四级 · 2017年06月大学英语四级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 702.9 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 56 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
741 327
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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

55.（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. According to Google, what was the cause of the accident?

A. The self-driving system was faulty.

B. The car was moving at a fast speed.

C. The man in the car was absent-minded.

D. The test driver made a wrong judgment.

2. How have Google's self-driving cars performed so far?

A. They have generally done quite well.
B. They have caused several severe crashes.
C. They have posed a threat to other drivers.
D. They have done better than conventional cars.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What do we learn about Tom Moses?

A. He is a queen bee specialist.
B. He works at a national park.
C. He removed the bees from the boot.
D. He drove the bees away from his car.

4. What do we know about the bees on the back of the car?

A. They were making a lot of noise
B. They were looking after the queen
C. They were dancing in a unique way
D. They were looking for a new box to live in

Questions 5 to 7

5. What is the news report mainly about?

A. The latest test on a rare animal species
B. The finding of two new species of frog
C. The second trip to a small remote
D. The discovery of a new species of snake

6. What do we learn about the scientific team leader?

A. He fell from a tall palm tree by accident
B. A snake crawled onto his head in his sleep
C. He discovered a rare frog on a deserted island
D. A poisonous snake attacked him on his field trip

7. How did the newly discovered creature get its name?

A. From its origin
B. From its length
C. From its colour
D. From its genes 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. Why does the man ask about the quickest way to the airport?

A. The airport is a long way from the hotel
B. His flight is leaving in less than 2 hours
C. He has to check a lot of luggage
D. The security check takes time

9. How is the man going to pay his bill?

A. In cash
B. By credit card
C. With his smart phone
D. With a traveler's check

10. What did the man ask the woman to do?

A. Look after his luggage
B. Find a porter for him
C. Give him a receipt
D. Confirm his flight

11. What favor does the woman ask of the man?

A. Posting a comment on the hotel's webpage
B. Staying in the same hotel next time he comes
C. Signing up for membership of Sheraton Hotel
D. Loading her luggage onto the airport shuttle

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the man say about Ben?

B. He is the only boy in his family
C. He is his teacher's favorite student
D. He has stopped making terrible faces

13. What did aunt Mary use to do when the man was a child?

A. Warn him of danger by making up a story
B. Give him some cherry stones to play with
C. Do something funny to amuse him
D. Tell him to play in her backyard

14. What does the woman believe swans could do?

A. They could knock people unconscious
B. They could fly against a strong wind
C. They could sometimes terrify adults
D. They could break people's legs

15. What did the grandmother of the man's wife say?

A. One would have curly hair if they ate too much stale bread
B. One would go to prison if they put a stamp on upside down
C. One would have to shave their head to remove a bat in their hair
D. One would get a spot on their tongue if they told a lie deliberately 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. Why does the speaker say he would like to relive the 1960s?

A. Everything seemed to be changing.
B. People were formal and disciplined.
C. People were excited to go travelling overseas.
D. Things from the Victorian era came back alive.

17. What does the speaker say was the most popular thing to do at that time?

A. Watching TV at home.
B. Meeting people.
C. Drinking coffee.
D. Trying new foods.

18. What do we learn about the speaker?

A. He was interested in stylish dresses.
B. He was able to make a lot of money.
C. He was a young student in the 1960s.
D. He was a man full of imagination.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What do dogs do when they are faced with angry humans?

A. They avoid looking at them.
B. They run away immediately.
C. They show anger on their faces.
D. They make threatening sounds.

20. What does a dog do when it sees the expressions of angry dogs?

A. It turns to its owner for help.
B. It turns away to avoid conflict.
C. It looks away and gets angry too.
D. It focuses its eyes on their mouths.

21. How does a dog sense people's feelings?

A. By observing their facial features carefully.
B. By focusing on a particular body movement.
C. By taking in their facial expressions as a whole.
D. By interpreting different emotions in different ways.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker say about animals in winter?

A. They have to look for food and shelter underground.
B. They take little notice of the changes in temperature.
C. They resort to different means to survive the bitter cold.
D. They have difficulty adapting to the changed environment.

23. What do we learn about animals that sleep through winter?

A. They have their weight reduced to the minimum.
B. They consume energy stored before the long sleep.
C. They can maintain their heart beat at the normal rate.
D. They can keep their body temperature warm and stable.

24. How do animals like mice adapt to the severe winter?

A. By staying in hiding places and eating very little.
B. By seeking food and shelter in people's houses.
C. By growing thicker hair to stay warm.
D. By storing enough food beforehand.

25. Why do some birds fly in groups for migrating according to the speaker?

A. To stay safe.
B. To save energy.
C. To keep company.
D. To protect the young.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. arrived	B. consuming	C. direct
D. exclusively	E. including	F. inform
G. raw	H. reached	I. relatively
J. remains	K. resources	L. staple
M. suggest	N. surprising	O. test

The method for making beer has changed over time. Hops , for example, which give many a modern beer its bitter flavor, are a ___26___ recent addition to the beverage. This was first mentioned in reference to brewing in the ninth century. Now, researchers have found a ___27___ ingredient in residue( ) from 5,000-year-old beer brewing equipment. While digging two pits at a site in the central plains of China, scientists discovered fragments from pots and vessels. The different shapes of the containers ___28___ they were used to brew, filter, and store beer. They may be ancient "beer-making tools," and the earliest ___29___ evidence of beer brewing in China, the researchers reported in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. To ___30___ that theory, the team examined the yellowish, dried ___31___ inside the vessels. The majority of the grains, about 80%, were from cereal crops like barley , and about 10% were bits of roots, ___32___ lily, which would have made the beer sweeter, the scientists say. Barley was an unexpected find: the crop was domesticated in Western Eurasia and didn't become a ___33___ food in central China until about 2,000 years ago, according to the researchers. Based on that timing, they indicate barley may have ___34___ in the region not as food, but as ___35___ material for beer brewing.

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. People with HSAM have the same memory as ordinary people when it comes to impersonal information. _____

37. Fantasy proneness will not necessarily cause people to develop HSAM. _____

38. Veiseh began to remember the details of his everyday experiences after he met his first young love. _____

39. Many more people with HSAM started to contact researchers due to the mass media. _____

40. Most people do not have clear memories of past events. _____

41. HSAM can be both a curse and a blessing. _____

42. A young woman sought explanation from a brain scientist when she noticed her unusual

memory. _____

43. Some people with HSAM find it very hard to get rid of unpleasant memories. _____

44. A recent study of people with HSAM reveals that they are liable to fantasy and full absorption in an activity. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56. 黄河是亚洲第三、世界第六长的河流。"黄"这个字描述的是其河水浑浊的颜色。黄河发源于青海,流经九个省份,最后注入渤海。黄河是中国赖以生存的几条河流之一。黄河流域(river basin)是中国古代文明的诞生地,也是中国早期历史上最繁荣的地区。然而,由于极具破坏力的洪水频发,黄河曾造成多次灾害。在过去几十年里,政府采取了各种措施防止灾害发生。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

The phrase almost completes itself: midlife crisis. It's the stage in the middle of the journey when people feel youth vanishing, their prospects narrowing and death approaching. There's only one problem with the cliche . It isn't true. "In fact, there is almost no hard evidence for midlife crisis other than a few small pilot studies conducted decades ago," Barbara Hagerty writes in her new book, Life Reimagined. The bulk of the research shows that there may be a pause, or a shifting of gears in the 40s or 50s, but this shift "can be exciting, rather than terrifying". Barbara Hagerty looks at some of the features of people who turn midlife into a rebirth. They break routines, because "autopilot is death". They choose purpose over happiness—having a clear sense of purpose even reduces the risk of Alzheimer's disease. They give priority to relationships, as careers often recede . Life Reimagined paints a picture of middle age that is far from gloomy. Midlife seems like the second big phase of decision-making. Your identity has been formed; you've built up your resources; and now you have the chance to take the big risks precisely because your foundation is already secure. Karl Barth described midlife precisely this way. At middle age, he wrote, "the sowing is behind; now is the time to reap. The run has been taken; now is the time to leap. Preparation has been made; now is the time for the venture of the work itself." The middle-aged person, Barth continued, can see death in the distance, but moves with a "measured haste" to get big new things done while there is still time. What Barth wrote decades ago is even truer today. People are healthy and energetic longer. We have presidential candidates running for their first term in office at age 68, 69 and 74. A longer lifespan is changing the narrative structure of life itself. What could have been considered the beginning of a descent is now a potential turning point—the turning point you are most equipped to take full advantage of.

45. What does the author think of the phrase "midlife crisis"?

A. It has led to a lot of debate.
B. It is widely acknowledged.
C. It is no longer fashionable.
D. It misrepresents real life.

46. How does Barbara Hagerty view midlife?

A. It may be the beginning of a crisis.
B. It can be a new phase of one's life.
C. It can be terrifying for the unprepared.
D. It may see old-age diseases approaching.

47. How is midlife pictured in the book Life Reimagined?

A. It can be quite rosy.
B. It can be burdensome.
C. It undergoes radical transformation.
D. It makes for the best part of one's life.

48. According to Karl Barth, midlife is the time_____.

A. to relax
B. to mature
C. to harvest
D. to reflect

49. What does the author say about midlife today?

A. It is more meaningful than other stages of life.

B. It is likely to change the narrative of one's life.

C. It is more important to those with a longer lifespan.

D. It is likely to be a critical turning point in one's life.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

In spring, chickens start laying again, bringing a welcome source of protein at winter's end. So it's no surprise that cultures around the world celebrate spring by honoring the egg. Some traditions are simple, like the red eggs that get baked into Greek Easter breads. Others elevate the egg into a fancy art, like the heavily jewel-covered "eggs" that were favored by the Russians starting in the 19th century. One ancient form of egg art comes to us from Ukraine. For centuries, Ukrainians have been drawing complicated patterns on eggs. Contemporary artists have followed this tradition to create eggs that speak to the anxieties of our age: Life is precious, and delicate. Eggs are, too. "There's something about their delicate nature that appeals to me," says New Yorker cartoonist Roz Chast. Several years ago, she became interested in eggs and learned the traditional Ukrainian technique to draw her very modern characters. "I've broken eggs at every stage of the process—from the very beginning to the very, very end." But there's an appeal in that vulnerability. "There's part of this sickening horror of knowing you're walking on the edge with this, that I kind of like, knowing that it could all fall apart at any second." Chast's designs, such as a worried man alone in a tiny rowboat, reflect that delicateness. Traditional Ukrainian decorated eggs also spoke to those fears. The elaborate patterns were believed to offer protection against evil. "There's an ancient legend that as long as these eggs are made, evil will not prevail in the world," says Joan Brander, a Canadian egg-painter who has been painting eggs for over 60 years, having learned the art from her Ukrainian relatives. The tradition, dating back to 300 B.C., was later incorporated into the Christian church. The old symbols, however, still endure. A decorated egg with a bird on it, given to a young married couple, is a wish for children. A decorated egg thrown into the field would be a wish for a good harvest.

50. Why do people in many cultures prize the egg?

A. It is a welcome sign of the coming of spring.

B. It is their major source of protein in winter.

C. It can easily be made into a work of art.

D. It can bring wealth and honor to them.

51. What do we learn about the decorated "eggs" in Russia?

A. They are shaped like jewel cases.

B. They are cherished by the rich.

C. They are heavily painted in red.

D. They are favored as a form of art.

52. Why have contemporary artists continued the egg art tradition?

A. Eggs serve as an enduring symbol of new life.

B. Eggs have an oval shape appealing to artists.

C. Eggs reflect the anxieties of people today.

D. Eggs provide a unique surface to paint on.

53. Why does Chast enjoy the process of decorating eggs?

A. She never knows if the egg will break before the design is completed.

B. She can add multiple details to the design to communicate her idea.

C. She always derives great pleasure from designing something new.

D. She is never sure what the final design will look like until the end.

54. What do we learn from the passage about egg-painting?

A. It originated in the eastern part of Europe.

B. It has a history of over two thousand years.

C. It is the most time-honored form of fancy art.

D. It is especially favored as a church decoration.

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

55. Bike for Sale — Perfect for Campus Commutes! As a graduating senior, I am selling the trusty bicycle that has
carried me across campus for three years, and it could soon be yours.
It is a Giant mountain bike with 21 gears, a lightweight aluminum frame, front and rear disc brakes, and a
comfortable adjustable seat. Light yet sturdy, it handles both busy streets and campus paths with ease.
Though I bought it two years ago, the bike is still in excellent condition — around 90% new, with smooth
gears and tires that were replaced last month. Originally priced at 800 yuan, I am now offering it for only 350
yuan, a real bargain for any student on a budget.
Interested? Feel free to contact me at 138-0013-8000 or email me at bikeforsale@campus.com. You are
welcome to test-ride it before deciding, and the price is negotiable. Don't miss this deal — grab your new
ride today!

56. The Yellow River is the third-longest river in Asia and the sixth-longest in the world. The character Huang (yellow) describes the muddy color of its water. It originates in Qinghai Province, flows through
nine provinces and finally empties into the Bohai Sea. The Yellow River is one of the rivers on which China depends for survival. The Yellow River basin was the birthplace of ancient Chinese civilization and also one of the most prosperous regions in early Chinese history. However, the Yellow River has caused many disasters due to frequent devastating floods. Over the past few decades, the government has
taken various measures to prevent such disasters from happening.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位Google声明 → 提取司机判断失误 → 同义替换为made a wrong judgment

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】A

定位全文总结句 → 提取done well和only minor accidents → 同义替换为generally done quite well

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】B

定位Tom Moses介绍 → 提取who works at a nearby national park → 直接匹配选项

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

4. 【答案】A

定位Moses描述 → 提取a lot of noise → 直接匹配选项

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

5. 【答案】D

定位首句导语 → 提取new species of snake discovered → 概括为新闻主旨

考点：主旨概括　首句定位

6. 【答案】B

定位团队领导遭遇 → 同义替换 moving onto his head as he slept → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

7. 【答案】C

定位命名原因句 → 提取 because 后的两个并列原因（metal-coloured, climbing a silver palm tree） → 概括为colour → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　信息概括

8. 【答案】B

定位男士询问最快方式的原因句 → 提取 so 前的原因（My flight leaves in less than 2 hours） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　因果逻辑

9. 【答案】B

定位男士回答支付方式的句子 → 提取 I'll pay with my credit card → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

10. 【答案】C

定位男士提出请求的句子 → 提取 I'll need a receipt → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　请求识别

11. 【答案】A
定位女士最后一句礼貌邀约 → 同义替换 posting 与 leave a comment → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

12. 【答案】D
定位对话开头男士陈述 → 同义替换 given up 与 has stopped → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

13. 【答案】A
定位男士提及 aunt Mary 的句子 → 推断其编造故事的意图 → 得出答案
考点：推理判断　细节定位

14. 【答案】D
定位女士关于天鹅的陈述 → 同义替换 break your leg 与 break people's legs → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

15. 【答案】C
定位男士提及妻子祖母的句子 → 区分不同长辈的言论 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　指代区分

16. 【答案】A
定位关键词 '1960s' → 听取描述 'everything was being renewed' → 同义替换为 'Everything seemed to be changing' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】B
定位关键词 'most popular thing' → 听取 'Meeting people was the thing' → 同义替换为 'Meeting people' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】C
定位关键词 'speaker' → 听取 'I was in my twenties' 和 'of course I was a student' → 综合信息得出 'He was a young student in the 1960s' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　信息综合

19. 【答案】A
定位关键词 'angry humans' → 听取 'they tended to turn away their gaze' → 同义替换为 'They avoid looking at them' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】D
定位关键词 'angry dogs' → 听取 'their eyes rested more on the mouth' → 同义替换为 'It focuses its eyes on their mouths' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】C

定位关键句 → 识别同义替换（scan faces as a whole） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

22. 【答案】C

概括段落主旨 → 识别同义替换（three main ways = different means） → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　同义替换

23. 【答案】B

定位冬眠动物描述 → 理解因果链（储能→供能） → 推理得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果推理

24. 【答案】D

定位老鼠（mice）相关描述 → 识别同义替换（collect extra food = storing enough food beforehand） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】A

定位鸟类迁徙描述 → 捕捉信号词（for safety） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信号词捕捉

26. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前的冠词a和空格后的形容词recent → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰recent addition → 根据语境“啤酒花是现代啤酒的苦味来源，但直到九世纪才首次被提及”，推断其加入时间相对较晚 → 从选项中选择表示“相对地”的副词relatively（I）

27 空 定位空格后的名词ingredient和介词短语in residue from 5,000-year-old beer brewing equipment → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰ingredient，描述该成分的性质 → 根据后文“科学家在容器内发现了谷物和根茎残留物”，推断该成分是“原始的”或“古老的” → 从选项中选择表示“原始的”的形容词primitive（N）

28 空 定位空格前的主句The different shapes of the containers和空格后的从句they were used to brew... → 分析空格处需填入一个连接词，引导宾语从句作动词suggest的宾语 → 根据语义“容器的不同形状表明它们被用于酿造、过滤和储存啤酒”，推断连接词为that → 从选项中选择that（M）

29 空 定位空格前的the earliest和空格后的evidence of beer brewing in China → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰evidence，描述证据的性质 → 根据语境“它们可能是古代的‘酿酒工具’，并且是中国最早的……证据”，推断该证据是“考古的”或“实物的” → 从选项中选择表示“考古的”的形容词archaeological（C）

30 空 定位空格前的To和空格后的that theory → 分析空格处需填入一个动词原形，与to构成不定式表目的 → 根据语境“为了……那个理论，团队检查了容器内的残留物”，推断该动词意为“验证”或“证实” → 从选项中选择表示“验证”的动词verify（O）

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（not as food, but as...）与上下文（barley was an unexpected find） → 选择表示‘原料’的词

32 空 定位空格前文‘bits of roots’ → 分析空格后‘lily’为具体植物名称 → 推断空格处需一个表示‘例如’或‘如’的介词 → 选项中‘like’符合语境与语法

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（not as food, but as...）与上下文（barley was an unexpected find） → 选择表示‘原料’的词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（大麦在中亚普及时间晚于啤酒酿造证据时间） → 推断大麦最初引入的目的 → 选择表示‘引入/传入’的动词

35 空 定位末段首句 → 分析‘not as food, but as...’的转折对比逻辑 → 结合全文主题‘beer brewing’推断空格

词义 → 选择表示‘酿造原料’的选项

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　SVO主干　转折逻辑　同义替换

27. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前的冠词a和空格后的形容词recent → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰recent addition → 根据语境“啤酒花是现代啤酒的苦味来源，但直到九世纪才首次被提及”，推断其加入时间相对较晚 → 从选项中选择表示“相对地”的副词relatively（I）

27 空 定位空格后的名词ingredient和介词短语in residue from 5,000-year-old beer brewing equipment → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰ingredient，描述该成分的性质 → 根据后文“科学家在容器内发现了谷物和根茎残留物”，推断该成分是“原始的”或“古老的” → 从选项中选择表示“原始的”的形容词primitive（N）

28 空 定位空格前的主句The different shapes of the containers和空格后的从句they were used to brew... → 分析空格处需填入一个连接词，引导宾语从句作动词suggest的宾语 → 根据语义“容器的不同形状表明它们被用于酿造、过滤和储存啤酒”，推断连接词为that → 从选项中选择that（M）

29 空 定位空格前的the earliest和空格后的evidence of beer brewing in China → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰evidence，描述证据的性质 → 根据语境“它们可能是古代的‘酿酒工具’，并且是中国最早的……证据”，推断该证据是“考古的”或“实物的” → 从选项中选择表示“考古的”的形容词archaeological（C）

30 空 定位空格前的To和空格后的that theory → 分析空格处需填入一个动词原形，与to构成不定式表目的 → 根据语境“为了……那个理论，团队检查了容器内的残留物”，推断该动词意为“验证”或“证实” → 从选项中选择表示“验证”的动词verify（O）

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（not as food, but as...）与上下文（barley was an unexpected find）→ 选择表示‘原料’的词

32 空 定位空格前文‘bits of roots’ → 分析空格后‘lily’为具体植物名称 → 推断空格处需一个表示‘例如’或‘如’的介词 → 选项中‘like’符合语境与语法

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（not as food, but as...）与上下文（barley was an unexpected find） → 选择表示‘原料’的词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（大麦在中亚普及时间晚于啤酒酿造证据时间） → 推断大麦最初引入的目的 → 选择表示‘引入/传入’的动词

35 空 定位末段首句 → 分析‘not as food, but as...’的转折对比逻辑 → 结合全文主题‘beer brewing’推断空格词义 → 选择表示‘酿造原料’的选项

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　SVO主干　转折逻辑　同义替换

28. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前的冠词a和空格后的形容词recent → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰recent addition → 根据语境“啤酒花是现代啤酒的苦味来源，但直到九世纪才首次被提及”，推断其加入时间相对较晚 → 从选项中选择表示“相对地”的副词relatively（I）

27 空 定位空格后的名词ingredient和介词短语in residue from 5,000-year-old beer brewing equipment → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰ingredient，描述该成分的性质 → 根据后文“科学家在容器内发现了谷物和根茎残留物”，推断该成分是“原始的”或“古老的” → 从选项中选择表示“原始的”的形容词primitive（N）

28 空 定位空格前的主句The different shapes of the containers和空格后的从句they were used to brew... → 分析空格处需填入一个连接词，引导宾语从句作动词suggest的宾语 → 根据语义“容器的不同形状表明它们被用于酿造、过滤和储存啤酒”，推断连接词为that → 从选项中选择that（M）

29 空 定位空格前的the earliest和空格后的evidence of beer brewing in China → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰evidence，描述证据的性质 → 根据语境“它们可能是古代的‘酿酒工具’，并且是中国最早的……证据”，推断该证据是“考古的”或“实物的” → 从选项中选择表示“考古的”的形容词archaeological（C）

30 空 定位空格前的To和空格后的that theory → 分析空格处需填入一个动词原形，与to构成不定式表目的 → 根据语

境“为了……那个理论，团队检查了容器内的残留物”，推断该动词意为“验证”或“证实” → 从选项中选择表示“验证”的动词verify（O）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（not as food, but as...）与上下文（barley was an unexpected find）→ 选择表示‘原料’的词
32 空 定位空格前文‘bits of roots’ → 分析空格后‘lily’为具体植物名称 → 推断空格处需一个表示‘例如’或‘如’的介词 → 选项中‘like’符合语境与语法
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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（大麦在中亚普及时间晚于啤酒酿造证据时间） → 推断大麦最初引入的目的 → 选择表示‘引入/传入’的动词
35 空 定位末段首句 → 分析‘not as food, but as...’的转折对比逻辑 → 结合全文主题‘beer brewing’推断空格词义 → 选择表示‘酿造原料’的选项

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　SVO主干　转折逻辑　同义替换

29. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前的冠词a和空格后的形容词recent → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰recent addition → 根据语境“啤酒花是现代啤酒的苦味来源，但直到九世纪才首次被提及”，推断其加入时间相对较晚 → 从选项中选择表示“相对地”的副词relatively（I）
27 空 定位空格后的名词ingredient和介词短语in residue from 5,000-year-old beer brewing equipment → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰ingredient，描述该成分的性质 → 根据后文“科学家在容器内发现了谷物和根茎残留物”，推断该成分是“原始的”或“古老的” → 从选项中选择表示“原始的”的形容词primitive（N）
28 空 定位空格前的主句The different shapes of the containers和空格后的从句they were used to brew... → 分析空格处需填入一个连接词，引导宾语从句作动词suggest的宾语 → 根据语义“容器的不同形状表明它们被用于酿造、过滤和储存啤酒”，推断连接词为that → 从选项中选择that（M）
29 空 定位空格前的the earliest和空格后的evidence of beer brewing in China → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰evidence，描述证据的性质 → 根据语境“它们可能是古代的‘酿酒工具’，并且是中国最早的……证据”，推断该证据是“考古的”或“实物的” → 从选项中选择表示“考古的”的形容词archaeological（C）
30 空 定位空格前的To和空格后的that theory → 分析空格处需填入一个动词原形，与to构成不定式表目的 → 根据语境“为了……那个理论，团队检查了容器内的残留物”，推断该动词意为“验证”或“证实” → 从选项中选择表示“验证”的动词verify（O）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（not as food, but as...）与上下文（barley was an unexpected find）→ 选择表示‘原料’的词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　SVO主干　转折逻辑　同义替换

30. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前的冠词a和空格后的形容词recent → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰recent addition → 根据语境“啤酒花是现代啤酒的苦味来源，但直到九世纪才首次被提及”，推断其加入时间相对较晚 → 从选项中选择表

示“相对地”的副词relatively（I）
27 空 定位空格后的名词ingredient和介词短语in residue from 5,000-year-old beer brewing equipment → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰ingredient，描述该成分的性质 → 根据后文“科学家在容器内发现了谷物和根茎残留物”，推断该成分是“原始的”或“古老的” → 从选项中选择表示“原始的”的形容词primitive（N）
28 空 定位空格前的主句The different shapes of the containers和空格后的从句they were used to brew... → 分析空格处需填入一个连接词，引导宾语从句作动词suggest的宾语 → 根据语义“容器的不同形状表明它们被用于酿造、过滤和储存啤酒”，推断连接词为that → 从选项中选择that（M）
29 空 定位空格前的the earliest和空格后的evidence of beer brewing in China → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰evidence，描述证据的性质 → 根据语境“它们可能是古代的‘酿酒工具’，并且是中国最早的……证据”，推断该证据是“考古的”或“实物的” → 从选项中选择表示“考古的”的形容词archaeological（C）
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　SVO主干　转折逻辑　同义替换

31. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前的冠词a和空格后的形容词recent → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰recent addition → 根据语境“啤酒花是现代啤酒的苦味来源，但直到九世纪才首次被提及”，推断其加入时间相对较晚 → 从选项中选择表示“相对地”的副词relatively（I）
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28 空 定位空格前的主句The different shapes of the containers和空格后的从句they were used to brew... → 分析空格处需填入一个连接词，引导宾语从句作动词suggest的宾语 → 根据语义“容器的不同形状表明它们被用于酿造、过滤和储存啤酒”，推断连接词为that → 从选项中选择that（M）
29 空 定位空格前的the earliest和空格后的evidence of beer brewing in China → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰evidence，描述证据的性质 → 根据语境“它们可能是古代的‘酿酒工具’，并且是中国最早的……证据”，推断该证据是“考古的”或“实物的” → 从选项中选择表示“考古的”的形容词archaeological（C）
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　SVO主干　转折逻辑　同义替换

32. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前的冠词a和空格后的形容词recent → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰recent addition → 根据语境“啤酒花是现代啤酒的苦味来源，但直到九世纪才首次被提及”，推断其加入时间相对较晚 → 从选项中选择表示“相对地”的副词relatively（I）
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28 空 定位空格前的主句The different shapes of the containers和空格后的从句they were used to brew... → 分析空格处需填入一个连接词，引导宾语从句作动词suggest的宾语 → 根据语义“容器的不同形状表明它们被用于酿造、过滤和储存啤酒”，推断连接词为that → 从选项中选择that（M）
29 空 定位空格前的the earliest和空格后的evidence of beer brewing in China → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰evidence，描述证据的性质 → 根据语境“它们可能是古代的‘酿酒工具’，并且是中国最早的……证据”，推断该证据是“考古的”或“实物的” → 从选项中选择表示“考古的”的形容词archaeological（C）
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　SVO主干　转折逻辑　同义替换

33. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前的冠词a和空格后的形容词recent → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰recent addition → 根据语境“啤酒花是现代啤酒的苦味来源，但直到九世纪才首次被提及”，推断其加入时间相对较晚 → 从选项中选择表示“相对地”的副词relatively（I）
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28 空 定位空格前的主句The different shapes of the containers和空格后的从句they were used to brew... → 分析空格处需填入一个连接词，引导宾语从句作动词suggest的宾语 → 根据语义“容器的不同形状表明它们被用于酿

造、过滤和储存啤酒”，推断连接词为that → 从选项中选择that（M）
29 空 定位空格前的the earliest和空格后的evidence of beer brewing in China → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰evidence，描述证据的性质 → 根据语境“它们可能是古代的‘酿酒工具’，并且是中国最早的……证据”，推断该证据是“考古的”或“实物的” → 从选项中选择表示“考古的”的形容词archaeological（C）
30 空 定位空格前的To和空格后的that theory → 分析空格处需填入一个动词原形，与to构成不定式表目的 → 根据语境“为了……那个理论，团队检查了容器内的残留物”，推断该动词意为“验证”或“证实” → 从选项中选择表示“验证”的动词verify（O）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（not as food, but as...）与上下文（barley was an unexpected find）→ 选择表示‘原料’的词
32 空 定位空格前文‘bits of roots’ → 分析空格后‘lily’为具体植物名称 → 推断空格处需一个表示‘例如’或‘如’的介词 → 选项中‘like’符合语境与语法
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（not as food, but as...）与上下文（barley was an unexpected find） → 选择表示‘原料’的词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（大麦在中亚普及时间晚于啤酒酿造证据时间） → 推断大麦最初引入的目的 → 选择表示‘引入/传入’的动词
35 空 定位末段首句 → 分析‘not as food, but as...’的转折对比逻辑 → 结合全文主题‘beer brewing’推断空格词义 → 选择表示‘酿造原料’的选项

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　SVO主干　转折逻辑　同义替换

34. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前的冠词a和空格后的形容词recent → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰recent addition → 根据语境“啤酒花是现代啤酒的苦味来源，但直到九世纪才首次被提及”，推断其加入时间相对较晚 → 从选项中选择表示“相对地”的副词relatively（I）
27 空 定位空格后的名词ingredient和介词短语in residue from 5,000-year-old beer brewing equipment → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰ingredient，描述该成分的性质 → 根据后文“科学家在容器内发现了谷物和根茎残留物”，推断该成分是“原始的”或“古老的” → 从选项中选择表示“原始的”的形容词primitive（N）
28 空 定位空格前的主句The different shapes of the containers和空格后的从句they were used to brew... → 分析空格处需填入一个连接词，引导宾语从句作动词suggest的宾语 → 根据语义“容器的不同形状表明它们被用于酿造、过滤和储存啤酒”，推断连接词为that → 从选项中选择that（M）
29 空 定位空格前的the earliest和空格后的evidence of beer brewing in China → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰evidence，描述证据的性质 → 根据语境“它们可能是古代的‘酿酒工具’，并且是中国最早的……证据”，推断该证据是“考古的”或“实物的” → 从选项中选择表示“考古的”的形容词archaeological（C）
30 空 定位空格前的To和空格后的that theory → 分析空格处需填入一个动词原形，与to构成不定式表目的 → 根据语境“为了……那个理论，团队检查了容器内的残留物”，推断该动词意为“验证”或“证实” → 从选项中选择表示“验证”的动词verify（O）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（not as food, but as...）与上下文（barley was an unexpected find）→ 选择表示‘原料’的词
32 空 定位空格前文‘bits of roots’ → 分析空格后‘lily’为具体植物名称 → 推断空格处需一个表示‘例如’或‘如’的介词 → 选项中‘like’符合语境与语法
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（not as food, but as...）与上下文（barley was an unexpected find） → 选择表示‘原料’的词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（大麦在中亚普及时间晚于啤酒酿造证据时间） → 推断大麦最初引入的目的 → 选择表示‘引入/传入’的动词
35 空 定位末段首句 → 分析‘not as food, but as...’的转折对比逻辑 → 结合全文主题‘beer brewing’推断空格词义 → 选择表示‘酿造原料’的选项

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　SVO主干　转折逻辑　同义替换

35. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前的冠词a和空格后的形容词recent → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰recent addition → 根据语境“啤酒花是现代啤酒的苦味来源，但直到九世纪才首次被提及”，推断其加入时间相对较晚 → 从选项中选择表示“相对地”的副词relatively（I）

27 空 定位空格后的名词ingredient和介词短语in residue from 5,000-year-old beer brewing equipment → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰ingredient，描述该成分的性质 → 根据后文“科学家在容器内发现了谷物和根茎残留物”，推断该成分是“原始的”或“古老的” → 从选项中选择表示“原始的”的形容词primitive（N）

28 空 定位空格前的主句The different shapes of the containers和空格后的从句they were used to brew... → 分析空格处需填入一个连接词，引导宾语从句作动词suggest的宾语 → 根据语义“容器的不同形状表明它们被用于酿造、过滤和储存啤酒”，推断连接词为that → 从选项中选择that（M）

29 空 定位空格前的the earliest和空格后的evidence of beer brewing in China → 分析空格处需填入一个形容词修饰evidence，描述证据的性质 → 根据语境“它们可能是古代的‘酿酒工具’，并且是中国最早的……证据”，推断该证据是“考古的”或“实物的” → 从选项中选择表示“考古的”的形容词archaeological（C）

30 空 定位空格前的To和空格后的that theory → 分析空格处需填入一个动词原形，与to构成不定式表目的 → 根据语境“为了……那个理论，团队检查了容器内的残留物”，推断该动词意为“验证”或“证实” → 从选项中选择表示“验证”的动词verify（O）

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（not as food, but as...）与上下文（barley was an unexpected find）→ 选择表示‘原料’的词

32 空 定位空格前文‘bits of roots’ → 分析空格后‘lily’为具体植物名称 → 推断空格处需一个表示‘例如’或‘如’的介词 → 选项中‘like’符合语境与语法

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（not as food, but as...）与上下文（barley was an unexpected find） → 选择表示‘原料’的词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（大麦在中亚普及时间晚于啤酒酿造证据时间） → 推断大麦最初引入的目的 → 选择表示‘引入/传入’的动词

35 空 定位末段首句 → 分析‘not as food, but as...’的转折对比逻辑 → 结合全文主题‘beer brewing’推断空格词义 → 选择表示‘酿造原料’的选项

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　SVO主干　转折逻辑　同义替换

36. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'impersonal information' → 在语篇中定位到段落[F]关于世界事件的测试 → 同义替换 'world events' 为 'impersonal information' → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'fantasy proneness' → 在语篇中定位到段落[G]（未完整给出）关于HSAM成因的讨论 → 推理'fantasy proneness'与HSAM的关系 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'Veiseh' 和 'first young love' → 在语篇中定位到段落[C] → 同义替换 'the thrill of young love seems to have shifted a gear' 为 'began to remember the details' → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'mass media' → 在语篇中定位到段落[G]（未完整给出）关于HSAM研究进展的讨论 → 推理'大众媒体'与'更多HSAM者联系研究者'的因果关系 → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'make efforts to avoid focusing on the past' → 在语篇中定位到段落[P]（未完整给出）关于HSAM者生活挑战的讨论 → 推理'努力避免关注过去'这一行为 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'most people' → 在段落A中找到同义表述 'For most of us' → 匹配段落A

42. 定位题干核心概念 'curse and a blessing' → 在语篇中寻找描述HSAM利弊的段落 → 推断段落L（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）包含此双重性描述

43. 定位题干关键人物与动作 'young woman sought explanation' → 在段落E中找到 'a young woman named Jill Price' 和 'Could he help explain her experiences?' → 匹配段落E

44. 定位题干核心信息 'hard to get rid of unpleasant memories' → 在语篇中寻找描述HSAM负面体验的段落 → 推断段落O（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）包含此信息
45. 定位题干核心信息 'liable to fantasy and full absorption' → 在语篇中寻找描述HSAM相关心理特征的段落 → 推断段落I（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）包含此信息

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　因果关系　生活挑战　细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'impersonal information' → 在语篇中定位到段落[F]关于世界事件的测试 → 同义替换 'world events' 为 'impersonal information' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'fantasy proneness' → 在语篇中定位到段落[G]（未完整给出）关于HSAM成因的讨论 → 推理'fantasy proneness'与HSAM的关系 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'Veiseh' 和 'first young love' → 在语篇中定位到段落[C] → 同义替换 'the thrill of young love seems to have shifted a gear' 为 'began to remember the details' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'mass media' → 在语篇中定位到段落[G]（未完整给出）关于HSAM研究进展的讨论 → 推理'大众媒体'与'更多HSAM者联系研究者'的因果关系 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'make efforts to avoid focusing on the past' → 在语篇中定位到段落[P]（未完整给出）关于HSAM者生活挑战的讨论 → 推理'努力避免关注过去'这一行为 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'most people' → 在段落A中找到同义表述 'For most of us' → 匹配段落A
42. 定位题干核心概念 'curse and a blessing' → 在语篇中寻找描述HSAM利弊的段落 → 推断段落L（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）包含此双重性描述
43. 定位题干关键人物与动作 'young woman sought explanation' → 在段落E中找到 'a young woman named Jill Price' 和 'Could he help explain her experiences?' → 匹配段落E
44. 定位题干核心信息 'hard to get rid of unpleasant memories' → 在语篇中寻找描述HSAM负面体验的段落 → 推断段落O（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）包含此信息
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　因果关系　生活挑战　细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'impersonal information' → 在语篇中定位到段落[F]关于世界事件的测试 → 同义替换 'world events' 为 'impersonal information' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'fantasy proneness' → 在语篇中定位到段落[G]（未完整给出）关于HSAM成因的讨论 → 推理'fantasy proneness'与HSAM的关系 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'Veiseh' 和 'first young love' → 在语篇中定位到段落[C] → 同义替换 'the thrill of young love seems to have shifted a gear' 为 'began to remember the details' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'mass media' → 在语篇中定位到段落[G]（未完整给出）关于HSAM研究进展的讨论 → 推理'大众媒体'与'更多HSAM者联系研究者'的因果关系 → 得出答案
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42. 定位题干核心概念 'curse and a blessing' → 在语篇中寻找描述HSAM利弊的段落 → 推断段落L（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）包含此双重性描述
43. 定位题干关键人物与动作 'young woman sought explanation' → 在段落E中找到 'a young woman named Jill Price' 和 'Could he help explain her experiences?' → 匹配段落E
44. 定位题干核心信息 'hard to get rid of unpleasant memories' → 在语篇中寻找描述HSAM负面体验的段落 → 推

断段落O（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）包含此信息
45. 定位题干核心信息 'liable to fantasy and full absorption' → 在语篇中寻找描述HSAM相关心理特征的段落 → 推断段落I（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）包含此信息
考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　因果关系　生活挑战　细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】G
36. 定位题干关键词 'impersonal information' → 在语篇中定位到段落[F]关于世界事件的测试 → 同义替换 'world events' 为 'impersonal information' → 得出答案
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39. 定位题干关键词 'mass media' → 在语篇中定位到段落[G]（未完整给出）关于HSAM研究进展的讨论 → 推理'大众媒体'与'更多HSAM者联系研究者'的因果关系 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　因果关系　生活挑战　细节定位与捕捉

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　因果关系　生活挑战　细节定位与捕捉

41. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'impersonal information' → 在语篇中定位到段落[F]关于世界事件的测试 → 同义替换 'world events' 为 'impersonal information' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'fantasy proneness' → 在语篇中定位到段落[G]（未完整给出）关于HSAM成因的讨论 → 推理'fantasy proneness'与HSAM的关系 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'Veiseh' 和 'first young love' → 在语篇中定位到段落[C] → 同义替换 'the thrill of young love seems to have shifted a gear' 为 'began to remember the details' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　因果关系　生活挑战　细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】E

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　因果关系　生活挑战　细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】O

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　因果关系　生活挑战　细节定位与捕捉

44. 【答案】I

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　因果关系　生活挑战　细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】D

定位作者对‘midlife crisis’的直接评价 → 识别‘It isn‘t true’及后续证据 → 推断其认为该短语不真实，即歪曲现实

考点：作者观点定位　同义替换

46. 【答案】B

定位Barbara Hagerty的观点 → 识别‘can be exciting, rather than terrifying’及‘turn midlife into a rebirth’ → 推断其认为中年是新阶段

考点：观点态度识别　细节支撑

47. 【答案】A

定位书籍《Life Reimagined》对中年的描绘 → 识别‘far from gloomy’及‘second big phase of decision-making’ → 同义替换为‘quite rosy’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】C

定位Karl Barth的引述 → 识别‘the sowing is behind; now is the time to reap’ → 根据‘reap’（收割）的语境推断答案为‘harvest’

考点：细节定位　词义推断

49. 【答案】D

定位作者对‘today’中年的论述 → 识别‘potential turning point—the turning point you are most equipped to take full advantage of’ → 推断其为关键转折点

考点：推理判断　细节支撑

50. 【答案】A

定位首段因果逻辑 → 提取‘celebrate spring by honoring the egg’ → 同义替换为‘welcome sign of spring’

考点：细节定位　因果逻辑

51. 【答案】D

定位‘Russians’相关描述 → 提取‘heavily jewel-covered “eggs” that were favored’ → 同义替换为‘favored as a form of art’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位‘Contemporary artists’相关描述 → 提取‘create eggs that speak to the anxieties of our age’ → 同义替换为‘reflect the anxieties of people today’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】A

定位Chast的直接引语 → 提取‘appeal in that vulnerability... knowing that it could all fall apart at any second’ → 同义替换为‘never knows if the egg will break’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】B

定位‘tradition, dating back to 300 B.C.’ → 计算时间跨度（约2300年） → 同义替换为‘history of over two thousand years’

考点：细节定位　数字推算

55. 【答案】Bike for Sale — Perfect for Campus Commutes!…

根据广告写作任务要求，组织包含品牌、特征、状况、价格和联系方式的完整篇章结构，并运用SVO主干句式和动词搭配进行有效表达。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句式　动词搭配take on

56. 【答案】The Yellow River is the third-longest river…

准确翻译地理事实、文化背景和因果关系，需处理专有名词、定语从句和动词搭配。

考点：黄河流域(river basin)　流经九个省份　注入渤海　中国赖以生存的几条河流之一　中国古代文明的诞生地　极具破坏力的洪水频发　采取了各种措施防止灾害发生