表明/证明'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义强度与搭配。

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 challenge belief

29. 【答案】K

26 空 根据后文'questioning whether...'的转折逻辑，定位到空格处需填入表示'挑战/质疑'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义强度与搭配。
27 空 根据前文'researchers'和后文'for sex differences'的搭配，定位到空格处需填入表示'寻找/搜索'的动词，辨析选项中动词的固定搭配。
28 空 根据前文'Rather than offer evidence for'和后文'brains as "male" or "female"'的结构，定位到空格处需填入表示'分类/标记'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义精确性。
29 空 根据前文'while there are some gender-based'和后文'many different types of brain can't always be distinguished'的转折逻辑，定位到空格处需填入表示'差异/区别'的名词，辨析选项中名词的语义强度与搭配。
30 空 定位空格前主语'A new study' → 根据后文'questioning whether...'判断研究态度为质疑 → 结合固定搭配'challenge that belief' → 选择表示'挑战'的动词
31 空 定位空格前'researchers'及后文'for sex differences throughout...' → 根据'what did they find? Not much'判断研究动作是'寻找'差异 → 选择表示'寻找/搜索'的动词
32 空 定位空格前'evidence for'及后文'brains as "male" or "female"' → 根据前文'questioning whether...'判断研究是质疑分类 → 选择表示'分类/标记'的动名词
33 空 定位空格前'gender-based'及后文'many different types of brain can't always be distinguished' → 根据'while'转折关系判断前文承认存在差异 → 选择表示'差异/不同'的名词
34 空 定位空格前'average male and average female brains were'及后文'you couldn't tell it by looking at individual brain scans' → 根据'While'转折关系判断前文承认平均差异 → 选择表示'显著/明显'的副词
35 空 根据前文'If anything'的递进逻辑和后文'gender plays a very important role'的结论，定位到空格处需填入表示'表明/证明'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义强度与搭配。

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 challenge belief

30. 【答案】L

26 空 根据后文'questioning whether...'的转折逻辑，定位到空格处需填入表示'挑战/质疑'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义强度与搭配。
27 空 根据前文'researchers'和后文'for sex differences'的搭配，定位到空格处需填入表示'寻找/搜索'的动词，辨析选项中动词的固定搭配。
28 空 根据前文'Rather than offer evidence for'和后文'brains as "male" or "female"'的结构，定位到空格处需填入表示'分类/标记'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义精确性。
29 空 根据前文'while there are some gender-based'和后文'many different types of brain can't always be distinguished'的转折逻辑，定位到空格处需填入表示'差异/区别'的名词，辨析选项中名词的语义强度与搭配。
30 空 定位空格前主语'A new study' → 根据后文'questioning whether...'判断研究态度为质疑 → 结合固定搭配'challenge that belief' → 选择表示'挑战'的动词
31 空 定位空格前'researchers'及后文'for sex differences throughout...' → 根据'what did they find? Not much'判断研究动作是'寻找'差异 → 选择表示'寻找/搜索'的动词
32 空 定位空格前'evidence for'及后文'brains as "male" or "female"' → 根据前文'questioning whether...'判断研究是质疑分类 → 选择表示'分类/标记'的动名词
33 空 定位空格前'gender-based'及后文'many different types of brain can't always be distinguished' → 根据'while'转折关系判断前文承认存在差异 → 选择表示'差异/不同'的名词
34 空 定位空格前'average male and average female brains were'及后文'you couldn't tell it by looking at individual brain scans' → 根据'While'转折关系判断前文承认平均差异 → 选择表示'显著/明显'的副词
35 空 根据前文'If anything'的递进逻辑和后文'gender plays a very important role'的结论，定位到空格处需填入表示'表明/证明'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义强度与搭配。

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 challenge belief

31. 【答案】G

26 空 根据后文'questioning whether...'的转折逻辑，定位到空格处需填入表示'挑战/质疑'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义强度与搭配。
27 空 根据前文'researchers'和后文'for sex differences'的搭配，定位到空格处需填入表示'寻找/搜索'的动词，辨析选项中动词的固定搭配。
28 空 根据前文'Rather than offer evidence for'和后文'brains as "male" or "female"'的结构，定位到空格处需填入表示'分类/标记'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义精确性。
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30 空 定位空格前主语'A new study' → 根据后文'questioning whether...'判断研究态度为质疑 → 结合固定搭配'challenge that belief' → 选择表示'挑战'的动词
31 空 定位空格前'researchers'及后文'for sex differences throughout...' → 根据'what did they find? Not much'判断研究动作是'寻找'差异 → 选择表示'寻找/搜索'的动词
32 空 定位空格前'evidence for'及后文'brains as "male" or "female"' → 根据前文'questioning whether...'判断研究是质疑分类 → 选择表示'分类/标记'的动名词
33 空 定位空格前'gender-based'及后文'many different types of brain can't always be distinguished' → 根据'while'转折关系判断前文承认存在差异 → 选择表示'差异/不同'的名词
34 空 定位空格前'average male and average female brains were'及后文'you couldn't tell it by looking at individual brain scans' → 根据'While'转折关系判断前文承认平均差异 → 选择表示'显著/明显'的副词
35 空 根据前文'If anything'的递进逻辑和后文'gender plays a very important role'的结论，定位到空格处需填入表示'表明/证明'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义强度与搭配。

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 challenge belief

32. 【答案】O

26 空 根据后文'questioning whether...'的转折逻辑，定位到空格处需填入表示'挑战/质疑'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义强度与搭配。
27 空 根据前文'researchers'和后文'for sex differences'的搭配，定位到空格处需填入表示'寻找/搜索'的动词，辨析选项中动词的固定搭配。
28 空 根据前文'Rather than offer evidence for'和后文'brains as "male" or "female"'的结构，定位到空格处需填入表示'分类/标记'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义精确性。
29 空 根据前文'while there are some gender-based'和后文'many different types of brain can't always be distinguished'的转折逻辑，定位到空格处需填入表示'差异/区别'的名词，辨析选项中名词的语义强度与搭配。
30 空 定位空格前主语'A new study' → 根据后文'questioning whether...'判断研究态度为质疑 → 结合固定搭配'challenge that belief' → 选择表示'挑战'的动词
31 空 定位空格前'researchers'及后文'for sex differences throughout...' → 根据'what did they find? Not much'判断研究动作是'寻找'差异 → 选择表示'寻找/搜索'的动词
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35 空 根据前文'If anything'的递进逻辑和后文'gender plays a very important role'的结论，定位到空格处需填入表示'表明/证明'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义强度与搭配。

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 challenge belief

33. 【答案】I

26 空 根据后文'questioning whether...'的转折逻辑，定位到空格处需填入表示'挑战/质疑'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义强度与搭配。
27 空 根据前文'researchers'和后文'for sex differences'的搭配，定位到空格处需填入表示'寻找/搜索'的动词，辨析选项中动词的固定搭配。
28 空 根据前文'Rather than offer evidence for'和后文'brains as "male" or "female"'的结构，定位到空格处需填入表示'分类/标记'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义精确性。
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30 空 定位空格前主语'A new study' → 根据后文'questioning whether...'判断研究态度为质疑 → 结合固定搭配'challenge that belief' → 选择表示'挑战'的动词
31 空 定位空格前'researchers'及后文'for sex differences throughout...' → 根据'what did they find? Not much'判断研究动作是'寻找'差异 → 选择表示'寻找/搜索'的动词
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34 空 定位空格前'average male and average female brains were'及后文'you couldn't tell it by looking at individual brain scans' → 根据'While'转折关系判断前文承认平均差异 → 选择表示'显著/明显'的副词
35 空 根据前文'If anything'的递进逻辑和后文'gender plays a very important role'的结论，定位到空格处需填入表示'表明/证明'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义强度与搭配。

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 challenge belief

34. 【答案】H

26 空 根据后文'questioning whether...'的转折逻辑，定位到空格处需填入表示'挑战/质疑'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义强度与搭配。
27 空 根据前文'researchers'和后文'for sex differences'的搭配，定位到空格处需填入表示'寻找/搜索'的动词，辨析选项中动词的固定搭配。
28 空 根据前文'Rather than offer evidence for'和后文'brains as "male" or "female"'的结构，定位到空格处需填入表示'分类/标记'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义精确性。
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30 空 定位空格前主语'A new study' → 根据后文'questioning whether...'判断研究态度为质疑 → 结合固定搭配'challenge that belief' → 选择表示'挑战'的动词
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34 空 定位空格前'average male and average female brains were'及后文'you couldn't tell it by looking at individual brain scans' → 根据'While'转折关系判断前文承认平均差异 → 选择表示'显著/明显'的副词
35 空 根据前文'If anything'的递进逻辑和后文'gender plays a very important role'的结论，定位到空格处需填入表示'表明/证明'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义强度与搭配。

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 challenge belief

35. 【答案】M

26 空 根据后文'questioning whether...'的转折逻辑，定位到空格处需填入表示'挑战/质疑'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义强度与搭配。

27 空 根据前文'researchers'和后文'for sex differences'的搭配，定位到空格处需填入表示'寻找/搜索'的动词，辨析选项中动词的固定搭配。

28 空 根据前文'Rather than offer evidence for'和后文'brains as "male" or "female"'的结构，定位到空格处需填入表示'分类/标记'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义精确性。

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30 空 定位空格前主语'A new study' → 根据后文'questioning whether...'判断研究态度为质疑 → 结合固定搭配'challenge that belief' → 选择表示'挑战'的动词

31 空 定位空格前'researchers'及后文'for sex differences throughout...' → 根据'what did they find? Not much'判断研究动作是'寻找'差异 → 选择表示'寻找/搜索'的动词

32 空 定位空格前'evidence for'及后文'brains as "male" or "female"' → 根据前文'questioning whether...'判断研究是质疑分类 → 选择表示'分类/标记'的动名词

33 空 定位空格前'gender-based'及后文'many different types of brain can't always be distinguished' → 根据'while'转折关系判断前文承认存在差异 → 选择表示'差异/不同'的名词

34 空 定位空格前'average male and average female brains were'及后文'you couldn't tell it by looking at individual brain scans' → 根据'While'转折关系判断前文承认平均差异 → 选择表示'显著/明显'的副词

35 空 根据前文'If anything'的递进逻辑和后文'gender plays a very important role'的结论，定位到空格处需填入表示'表明/证明'的动词，辨析选项中动词的语义强度与搭配。

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 challenge belief

36. 【答案】I

36. 定位段落C → 识别‘jamming’与‘blocking that alert signal’的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落D → 识别‘For comparison’引导的类比 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落C → 识别‘jamming’与‘blocking that alert signal’的同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落F → 识别‘SimpliSafe’与‘distinguish’的同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位段落B → 识别‘odds...are so small’与‘only a very small proportion’的同义替换 → 得出答案
41. 定位段落H → 识别‘SimpliSafe’与‘system keeps changing’的同义替换 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落C → 识别‘wireless setup’与‘transmit a wireless alert signal’的同义替换 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落K → 推断‘additional measures’与‘in addition to’的对应关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落G → 识别‘send a warning’与‘alert the homeowner via a smartphone app’的同义替换 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落E → 识别‘easily get a security device's frequency by Internet search’与‘frequency is publicly available’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　类比推理　细节定位　推理判断

37. 【答案】D

36. 定位段落C → 识别‘jamming’与‘blocking that alert signal’的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落D → 识别‘For comparison’引导的类比 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落C → 识别‘jamming’与‘blocking that alert signal’的同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落F → 识别‘SimpliSafe’与‘distinguish’的同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位段落B → 识别‘odds...are so small’与‘only a very small proportion’的同义替换 → 得出答案

41. 定位段落H → 识别 ‘SimpliSafe’ 与 ‘system keeps changing’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落C → 识别 ‘wireless setup’ 与 ‘transmit a wireless alert signal’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落K → 推断 ‘additional measures’ 与 ‘in addition to’ 的对应关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落G → 识别 ‘send a warning’ 与 ‘alert the homeowner via a smartphone app’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落E → 识别 ‘easily get a security device's frequency by Internet search’ 与 ‘frequency is publicly available’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉 同义替换 类比推理 细节定位 推理判断

38. 【答案】J

36. 定位段落C → 识别 ‘jamming’ 与 ‘blocking that alert signal’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落D → 识别 ‘For comparison’ 引导的类比 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落C → 识别 ‘jamming’ 与 ‘blocking that alert signal’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落F → 识别 ‘SimpliSafe’ 与 ‘distinguish’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位段落B → 识别 ‘odds...are so small’ 与 ‘only a very small proportion’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
41. 定位段落H → 识别 ‘SimpliSafe’ 与 ‘system keeps changing’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落C → 识别 ‘wireless setup’ 与 ‘transmit a wireless alert signal’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落K → 推断 ‘additional measures’ 与 ‘in addition to’ 的对应关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落G → 识别 ‘send a warning’ 与 ‘alert the homeowner via a smartphone app’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落E → 识别 ‘easily get a security device's frequency by Internet search’ 与 ‘frequency is publicly available’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉 同义替换 类比推理 细节定位 推理判断

39. 【答案】F

36. 定位段落C → 识别 ‘jamming’ 与 ‘blocking that alert signal’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落D → 识别 ‘For comparison’ 引导的类比 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落C → 识别 ‘jamming’ 与 ‘blocking that alert signal’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落F → 识别 ‘SimpliSafe’ 与 ‘distinguish’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位段落B → 识别 ‘odds...are so small’ 与 ‘only a very small proportion’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
41. 定位段落H → 识别 ‘SimpliSafe’ 与 ‘system keeps changing’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落C → 识别 ‘wireless setup’ 与 ‘transmit a wireless alert signal’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落K → 推断 ‘additional measures’ 与 ‘in addition to’ 的对应关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落G → 识别 ‘send a warning’ 与 ‘alert the homeowner via a smartphone app’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落E → 识别 ‘easily get a security device's frequency by Internet search’ 与 ‘frequency is publicly available’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉 同义替换 类比推理 细节定位 推理判断

40. 【答案】B

36. 定位段落C → 识别 ‘jamming’ 与 ‘blocking that alert signal’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落D → 识别 ‘For comparison’ 引导的类比 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落C → 识别 ‘jamming’ 与 ‘blocking that alert signal’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落F → 识别 ‘SimpliSafe’ 与 ‘distinguish’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位段落B → 识别 ‘odds...are so small’ 与 ‘only a very small proportion’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
41. 定位段落H → 识别 ‘SimpliSafe’ 与 ‘system keeps changing’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案

42. 定位段落C → 识别 ‘wireless setup’ 与 ‘transmit a wireless alert signal’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落K → 推断 ‘additional measures’ 与 ‘in addition to’ 的对应关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落G → 识别 ‘send a warning’ 与 ‘alert the homeowner via a smartphone app’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落E → 识别 ‘easily get a security device's frequency by Internet search’ 与 ‘frequency is publicly available’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　类比推理　细节定位　推理判断

41. 【答案】H

36. 定位段落C → 识别 ‘jamming’ 与 ‘blocking that alert signal’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落D → 识别 ‘For comparison’ 引导的类比 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落C → 识别 ‘jamming’ 与 ‘blocking that alert signal’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落F → 识别 ‘SimpliSafe’ 与 ‘distinguish’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位段落B → 识别 ‘odds...are so small’ 与 ‘only a very small proportion’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
41. 定位段落H → 识别 ‘SimpliSafe’ 与 ‘system keeps changing’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落C → 识别 ‘wireless setup’ 与 ‘transmit a wireless alert signal’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落K → 推断 ‘additional measures’ 与 ‘in addition to’ 的对应关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落G → 识别 ‘send a warning’ 与 ‘alert the homeowner via a smartphone app’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落E → 识别 ‘easily get a security device's frequency by Internet search’ 与 ‘frequency is publicly available’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　类比推理　细节定位　推理判断

42. 【答案】C

36. 定位段落C → 识别 ‘jamming’ 与 ‘blocking that alert signal’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落D → 识别 ‘For comparison’ 引导的类比 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落C → 识别 ‘jamming’ 与 ‘blocking that alert signal’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落F → 识别 ‘SimpliSafe’ 与 ‘distinguish’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位段落B → 识别 ‘odds...are so small’ 与 ‘only a very small proportion’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
41. 定位段落H → 识别 ‘SimpliSafe’ 与 ‘system keeps changing’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落C → 识别 ‘wireless setup’ 与 ‘transmit a wireless alert signal’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落K → 推断 ‘additional measures’ 与 ‘in addition to’ 的对应关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落G → 识别 ‘send a warning’ 与 ‘alert the homeowner via a smartphone app’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落E → 识别 ‘easily get a security device's frequency by Internet search’ 与 ‘frequency is publicly available’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　类比推理　细节定位　推理判断

43. 【答案】K

36. 定位段落C → 识别 ‘jamming’ 与 ‘blocking that alert signal’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落D → 识别 ‘For comparison’ 引导的类比 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落C → 识别 ‘jamming’ 与 ‘blocking that alert signal’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落F → 识别 ‘SimpliSafe’ 与 ‘distinguish’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位段落B → 识别 ‘odds...are so small’ 与 ‘only a very small proportion’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
41. 定位段落H → 识别 ‘SimpliSafe’ 与 ‘system keeps changing’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落C → 识别 ‘wireless setup’ 与 ‘transmit a wireless alert signal’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案

43. 定位段落K → 推断‘additional measures’与‘in addition to’的对应关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落G → 识别‘send a warning’与‘alert the homeowner via a smartphone app’的同义替换 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落E → 识别‘easily get a security device's frequency by Internet search’与‘frequency is publicly available’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　类比推理　细节定位　推理判断

44. 【答案】G

36. 定位段落C → 识别‘jamming’与‘blocking that alert signal’的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落D → 识别‘For comparison’引导的类比 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落C → 识别‘jamming’与‘blocking that alert signal’的同义替换 → 得出答案
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44. 定位段落G → 识别‘send a warning’与‘alert the homeowner via a smartphone app’的同义替换 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落E → 识别‘easily get a security device's frequency by Internet search’与‘frequency is publicly available’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　类比推理　细节定位　推理判断

45. 【答案】E

36. 定位段落C → 识别‘jamming’与‘blocking that alert signal’的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落D → 识别‘For comparison’引导的类比 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落C → 识别‘jamming’与‘blocking that alert signal’的同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落F → 识别‘SimpliSafe’与‘distinguish’的同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位段落B → 识别‘odds...are so small’与‘only a very small proportion’的同义替换 → 得出答案
41. 定位段落H → 识别‘SimpliSafe’与‘system keeps changing’的同义替换 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落C → 识别‘wireless setup’与‘transmit a wireless alert signal’的同义替换 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落K → 推断‘additional measures’与‘in addition to’的对应关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落G → 识别‘send a warning’与‘alert the homeowner via a smartphone app’的同义替换 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落E → 识别‘easily get a security device's frequency by Internet search’与‘frequency is publicly available’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　类比推理　细节定位　推理判断

46. 【答案】B

定位首段关于Bill Perry的描述 → 提取其计划（ban tipping） → 同义替换为get rid of the tipping practice

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】C

定位作者表达hate tipping的段落 → 识别其核心原因（pay decisions should be left to employers） → 推断其本质是反对顾客直接补偿服务员

考点：推理判断　细节支撑

48. 【答案】D

定位研究结论段落（You actually love tipping!）→提取直接原因（You like to feel that you have a voice...）→同义替换为have some say

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】A

定位调查结果段落（in one poll...）→提取服务员观点（didn't believe the job they did had any impact on the tips）→同义替换为Service quality has little effect on tip size

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】D

综合全文论点（支持Bill Perry取消小费、由雇主支付工资）→排除具体细节选项→归纳作者核心主张

考点：主旨归纳　推理判断

51. 【答案】C

通读全文，把握各段核心议题→识别文章围绕油价下跌对全球经济的影响展开正反讨论→概括为‘廉价石油对全球经济增长的影响’

考点：主旨概括　段落核心议题识别

52. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词‘experts believe cheap oil will stimulate’→在语篇中找到对应论述（消费者省钱后用于其他消费）→匹配选项D的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词‘oil-exporting countries’和‘oil prices go down’→在语篇中找到Sara Johnson的论述（动用储备金支持政府支出和补贴）→匹配选项C的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词‘Carl Weinberg’→在语篇中找到其观点（负面影响压倒正面影响）→匹配选项B的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词‘haven't...boosted...as before’→在语篇末尾找到Sara Johnson列举的多个原因→识别选项A是其中一个原因（消费者谨慎消费）的同义改写

考点：细节定位　原因归纳　同义替换

56. 【答案】Graduation confronts many students with a…

审题后，围绕个人选择（就业或读研）构建清晰的三段式结构（引言-主体-结论），运用多样句式阐述理由。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】In Chinese culture, red usually symbolizes…

准确翻译文化负载词（如‘红信封’译为‘red envelope’），处理定语从句（如‘死者的名字常用红色书写’）和时态（如‘被看成’的被动语态），并确保‘take on’等动词搭配的恰当使用。

考点：take on（象征）　red envelope（红信封）　定语从句翻译　被动语态时态