四级 · 2017年06月大学英语四级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
156 055
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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56.（词数 120-180 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 2

1. What is the finding of the AAA survey?

A. The majority of drivers prefer to drive and park themselves.

B. Human drivers become easily distracted or tired while driving.

C. Most drivers feel uncertain about the safety of self-driving cars.

D. Most drivers have test driven cars with automatic braking features.

2. What does John Nielsen say about self-driving cars?

A. Their drivers would feel safe after getting used to the automatic devices.

B. They would be unpopular with drivers who only trust their own skills.

C. Their increased comfort levels have boosted their sales.

D. They are not actually as safe as automakers advertise.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What is the news report mainly about?

A. Thefts of snowmobile dogs in Alaska.

B. A series of injuries to snowmobile drivers.

C. Attacks on some Iditarod Race competitors.

D. A serious accident in the Alaska sports event.

4. What do we learn about Jeff King?

A. He stayed behind to look after his injured dogs.

B. He has won the Alaska Iditarod Race four times.

C. He received a minor injury in the Iditarod Race.

D. He has quit the competition in Alaska for good.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What happened to the tour boat sailing off the Nicaraguan coast?

A. It sank into the sea due to overloading.

B. It ran into Nicaragua's Big Corn Island.

C. It disappeared between two large islands.

D. It turned over because of strong winds.

6. How many people was the boat carrying?

A. 13. B. 25. C. 30. D. 32.

7. What do we know about the owner of the boat?

A. He has helped with the rescue effort.

B. He is being investigated by the police.

C. He was drowned with the passengers.

D. He is among those people missing. four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11

8. Where will Susan probably get a job?

A. At a shopping centre.

B. At a community college.

C. At an accountancy firm.

D. At an IT company.

9. What will Susan's future job involve?

A. Helping out with data input.
B. Arranging interviews.
C. Sorting application forms.
D. Making phone calls.

10. Why does James want the job in that company?

A. He enjoys using computers.
B. He needs the money badly.
C. He wants to work in the city centre.
D. He has relevant working experience.

11. What does James say he will have to do to prepare for the interview?

A. Purchase some business suits.
B. Learn some computer language.
C. Improve his programming skills.
D. Review some accountancy terms.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the man say about Americans?

A. They are keen on high technology.
B. They are poor at technology skills.
C. They often listen to National Public Radio.
D. They feel superior in science and technology.

13. Who performed the best in technology skills according to the man?

A. Japanese.
B. Germans.
C. Poles.
D. Americans.

14. In what aspect did American college students perform well?

A. Emailing.
B. Texting.
C. Science.
D. Literacy.

15. What do we learn from the conversation about American high school education?

A. It is undergoing a drastic reform.
B. It lays emphasis on creative thinking.
C. It has much room for improvement.
D. It prioritizes training of practical skills.

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 do we learn from the talk about wild carrots?

A. They have small roots.
B. They grow white flowers.
C. They taste like apples.
D. They come from Central Africa.

17. What does the speaker say about carrots in the late 1500s?

A. They turned from white to purple in color.
B. They became popular on the world market.
C. They became an important food for humans.
D. They began to look like modern-day carrots.

18. Why did people turn to carrots for food during the two world wars?

A. They were found quite nutritious.
B. There were serious food shortages.
C. People discovered their medicinal value.
D. Farm machines helped lower their prices.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What was one particular convenience Katherine loved about Facebook?

A. She could update her family any time she liked.
B. She could call up her family whenever she liked
C. She could locate her friends wherever they were.
D. She could download as many pictures as she liked.

20. How did Katherine feel when her classmates added her as a Facebook friend?

A. She liked to inform her friends about her success.
B. She enjoyed reading her friends' status updates.
C. She felt quite popular among them.
D. She felt she was a teenager again.

21. What made Katherine feel bad about herself later on?

A. She could barely respond to all her 500 Facebook friends.
B. She spent more time updating her friends than her family.
C. She could barely balance Facebook updates and her work.
D. She didn't seem to be doing as well as her Facebook friends.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker say about mules?

A. They have strong muscles.
B. They live a longer life than horses.
C. They eat much less in winter.
D. They can work longer than donkeys.

23. What do we learn about the donkey which is said to be the father of the U. S. mule industry?

A. It was a pet of a Spanish king.
B. It was bought by George Washington.
C. It was brought over from Spain.
D. It was donated by a U.S. ambassador.

24. What did farmers usually do on Mule Day in the 1840s?

A. They met and exchanged ideas on animal breeding.
B. They participated in a mule-driving competition.
C. They showed and traded animals in the market.
D. They fed mules with the best food they could find.

25. What made mules less in demand in America?

A. The wider use of horses.
B. The arrival of tractors.
C. A shrinking animal trade.
D. A growing donkey population.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. cautiously	B. commit	C. control
D. cycling	E. effectively	F. increased
G. involved	H. limited	I. phenomenon
J. preventing	K. sensitive	L. slowing
M. solution	N. sufficient	O. vigorous

As if you needed another reason to hate the gym, it now turns out that exercise can exhaust not only your muscles, but also your eyes. Fear not, however, for coffee can stimulate them again. During ___26___ exercise, our muscles tire as they run out of fuel and build up waste products. Muscle performance can also be affected by a ___27___ called "central fatigue," in which an imbalance in the body's chemical messengers prevents the central nervous system from directing muscle movements ___28___ . It was not known, however, whether central fatigue might also affect motor systems not directly ___29___ in the exercise itself, such as those that move the eyes. To find out, researchers gave 11 volunteer cyclists a carbohydrate( ) ___30___ either with a moderate dose of caffeine , which is known to stimulate the central nervous system, or as a placebo without, during 3 hours of ___31___ . After exercising, the scientists tested the cyclists with eye-tracking cameras to see how well their brains could still ___32___ their visual system. The team found that exercise reduced the speed of rapid eye movements by about 8%, ___33___ their ability to capture new visual information. The caffeine, the equivalent of two strong cups of coffee, was ___34___ to reverse this effect, with some cyclists even displaying ___35___ eye movement speeds. So it might be a good idea to get someone else to drive you home after that marathon.

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. Successful team leaders know exactly where the team should go and are able to take prompt action. _____

37. Decentralisation of authority was also found to be more effective in military operations. _____

38. In many companies, the conventional form of organisation is giving way to a network of teams. _____

39. Members of poorly managed teams are easily distracted from their work. _____

40. Teamwork is most effective when team members share the same culture. _____

41. According to a report by Deloitte, teamwork is becoming increasingly popular among companies.

_____

42. Some team members find it hard to agree on questions like membership and the team's purpose. _____

43. Some scholars think teamwork may not always be reliable, despite its potential to work wonders. _____

44. To ensure employees' commitment, it is advisable to give them more flexibility as to where and how they work. _____

45. Product transitions take much less time now than in the past. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 长江是亚洲最长、世界上第三长的河流。长江流经多种不同的生态系统,是诸多濒危物种的栖息地,灌溉了中国五分之一的土地。长江流域(river basin)居住着中国三分之一的人口。长江在中国历史、文化和经济上起着很大的作用。长江三角洲(delta)产出多达20%的中国国民生产总值。几千年来,长江一直被用于供水、运输和工业生产。长江上还坐落着世界最大的水电站。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Shoppers in the UK are spending less money on toilet paper to save money, research has shown. Penny-pinching UK consumers choose cheaper products from discounters such as Aldi and Lidl rather than luxury alternatives. This has wiped 6% off the value of the soft tissue paper market in the UK. It has shrunk from £1.19 billion in 2011 to £1.12 billion in 2015, according to a new report from market research company Mintel. Furthermore, the future of the market looks far from rosy, with sales expected to fall further to £1.11 billion in 2016. In the last year alone, despite an increase in the UK population and a subsequent rise in the number of households, sales of toilet paper fell by 2%, with the average household reducing their toilet roll spending from £43 in 2014 to £41 in 2015. Overall, almost three in five people say they try to limit their usage of paper—including facial tissue and kitchen roll—to save money. "Strength, softness and thickness remain the leading indicators of toilet paper quality, with just a small proportion of consumers preferring more luxurious alternatives, such as those with flower patterns or perfume," said Mintel analyst Jack Duckett. "These extra features are deemed unnecessary by the majority of shoppers, which probably reflects how these types of products are typically more expensive than regular toilet paper, even when on special offer." While consumers are spending less on toilet paper, they remain fussy—in theory at least—when it comes to paper quality. Top of Britons' toilet paper wish list is softness (57%) followed by strength (45%) and thickness (36%). One in 10 buyers rank toilet rolls made from recycled paper among their top considerations, highlighting how overall the environment is much less of a consideration for shoppers than product quality. In a challenge for manufacturers, 81% of paper product users said they would consider buying recycled toilet tissue if it were comparable in quality to standard paper.

46. The market sales of toilet paper have decreased because_____.

A. Britons have cut their spending on it
B. its prices have gone up over the years
C. its quality has seen marked improvement
D. Britons have developed the habit of saving

47. What does the author think of the future of the tissue paper market in the UK?

A. It will expand in time.
B. It will remain gloomy.
C. It will experience ups and downs.
D. It will recover as population grows.

48. What does Jack Duckett say about toilet paper?

A. Special offers would promote its sales.
B. Consumers are loyal to certain brands.
C. Luxurious features add much to the price.
D. Consumers have a variety to choose from.

49. What do we learn about Britons concerning toilet paper?

A. They are particular about the quality of toilet paper.

B. They emphasize the strength of toilet paper the most.

C. They prefer cheap toilet paper to recycled toilet paper.

D. They reject using toilet paper with unnecessary features.

50. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A. More and more Britons buy recycled toilet paper to protect the environment.

B. Toilet paper manufacturers are facing a great challenge in promoting its sales.

C. Toilet paper manufacturers compete with one another to improve product quality.

D. Environmental protection is not much of a concern when Britons buy toilet paper.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

"One of the reasons I find this topic very interesting is because my mom was a smoker when I was younger," says Lindson-Hawley, who studies tobacco and health at the University of Oxford. By studying about 700 adult smokers, she found out that her mom quit the right way—by stopping abruptly and completely. In her study, participants were randomly assigned to two groups. One had to quit abruptly on a given day, going from about a pack a day to zero. The other cut down gradually over the course of two weeks. People in both groups used nicotine patches before they quit, in addition to a second form of nicotine replacement, like gum or spray. They also had talk therapy with a nurse before and after quit day. Six months out, more people who had quit abruptly had stuck with it—more than one-fifth of them, compared to about one-seventh in the other group. Although these numbers appear low, it is much higher than if people try without support. And the quit rates were particularly convincing given that before the study started, most of the people had said they'd rather cut down gradually before quitting. "If you're training for a marathon, you wouldn't expect to turn up and just be able to run it. And I think people see that for smoking as well. They think, 'Well, if I gradually reduce, it's like practice,'" says Lindson-Hawley. But that wasn't the case. Instead of giving people practice, the gradual reduction likely gave them cravings( ) and withdrawal symptoms before they even reached quit day, which could be why fewer people in that group actually made it to that point. "Regardless of your stated preference, if you're ready to quit, quitting abruptly is more effective," says Dr. Gabriela Ferreira. "When you can quote a specific number like a fifth of the patients were able to quit, that's compelling. It gives them the encouragement, I think, to really go for it," Ferreira says. People rarely manage to quit the first time they try. But at least, she says, they can maximize the odds of success.

51. What does Lindson-Hawley say about her mother?

A. She quit smoking with her daughter's help.
B. She succeeded in quitting smoking abruptly.
C. She was also a researcher of tobacco and health.
D. She studied the smoking patterns of adult smokers.

52. What kind of support did smokers receive to quit smoking in Lindson-Hawley's study?

A. They were given physical training.
B. They were looked after by physicians.
C. They were encouraged by psychologists.
D. They were offered nicotine replacements.

53. How does Dr. Gabriela Ferreira view the result of Lindson-Hawley's experiment?

A. It is idealized.
B. It is unexpected.
C. It is encouraging.
D. It is misleading.

54. The idea of "a marathon" (Line 2, Para. 5) illustrates the popular belief that quitting smoking

A. is something few can accomplish
B. needs some practice first
C. requires a lot of patience
D. is a challenge at the beginning

55. What happens when people try to quit smoking gradually?

A. They find it even more difficult.
B. They are simply unable to make it.
C. They show fewer withdrawal symptoms.
D. They feel much less pain in the process.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

56. Second-hand Course Books for Sale Are you searching for affordable course books for the new term? I am
selling several textbooks I used at college, including An Introduction to Economics and College English
Reading. Both of them are clearly written, well organized and perfect for freshmen.
All the books are in excellent condition. I bought them only one year ago and kept them carefully, so there are
almost no marks inside. They look nearly new, with clean pages and undamaged covers.
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123-4567-8901. Don't miss this great chance to get quality books at a low price!

57. The Yangtze River is the longest river in Asia and the third longest in the world. It flows through diverse ecosystems, is home to many endangered species, and irrigates one fifth of China's land. One
third of China's population lives in the Yangtze River basin. Moreover, the Yangtze plays an important role in China's history, culture and economy. For instance, the Yangtze River Delta produces as much as
20% of China's GNP. In addition, for thousands of years, the Yangtze has been used for water supply, transportation and industrial production. Furthermore, the world's largest hydropower station is located on
the Yangtze.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位AAA调查结果 → 同义替换 wouldn't feel safe → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】A

定位John Nielsen的发言 → 同义替换 more likely to trust... as they become more familiar → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】C

概括新闻核心事件 → 同义替换 intentional attack on competitors → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　同义替换

4. 【答案】B

定位Jeff King相关信息 → 同义替换 four-time champion → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】D

定位事故原因 → 同义替换 strong winds → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】D

定位数字信息 → 区分总人数、国籍人数与死亡人数 → 得出答案

考点：数字信息捕捉　信息区分

7. 【答案】B

定位船主相关信息 → 区分其行为（被救、被调查）与状态（未失踪、未死亡） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代与角色匹配

8. 【答案】C

定位工作地点描述 → 识别公司性质（accountancy firm） → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇识别　细节定位

9. 【答案】A

定位工作内容描述 → 识别具体任务（data input） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

10. 【答案】B

定位詹姆斯表达动机的语句 → 提取核心原因（need the money） → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节定位

11. 【答案】D

定位James关于面试准备的陈述 → 识别其提及的具体行动 → 匹配选项同义替换

考点：细节定位　语境选词

12. 【答案】B

定位男士对美国人技能的直接评价 → 识别‘terrible at technology skills’ → 匹配选项同义替换

考点：细节定位　近义词辨析

13. 【答案】A

定位关于技术技能排名的对话 → 识别‘Japan did the best’ → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位

14. 【答案】D

定位关于美国大学生表现的陈述 → 识别‘In literacy, they were actually doing better’ → 匹配选项同义替换

考点：细节定位　近义词辨析

15. 【答案】C

定位关于美国高中毕业生的描述 → 识别‘look a lot like other countries' high school dropouts’及‘need to think about the preparedness’ → 推断出教育系统有待改进

考点：推理判断　细节定位

16. 【答案】A

定位描述野生胡萝卜特征的句子 → 提取‘roots are white, small and skinny’ → 同义替换为‘small roots’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】D

定位时间点‘in the late 1500s’ → 提取‘cultivated large, straight, sweet, red carrots like the ones we eat today’ → 同义替换为‘began to look like modern-day carrots’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】B

定位时间点‘during the two world wars’ → 提取原因‘food shortages forced people to eat them’ → 同义替换为‘serious food shortages’

考点：细节定位　因果关系

19. 【答案】A

定位‘Another thing Katherine loved about Facebook was that...’ → 提取‘she didn't have to think about time zones when updating family’ → 同义替换为‘update her family any time she liked’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】B

定位‘When Katherine joined Facebook...’ → 提取‘At first, this didn't bother her. She loved learning about the success of people she knew...’ → 推断其感受为‘enjoyed reading’

考点：细节定位　态度推断

21. 【答案】D

定位信号句 'Katherine found herself comparing herself with the people... It began to make her feel bad that some people seemed to be doing so much better than she was.' → 同义替换 'doing so much better' 为 'doing as well as' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】A

定位描述骡子特征的句子 'Mules have strong muscles like horses...' → 直接匹配选项A 'They have strong muscles.' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

23. 【答案】C

定位关键句 'King Charles III of Spain sent Washington a male donkey as a gift.' → 推理：西班牙国王赠送 → 驴来自西班牙 → 同义替换为 'brought over from Spain' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理

24. 【答案】C

定位时间状语 'in the 1840s' 和动作描述 'Farmers and farm animal breeders would bring their animals to market every April to show, buy, and trade.' → 直接匹配选项C → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

25. 【答案】B

定位因果句 'Eventually, tractors began to replace mules, making them less in demand.' → 直接匹配原因 'tractors began to replace mules' 为 'The arrival of tractors' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果推理

26. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前 'During' → 判断空格需修饰名词 'exercise' → 结合后文 'muscles tire' 与 'run out of fuel' 推断为持续性运动 → 选择 'prolonged'（长时间的）

27 空 定位空格后 'called "central fatigue"' → 判断空格需填入一个表示现象或状态的名词 → 结合 'imbalance' 与 'prevents' 推断为负面过程 → 选择 'phenomenon'（现象）

28 空 定位空格前 'directing muscle movements' → 判断空格需副词修饰动词 'directing' → 结合 'imbalance' 与 'prevents' 推断为负面结果 → 选择 'effectively'（有效地）

29 空 定位空格前 'not directly' → 判断空格需非谓语动词作后置定语修饰 'motor systems' → 结合 'in the exercise itself' 推断为被动关系 → 选择 'involved'（参与）

30 空 定位空格前 'a carbohydrate' → 判断空格需名词作宾语 → 结合 'either with... or as a placebo' 推断为实验中的物质 → 选择 'solution'（溶液）

31 空 定位空格前后的动词不定式结构 'to see how well their brains could still ___ their visual system' → 根据语境（大脑如何指挥视觉系统）与动词搭配（control/direct）进行同义替换 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前后的因果逻辑 'exercise reduced the speed... by about 8%, ___ their ability to capture new visual information' → 根据语境（速度降低导致能力受损）选择表示'削弱/损害'的动词 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前后的被动语态与实验目的 'The caffeine... was ___ to reverse this effect' → 根据语境（咖啡因被用于逆转效果）选择表示'发现/证明'的动词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前后的比较结构 'with some cyclists even displaying ___ eye movement speeds' → 根据语境（咖啡因逆转效果，部分骑手眼动速度甚至超过基线）选择表示'更快/更高'的形容词 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前后的建议句式 'So it might be a good idea to get someone else to drive you home after that

marathon' → 根据语境（运动后视觉能力受损，不宜驾驶）选择表示'疲劳/受损'的形容词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　非谓语动词　动词搭配　因果逻辑　被动语态　比较结构　建议句式

27. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前 'During' → 判断空格需修饰名词 'exercise' → 结合后文 'muscles tire' 与 'run out of fuel' 推断为持续性运动 → 选择 'prolonged'（长时间的）

27 空 定位空格后 'called "central fatigue"' → 判断空格需填入一个表示现象或状态的名词 → 结合 'imbalance' 与 'prevents' 推断为负面过程 → 选择 'phenomenon'（现象）

28 空 定位空格前 'directing muscle movements' → 判断空格需副词修饰动词 'directing' → 结合 'imbalance' 与 'prevents' 推断为负面结果 → 选择 'effectively'（有效地）

29 空 定位空格前 'not directly' → 判断空格需非谓语动词作后置定语修饰 'motor systems' → 结合 'in the exercise itself' 推断为被动关系 → 选择 'involved'（参与）

30 空 定位空格前 'a carbohydrate' → 判断空格需名词作宾语 → 结合 'either with... or as a placebo' 推断为实验中的物质 → 选择 'solution'（溶液）

31 空 定位空格前后的动词不定式结构 'to see how well their brains could still ___ their visual system' → 根据语境（大脑如何指挥视觉系统）与动词搭配（control/direct）进行同义替换 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前后的因果逻辑 'exercise reduced the speed... by about 8%, ___ their ability to capture new visual information' → 根据语境（速度降低导致能力受损）选择表示'削弱/损害'的动词 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前后的被动语态与实验目的 'The caffeine... was ___ to reverse this effect' → 根据语境（咖啡因被用于逆转效果）选择表示'发现/证明'的动词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前后的比较结构 'with some cyclists even displaying ___ eye movement speeds' → 根据语境（咖啡因逆转效果，部分骑手眼动速度甚至超过基线）选择表示'更快/更高'的形容词 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前后的建议句式 'So it might be a good idea to get someone else to drive you home after that marathon' → 根据语境（运动后视觉能力受损，不宜驾驶）选择表示'疲劳/受损'的形容词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　非谓语动词　动词搭配　因果逻辑　被动语态　比较结构　建议句式

28. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前 'During' → 判断空格需修饰名词 'exercise' → 结合后文 'muscles tire' 与 'run out of fuel' 推断为持续性运动 → 选择 'prolonged'（长时间的）

27 空 定位空格后 'called "central fatigue"' → 判断空格需填入一个表示现象或状态的名词 → 结合 'imbalance' 与 'prevents' 推断为负面过程 → 选择 'phenomenon'（现象）

28 空 定位空格前 'directing muscle movements' → 判断空格需副词修饰动词 'directing' → 结合 'imbalance' 与 'prevents' 推断为负面结果 → 选择 'effectively'（有效地）

29 空 定位空格前 'not directly' → 判断空格需非谓语动词作后置定语修饰 'motor systems' → 结合 'in the exercise itself' 推断为被动关系 → 选择 'involved'（参与）

30 空 定位空格前 'a carbohydrate' → 判断空格需名词作宾语 → 结合 'either with... or as a placebo' 推断为实验中的物质 → 选择 'solution'（溶液）

31 空 定位空格前后的动词不定式结构 'to see how well their brains could still ___ their visual system' → 根据语境（大脑如何指挥视觉系统）与动词搭配（control/direct）进行同义替换 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前后的因果逻辑 'exercise reduced the speed... by about 8%, ___ their ability to capture new visual information' → 根据语境（速度降低导致能力受损）选择表示'削弱/损害'的动词 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前后的被动语态与实验目的 'The caffeine... was ___ to reverse this effect' → 根据语境（咖啡因被用于逆转效果）选择表示'发现/证明'的动词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前后的比较结构 'with some cyclists even displaying ___ eye movement speeds' → 根据语境（咖啡因逆转效果，部分骑手眼动速度甚至超过基线）选择表示'更快/更高'的形容词 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前后的建议句式 'So it might be a good idea to get someone else to drive you home after that marathon' → 根据语境（运动后视觉能力受损，不宜驾驶）选择表示'疲劳/受损'的形容词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　非谓语动词　动词搭配　因果逻辑　被动语态　比较结构　建议句式

29. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前 'During' → 判断空格需修饰名词 'exercise' → 结合后文 'muscles tire' 与 'run out of fuel' 推断为持续性运动 → 选择 'prolonged'（长时间的）

27 空 定位空格后 'called "central fatigue"' → 判断空格需填入一个表示现象或状态的名词 → 结合 'imbalance' 与 'prevents' 推断为负面过程 → 选择 'phenomenon'（现象）

28 空 定位空格前 'directing muscle movements' → 判断空格需副词修饰动词 'directing' → 结合 'imbalance' 与 'prevents' 推断为负面结果 → 选择 'effectively'（有效地）

29 空 定位空格前 'not directly' → 判断空格需非谓语动词作后置定语修饰 'motor systems' → 结合 'in the exercise itself' 推断为被动关系 → 选择 'involved'（参与）

30 空 定位空格前 'a carbohydrate' → 判断空格需名词作宾语 → 结合 'either with... or as a placebo' 推断为实验中的物质 → 选择 'solution'（溶液）

31 空 定位空格前后的动词不定式结构 'to see how well their brains could still ___ their visual system' → 根据语境（大脑如何指挥视觉系统）与动词搭配（control/direct）进行同义替换 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前后的因果逻辑 'exercise reduced the speed... by about 8%, ___ their ability to capture new visual information' → 根据语境（速度降低导致能力受损）选择表示'削弱/损害'的动词 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前后的被动语态与实验目的 'The caffeine... was ___ to reverse this effect' → 根据语境（咖啡因被用于逆转效果）选择表示'发现/证明'的动词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前后的比较结构 'with some cyclists even displaying ___ eye movement speeds' → 根据语境（咖啡因逆转效果，部分骑手眼动速度甚至超过基线）选择表示'更快/更高'的形容词 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前后的建议句式 'So it might be a good idea to get someone else to drive you home after that marathon' → 根据语境（运动后视觉能力受损，不宜驾驶）选择表示'疲劳/受损'的形容词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　非谓语动词　动词搭配　因果逻辑　被动语态　比较结构　建议句式

30. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前 'During' → 判断空格需修饰名词 'exercise' → 结合后文 'muscles tire' 与 'run out of fuel' 推断为持续性运动 → 选择 'prolonged'（长时间的）

27 空 定位空格后 'called "central fatigue"' → 判断空格需填入一个表示现象或状态的名词 → 结合 'imbalance' 与 'prevents' 推断为负面过程 → 选择 'phenomenon'（现象）

28 空 定位空格前 'directing muscle movements' → 判断空格需副词修饰动词 'directing' → 结合 'imbalance' 与 'prevents' 推断为负面结果 → 选择 'effectively'（有效地）

29 空 定位空格前 'not directly' → 判断空格需非谓语动词作后置定语修饰 'motor systems' → 结合 'in the exercise itself' 推断为被动关系 → 选择 'involved'（参与）

30 空 定位空格前 'a carbohydrate' → 判断空格需名词作宾语 → 结合 'either with... or as a placebo' 推断为实验中的物质 → 选择 'solution'（溶液）

31 空 定位空格前后的动词不定式结构 'to see how well their brains could still ___ their visual system' → 根据语境（大脑如何指挥视觉系统）与动词搭配（control/direct）进行同义替换 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前后的因果逻辑 'exercise reduced the speed... by about 8%, ___ their ability to capture new visual information' → 根据语境（速度降低导致能力受损）选择表示'削弱/损害'的动词 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前后的被动语态与实验目的 'The caffeine... was ___ to reverse this effect' → 根据语境（咖啡因被用于逆转效果）选择表示'发现/证明'的动词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前后的比较结构 'with some cyclists even displaying ___ eye movement speeds' → 根据语境（咖

啡因逆转效果，部分骑手眼动速度甚至超过基线）选择表示'更快/更高'的形容词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前后的建议句式 'So it might be a good idea to get someone else to drive you home after that marathon' → 根据语境（运动后视觉能力受损，不宜驾驶）选择表示'疲劳/受损'的形容词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　非谓语动词　动词搭配　因果逻辑　被动语态　比较结构　建议句式

31. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前 'During' → 判断空格需修饰名词 'exercise' → 结合后文 'muscles tire' 与 'run out of fuel' 推断为持续性运动 → 选择 'prolonged'（长时间的）
27 空 定位空格后 'called "central fatigue"' → 判断空格需填入一个表示现象或状态的名词 → 结合 'imbalance' 与 'prevents' 推断为负面过程 → 选择 'phenomenon'（现象）
28 空 定位空格前 'directing muscle movements' → 判断空格需副词修饰动词 'directing' → 结合 'imbalance' 与 'prevents' 推断为负面结果 → 选择 'effectively'（有效地）
29 空 定位空格前 'not directly' → 判断空格需非谓语动词作后置定语修饰 'motor systems' → 结合 'in the exercise itself' 推断为被动关系 → 选择 'involved'（参与）
30 空 定位空格前 'a carbohydrate' → 判断空格需名词作宾语 → 结合 'either with... or as a placebo' 推断为实验中的物质 → 选择 'solution'（溶液）
31 空 定位空格前后的动词不定式结构 'to see how well their brains could still ___ their visual system' → 根据语境（大脑如何指挥视觉系统）与动词搭配（control/direct）进行同义替换 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前后的因果逻辑 'exercise reduced the speed... by about 8%, ___ their ability to capture new visual information' → 根据语境（速度降低导致能力受损）选择表示'削弱/损害'的动词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前后的被动语态与实验目的 'The caffeine... was ___ to reverse this effect' → 根据语境（咖啡因被用于逆转效果）选择表示'发现/证明'的动词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前后的比较结构 'with some cyclists even displaying ___ eye movement speeds' → 根据语境（咖啡因逆转效果，部分骑手眼动速度甚至超过基线）选择表示'更快/更高'的形容词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前后的建议句式 'So it might be a good idea to get someone else to drive you home after that marathon' → 根据语境（运动后视觉能力受损，不宜驾驶）选择表示'疲劳/受损'的形容词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　非谓语动词　动词搭配　因果逻辑　被动语态　比较结构　建议句式

32. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前 'During' → 判断空格需修饰名词 'exercise' → 结合后文 'muscles tire' 与 'run out of fuel' 推断为持续性运动 → 选择 'prolonged'（长时间的）
27 空 定位空格后 'called "central fatigue"' → 判断空格需填入一个表示现象或状态的名词 → 结合 'imbalance' 与 'prevents' 推断为负面过程 → 选择 'phenomenon'（现象）
28 空 定位空格前 'directing muscle movements' → 判断空格需副词修饰动词 'directing' → 结合 'imbalance' 与 'prevents' 推断为负面结果 → 选择 'effectively'（有效地）
29 空 定位空格前 'not directly' → 判断空格需非谓语动词作后置定语修饰 'motor systems' → 结合 'in the exercise itself' 推断为被动关系 → 选择 'involved'（参与）
30 空 定位空格前 'a carbohydrate' → 判断空格需名词作宾语 → 结合 'either with... or as a placebo' 推断为实验中的物质 → 选择 'solution'（溶液）
31 空 定位空格前后的动词不定式结构 'to see how well their brains could still ___ their visual system' → 根据语境（大脑如何指挥视觉系统）与动词搭配（control/direct）进行同义替换 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前后的因果逻辑 'exercise reduced the speed... by about 8%, ___ their ability to capture new visual information' → 根据语境（速度降低导致能力受损）选择表示'削弱/损害'的动词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前后的被动语态与实验目的 'The caffeine... was ___ to reverse this effect' → 根据语境（咖啡因被用于逆转效果）选择表示'发现/证明'的动词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前后的比较结构 'with some cyclists even displaying ___ eye movement speeds' → 根据语境（咖啡因逆转效果，部分骑手眼动速度甚至超过基线）选择表示'更快/更高'的形容词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前后的建议句式 'So it might be a good idea to get someone else to drive you home after that marathon' → 根据语境（运动后视觉能力受损，不宜驾驶）选择表示'疲劳/受损'的形容词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　非谓语动词　动词搭配　因果逻辑　被动语态　比较结构　建议句式

33. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前 'During' → 判断空格需修饰名词 'exercise' → 结合后文 'muscles tire' 与 'run out of fuel' 推断为持续性运动 → 选择 'prolonged'（长时间的）
27 空 定位空格后 'called "central fatigue"' → 判断空格需填入一个表示现象或状态的名词 → 结合 'imbalance' 与 'prevents' 推断为负面过程 → 选择 'phenomenon'（现象）
28 空 定位空格前 'directing muscle movements' → 判断空格需副词修饰动词 'directing' → 结合 'imbalance' 与 'prevents' 推断为负面结果 → 选择 'effectively'（有效地）
29 空 定位空格前 'not directly' → 判断空格需非谓语动词作后置定语修饰 'motor systems' → 结合 'in the exercise itself' 推断为被动关系 → 选择 'involved'（参与）
30 空 定位空格前 'a carbohydrate' → 判断空格需名词作宾语 → 结合 'either with... or as a placebo' 推断为实验中的物质 → 选择 'solution'（溶液）
31 空 定位空格前后的动词不定式结构 'to see how well their brains could still ___ their visual system' → 根据语境（大脑如何指挥视觉系统）与动词搭配（control/direct）进行同义替换 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前后的因果逻辑 'exercise reduced the speed... by about 8%, ___ their ability to capture new visual information' → 根据语境（速度降低导致能力受损）选择表示'削弱/损害'的动词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前后的被动语态与实验目的 'The caffeine... was ___ to reverse this effect' → 根据语境（咖啡因被用于逆转效果）选择表示'发现/证明'的动词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前后的比较结构 'with some cyclists even displaying ___ eye movement speeds' → 根据语境（咖啡因逆转效果，部分骑手眼动速度甚至超过基线）选择表示'更快/更高'的形容词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前后的建议句式 'So it might be a good idea to get someone else to drive you home after that marathon' → 根据语境（运动后视觉能力受损，不宜驾驶）选择表示'疲劳/受损'的形容词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　非谓语动词　动词搭配　因果逻辑　被动语态　比较结构　建议句式

34. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前 'During' → 判断空格需修饰名词 'exercise' → 结合后文 'muscles tire' 与 'run out of fuel' 推断为持续性运动 → 选择 'prolonged'（长时间的）
27 空 定位空格后 'called "central fatigue"' → 判断空格需填入一个表示现象或状态的名词 → 结合 'imbalance' 与 'prevents' 推断为负面过程 → 选择 'phenomenon'（现象）
28 空 定位空格前 'directing muscle movements' → 判断空格需副词修饰动词 'directing' → 结合 'imbalance' 与 'prevents' 推断为负面结果 → 选择 'effectively'（有效地）
29 空 定位空格前 'not directly' → 判断空格需非谓语动词作后置定语修饰 'motor systems' → 结合 'in the exercise itself' 推断为被动关系 → 选择 'involved'（参与）
30 空 定位空格前 'a carbohydrate' → 判断空格需名词作宾语 → 结合 'either with... or as a placebo' 推断为实验中的物质 → 选择 'solution'（溶液）
31 空 定位空格前后的动词不定式结构 'to see how well their brains could still ___ their visual system' → 根据语境（大脑如何指挥视觉系统）与动词搭配（control/direct）进行同义替换 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前后的因果逻辑 'exercise reduced the speed... by about 8%, ___ their ability to capture new visual information' → 根据语境（速度降低导致能力受损）选择表示'削弱/损害'的动词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前后的被动语态与实验目的 'The caffeine... was ___ to reverse this effect' → 根据语境（咖啡因被用

于逆转效果）选择表示'发现/证明'的动词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前后的比较结构 'with some cyclists even displaying ___ eye movement speeds' → 根据语境（咖啡因逆转效果，部分骑手眼动速度甚至超过基线）选择表示'更快/更高'的形容词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前后的建议句式 'So it might be a good idea to get someone else to drive you home after that marathon' → 根据语境（运动后视觉能力受损，不宜驾驶）选择表示'疲劳/受损'的形容词 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　非谓语动词　动词搭配　因果逻辑　被动语态　比较结构　建议句式

35. 【答案】F
26 空 定位空格前 'During' → 判断空格需修饰名词 'exercise' → 结合后文 'muscles tire' 与 'run out of fuel' 推断为持续性运动 → 选择 'prolonged'（长时间的）
27 空 定位空格后 'called "central fatigue"' → 判断空格需填入一个表示现象或状态的名词 → 结合 'imbalance' 与 'prevents' 推断为负面过程 → 选择 'phenomenon'（现象）
28 空 定位空格前 'directing muscle movements' → 判断空格需副词修饰动词 'directing' → 结合 'imbalance' 与 'prevents' 推断为负面结果 → 选择 'effectively'（有效地）
29 空 定位空格前 'not directly' → 判断空格需非谓语动词作后置定语修饰 'motor systems' → 结合 'in the exercise itself' 推断为被动关系 → 选择 'involved'（参与）
30 空 定位空格前 'a carbohydrate' → 判断空格需名词作宾语 → 结合 'either with... or as a placebo' 推断为实验中的物质 → 选择 'solution'（溶液）
31 空 定位空格前后的动词不定式结构 'to see how well their brains could still ___ their visual system' → 根据语境（大脑如何指挥视觉系统）与动词搭配（control/direct）进行同义替换 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前后的因果逻辑 'exercise reduced the speed... by about 8%, ___ their ability to capture new visual information' → 根据语境（速度降低导致能力受损）选择表示'削弱/损害'的动词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前后的被动语态与实验目的 'The caffeine... was ___ to reverse this effect' → 根据语境（咖啡因被用于逆转效果）选择表示'发现/证明'的动词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前后的比较结构 'with some cyclists even displaying ___ eye movement speeds' → 根据语境（咖啡因逆转效果，部分骑手眼动速度甚至超过基线）选择表示'更快/更高'的形容词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前后的建议句式 'So it might be a good idea to get someone else to drive you home after that marathon' → 根据语境（运动后视觉能力受损，不宜驾驶）选择表示'疲劳/受损'的形容词 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　非谓语动词　动词搭配　因果逻辑　被动语态　比较结构　建议句式

36. 【答案】H
36. 定位题干关键词 'team leaders' 和 'take prompt action' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H] 中关于领导者决策与行动的描述 → 同义替换 'know exactly where the team should go' 为 'set clear goals'，'take prompt action' 为 'act decisively' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Decentralisation of authority' 和 'military operations' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中关于军事行动中权力下放的描述 → 同义替换 'more effective' 为 'proved successful' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'conventional form of organisation' 和 'network of teams' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 中关于组织形式转变的描述 → 同义替换 'giving way to' 为 'is being replaced by' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'poorly managed teams' 和 'distracted' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 中关于管理不善团队问题的描述 → 同义替换 'easily distracted from their work' 为 'lose focus on their tasks' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'team members share the same culture' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [G] 中关于团队文化一致性的描述 → 同义替换 'most effective' 为 'achieve the best results'，'share the same culture' 为 'have a shared culture' → 得出答案
41. 定位关键词 'Deloitte' → 在段落A中找到对应报告 → 匹配报告内容 'fashion for teamwork has reached a new high' 与题干 'increasingly popular' → 得出答案

42. 定位关键词 'agree on questions like membership and the team's purpose' → 在语篇中寻找对应问题描述 → 匹配段落F（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断） → 得出答案
43. 定位关键词 'scholars think teamwork may not always be reliable' → 在语篇中寻找学者观点或批评性内容 → 匹配段落E（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断） → 得出答案
44. 定位关键词 'employees' commitment' 和 'flexibility as to where and how they work' → 在语篇中寻找关于员工承诺和工作灵活性的描述 → 匹配段落I（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断） → 得出答案
45. 定位关键词 'Product transitions' 和 'take much less time now' → 在段落C中找到对应描述 'Product transitions used to take five or seven years; now they take one or two.' → 匹配题干 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配

37. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'team leaders' 和 'take prompt action' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H] 中关于领导者决策与行动的描述 → 同义替换 'know exactly where the team should go' 为 'set clear goals'，'take prompt action' 为 'act decisively' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Decentralisation of authority' 和 'military operations' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中关于军事行动中权力下放的描述 → 同义替换 'more effective' 为 'proved successful' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'conventional form of organisation' 和 'network of teams' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 中关于组织形式转变的描述 → 同义替换 'giving way to' 为 'is being replaced by' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'poorly managed teams' 和 'distracted' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 中关于管理不善团队问题的描述 → 同义替换 'easily distracted from their work' 为 'lose focus on their tasks' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'team members share the same culture' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [G] 中关于团队文化一致性的描述 → 同义替换 'most effective' 为 'achieve the best results'，'share the same culture' 为 'have a shared culture' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配

38. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'team leaders' 和 'take prompt action' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H] 中关于领导者决策与行动的描述 → 同义替换 'know exactly where the team should go' 为 'set clear goals'，'take prompt action' 为 'act decisively' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Decentralisation of authority' 和 'military operations' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中关于军事行动中权力下放的描述 → 同义替换 'more effective' 为 'proved successful' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'conventional form of organisation' 和 'network of teams' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 中关于组织形式转变的描述 → 同义替换 'giving way to' 为 'is being replaced by' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'poorly managed teams' 和 'distracted' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 中关于管理不善团队问题的描述 → 同义替换 'easily distracted from their work' 为 'lose focus on their tasks' → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'team members share the same culture' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [G] 中关于团队文化一致性的描述 → 同义替换 'most effective' 为 'achieve the best results'，'share the same culture' 为 'have a shared culture' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配

39. 【答案】J

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配

40. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'team leaders' 和 'take prompt action' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H] 中关于领导者决策与行动的描述 → 同义替换 'know exactly where the team should go' 为 'set clear goals'，'take prompt action' 为 'act decisively' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Decentralisation of authority' 和 'military operations' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中关于军事

行动中权力下放的描述 → 同义替换 'more effective' 为 'proved successful' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'conventional form of organisation' 和 'network of teams' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 中关于组织形式转变的描述 → 同义替换 'giving way to' 为 'is being replaced by' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'poorly managed teams' 和 'distracted' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 中关于管理不善团队问题的描述 → 同义替换 'easily distracted from their work' 为 'lose focus on their tasks' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配

41. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'team leaders' 和 'take prompt action' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H] 中关于领导者决策与行动的描述 → 同义替换 'know exactly where the team should go' 为 'set clear goals'，'take prompt action' 为 'act decisively' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配

42. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'team leaders' 和 'take prompt action' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H] 中关于领导者决策与行动的描述 → 同义替换 'know exactly where the team should go' 为 'set clear goals'，'take prompt action' 为 'act decisively' → 得出答案

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配

43. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'team leaders' 和 'take prompt action' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H] 中关于领导者决策与行动的描述 → 同义替换 'know exactly where the team should go' 为 'set clear goals'，'take prompt action' 为 'act decisively' → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'Decentralisation of authority' 和 'military operations' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中关于军事行动中权力下放的描述 → 同义替换 'more effective' 为 'proved successful' → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'conventional form of organisation' 和 'network of teams' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 中关于组织形式转变的描述 → 同义替换 'giving way to' 为 'is being replaced by' → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'poorly managed teams' 和 'distracted' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 中关于管理不善团队问题的描述 → 同义替换 'easily distracted from their work' 为 'lose focus on their tasks' → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'team members share the same culture' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [G] 中关于团队文化一致性的描述 → 同义替换 'most effective' 为 'achieve the best results'，'share the same culture' 为 'have a shared culture' → 得出答案

41. 定位关键词 'Deloitte' → 在段落A中找到对应报告 → 匹配报告内容 'fashion for teamwork has reached a new high' 与题干 'increasingly popular' → 得出答案

42. 定位关键词 'agree on questions like membership and the team's purpose' → 在语篇中寻找对应问题描述 → 匹配段落F（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断） → 得出答案

43. 定位关键词 'scholars think teamwork may not always be reliable' → 在语篇中寻找学者观点或批评性内容 → 匹配段落E（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断） → 得出答案

44. 定位关键词 'employees' commitment' 和 'flexibility as to where and how they work' → 在语篇中寻找关于员

工承诺和工作灵活性的描述 → 匹配段落I（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断） → 得出答案
45. 定位关键词 'Product transitions' 和 'take much less time now' → 在段落C中找到对应描述 'Product transitions used to take five or seven years; now they take one or two.' → 匹配题干 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配

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36. 定位题干关键词 'team leaders' 和 'take prompt action' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H] 中关于领导者决策与行动的描述 → 同义替换 'know exactly where the team should go' 为 'set clear goals'，'take prompt action' 为 'act decisively' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配

45. 【答案】C
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点匹配

46. 【答案】A

定位首段因果关系 → 提取‘spending less money...to save money’与‘choose cheaper products’ → 同义替换为‘cut their spending’

考点：细节定位　同义改写

47. 【答案】B

定位‘future of the market looks far from rosy’ → 解析‘far from rosy’的隐喻含义 → 同义替换为‘remain gloomy’

考点：观点态度推断　隐喻理解

48. 【答案】C

定位Jack Duckett的直接引语 → 提取‘These extra features are deemed unnecessary...typically more expensive’ → 同义替换为‘Luxurious features add much to the price’

考点：细节定位　同义改写

49. 【答案】A

定位‘remain fussy...when it comes to paper quality’及具体质量指标排序 → 推断‘fussy’对应‘particular about’ → 排除其他选项的细节错误

考点：细节定位　同义替换　细节排除

50. 【答案】D

定位末段核心信息‘environment is much less of a consideration...than product quality’ → 推断其含义为环保非首要考虑 → 同义替换为选项D

考点：段落主旨推断　同义改写

51. 【答案】B

定位首段关于Lindson-Hawley母亲的描述 → 提取‘quit the right way—by stopping abruptly and completely’ → 同义替换为‘succeeded in quitting smoking abruptly’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】D

定位描述研究支持措施的段落 → 提取‘used nicotine patches...in addition to a second form of nicotine replacement, like gum or spray’ → 同义替换为‘offered nicotine replacements’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】C

定位Dr. Gabriela Ferreira的直接引语 → 提取‘that's compelling. It gives them the encouragement’ → 推断其态度为‘encouraging’

考点：观点态度推断　同义替换

54. 【答案】B

定位‘a marathon’所在句及上下文 → 理解比喻：马拉松需要训练，人们认为戒烟也需要‘practice’（练习） → 推断该比喻说明的普遍看法是‘needs some practice first’

考点：比喻推理　上下文指代

55. 【答案】A

定位描述逐渐戒烟后果的段落 → 提取‘gave them cravings and withdrawal symptoms before they even reached quit day’ → 推断这导致过程更困难

考点：因果推理　同义替换

56. 【答案】Second-hand Course Books for Sale Are you…

根据广告写作任务要求，组织包含商品描述、状态、价格和联系方式的完整篇章结构，并运用恰当的动词搭配和基础句型进行表达。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干结构　动词搭配take on

57. 【答案】The Yangtze River is the longest river in…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句或复合句，并准确使用主谓宾结构及固定搭配进行翻译。

考点：长江是...河流　流经...生态系统　是...栖息地　灌溉了...土地　居住着...人口　起着很大的作用　产出多达...国民生产总值　被用于...　坐落着...水电站