四级 · 2017年06月大学英语四级真题（第3套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
103 338
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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. 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. accusations	B. actually	C. claim
D. communicating	E. complain	F. data
G. deserved	H. frustrated	I. hated
J. launched	K. relating	L. times
M. trouble	N. usually	O. worried

America's Internet is faster than ever before, but people still complain about their Internet being too slow. New York's Attorney General's office ___26___ an investigation in the fall into whether or not Verizon, Cablevision and Time Warner are delivering broadband that's as fast as the providers ___27___ it is. Earlier this month, the office asked for the public's help to measure their speed results, saying consumers ___28___ to get the speeds they were promised. "Too many of us may be paying for one thing, and getting another," the Attorney General said. If the investigation uncovers anything, it wouldn't be the first time a telecom provider got into ___29___ over the broadband speeds it promised and delivered customers. Back in June, the Federal Communications Commission fined AT&T $100 million over ___30___ that the carrier secretly reduced wireless speeds after customers consumed a certain amount of ___31___ . Even when they stay on the right side of the law, Internet providers arouse customers' anger over bandwidth speed and cost. Just this week, an investigation found that media and telecom giant Comcast is the most ___32___ provider. Over 10 months, Comcast received nearly 12,000 customer complaints, many ___33___ to its monthly data cap and overage charges. Some Americans are getting so ___34___ with Internet providers they're just giving up. A recent study found that the number of Americans with high-speed Internet at home today ___35___ fell during the last two years, and 15% of people now consider themselves to be "cord-cutters."

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. Readiness to take advantage of new opportunities will make it easier to create one's desired future. _____

37. By conventional standards, Leah was a typical successful woman before she changed her career. _____

38. Leah gained confidence by laying out her fears and confronting them directly. _____

39. In search of a meaningful life, Leah gave up what she had and set up her own yoga studios. _____

40. Leah's interest in yoga prompted her to make a firm decision to reshape her life. _____

41. Small signs may indicate great changes to come and therefore merit attention. _____

42. Leah's first yoga studio was by no means an immediate success. _____

43. Some people regard professional change as an unpleasant experience that disturbs their stable careers. _____

44. The worst fear Leah ever had was the prospect of losing her yoga business. _____

45. As she explored new interests and developed new potentials, Leah felt powerful internally. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 珠江是华南一大河系,流经广州市,是中国第三长的河流,仅次于长江和黄河。珠江三角洲(delta)是中国最发达的地区之一,面积约11,000平方公里。它在面积和人口方面也是世界上最大的城市聚集区。珠江三角洲九个最大城市共有5,700多万人口。上世纪70年代末中国改革开放以来,珠江三角洲已成为中国和世界主要经济区域和制造中心之一。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Urbanization—migration away from the suburbs to the city center—will be the biggest real estate trend in 2015, according to a new report. The report says America's urbanization will continue to be the most significant issue affecting the industry, as cities across the country imitate the walkability and transit-oriented development making cities like New York and San Francisco so successful. As smaller cities copy the model of these "24-hour cities," more affordable versions of these places will be created. The report refers to this as the coming of the "18-hour city," and uses the term to refer to cities like Houston, Austin, Charlotte, and Nashville, which are "positioning themselves as highly competitive, in terms of livability, employment offerings, and recreational and cultural facilities." Another trend that looks significant in 2015 is that America's largest population group, Millennials , will continue to put off buying a house. Apartments will retain their appeal for a while for Millennials, haunted by what happened to home-owning parents. This trend will continue into the 2020s, the report projects. After that, survey respondents disagree over whether this generation will follow in their parents' footsteps, moving to the suburbs to raise families, or will choose to remain in the city center. Another issue affecting real estate in the coming year will be America's failing infrastructure. Most roads, bridges, transit, water systems, the electric grid, and communications networks were installed 50 to 100 years ago, and they are largely taken for granted until they fail. The report's writers state that America's failure to invest in infrastructure impacts not only the health of the real-estate market, but also our ability to remain globally competitive. Apart from the specific trends highlighted above, which cause some investors to worry, the report portrays an overall optimism borne by the recent healthy real-estate "upcycle" and improving economy. Seventy-four percent of the respondents surveyed report a "good to excellent" expectation of real-estate profitability in 2015. While excessive optimism can promote bad investment patterns, resulting in a real-estate "bubble," the report's writers downplay that potential outcome in that it has not yet occurred.

46. According to the new report, real estate development in 2015 will witness_____.

A. an accelerating speed
B. a shift to city centers
C. a new focus on small cities
D. an ever-increasing demand

47. What characterizes "24-hour cities" like New York?

A. People can live without private cars.
B. People are generally more competitive.
C. People can enjoy services around the clock.
D. People are in harmony with the environment.

48. Why are Millennials reluctant to buy a house?

A. They can only afford small apartments.
B. The house prices are currently too high.
C. Their parents' bad experience still haunts them.
D. They feel attached to the suburban environment.

49. What might hinder real estate development in the U.S.?

A. The continuing economic recession in the country.
B. The lack of confidence on the part of investors.
C. The fierce global competition.
D. The worsening infrastructure.

50. How do most of the respondents in the survey feel about the U.S. real-estate market in 2015?

A. Pessimistic. B. Hopeful. C. Cautious. D. Uncertain.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

The brain is a seemingly endless library, whose shelves house our most precious memories as well as our lifetime's knowledge. But is there a point where it reaches capacity? The answer is no, because brains are more sophisticated than that. Instead of just crowding in, old information is sometimes pushed out of the brain for new memories to form. Previous behavioural studies have shown that learning new information can lead to forgetting. But in a new study, researchers demonstrated for the first time how this effect occurs in the brain. In daily life, forgetting actually has clear advantages. Imagine, for instance, that you lost your bank card. The new card you receive will come with a new personal identification number (PIN). Each time you remember the new PIN, you gradually forget the old one. This process improves access to relevant information, without old memories interfering. And most of us may sometimes feel the frustration of having old memories interfere with new, relevant memories. Consider trying to remember where you parked your car in the same car park you were at a week earlier. This type of memory (where you are trying to remember new, but similar information) is particularly vulnerable to interference. When we acquire new information, the brain automatically tries to incorporate( ) it within existing information by forming associations. And when we retrieve information, both the desired and associated but irrelevant information is recalled. The majority of previous research has focused on how we learn and remember new information. But current studies are beginning to place greater emphasis on the conditions under which we forget, as its importance begins to be more appreciated. A very small number of people are able to remember almost every detail of their life. While it may sound like an advantage to many, people with this rare condition often find their unusual ability burdensome. In a sense, forgetting is our brain's way of sorting memories, so the most relevant memories are ready for retrieval. Normal forgetting may even be a safety mechanism to ensure our brain doesn't become too full.

51. What have past behavioural studies found about our brain?

A. Its capacity actually knows no limits.
B. It grows sophisticated with practice.
C. It keeps our most precious memories until life's end.
D. New information learned pushes old information out.

52. What is the benefit of forgetting?

A. It frees us from painful memories.
B. It helps slow down our aging process.
C. It facilitates our access to relevant information.
D. It prevents old information from forming associations.

53. What is the emphasis of current studies of memory?

A. When people tend to forget.
B. What contributes to forgetting.
C. How new technology hinders memory capacity.
D. Why learning and forgetting are complementary.

54. What do people find about their rare ability to remember every detail of their life?

A. It adds to the burden of their memory.
B. It makes their life more complicated.
C. It contributes to their success in life.
D. It constitutes a rare object of envy.

55. What does the passage say about forgetting?

A. It can enlarge our brain capacity.
B. It helps get rid of negative memories.
C. It is a way of organising our memories.
D. It should not cause any alarm in any way.

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

56. Are you looking for an affordable laptop for your studies? I am selling my Dell Inspiron 15, which has served
me faithfully throughout my four years at college and is now ready for a new owner.
The laptop runs on an Intel Core i5 processor with 16 GB of memory and a 512 GB solid-state drive, so it
handles coursework, coding and video easily. It has a 15.6-inch full-HD screen and a battery that still lasts six
hours. Although I have used it since my freshman year, it remains in excellent condition, with no scratches and
a keyboard that works perfectly.
Since I am graduating soon, I am offering it at only 1,800 yuan, far below its original price, and I will include
the charger and a protective case for free.
If you are interested, please email me at seller123@campus.edu or add my WeChat (ID: campusdeal). Feel free
to message me anytime to arrange a viewing. Do not miss this great deal!

57. The Pearl River, a major river system in South China which flows through Guangzhou, is the third-longest river in China, after the Yangtze River and the Yellow River. The Pearl River Delta is one of the most developed regions in China, with an area of about 11,000 square kilometers. It is also the largest
urban agglomeration in the world in terms of both area and population. The nine largest cities in the Pearl River Delta have a combined population of more than 57 million. Since China's reform and opening-up in the late 1970s, the Pearl River Delta has become one of the major economic regions and
manufacturing centers in China and the world.

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】J

26 空 定位空格前主语 'office' 与宾语 'an investigation' → 结合语境（启动调查）与固定搭配 'launch/conduct an investigation' → 选择表示‘发起’的动词

27 空 定位空格前 'providers' 与后 'it is' → 分析从句结构（定语从句修饰 broadband）→ 结合语境（供应商承诺的速度）→ 选择表示‘承诺’的动词

28 空 定位空格前 'consumers' 与后 'to get' → 分析句子结构（saying 引导的宾语从句）→ 结合语境（消费者应该得到他们被承诺的速度）→ 选择表示‘应该’的情态动词或半情态动词

29 空 定位空格前 'got into' → 结合固定搭配 'get into trouble' → 验证语境（电信供应商因宽带速度问题陷入麻烦）→ 选择表示‘麻烦’的名词

30 空 定位空格前 'over' 与后 'that' 引导的从句 → 分析句子结构（介词宾语为名词性从句）→ 结合语境（FCC因...而罚款）→ 选择表示‘指控’或‘声称’的名词

31 空 定位空格前主语'office'与宾语'an investigation' → 结合固定搭配'launch/conduct an investigation' → 从选项中筛选动词 → 选择'launched'（F）

32 空 定位空格前'Comcast is the most'与后文'nearly 12,000 customer complaints' → 推断此处需要形容词描述'provider'的负面特征 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 选择'complained-about'（I）

33 空 定位空格前'many'与后文'to its monthly data cap' → 结合固定搭配'be related/attributed to' → 从选项中筛选动词过去分词 → 选择'related'（K）

34 空 定位空格前'so'与后文'they're just giving up' → 推断此处需要形容词描述'Americans'对'providers'的负面情绪 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 选择'fed up'（H）

35 空 定位空格前'the number of Americans'与后文'fell during the last two years' → 推断此处需要副词修饰动词'fell'，表示'实际上/确实' → 从选项中筛选副词 → 选择'actually'（B）

考点：动词搭配 launch/conduct an investigation　语境选词　定语从句结构　动词搭配 promise (that)　情态动词/半情态动词用法　固定搭配 get into trouble　名词性从句作介词宾语　动词搭配 allege/claim　动词搭配 launch an investigation　近义词辨析　动词搭配 be related to

27. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前主语 'office' 与宾语 'an investigation' → 结合语境（启动调查）与固定搭配 'launch/conduct an investigation' → 选择表示‘发起’的动词

27 空 定位空格前 'providers' 与后 'it is' → 分析从句结构（定语从句修饰 broadband）→ 结合语境（供应商承诺的速度）→ 选择表示‘承诺’的动词

28 空 定位空格前 'consumers' 与后 'to get' → 分析句子结构（saying 引导的宾语从句）→ 结合语境（消费者应该得到他们被承诺的速度）→ 选择表示‘应该’的情态动词或半情态动词

29 空 定位空格前 'got into' → 结合固定搭配 'get into trouble' → 验证语境（电信供应商因宽带速度问题陷入麻烦）→ 选择表示‘麻烦’的名词

30 空 定位空格前 'over' 与后 'that' 引导的从句 → 分析句子结构（介词宾语为名词性从句）→ 结合语境（FCC因...而罚款）→ 选择表示‘指控’或‘声称’的名词

31 空 定位空格前主语'office'与宾语'an investigation' → 结合固定搭配'launch/conduct an investigation' → 从选项中筛选动词 → 选择'launched'（F）

32 空 定位空格前'Comcast is the most'与后文'nearly 12,000 customer complaints' → 推断此处需要形容词描述'provider'的负面特征 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 选择'complained-about'（I）

33 空 定位空格前'many'与后文'to its monthly data cap' → 结合固定搭配'be related/attributed to' → 从选项中筛选动词过去分词 → 选择'related'（K）

34 空 定位空格前'so'与后文'they're just giving up' → 推断此处需要形容词描述'Americans'对'providers'的负面情绪 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 选择'fed up'（H）

35 空 定位空格前'the number of Americans'与后文'fell during the last two years' → 推断此处需要副词修饰动词'fell'，表示'实际上/确实' → 从选项中筛选副词 → 选择'actually'（B）

考点：动词搭配 launch/conduct an investigation　语境选词　定语从句结构　动词搭配 promise (that)　情态动词/半情态动词用法　固定搭配 get into trouble　名词性从句作介词宾语　动词搭配 allege/claim　动词搭配 launch an investigation　近义词辨析　动词搭配 be related to

28. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前主语 'office' 与宾语 'an investigation' → 结合语境（启动调查）与固定搭配 'launch/conduct an investigation' → 选择表示‘发起’的动词

27 空 定位空格前 'providers' 与后 'it is' → 分析从句结构（定语从句修饰 broadband）→ 结合语境（供应商承诺的速度）→ 选择表示‘承诺’的动词

28 空 定位空格前 'consumers' 与后 'to get' → 分析句子结构（saying 引导的宾语从句）→ 结合语境（消费者应该得到他们被承诺的速度）→ 选择表示‘应该’的情态动词或半情态动词

29 空 定位空格前 'got into' → 结合固定搭配 'get into trouble' → 验证语境（电信供应商因宽带速度问题陷入麻烦）→ 选择表示‘麻烦’的名词

30 空 定位空格前 'over' 与后 'that' 引导的从句 → 分析句子结构（介词宾语为名词性从句）→ 结合语境（FCC因...而罚款）→ 选择表示‘指控’或‘声称’的名词

31 空 定位空格前主语'office'与宾语'an investigation' → 结合固定搭配'launch/conduct an investigation' → 从选项中筛选动词 → 选择'launched'（F）

32 空 定位空格前'Comcast is the most'与后文'nearly 12,000 customer complaints' → 推断此处需要形容词描述'provider'的负面特征 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 选择'complained-about'（I）

33 空 定位空格前'many'与后文'to its monthly data cap' → 结合固定搭配'be related/attributed to' → 从选项中筛选动词过去分词 → 选择'related'（K）

34 空 定位空格前'so'与后文'they're just giving up' → 推断此处需要形容词描述'Americans'对'providers'的负面情绪 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 选择'fed up'（H）

35 空 定位空格前'the number of Americans'与后文'fell during the last two years' → 推断此处需要副词修饰动

词'fell'，表示'实际上/确实' → 从选项中筛选副词 → 选择'actually'（B）

考点：动词搭配 launch/conduct an investigation　语境选词　定语从句结构　动词搭配 promise (that)　情态动词/半情态动词用法　固定搭配 get into trouble　名词性从句作介词宾语　动词搭配 allege/claim　动词搭配 launch an investigation　近义词辨析　动词搭配 be related to

29. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前主语 'office' 与宾语 'an investigation' → 结合语境（启动调查）与固定搭配 'launch/conduct an investigation' → 选择表示‘发起’的动词

27 空 定位空格前 'providers' 与后 'it is' → 分析从句结构（定语从句修饰 broadband）→ 结合语境（供应商承诺的速度）→ 选择表示‘承诺’的动词

28 空 定位空格前 'consumers' 与后 'to get' → 分析句子结构（saying 引导的宾语从句）→ 结合语境（消费者应该得到他们被承诺的速度）→ 选择表示‘应该’的情态动词或半情态动词

29 空 定位空格前 'got into' → 结合固定搭配 'get into trouble' → 验证语境（电信供应商因宽带速度问题陷入麻烦）→ 选择表示‘麻烦’的名词

30 空 定位空格前 'over' 与后 'that' 引导的从句 → 分析句子结构（介词宾语为名词性从句）→ 结合语境（FCC因...而罚款）→ 选择表示‘指控’或‘声称’的名词

31 空 定位空格前主语'office'与宾语'an investigation' → 结合固定搭配'launch/conduct an investigation' → 从选项中筛选动词 → 选择'launched'（F）

32 空 定位空格前'Comcast is the most'与后文'nearly 12,000 customer complaints' → 推断此处需要形容词描述'provider'的负面特征 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 选择'complained-about'（I）

33 空 定位空格前'many'与后文'to its monthly data cap' → 结合固定搭配'be related/attributed to' → 从选项中筛选动词过去分词 → 选择'related'（K）

34 空 定位空格前'so'与后文'they're just giving up' → 推断此处需要形容词描述'Americans'对'providers'的负面情绪 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 选择'fed up'（H）

35 空 定位空格前'the number of Americans'与后文'fell during the last two years' → 推断此处需要副词修饰动词'fell'，表示'实际上/确实' → 从选项中筛选副词 → 选择'actually'（B）

考点：动词搭配 launch/conduct an investigation　语境选词　定语从句结构　动词搭配 promise (that)　情态动词/半情态动词用法　固定搭配 get into trouble　名词性从句作介词宾语　动词搭配 allege/claim　动词搭配 launch an investigation　近义词辨析　动词搭配 be related to

30. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前主语 'office' 与宾语 'an investigation' → 结合语境（启动调查）与固定搭配 'launch/conduct an investigation' → 选择表示‘发起’的动词

27 空 定位空格前 'providers' 与后 'it is' → 分析从句结构（定语从句修饰 broadband）→ 结合语境（供应商承诺的速度）→ 选择表示‘承诺’的动词

28 空 定位空格前 'consumers' 与后 'to get' → 分析句子结构（saying 引导的宾语从句）→ 结合语境（消费者应该得到他们被承诺的速度）→ 选择表示‘应该’的情态动词或半情态动词

29 空 定位空格前 'got into' → 结合固定搭配 'get into trouble' → 验证语境（电信供应商因宽带速度问题陷入麻烦）→ 选择表示‘麻烦’的名词

30 空 定位空格前 'over' 与后 'that' 引导的从句 → 分析句子结构（介词宾语为名词性从句）→ 结合语境（FCC因...而罚款）→ 选择表示‘指控’或‘声称’的名词

31 空 定位空格前主语'office'与宾语'an investigation' → 结合固定搭配'launch/conduct an investigation' → 从选项中筛选动词 → 选择'launched'（F）

32 空 定位空格前'Comcast is the most'与后文'nearly 12,000 customer complaints' → 推断此处需要形容词描述'provider'的负面特征 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 选择'complained-about'（I）

33 空 定位空格前'many'与后文'to its monthly data cap' → 结合固定搭配'be related/attributed to' → 从选项中筛

选动词过去分词 → 选择'related'（K）
34 空 定位空格前'so'与后文'they're just giving up' → 推断此处需要形容词描述'Americans'对'providers'的负面情绪 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 选择'fed up'（H）
35 空 定位空格前'the number of Americans'与后文'fell during the last two years' → 推断此处需要副词修饰动词'fell'，表示'实际上/确实' → 从选项中筛选副词 → 选择'actually'（B）
考点：动词搭配 launch/conduct an investigation　语境选词　定语从句结构　动词搭配 promise (that)　情态动词/半情态动词用法　固定搭配 get into trouble　名词性从句作介词宾语　动词搭配 allege/claim　动词搭配 launch an investigation　近义词辨析　动词搭配 be related to

31. 【答案】F
26 空 定位空格前主语 'office' 与宾语 'an investigation' → 结合语境（启动调查）与固定搭配 'launch/conduct an investigation' → 选择表示 ‘发起’ 的动词
27 空 定位空格前 'providers' 与后 'it is' → 分析从句结构（定语从句修饰 broadband）→ 结合语境（供应商承诺的速度）→ 选择表示 ‘承诺’ 的动词
28 空 定位空格前 'consumers' 与后 'to get' → 分析句子结构（saying 引导的宾语从句）→ 结合语境（消费者应该得到他们被承诺的速度）→ 选择表示 ‘应该’ 的情态动词或半情态动词
29 空 定位空格前 'got into' → 结合固定搭配 'get into trouble' → 验证语境（电信供应商因宽带速度问题陷入麻烦）→ 选择表示 ‘麻烦’ 的名词
30 空 定位空格前 'over' 与后 'that' 引导的从句 → 分析句子结构（介词宾语为名词性从句）→ 结合语境（FCC因...而罚款）→ 选择表示 ‘指控’ 或 ‘声称’ 的名词
31 空 定位空格前主语'office'与宾语'an investigation' → 结合固定搭配'launch/conduct an investigation' → 从选项中筛选动词 → 选择'launched'（F）
32 空 定位空格前'Comcast is the most'与后文'nearly 12,000 customer complaints' → 推断此处需要形容词描述'provider'的负面特征 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 选择'complained-about'（I）
33 空 定位空格前'many'与后文'to its monthly data cap' → 结合固定搭配'be related/attributed to' → 从选项中筛选动词过去分词 → 选择'related'（K）
34 空 定位空格前'so'与后文'they're just giving up' → 推断此处需要形容词描述'Americans'对'providers'的负面情绪 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 选择'fed up'（H）
35 空 定位空格前'the number of Americans'与后文'fell during the last two years' → 推断此处需要副词修饰动词'fell'，表示'实际上/确实' → 从选项中筛选副词 → 选择'actually'（B）
考点：动词搭配 launch/conduct an investigation　语境选词　定语从句结构　动词搭配 promise (that)　情态动词/半情态动词用法　固定搭配 get into trouble　名词性从句作介词宾语　动词搭配 allege/claim　动词搭配 launch an investigation　近义词辨析　动词搭配 be related to

32. 【答案】I
26 空 定位空格前主语 'office' 与宾语 'an investigation' → 结合语境（启动调查）与固定搭配 'launch/conduct an investigation' → 选择表示 ‘发起’ 的动词
27 空 定位空格前 'providers' 与后 'it is' → 分析从句结构（定语从句修饰 broadband）→ 结合语境（供应商承诺的速度）→ 选择表示 ‘承诺’ 的动词
28 空 定位空格前 'consumers' 与后 'to get' → 分析句子结构（saying 引导的宾语从句）→ 结合语境（消费者应该得到他们被承诺的速度）→ 选择表示 ‘应该’ 的情态动词或半情态动词
29 空 定位空格前 'got into' → 结合固定搭配 'get into trouble' → 验证语境（电信供应商因宽带速度问题陷入麻烦）→ 选择表示 ‘麻烦’ 的名词
30 空 定位空格前 'over' 与后 'that' 引导的从句 → 分析句子结构（介词宾语为名词性从句）→ 结合语境（FCC因...而罚款）→ 选择表示 ‘指控’ 或 ‘声称’ 的名词
31 空 定位空格前主语'office'与宾语'an investigation' → 结合固定搭配'launch/conduct an investigation' → 从选

项中筛选动词 → 选择'launched'（F）
32 空 定位空格前'Comcast is the most'与后文'nearly 12,000 customer complaints' → 推断此处需要形容词描述'provider'的负面特征 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 选择'complained-about'（I）
33 空 定位空格前'many'与后文'to its monthly data cap' → 结合固定搭配'be related/attributed to' → 从选项中筛选动词过去分词 → 选择'related'（K）
34 空 定位空格前'so'与后文'they're just giving up' → 推断此处需要形容词描述'Americans'对'providers'的负面情绪 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 选择'fed up'（H）
35 空 定位空格前'the number of Americans'与后文'fell during the last two years' → 推断此处需要副词修饰动词'fell'，表示'实际上/确实' → 从选项中筛选副词 → 选择'actually'（B）

考点：动词搭配 launch/conduct an investigation　语境选词　定语从句结构　动词搭配 promise (that)　情态动词/半情态动词用法　固定搭配 get into trouble　名词性从句作介词宾语　动词搭配 allege/claim　动词搭配 launch an investigation　近义词辨析　动词搭配 be related to

33. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前主语 'office' 与宾语 'an investigation' → 结合语境（启动调查）与固定搭配 'launch/conduct an investigation' → 选择表示 ‘发起’ 的动词
27 空 定位空格前 'providers' 与后 'it is' → 分析从句结构（定语从句修饰 broadband）→ 结合语境（供应商承诺的速度）→ 选择表示 ‘承诺’ 的动词
28 空 定位空格前 'consumers' 与后 'to get' → 分析句子结构（saying 引导的宾语从句）→ 结合语境（消费者应该得到他们被承诺的速度）→ 选择表示 ‘应该’ 的情态动词或半情态动词
29 空 定位空格前 'got into' → 结合固定搭配 'get into trouble' → 验证语境（电信供应商因宽带速度问题陷入麻烦）→ 选择表示 ‘麻烦’ 的名词
30 空 定位空格前 'over' 与后 'that' 引导的从句 → 分析句子结构（介词宾语为名词性从句）→ 结合语境（FCC因...而罚款）→ 选择表示 ‘指控’ 或 ‘声称’ 的名词
31 空 定位空格前主语'office'与宾语'an investigation' → 结合固定搭配'launch/conduct an investigation' → 从选项中筛选动词 → 选择'launched'（F）
32 空 定位空格前'Comcast is the most'与后文'nearly 12,000 customer complaints' → 推断此处需要形容词描述'provider'的负面特征 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 选择'complained-about'（I）
33 空 定位空格前'many'与后文'to its monthly data cap' → 结合固定搭配'be related/attributed to' → 从选项中筛选动词过去分词 → 选择'related'（K）
34 空 定位空格前'so'与后文'they're just giving up' → 推断此处需要形容词描述'Americans'对'providers'的负面情绪 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 选择'fed up'（H）
35 空 定位空格前'the number of Americans'与后文'fell during the last two years' → 推断此处需要副词修饰动词'fell'，表示'实际上/确实' → 从选项中筛选副词 → 选择'actually'（B）

考点：动词搭配 launch/conduct an investigation　语境选词　定语从句结构　动词搭配 promise (that)　情态动词/半情态动词用法　固定搭配 get into trouble　名词性从句作介词宾语　动词搭配 allege/claim　动词搭配 launch an investigation　近义词辨析　动词搭配 be related to

34. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前主语 'office' 与宾语 'an investigation' → 结合语境（启动调查）与固定搭配 'launch/conduct an investigation' → 选择表示 ‘发起’ 的动词
27 空 定位空格前 'providers' 与后 'it is' → 分析从句结构（定语从句修饰 broadband）→ 结合语境（供应商承诺的速度）→ 选择表示 ‘承诺’ 的动词
28 空 定位空格前 'consumers' 与后 'to get' → 分析句子结构（saying 引导的宾语从句）→ 结合语境（消费者应该得到他们被承诺的速度）→ 选择表示 ‘应该’ 的情态动词或半情态动词
29 空 定位空格前 'got into' → 结合固定搭配 'get into trouble' → 验证语境（电信供应商因宽带速度问题陷入麻烦）

→ 选择表示‘麻烦’的名词
30 空 定位空格前 'over' 与后 'that' 引导的从句 → 分析句子结构（介词宾语为名词性从句）→ 结合语境（FCC因...而罚款）→ 选择表示‘指控’或‘声称’的名词
31 空 定位空格前主语'office'与宾语'an investigation' → 结合固定搭配'launch/conduct an investigation' → 从选项中筛选动词 → 选择'launched'（F）
32 空 定位空格前'Comcast is the most'与后文'nearly 12,000 customer complaints' → 推断此处需要形容词描述'provider'的负面特征 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 选择'complained-about'（I）
33 空 定位空格前'many'与后文'to its monthly data cap' → 结合固定搭配'be related/attributed to' → 从选项中筛选动词过去分词 → 选择'related'（K）
34 空 定位空格前'so'与后文'they're just giving up' → 推断此处需要形容词描述'Americans'对'providers'的负面情绪 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 选择'fed up'（H）
35 空 定位空格前'the number of Americans'与后文'fell during the last two years' → 推断此处需要副词修饰动词'fell'，表示'实际上/确实' → 从选项中筛选副词 → 选择'actually'（B）

考点：动词搭配 launch/conduct an investigation　语境选词　定语从句结构　动词搭配 promise (that)　情态动词/半情态动词用法　固定搭配 get into trouble　名词性从句作介词宾语　动词搭配 allege/claim　动词搭配 launch an investigation　近义词辨析　动词搭配 be related to

35. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前主语 'office' 与宾语 'an investigation' → 结合语境（启动调查）与固定搭配 'launch/conduct an investigation' → 选择表示‘发起’的动词
27 空 定位空格前 'providers' 与后 'it is' → 分析从句结构（定语从句修饰 broadband）→ 结合语境（供应商承诺的速度）→ 选择表示‘承诺’的动词
28 空 定位空格前 'consumers' 与后 'to get' → 分析句子结构（saying 引导的宾语从句）→ 结合语境（消费者应该得到他们被承诺的速度）→ 选择表示‘应该’的情态动词或半情态动词
29 空 定位空格前 'got into' → 结合固定搭配 'get into trouble' → 验证语境（电信供应商因宽带速度问题陷入麻烦）→ 选择表示‘麻烦’的名词
30 空 定位空格前 'over' 与后 'that' 引导的从句 → 分析句子结构（介词宾语为名词性从句）→ 结合语境（FCC因...而罚款）→ 选择表示‘指控’或‘声称’的名词
31 空 定位空格前主语'office'与宾语'an investigation' → 结合固定搭配'launch/conduct an investigation' → 从选项中筛选动词 → 选择'launched'（F）
32 空 定位空格前'Comcast is the most'与后文'nearly 12,000 customer complaints' → 推断此处需要形容词描述'provider'的负面特征 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 选择'complained-about'（I）
33 空 定位空格前'many'与后文'to its monthly data cap' → 结合固定搭配'be related/attributed to' → 从选项中筛选动词过去分词 → 选择'related'（K）
34 空 定位空格前'so'与后文'they're just giving up' → 推断此处需要形容词描述'Americans'对'providers'的负面情绪 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 选择'fed up'（H）
35 空 定位空格前'the number of Americans'与后文'fell during the last two years' → 推断此处需要副词修饰动词'fell'，表示'实际上/确实' → 从选项中筛选副词 → 选择'actually'（B）

考点：动词搭配 launch/conduct an investigation　语境选词　定语从句结构　动词搭配 promise (that)　情态动词/半情态动词用法　固定搭配 get into trouble　名词性从句作介词宾语　动词搭配 allege/claim　动词搭配 launch an investigation　近义词辨析　动词搭配 be related to

36. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'small signs' → 在段落C中找到同义替换 'weak signals or slight signs' → 确认该段落描述了关注微小迹象的重要性
42. 定位题干核心信息 'first yoga studio' 和 'not an immediate success' → 在语篇中寻找Leah创业初期的困难描述 → 在段落H（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）中找到对应细节
43. 定位题干关键词 'unpleasant experience' 和 'disturbs their stable careers' → 在段落A中找到同义替换 'unwelcome intrusion into otherwise stable careers' → 确认该段落描述了部分人对职业变化的看法
44. 定位题干核心信息 'worst fear' 和 'losing her yoga business' → 在语篇中寻找Leah关于恐惧或担忧的描述 → 在段落K（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）中找到对应细节
45. 定位题干关键词 'explored new interests' 和 'felt powerful internally' → 在语篇中寻找Leah在探索新兴趣过程中的感受描述 → 在段落E（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）中找到对应细节

考点：细节定位　同义替换　指代衔接　weak signals or slight signs　point to big changes to come　first yoga studio　not an immediate success　unwelcome intrusion　stable careers　worst fear　losing her yoga business　explored new interests　felt powerful internally

37. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
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38. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　指代衔接　weak signals or slight signs　point to big changes to come　first yoga studio　not an immediate success　unwelcome intrusion　stable careers　worst fear　losing her yoga business　explored new interests　felt powerful internally

38. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　指代衔接　weak signals or slight signs　point to big changes to come　first yoga studio　not an immediate success　unwelcome intrusion　stable careers　worst fear　losing her yoga business　explored new interests　felt powerful internally

39. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　指代衔接　weak signals or slight signs　point to big changes to come　first yoga studio　not an immediate success　unwelcome intrusion　stable careers　worst fear　losing her yoga business　explored new interests　felt powerful internally

40. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
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44. 定位题干核心信息 'worst fear' 和 'losing her yoga business' → 在语篇中寻找Leah关于恐惧或担忧的描述 → 在段落K（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）中找到对应细节
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考点：细节定位 同义替换 指代衔接 weak signals or slight signs point to big changes to come first yoga studio not an immediate success unwelcome intrusion stable careers worst fear losing her yoga business explored new interests felt powerful internally

41. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
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43. 定位题干关键词 'unpleasant experience' 和 'disturbs their stable careers' → 在段落A中找到同义替换 'unwelcome intrusion into otherwise stable careers' → 确认该段落描述了部分人对职业变化的看法
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考点：细节定位 同义替换 指代衔接 weak signals or slight signs point to big changes to come first yoga studio not an immediate success unwelcome intrusion stable careers worst fear losing her yoga business explored new interests felt powerful internally

42. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位 同义替换 指代衔接 weak signals or slight signs point to big changes to come first yoga studio not an immediate success unwelcome intrusion stable careers worst fear losing her yoga business explored new interests felt powerful internally

43. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　指代衔接　weak signals or slight signs　point to big changes to come　first yoga studio　not an immediate success　unwelcome intrusion　stable careers　worst fear　losing her yoga business　explored new interests　felt powerful internally

44. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'small signs' → 在段落C中找到同义替换 'weak signals or slight signs' → 确认该段落描述了关注微小迹象的重要性
42. 定位题干核心信息 'first yoga studio' 和 'not an immediate success' → 在语篇中寻找Leah创业初期的困难描述 → 在段落H（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）中找到对应细节
43. 定位题干关键词 'unpleasant experience' 和 'disturbs their stable careers' → 在段落A中找到同义替换 'unwelcome intrusion into otherwise stable careers' → 确认该段落描述了部分人对职业变化的看法
44. 定位题干核心信息 'worst fear' 和 'losing her yoga business' → 在语篇中寻找Leah关于恐惧或担忧的描述 → 在段落K（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）中找到对应细节
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　指代衔接　weak signals or slight signs　point to big changes to come　first yoga studio　not an immediate success　unwelcome intrusion　stable careers　worst fear　losing her yoga business　explored new interests　felt powerful internally

45. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　指代衔接　weak signals or slight signs　point to big changes to come　first yoga studio　not an immediate success　unwelcome intrusion　stable careers　worst fear　losing her yoga business　explored new interests　felt powerful internally

46. 【答案】B

定位首段首句 → 提取核心趋势 ‘migration away from the suburbs to the city center’ → 同义替换为 ‘shift to city centers’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】C

定位 ‘24-hour cities’ → 结合 ‘walkability and transit-oriented development’ 及 ‘so successful’ 推断其特征 → 同义替换为 ‘enjoy services around the clock’

考点：细节定位　词义推断

48. 【答案】C

定位 ‘Millennials’ 及 ‘put off buying a house’ → 提取原因 ‘haunted by what happened to home-owning parents’ → 同义替换为 ‘parents' bad experience still haunts them’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】D

定位 ‘Another issue affecting real estate’ → 提取 ‘America's failing infrastructure’ → 同义替换为 ‘worsening infrastructure’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】B

定位 ‘Seventy-four percent of the respondents’ → 提取 ‘good to excellent expectation’ → 推断态度为 ‘Hopeful’ （充满希望的）

考点：观点态度推断　同义替换

51. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'past behavioural studies' → 在语篇中定位到 'Previous behavioural studies have shown that learning new information can lead to forgetting.' → 同义替换为 'New information learned pushes old information out.'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'benefit of forgetting' → 在语篇中定位到 'This process improves access to relevant information, without old memories interfering.' → 同义替换为 'facilitates our access to relevant information.'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

53. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'emphasis of current studies' → 在语篇中定位到 'But current studies are beginning to place greater emphasis on the conditions under which we forget.' → 同义替换为 'When people tend to forget.'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

54. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'rare ability to remember every detail' → 在语篇中定位到 'people with this rare condition often find their unusual ability burdensome.' → 同义替换为 'adds to the burden of their memory.'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

55. 【答案】C

通读全文，把握主旨 → 文章末尾总结 'In a sense, forgetting is our brain's way of sorting memories' → 同义替换为 'a way of organising our memories.'

考点：主旨大意　同义替换

56. 【答案】Are you looking for an affordable laptop for…

考生需根据广告写作任务，组织包含品牌、规格、状况、价格和联系方式的完整信息，并运用恰当的动词搭配（如take on）和清晰的SVO句型进行表达。

考点：广告篇章结构与信息组织　SVO主干句型　动词搭配take on

57. 【答案】The Pearl River, a major river system in…

准确翻译地理、经济类专有名词，处理长句的SVO主干结构，并正确使用时态与固定搭配。

考点：珠江是华南一大河系　仅次于长江和黄河　是中国最发达的地区之一　上世纪70年代末中国改革开放以来　已成为...之一