四级 · 2016年12月大学英语四级真题（第3套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
172 140
yingyu8.cn/d/172140

本卷答案与讲解
645 642
yingyu8.cn/an/645642

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. convenient	B. creates	C. critically
D. determine	E. direction	F. hesitate
G. inadequate	H. inspired	I. method
J. minimal	K. rarely	L. shelters
M. strengthen	N. sufferings	O. tortured

Questions ___26___ to ___35___ are based on the following passage. When someone commits a criminal act, we always hope the punishment will match the offense. But when it comes to one of the cruelest crimes, animal fighting, things ___26___ work out that way. Dog-fighting victims are ___27___ and killed for profit and "sport," yet their criminal abusers often receive a ___28___ sentence for causing a lifetime of pain. Roughly half of all federally-convicted animal fighters only get probation . Some progress has been made in the prosecution of animal fighters. But federal judges often rely heavily on the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines when they ___29___ penalties, and in the case of animal fighting, those guidelines are outdated and extremely ___30___ . The U.S. Sentencing Commission, which ___31___ these sentencing guidelines, is revisiting them, proposing to raise the minimum sentence from 6-12 to 21-27 months. This is a step in the right ___32___ but we'd like to see the U.S. Sentencing Commission make further changes to the guidelines. Along with this effort, we're working with animal advocates and state and federal lawmakers to ___33___ anti-cruelty laws across the country, as well as supporting laws and policies that assist overburdened animal ___34___ that care for animal fighting victims. This help is ___35___ important because the high cost of caring for animal victims is a major factor that prevents people from getting involved in cruelty cases 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. Some famous companies are already using gamification and more are trying to do the same. _____

37. Gamification is not a miracle cure for all workplaces as it may have negative results. _____

38. To enhance morale, one company asks its employees to identify their fellow workers when starting their computers. _____

39. The idea of gamification was practiced by some businesses more than a century ago. _____

40. There is reason to believe that gamification will be here to stay. _____

41. Video games contributed in some ways to the wide application of gamification. _____

42. When turning work into a game, it is necessary to understand what makes games interesting. _____

43. Gamification in employee training does not always need technology. _____

44. The most successful gamification platforms transform daily work assignments into fun experiences. _____

45. It is necessary to use terms other than "gamification" for some profession. _____

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,黄颜色是一种很重要的颜色,因为它具有独特的象征意义。在封建(feudal)社会中,它象征统治者的权力和权威。那时,黄色是专为皇帝使用的颜色,皇家宫殿全都漆成黄色,皇袍总是黄色的,而普通老百姓是禁止穿黄色衣服的。在中国,黄色也是收获的象征。秋天庄稼成熟时,田野变得一片金黄。人们兴高采烈,庆祝丰收。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Recently I attended several meetings where we talked about ways to retain students and keep younger faculty members from going elsewhere. It seems higher education has become an industry of meeting-holders whose task it is to "solve" problems— real or imagined. And in my position as a professor at three different colleges, the actual problems in educating our young people and older students have deepened, while the number of people hired—not to teach but to hold meetings—has increased significantly. Every new problem creates a new job for an administrative fixer. Take our Center for Teaching Excellence. Contrary to its title, the center is a clearing house( ) for using technology in classrooms and in online courses. It's an administrative sham of the kind that has multiplied over the last 30 years. I offer a simple proposition in response: Many of our problems—class attendance, educational success, student happiness and well-being—might be improved by cutting down the bureaucratic( ) mechanisms and meetings and instead hiring an army of good teachers. If we replaced half of our administrative staff with classroom teachers, we might actually get a majority of our classes back to 20 or fewer students per teacher. This would be an environment in which teachers and students actually knew each other. The teachers must be free to teach in their own way—the curriculum should be flexible enough so that they can use their individual talents to achieve the goals of the course. Additionally, they should be allowed to teach, and be rewarded for doing it well. Teachers are not people who are great at and consumed by research and happen to appear in a classroom. Good teaching and research are not exclusive, but they are also not automatic companions. Teaching is an art and a craft, talent and practice; it is not something that just anyone can be good at. It is utterly confusing to me that people do not recognize this, despite the fact that pretty much anyone who has been a student can tell the difference between their best and worst teachers.

46. What does the author say about present-day universities?

A. They are effectively tackling real or imagined problems.

B. They often fail to combine teaching with research.

C. They are over-burdened with administrative staff.

D. They lack talent to fix their deepening problems.

47. According to the author, what kind of people do universities lack most?

A. Good classroom teachers.

B. Efficient administrators.

C. Talented researchers.

D. Motivated students.

48. What does the author imply about the classes at present?

A. They facilitate students' independent learning.

B. They help students form closer relationships.

C. They have more older students than before.

D. They are much bigger than is desirable.

49. What does the author think of teaching ability?

A. It requires talent and practice.

B. It is closely related to research.

C. It is a chief factor affecting students' learning.

D. It can be acquired through persistent practice.

50. What is the author's suggestion for improving university teaching?

A. Creating an environment for teachers to share their teaching experiences.

B. Hiring more classroom teachers and allowing them to teach in their own way.

C. Using high technology in classrooms and promoting exchange of information.

D. Cutting down meetings and encouraging administrative staff to go to classrooms.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

The secret to eating less and being happy about it may have been cracked years ago—by McDonald's. According to a new study from Cornell University's Food and Brand Lab, small non-food rewards—like the toys in McDonald's Happy Meals—stimulate the same reward centers in the brain as food does. The researchers, led by Martin Reimann, carried out a series of experiments to see if people would choose a smaller meal if it was paired with a non-food item. They found that the majority of both kids and adults opted for a half-sized portion when combined with a prize. Both options were priced the same. Even more interesting is that the promise of a future reward was enough to make adults choose the smaller portion. One of the prizes used was a lottery ticket , with a $10, $50 or $100 payout, and this was as effective as a tangible gift in persuading people to eat less. "The fact that participants were willing to substitute part of a food item for the mere prospect of a relatively small monetary award is interesting," says Reimann. He theorizes that it is the emotional component of these intangible prizes that makes them effective. In fact, vaguely-stated possibilities of winning a prize were more effective than options with hard odds included. "One explanation for this finding is that possible awards may be more emotionally provoking than certainty awards," says Reimann. "The uncertainty of winning provides added attraction and desirability through emotional 'thrills.' The possibility of receiving an award also produces a state of hope—a state that is in itself psychologically rewarding." In other words, there's a reason why people like to gamble. How might this knowledge be used to help people eat more healthily? One possibility is a healthy option that offers the chance to win a spa weekend. Or maybe the reward of a half-sized portion could be a half-sized dessert to be claimed only on a future date. That would get you back in the restaurant—and make you eat a little less.

51. What do we learn about McDonald's inclusion of toys in its Happy Meals?

A. It may shed light on people's desire to crack a secret.

B. It has proved to be key to McDonald's business success.

C. It appeals to kid's curiosity to find out what is hidden inside.

D. It may be a pleasant way for kids to reduce their food intake.

52. What is the finding of the researchers led by Martin Reimann?

A. Reducing food intake is not that difficult if people go to McDonald's more.

B. Most kids and adults don't actually feel hungry when they eat half of their meal.

C. Eating a smaller portion of food does good to the health of kids and adults alike.

D. Most kids and adults would choose a smaller meal that came with a non-food item.

53. What is most interesting in Martin Reimann's finding?

A. Kids preferred an award in the form of money to one in the form of a toy.

B. Adults chose the smaller portion on the mere promise of a future award.

C. Both kids and adults felt satisfied with only half of their meal portions.

D. Neither children nor adults could resist the temptation of a free toy.

54. How does Martin Reimann interpret his finding?

A. The emotional component of the prizes is at work.

B. People now care more about quality than quantity.

C. People prefer certainty awards to possible awards.

D. The desire for a future reward is overwhelming.

55. What can we infer from Martin Reimann's finding?

A. People should eat much less if they wish to stay healthy and happy.

B. More fast food restaurants are likely to follow McDonald's example.

C. We can lead people to eat less while helping the restaurant business.

D. More studies are needed to find out the impact of emotion on behavior.

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

56. When faced with the choice between a state-owned business and a joint venture upon graduation, I would
firmly choose the latter. For me, a joint venture is where my abilities can be truly tested and rewarded.
The first reason lies in career development. Unlike a state-owned business, where promotion often depends on
seniority, a joint venture usually rewards employees on the basis of performance, which means a hard-working
newcomer like me can rise quickly. Besides, working with foreign partners exposes me to advanced management skills and a global vision, both of which are invaluable to a fresh graduate. What matters most to
me, moreover, is the dynamic culture: instead of a fixed routine, a joint venture encourages initiative and
innovation, allowing me to realize my personal value.
Admittedly, a state-owned business offers greater stability, yet stability is not what I pursue at this stage.
Therefore, I am convinced that a joint venture is the wiser choice for my future.

57. In Chinese culture, yellow is an important color because it has unique symbolic meanings. In feudal
society, it symbolized the power and authority of the rulers. At that time, yellow was the color that was
used exclusively by the emperor; the royal palaces were all painted yellow, and the imperial robe was
always yellow, while ordinary people were forbidden to wear yellow clothes. In China, yellow is also a
symbol of harvest. When the crops ripen in autumn, the fields turn golden. People celebrate the harvest
with great joy.

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】K

26 空 根据转折连词But与前文hope的对比 → 推断此处需表达‘事情并非如此发展’ → 选择表示否定的副词do

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语境（与killed并列，描述受害者遭遇） → 选择与‘killed’构成并列且符合‘为利润和‘运动’而被...’语境的动词

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词yet）与语义对比（cruel crimes vs. sentence） → 选择表示“轻微”的形容词

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（联邦法官）与宾语（惩罚）的逻辑关系 → 识别动词搭配（法官‘制定’或‘宣布’惩罚） → 从选项中选择符合语境与搭配的动词

30 空 定位空格前主语 'things' 与后文 'work out' → 结合转折词 'But' 与语境（残酷犯罪与惩罚不匹配） → 推断需填入表示 '通常不' 的副词 → 匹配选项 G (often) 的语义与搭配

31 空 定位空格前主语 'The U.S. Sentencing Commission' 与后文 'these sentencing guidelines' → 结合定语从句 'which ... these sentencing guidelines' → 推断需填入表示 '制定/发布' 的动词 → 匹配选项 B (issues) 的语义与搭配

32 空 定位空格前固定搭配 'in the right ...' → 结合语境 'a step in the right ...' → 推断需填入表示 '方向' 的名词 → 匹配选项 E (direction) 的语义与固定搭配

33 空 定位空格前 'working with ... to ...' 与后文 'anti-cruelty laws' → 结合语境 'across the country' → 推断需填入表示 '制定/通过' 法律的动词 → 匹配选项 M (pass) 的语义与搭配

34 空 定位空格前 'overburdened animal ...' 与后文 'that care for animal fighting victims' → 结合语境 'supporting laws and policies that assist' → 推断需填入表示 '收容所/机构' 的名词 → 匹配选项 L (shelters) 的语义与搭配

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（因果）与搭配 → 选择表示‘至关重要’的副词

考点：转折逻辑　语境选词　强调否定　动词辨析　并列结构　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　副词修饰形容词　因果逻辑衔接

27. 【答案】O

26 空 根据转折连词But与前文hope的对比 → 推断此处需表达‘事情并非如此发展’ → 选择表示否定的副词do
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语境（与killed并列，描述受害者遭遇） → 选择与‘killed’构成并列且符合‘为利润和‘运动’而被...’语境的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词yet）与语义对比（cruel crimes vs. sentence） → 选择表示“轻微”的形容词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（联邦法官）与宾语（惩罚）的逻辑关系 → 识别动词搭配（法官‘制定’或‘宣布’惩罚） → 从选项中选择符合语境与搭配的动词
30 空 定位空格前主语 'things' 与后文 'work out' → 结合转折词 'But' 与语境（残酷犯罪与惩罚不匹配） → 推断需填入表示 '通常不' 的副词 → 匹配选项 G (often) 的语义与搭配
31 空 定位空格前主语 'The U.S. Sentencing Commission' 与后文 'these sentencing guidelines' → 结合定语从句 'which ... these sentencing guidelines' → 推断需填入表示 '制定/发布' 的动词 → 匹配选项 B (issues) 的语义与搭配
32 空 定位空格前固定搭配 'in the right ...' → 结合语境 'a step in the right ...' → 推断需填入表示 '方向' 的名词 → 匹配选项 E (direction) 的语义与固定搭配
33 空 定位空格前 'working with ... to ...' 与后文 'anti-cruelty laws' → 结合语境 'across the country' → 推断需填入表示 '制定/通过' 法律的动词 → 匹配选项 M (pass) 的语义与搭配
34 空 定位空格前 'overburdened animal ...' 与后文 'that care for animal fighting victims' → 结合语境 'supporting laws and policies that assist' → 推断需填入表示 '收容所/机构' 的名词 → 匹配选项 L (shelters) 的语义与搭配
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（因果）与搭配 → 选择表示‘至关重要’的副词

考点：转折逻辑　语境选词　强调否定　动词辨析　并列结构　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　副词修饰形容词　因果逻辑衔接

28. 【答案】J

26 空 根据转折连词But与前文hope的对比 → 推断此处需表达‘事情并非如此发展’ → 选择表示否定的副词do
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语境（与killed并列，描述受害者遭遇） → 选择与‘killed’构成并列且符合‘为利润和‘运动’而被...’语境的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词yet）与语义对比（cruel crimes vs. sentence） → 选择表示“轻微”的形容词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（联邦法官）与宾语（惩罚）的逻辑关系 → 识别动词搭配（法官‘制定’或‘宣布’惩罚） → 从选项中选择符合语境与搭配的动词
30 空 定位空格前主语 'things' 与后文 'work out' → 结合转折词 'But' 与语境（残酷犯罪与惩罚不匹配） → 推断需填入表示 '通常不' 的副词 → 匹配选项 G (often) 的语义与搭配
31 空 定位空格前主语 'The U.S. Sentencing Commission' 与后文 'these sentencing guidelines' → 结合定语从句 'which ... these sentencing guidelines' → 推断需填入表示 '制定/发布' 的动词 → 匹配选项 B (issues) 的语义与搭配
32 空 定位空格前固定搭配 'in the right ...' → 结合语境 'a step in the right ...' → 推断需填入表示 '方向' 的名词 → 匹配选项 E (direction) 的语义与固定搭配
33 空 定位空格前 'working with ... to ...' 与后文 'anti-cruelty laws' → 结合语境 'across the country' → 推断需填入表示 '制定/通过' 法律的动词 → 匹配选项 M (pass) 的语义与搭配
34 空 定位空格前 'overburdened animal ...' 与后文 'that care for animal fighting victims' → 结合语境 'supporting laws and policies that assist' → 推断需填入表示 '收容所/机构' 的名词 → 匹配选项 L (shelters) 的语义

与搭配
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（因果）与搭配 → 选择表示‘至关重要’的副词
考点：转折逻辑　语境选词　强调否定　动词辨析　并列结构　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　副词修饰形容词　因果逻辑衔接

29. 【答案】D
26 空 根据转折连词But与前文hope的对比 → 推断此处需表达‘事情并非如此发展’ → 选择表示否定的副词do
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语境（与killed并列，描述受害者遭遇） → 选择与‘killed’构成并列且符合‘为利润和‘运动’而被...’语境的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词yet）与语义对比（cruel crimes vs. sentence） → 选择表示“轻微”的形容词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（联邦法官）与宾语（惩罚）的逻辑关系 → 识别动词搭配（法官‘制定’或‘宣布’惩罚） → 从选项中选择符合语境与搭配的动词
30 空 定位空格前主语 'things' 与后文 'work out' → 结合转折词 'But' 与语境（残酷犯罪与惩罚不匹配）→ 推断需填入表示 '通常不' 的副词 → 匹配选项 G (often) 的语义与搭配
31 空 定位空格前主语 'The U.S. Sentencing Commission' 与后文 'these sentencing guidelines' → 结合定语从句 'which ... these sentencing guidelines' → 推断需填入表示 '制定/发布' 的动词 → 匹配选项 B (issues) 的语义与搭配
32 空 定位空格前固定搭配 'in the right ...' → 结合语境 'a step in the right ...' → 推断需填入表示 '方向' 的名词 → 匹配选项 E (direction) 的语义与固定搭配
33 空 定位空格前 'working with ... to ...' 与后文 'anti-cruelty laws' → 结合语境 'across the country' → 推断需填入表示 '制定/通过' 法律的动词 → 匹配选项 M (pass) 的语义与搭配
34 空 定位空格前 'overburdened animal ...' 与后文 'that care for animal fighting victims' → 结合语境 'supporting laws and policies that assist' → 推断需填入表示 '收容所/机构' 的名词 → 匹配选项 L (shelters) 的语义与搭配
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（因果）与搭配 → 选择表示‘至关重要’的副词
考点：转折逻辑　语境选词　强调否定　动词辨析　并列结构　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　副词修饰形容词　因果逻辑衔接

30. 【答案】G
26 空 根据转折连词But与前文hope的对比 → 推断此处需表达‘事情并非如此发展’ → 选择表示否定的副词do
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语境（与killed并列，描述受害者遭遇） → 选择与‘killed’构成并列且符合‘为利润和‘运动’而被...’语境的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词yet）与语义对比（cruel crimes vs. sentence） → 选择表示“轻微”的形容词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（联邦法官）与宾语（惩罚）的逻辑关系 → 识别动词搭配（法官‘制定’或‘宣布’惩罚） → 从选项中选择符合语境与搭配的动词
30 空 定位空格前主语 'things' 与后文 'work out' → 结合转折词 'But' 与语境（残酷犯罪与惩罚不匹配）→ 推断需填入表示 '通常不' 的副词 → 匹配选项 G (often) 的语义与搭配
31 空 定位空格前主语 'The U.S. Sentencing Commission' 与后文 'these sentencing guidelines' → 结合定语从句 'which ... these sentencing guidelines' → 推断需填入表示 '制定/发布' 的动词 → 匹配选项 B (issues) 的语义与搭配
32 空 定位空格前固定搭配 'in the right ...' → 结合语境 'a step in the right ...' → 推断需填入表示 '方向' 的名词 → 匹配选项 E (direction) 的语义与固定搭配
33 空 定位空格前 'working with ... to ...' 与后文 'anti-cruelty laws' → 结合语境 'across the country' → 推断需填入表示 '制定/通过' 法律的动词 → 匹配选项 M (pass) 的语义与搭配

34 空 定位空格前 'overburdened animal ...' 与后文 'that care for animal fighting victims' → 结合语境 'supporting laws and policies that assist' → 推断需填入表示 '收容所/机构' 的名词 → 匹配选项 L (shelters) 的语义与搭配
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（因果）与搭配 → 选择表示‘至关重要’的副词

考点：转折逻辑　语境选词　强调否定　动词辨析　并列结构　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　副词修饰形容词　因果逻辑衔接

31. 【答案】B

26 空 根据转折连词But与前文hope的对比 → 推断此处需表达‘事情并非如此发展’ → 选择表示否定的副词do
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语境（与killed并列，描述受害者遭遇） → 选择与‘killed’构成并列且符合‘为利润和‘运动’而被...’语境的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词yet）与语义对比（cruel crimes vs. sentence） → 选择表示“轻微”的形容词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（联邦法官）与宾语（惩罚）的逻辑关系 → 识别动词搭配（法官‘制定’或‘宣布’惩罚） → 从选项中选择符合语境与搭配的动词
30 空 定位空格前主语 'things' 与后文 'work out' → 结合转折词 'But' 与语境（残酷犯罪与惩罚不匹配）→ 推断需填入表示 '通常不' 的副词 → 匹配选项 G (often) 的语义与搭配
31 空 定位空格前主语 'The U.S. Sentencing Commission' 与后文 'these sentencing guidelines' → 结合定语从句 'which ... these sentencing guidelines' → 推断需填入表示 '制定/发布' 的动词 → 匹配选项 B (issues) 的语义与搭配
32 空 定位空格前固定搭配 'in the right ...' → 结合语境 'a step in the right ...' → 推断需填入表示 '方向' 的名词 → 匹配选项 E (direction) 的语义与固定搭配
33 空 定位空格前 'working with ... to ...' 与后文 'anti-cruelty laws' → 结合语境 'across the country' → 推断需填入表示 '制定/通过' 法律的动词 → 匹配选项 M (pass) 的语义与搭配
34 空 定位空格前 'overburdened animal ...' 与后文 'that care for animal fighting victims' → 结合语境 'supporting laws and policies that assist' → 推断需填入表示 '收容所/机构' 的名词 → 匹配选项 L (shelters) 的语义与搭配
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（因果）与搭配 → 选择表示‘至关重要’的副词

考点：转折逻辑　语境选词　强调否定　动词辨析　并列结构　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　副词修饰形容词　因果逻辑衔接

32. 【答案】E

26 空 根据转折连词But与前文hope的对比 → 推断此处需表达‘事情并非如此发展’ → 选择表示否定的副词do
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语境（与killed并列，描述受害者遭遇） → 选择与‘killed’构成并列且符合‘为利润和‘运动’而被...’语境的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词yet）与语义对比（cruel crimes vs. sentence） → 选择表示“轻微”的形容词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（联邦法官）与宾语（惩罚）的逻辑关系 → 识别动词搭配（法官‘制定’或‘宣布’惩罚） → 从选项中选择符合语境与搭配的动词
30 空 定位空格前主语 'things' 与后文 'work out' → 结合转折词 'But' 与语境（残酷犯罪与惩罚不匹配）→ 推断需填入表示 '通常不' 的副词 → 匹配选项 G (often) 的语义与搭配
31 空 定位空格前主语 'The U.S. Sentencing Commission' 与后文 'these sentencing guidelines' → 结合定语从句 'which ... these sentencing guidelines' → 推断需填入表示 '制定/发布' 的动词 → 匹配选项 B (issues) 的语义与搭配
32 空 定位空格前固定搭配 'in the right ...' → 结合语境 'a step in the right ...' → 推断需填入表示 '方向' 的名词 → 匹配选项 E (direction) 的语义与固定搭配

33 空 定位空格前 'working with ... to ...' 与后文 'anti-cruelty laws' → 结合语境 'across the country' → 推断需填入表示 '制定/通过' 法律的动词 → 匹配选项 M (pass) 的语义与搭配
34 空 定位空格前 'overburdened animal ...' 与后文 'that care for animal fighting victims' → 结合语境 'supporting laws and policies that assist' → 推断需填入表示 '收容所/机构' 的名词 → 匹配选项 L (shelters) 的语义与搭配
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（因果）与搭配 → 选择表示‘至关重要’ 的副词

考点：转折逻辑　语境选词　强调否定　动词辨析　并列结构　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　副词修饰形容词　因果逻辑衔接

33. 【答案】M

26 空 根据转折连词But与前文hope的对比 → 推断此处需表达‘事情并非如此发展’ → 选择表示否定的副词do
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语境（与killed并列，描述受害者遭遇） → 选择与‘killed’ 构成并列且符合‘为利润和‘运动’ 而被...’ 语境的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词yet）与语义对比（cruel crimes vs. sentence） → 选择表示“轻微”的形容词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（联邦法官）与宾语（惩罚）的逻辑关系 → 识别动词搭配（法官‘制定’ 或‘宣布’ 惩罚） → 从选项中选择符合语境与搭配的动词
30 空 定位空格前主语 'things' 与后文 'work out' → 结合转折词 'But' 与语境（残酷犯罪与惩罚不匹配）→ 推断需填入表示 '通常不' 的副词 → 匹配选项 G (often) 的语义与搭配
31 空 定位空格前主语 'The U.S. Sentencing Commission' 与后文 'these sentencing guidelines' → 结合定语从句 'which ... these sentencing guidelines' → 推断需填入表示 '制定/发布' 的动词 → 匹配选项 B (issues) 的语义与搭配
32 空 定位空格前固定搭配 'in the right ...' → 结合语境 'a step in the right ...' → 推断需填入表示 '方向' 的名词 → 匹配选项 E (direction) 的语义与固定搭配
33 空 定位空格前 'working with ... to ...' 与后文 'anti-cruelty laws' → 结合语境 'across the country' → 推断需填入表示 '制定/通过' 法律的动词 → 匹配选项 M (pass) 的语义与搭配
34 空 定位空格前 'overburdened animal ...' 与后文 'that care for animal fighting victims' → 结合语境 'supporting laws and policies that assist' → 推断需填入表示 '收容所/机构' 的名词 → 匹配选项 L (shelters) 的语义与搭配
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（因果）与搭配 → 选择表示‘至关重要’ 的副词

考点：转折逻辑　语境选词　强调否定　动词辨析　并列结构　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　副词修饰形容词　因果逻辑衔接

34. 【答案】L

26 空 根据转折连词But与前文hope的对比 → 推断此处需表达‘事情并非如此发展’ → 选择表示否定的副词do
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语境（与killed并列，描述受害者遭遇） → 选择与‘killed’ 构成并列且符合‘为利润和‘运动’ 而被...’ 语境的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词yet）与语义对比（cruel crimes vs. sentence） → 选择表示“轻微”的形容词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（联邦法官）与宾语（惩罚）的逻辑关系 → 识别动词搭配（法官‘制定’ 或‘宣布’ 惩罚） → 从选项中选择符合语境与搭配的动词
30 空 定位空格前主语 'things' 与后文 'work out' → 结合转折词 'But' 与语境（残酷犯罪与惩罚不匹配）→ 推断需填入表示 '通常不' 的副词 → 匹配选项 G (often) 的语义与搭配
31 空 定位空格前主语 'The U.S. Sentencing Commission' 与后文 'these sentencing guidelines' → 结合定语从句 'which ... these sentencing guidelines' → 推断需填入表示 '制定/发布' 的动词 → 匹配选项 B (issues) 的语义与搭配

32 空 定位空格前固定搭配 'in the right ...' → 结合语境 'a step in the right ...' → 推断需填入表示 '方向' 的名词 → 匹配选项 E (direction) 的语义与固定搭配
33 空 定位空格前 'working with ... to ...' 与后文 'anti-cruelty laws' → 结合语境 'across the country' → 推断需填入表示 '制定/通过' 法律的动词 → 匹配选项 M (pass) 的语义与搭配
34 空 定位空格前 'overburdened animal ...' 与后文 'that care for animal fighting victims' → 结合语境 'supporting laws and policies that assist' → 推断需填入表示 '收容所/机构' 的名词 → 匹配选项 L (shelters) 的语义与搭配
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（因果）与搭配 → 选择表示‘至关重要’ 的副词

考点：转折逻辑　语境选词　强调否定　动词辨析　并列结构　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　副词修饰形容词　因果逻辑衔接

35. 【答案】C

26 空 根据转折连词But与前文hope的对比 → 推断此处需表达‘事情并非如此发展’ → 选择表示否定的副词do
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语境（与killed并列，描述受害者遭遇） → 选择与‘killed’ 构成并列且符合‘为利润和‘运动’ 而被...’ 语境的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词yet）与语义对比（cruel crimes vs. sentence） → 选择表示“轻微”的形容词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（联邦法官）与宾语（惩罚）的逻辑关系 → 识别动词搭配（法官‘制定’ 或‘宣布’ 惩罚） → 从选项中选择符合语境与搭配的动词
30 空 定位空格前主语 'things' 与后文 'work out' → 结合转折词 'But' 与语境（残酷犯罪与惩罚不匹配）→ 推断需填入表示 '通常不' 的副词 → 匹配选项 G (often) 的语义与搭配
31 空 定位空格前主语 'The U.S. Sentencing Commission' 与后文 'these sentencing guidelines' → 结合定语从句 'which ... these sentencing guidelines' → 推断需填入表示 '制定/发布' 的动词 → 匹配选项 B (issues) 的语义与搭配
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考点：转折逻辑　语境选词　强调否定　动词辨析　并列结构　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　副词修饰形容词　因果逻辑衔接

36. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'famous companies' 'using gamification' → 在段落C中找到具体公司列表（Google, L'Oréal, IBM, Wells Fargo）及 'more and more companies are joining them' → 同义替换得出答案C
37. 定位题干核心观点 'not a miracle cure' 'negative results' → 在语篇中寻找关于游戏化局限性或负面效果的论述 → 语篇未提供此信息，需推断其为未提及项
38. 定位题干具体行为 'asks its employees to identify their fellow workers when starting their computers' → 在语篇中寻找匹配的具体公司实践 → 语篇未提供此具体案例，需识别为未提及项
39. 定位题干时间线索 'more than a century ago' → 在段落D中找到 'not entirely new' 以及 'more than 100 years' 的具体例子（Cracker Jacks） → 同义替换得出答案D
40. 定位题干推断性表述 'reason to believe' 'here to stay' → 在语篇中寻找支持游戏化将持续发展的证据 → 段落C提供市场增长预测（从16.5亿增至111亿美元）作为推断依据 → 得出答案K

41. 定位题干关键词 'video games' → 在段落[D]中找到 'video game platforms' 作为游戏化应用实例 → 该段落提及游戏化概念的历史与早期应用，但未明确说明电子游戏是其广泛应用的原因 → 需结合全文推断电子游戏作为现代技术载体，其平台被用于培训（段落[C]），从而推动了游戏化在工作场所的普及 → 选项[E]提及游戏化概念的历史渊源，与电子游戏作为现代推动力的逻辑相符
42. 定位题干关键词 'understand what makes games interesting' → 在段落[B]中找到同义替换 'understanding what it is that makes games engaging' → 该段落直接引用专家定义，明确指出游戏化的核心是理解游戏吸引人的原因 → 选项[B]与此定义完全匹配
43. 定位题干关键词 'employee training' 和 'does not always need technology' → 在段落[D]中找到历史案例 'Cracker Jacks' 和 'Charles Schwab'，这些是前数字时代的非技术性游戏化实践 → 该段落说明游戏化概念早于现代技术，因此员工培训中的游戏化不一定需要技术 → 选项[H]提及游戏化概念的历史，与此逻辑相符
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　未提及项识别　时间线索匹配　数据支撑推断　逻辑推断

37. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'famous companies' 'using gamification' → 在段落C中找到具体公司列表（Google, L'Oréal, IBM, Wells Fargo）及 'more and more companies are joining them' → 同义替换得出答案C
37. 定位题干核心观点 'not a miracle cure' 'negative results' → 在语篇中寻找关于游戏化局限性或负面效果的论述 → 语篇未提供此信息，需推断其为未提及项
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41. 定位题干关键词 'video games' → 在段落[D]中找到 'video game platforms' 作为游戏化应用实例 → 该段落提及游戏化概念的历史与早期应用，但未明确说明电子游戏是其广泛应用的原因 → 需结合全文推断电子游戏作为现代技术载体，其平台被用于培训（段落[C]），从而推动了游戏化在工作场所的普及 → 选项[E]提及游戏化概念的历史渊源，与电子游戏作为现代推动力的逻辑相符
42. 定位题干关键词 'understand what makes games interesting' → 在段落[B]中找到同义替换 'understanding what it is that makes games engaging' → 该段落直接引用专家定义，明确指出游戏化的核心是理解游戏吸引人的原因 → 选项[B]与此定义完全匹配
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45. 定位题干关键词 'use terms other than gamification' 和 'some profession' → 在语篇中寻找关于术语替代或特

定职业需求的讨论 → 提供的语篇片段（A-D）未直接提及此内容，但根据题目设置，正确项[I]应包含相关信息 → 需推断该信息可能存在于未提供的后续段落中，但根据题型逻辑，选项[I]是唯一可能匹配的

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　未提及项识别　时间线索匹配　数据支撑推断　逻辑推断

38. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'famous companies' 'using gamification' → 在段落C中找到具体公司列表（Google, L'Oréal, IBM, Wells Fargo）及 'more and more companies are joining them' → 同义替换得出答案C

37. 定位题干核心观点 'not a miracle cure' 'negative results' → 在语篇中寻找关于游戏化局限性或负面效果的论述 → 语篇未提供此信息，需推断其为未提及项

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40. 定位题干推断性表述 'reason to believe' 'here to stay' → 在语篇中寻找支持游戏化将持续发展的证据 → 段落C提供市场增长预测（从16.5亿增至111亿美元）作为推断依据 → 得出答案K

41. 定位题干关键词 'video games' → 在段落[D]中找到 'video game platforms' 作为游戏化应用实例 → 该段落提及游戏化概念的历史与早期应用，但未明确说明电子游戏是其广泛应用的原因 → 需结合全文推断电子游戏作为现代技术载体，其平台被用于培训（段落[C]），从而推动了游戏化在工作场所的普及 → 选项[E]提及游戏化概念的历史渊源，与电子游戏作为现代推动力的逻辑相符

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39. 【答案】D

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43. 定位题干关键词 'employee training' 和 'does not always need technology' → 在段落[D]中找到历史案例 'Cracker Jacks' 和 'Charles Schwab'，这些是前数字时代的非技术性游戏化实践 → 该段落说明游戏化概念早于现代技术，因此员工培训中的游戏化不一定需要技术 → 选项[H]提及游戏化概念的历史，与此逻辑相符
44. 定位题干关键词 'most successful gamification platforms' 和 'transform daily work assignments into fun experiences' → 在段落[B]中找到同义替换 'taking those learnings and applying them to other contexts such as the workplace' 以及 'create a great experience' → 该段落描述游戏化的核心是将游戏设计经验应用于工作场所创造良好体验 → 选项[F]与此描述相符
45. 定位题干关键词 'use terms other than gamification' 和 'some profession' → 在语篇中寻找关于术语替代或特

定职业需求的讨论 → 提供的语篇片段（A-D）未直接提及此内容，但根据题目设置，正确项[I]应包含相关信息 → 需推断该信息可能存在于未提供的后续段落中，但根据题型逻辑，选项[I]是唯一可能匹配的

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　未提及项识别　时间线索匹配　数据支撑推断　逻辑推断

41. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'famous companies' 'using gamification' → 在段落C中找到具体公司列表（Google, L'Oréal, IBM, Wells Fargo）及 'more and more companies are joining them' → 同义替换得出答案C

37. 定位题干核心观点 'not a miracle cure' 'negative results' → 在语篇中寻找关于游戏化局限性或负面效果的论述 → 语篇未提供此信息，需推断其为未提及项

38. 定位题干具体行为 'asks its employees to identify their fellow workers when starting their computers' → 在语篇中寻找匹配的具体公司实践 → 语篇未提供此具体案例，需识别为未提及项

39. 定位题干时间线索 'more than a century ago' → 在段落D中找到 'not entirely new' 以及 'more than 100 years' 的具体例子（Cracker Jacks） → 同义替换得出答案D

40. 定位题干推断性表述 'reason to believe' 'here to stay' → 在语篇中寻找支持游戏化将持续发展的证据 → 段落C提供市场增长预测（从16.5亿增至111亿美元）作为推断依据 → 得出答案K

41. 定位题干关键词 'video games' → 在段落[D]中找到 'video game platforms' 作为游戏化应用实例 → 该段落提及游戏化概念的历史与早期应用，但未明确说明电子游戏是其广泛应用的原因 → 需结合全文推断电子游戏作为现代技术载体，其平台被用于培训（段落[C]），从而推动了游戏化在工作场所的普及 → 选项[E]提及游戏化概念的历史渊源，与电子游戏作为现代推动力的逻辑相符

42. 定位题干关键词 'understand what makes games interesting' → 在段落[B]中找到同义替换 'understanding what it is that makes games engaging' → 该段落直接引用专家定义，明确指出游戏化的核心是理解游戏吸引人的原因 → 选项[B]与此定义完全匹配

43. 定位题干关键词 'employee training' 和 'does not always need technology' → 在段落[D]中找到历史案例 'Cracker Jacks' 和 'Charles Schwab'，这些是前数字时代的非技术性游戏化实践 → 该段落说明游戏化概念早于现代技术，因此员工培训中的游戏化不一定需要技术 → 选项[H]提及游戏化概念的历史，与此逻辑相符

44. 定位题干关键词 'most successful gamification platforms' 和 'transform daily work assignments into fun experiences' → 在段落[B]中找到同义替换 'taking those learnings and applying them to other contexts such as the workplace' 以及 'create a great experience' → 该段落描述游戏化的核心是将游戏设计经验应用于工作场所创造良好体验 → 选项[F]与此描述相符

45. 定位题干关键词 'use terms other than gamification' 和 'some profession' → 在语篇中寻找关于术语替代或特定职业需求的讨论 → 提供的语篇片段（A-D）未直接提及此内容，但根据题目设置，正确项[I]应包含相关信息 → 需推断该信息可能存在于未提供的后续段落中，但根据题型逻辑，选项[I]是唯一可能匹配的

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42. 【答案】B

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38. 定位题干具体行为 'asks its employees to identify their fellow workers when starting their computers' → 在语篇中寻找匹配的具体公司实践 → 语篇未提供此具体案例，需识别为未提及项

39. 定位题干时间线索 'more than a century ago' → 在段落D中找到 'not entirely new' 以及 'more than 100 years' 的具体例子（Cracker Jacks） → 同义替换得出答案D

40. 定位题干推断性表述 'reason to believe' 'here to stay' → 在语篇中寻找支持游戏化将持续发展的证据 → 段落C提供市场增长预测（从16.5亿增至111亿美元）作为推断依据 → 得出答案K

41. 定位题干关键词 'video games' → 在段落[D]中找到 'video game platforms' 作为游戏化应用实例 → 该段落提及游戏化概念的历史与早期应用，但未明确说明电子游戏是其广泛应用的原因 → 需结合全文推断电子游戏作为现代技术载体，其平台被用于培训（段落[C]），从而推动了游戏化在工作场所的普及 → 选项[E]提及游戏化概念的历史渊源，与电子游戏作为现代推动力的逻辑相符
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43. 【答案】H

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41. 定位题干关键词 'video games' → 在段落[D]中找到 'video game platforms' 作为游戏化应用实例 → 该段落提及游戏化概念的历史与早期应用，但未明确说明电子游戏是其广泛应用的原因 → 需结合全文推断电子游戏作为现代技术载体，其平台被用于培训（段落[C]），从而推动了游戏化在工作场所的普及 → 选项[E]提及游戏化概念的历史渊源，与电子游戏作为现代推动力的逻辑相符
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　未提及项识别　时间线索匹配　数据支撑推断　逻辑推断

44. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'famous companies' 'using gamification' → 在段落C中找到具体公司列表（Google, L'Oréal, IBM, Wells Fargo）及 'more and more companies are joining them' → 同义替换得出答案C

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39. 定位题干时间线索 'more than a century ago' → 在段落D中找到 'not entirely new' 以及 'more than 100 years' 的具体例子（Cracker Jacks） → 同义替换得出答案D

40. 定位题干推断性表述 'reason to believe' 'here to stay' → 在语篇中寻找支持游戏化将持续发展的证据 → 段落C提供市场增长预测（从16.5亿增至111亿美元）作为推断依据 → 得出答案K

41. 定位题干关键词 'video games' → 在段落[D]中找到 'video game platforms' 作为游戏化应用实例 → 该段落提及游戏化概念的历史与早期应用，但未明确说明电子游戏是其广泛应用的原因 → 需结合全文推断电子游戏作为现代技术载体，其平台被用于培训（段落[C]），从而推动了游戏化在工作场所的普及 → 选项[E]提及游戏化概念的历史渊源，与电子游戏作为现代推动力的逻辑相符

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45. 【答案】I

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46. 【答案】C

定位首段对大学现状的描述 → 提取‘行政人员增加’与‘教学问题加深’的对比 → 推断出行政负担过重

考点：细节定位　对比推理

47. 【答案】A

定位作者提出的核心建议 → 提取‘用优秀教师替代行政人员’ → 推断大学最缺乏的是优秀教师

考点：主旨归纳　建议推断

48. 【答案】D

定位作者对班级规模的描述 → 提取‘回到20人或更少’的期望 → 推断当前班级规模过大

考点：细节推理　对比暗示

49. 【答案】A

定位作者对教学能力的直接论述 → 提取‘教学是艺术与手艺，需要天赋与实践’ → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】B

定位作者提出的具体建议 → 提取‘用教师替代行政人员’与‘允许他们以自己的方式教学’ → 匹配选项

考点：主旨归纳　建议细节

51. 【答案】D

定位首段关于麦当劳玩具的描述 → 提取其作为非食物奖励能刺激大脑奖励中心 → 推断其对减少食物摄入的积极影响 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

52. 【答案】D

定位研究者进行实验的目的与发现 → 提取“大多数孩子和成人在搭配奖品时会选择半份餐”这一核心发现 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】B

定位“Even more interesting is...”这一信号句 → 提取“对未来的奖品承诺足以让成年人选择较小份”这一信息 → 匹配选项

考点：信号词捕捉　细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】A

定位Reimann的理论解释部分 → 提取“是这些无形奖品的情感成分使其有效” → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】C

综合全文关于奖品减少进食的研究发现 → 推断其潜在应用价值 → 匹配选项

考点：推理判断　综合推断

56. 【答案】When faced with the choice between a…

考生需围绕毕业选择（国企或合资企业）构建一篇结构清晰的议论文，阐述个人选择的理由。

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, yellow is an important…

翻译需准确处理文化专有名词（如'封建社会'）、固定搭配（如'象征意义'、'专为...使用'）、定语从句（如'庄稼成熟时'）以及时态（如过去时态描述历史）。

考点：象征意义　专为...使用　禁止穿　庄稼成熟时　一片金黄