四级 · 2017年12月大学英语四级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
VA3P QB3Q
yingyu8.cn/d/VA3PQB3Q

本卷答案与讲解
840 150
yingyu8.cn/an/840150

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. Who did Addison raise the money for?

A. Her grandfather. B. Her grandmother. C. Her friend Erika. D. Her little brother.

2. How did Addison raise the money?

A. By taking pictures for passers-by.
B. By selling lemonade and pictures.
C. By working part time at a hospital.
D. By asking for help on social media.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What was France's purpose of constructing the Ward Way?

A. Testing the efficiency of the new solar panel.
B. Providing clean energy to five million people.
C. Generating electric power for passing vehicles.
D. Finding cheaper ways of highway construction.

4. What is special about the solar panels used in the Ward Way?

A. They are made from cheap materials.
B. They are only about half an inch thick.
C. They can be laid right on top of existing highways.
D. They can stand the wear and tear of natural elements.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What has made it difficult to survey lions in remote parts of Sudan and Ethiopia?

A. The lack of clues about the species.
B. Inadequate funding for research.
C. Endless fighting in the region.
D. The hazards from the desert.

6. What was the main purpose of the research?

A. To observe the wildlife in the two national parks.
B. To study the habitat of lions in Sudan and Ethiopia.
C. To identify the reasons for the lions' disappearance.
D. To find evidence of the existence of the "lost lions".

7. What did the researchers find in the national park?

A. Lions' tracks.
B. Lions walking.
C. Some camping facilities.
D. Traps set by local hunters. four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11

8. What is the woman looking forward to?

A. A special gift from the man.
B. Her wedding anniversary.
C. A call from her dad.
D. Her 'lucky birthday'.

9. What did the woman's parents do on her sister's lucky birthday?

A. Threw her a surprise party.
B. Took her on a trip overseas.
C. Bought her a gold necklace.
D. Gave her a big model plane.

10. What is the woman eager to find out about?

A. What her husband and the man are up to.
B. What has been troubling her husband.
C. The trip her husband has planned.
D. The gift her husband has bought.

11. What does the man say at the end of the conversation?

A. He wants to find out about the couple's holiday plan.
B. He is eager to learn how the couple's holiday turns out.
C. He will tell the woman the secret if her husband agrees.
D. He will be glad to be a guide for the couple's holiday trip.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the man say about good negotiators?

A. They take the rival's attitude into account.
B. They know when to adopt a tough attitude.
C. They see the importance of making compromises.
D. They are sensitive to the dynamics of a negotiation.

13. What does the man say, maybe the most important thing to a successful negotiator?

A. They know when to stop.
B. They know how to adapt.
C. They know when to make compromises.
D. They know how to control their emotion.

14. How is a good negotiator different from a poor one?

A. They are patient.
B. They learn quickly.
C. They are good at expression.
D. They uphold their principles.

15. What's the first stage of a negation according to the man?

A. Clarify items of negotiation.
B. Make clear one's intentions.
C. Get to know the other side.
D. Formulate one's strategy. 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 some people want to know about space exploration?

A. How space research benefits people on Earth.
B. When the International Space Station was built.
C. How many space shuttle missions there will be.
D. When America's earliest space program started.

17. What did scientists do for the space shuttle missions?

A. They tried to make best use of the latest technology.

B. They tried to meet astronauts' specific requirements.

C. They developed objects for astronauts to use in outer space.

D. They accurately calculated the speed of the orbiting shuttles.

18. What does the speaker say about the quartz crystal clocks and watches?

A. They are expensive to make.

B. They are extremely accurate.

C. They were first made in space.

D. They were invented in the 1970s.

Questions 19 to 21

19. Why does the speaker say she would like to go back and live in the 18th century America?

A. Everything was natural and genuine then.

B. People had plenty of land to cultivate then.

C. It marked the beginning of something new.

D. It was when her ancestors came to America.

20. What does the speaker say about the Puritans?

A. They were known to be creative.

B. They enjoyed living a life of ease.

C. They had all kinds of entertainment.

D. They believed in working for goals.

21. What would the speaker like doing if she could go back to the past?

A. Chatting with her ancestors.

B. Doing needlework by the fire.

C. Furnishing her country house.

D. Polishing all the silver work.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker advise you to do first if you are lost in the woods?

A. Sit down and try to calm yourself.

B. Call your family or friends for help.

C. Use a map to identify your location.

D. Try to follow your footprints back.

23. What will happen if you follow an unknown stream in the woods?

A. You may end up entering a wonderland.

B. You may get drowned in a sudden flood.

C. You may expose yourself to unexpected dangers.

D. You may find a way out without your knowing it.

24. What do many experts think is the wisest thing to do if you're lost in the woods?

A. Wait patiently. B. Look for food. C. Start a fire. D. Walk uphill.

25. What should you do before you go into the woods?

A. Check the local weather.

B. Find a map and a compass.

C. Prepare enough food and drink.

D. Inform somebody of your plan.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. associated	B. examine	C. indicate
D. nuisance	E. peak	F. preventing
G. prohibiting	H. sensitive	I. slight
J. specify	K. superior	L. suspicious
M. tip	N. treated	O. visual

A rat or pigeon might not be the obvious choice to tend to someone who is sick, but these creatures have some ___26___ skills that could help the treatment of human diseases. Pigeons are often seen as dirty birds and an urban ___27___ , but they are just the latest in a long line of animals that have been found to have abilities to help humans. Despite having a brain no bigger than the ___28___ of your index finger, pigeons have a very impressive ___29___ memory. Recently it was shown that they could be trained to be as accurate as humans at detecting breast cancer in images. Rats are often ___30___ with spreading disease rather than ___31___ it, but this long-tailed animal is highly ___32___ . Inside a rat's nose are up to 1,000 different types of olfactory receptors( ), whereas humans only have 100 to 200 types. This gives rats the ability to detect ___33___ smells. As a result, some rats are being put to work to detect TB . When the rats detect the smell, they stop and rub their legs to ___34___ a sample is infected. Traditionally, a hundred samples would take lab technicians more than two days to ___35___ , but for a rat it takes less than 20 minutes. This rat detection method doesn't rely on specialist equipment. It is also more accurate—the rats are able to find more TB infections and, therefore, save more lives.

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. Elderly students find it hard to keep up with the rapid changes in education. _____

37. Some believe take-home exams may affect students' performance in other courses. _____

38. Certain professors believe in-class exams are ultimately more helpful to students. _____

39. In-class exams are believed to discourage cheating in exams. _____

40. The author was happy to learn she could do some exams at home. _____

41. Students who put off their work until the last moment often find the exams more difficult than they actually are. _____

42. Different students may prefer different types of exams. _____

43. Most professors agree whether to give an in-class or a take-home exam depends on the type of course being taught. _____

44. The author dropped out of college some forty years ago. _____

45. Some students think take-home exams will eat up their free time. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 泰山位于山东省西部。海拔1500余米,方圆约400平方公里。泰山不仅雄伟壮观,而且是一座历史文化名山,过去3000多年一直是人们前往朝拜的地方。据记载,共有72位帝王曾来此游览。许多作家到泰山获取灵感,写诗作文,艺术家也来此绘画。山上因此留下了许许多多的文物古迹。泰山如今已成为中国一处主要的旅游景点。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

That people often experience trouble sleeping in a different bed in unfamiliar surroundings is a phenomenon known as the "first-night" effect. If a person stays in the same room the following night they tend to sleep more soundly. Yuka Sasaki and her colleagues at Brown University set out to investigate the origins of this effect. Dr. Sasaki knew the first-night effect probably has something to do with how humans evolved. The puzzle was what benefit would be gained from it when performance might be affected the following day. She also knew from previous work conducted on birds and dolphins that these animals put half of their brains to sleep at a time so that they can rest while remaining alert enough to avoid predators . This led her to wonder if people might be doing the same thing. To take a closer look, her team studied 35 healthy people as they slept in the unfamiliar environment of the university's Department of Psychological Sciences. The participants each slept in the department for two nights and were carefully monitored with techniques that looked at the activity of their brains. Dr. Sasaki found, as expected, the participants slept less well on their first night than they did on their second, taking more than twice as long to fall asleep and sleeping less overall. During deep sleep, the participants' brains behaved in a similar manner seen in birds and dolphins. On the first night only, the left hemispheres of their brains did not sleep nearly as deeply as their right hemispheres did. Curious if the left hemispheres were indeed remaining awake to process information detected in the surrounding environment, Dr. Sasaki re-ran the experiment while presenting the sleeping participants with a mix of regularly timed beeps of the same tone and irregular beeps of a different tone during the night. She worked out that, if the left hemisphere was staying alert to keep guard in a strange environment, then it would react to the irregular beeps by stirring people from sleep and would ignore the regularly timed ones. This is precisely what she found.

46. What did researchers find puzzling about the first-night effect?

A. To what extent it can trouble people.
B. What role it has played in evolution.
C. What circumstances may trigger it.
D. In what way it can be beneficial.

47. What do we learn about Dr. Yuka Sasaki doing her research?

A. She found birds and dolphins remain alert while asleep.
B. She found birds and dolphins sleep in much the same way.
C. She got some idea from previous studies on birds and dolphins.
D. She conducted studies on birds' and dolphins' sleeping patterns.

48. What did Dr. Sasaki do when she first did her experiment?

A. She monitored the brain activity of participants sleeping in a new environment.

B. She recruited 35 participants from her Department of Psychological Sciences.

C. She studied the differences between the two sides of participants' brains.

D. She tested her findings about birds and dolphins on human subjects.

49. What did Dr. Sasaki do when re-running her experiment?

A. She analyzed the negative effect of irregular tones on brains.

B. She recorded participants' adaptation to changed environment.

C. She exposed her participants to two different stimuli.

D. She compared the responses of different participants.

50. What did Dr. Sasaki find about the participants in her experiment?

A. They tended to enjoy certain tones more than others.

B. They tended to perceive irregular beeps as a threat.

C. They felt sleepy when exposed to regular beeps.

D. They differed in their tolerance of irregular tones.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

It's time to reevaluate how women handle conflict at work. Being overworked or over-committed at home and on the job will not get you where you want to be in life. It will only slow you down and hinder your career goals. Did you know women are more likely than men to feel exhausted? Nearly twice as many women than men ages 18-44 reported feeling "very tired" or "exhausted", according to a recent study. This may not be surprising given that this is the age range when women have children. It's also the age range when many women are trying to balance careers and home. One reason women may feel exhausted is that they have a hard time saying "no." Women want to be able to do it all—volunteer for school parties or cook delicious meals—and so their answer to any request is often "Yes, I can." Women struggle to say "no" in the workplace for similar reasons, including the desire to be liked by their colleagues. Unfortunately, this inability to say "no" may be hurting women's health as well as their career. At the workplace, men use conflict as a way to position themselves, while women often avoid conflict or strive to be the peacemaker, because they don't want to be viewed as aggressive or disruptive at work. For example, there's a problem that needs to be addressed immediately, resulting in a dispute over who should be the one to fix it. Men are more likely to face that dispute from the perspective of what benefits them most, whereas women may approach the same dispute from the perspective of what's the easiest and quickest way to resolve the problem—even if that means doing the boring work themselves. This difference in handling conflict could be the deciding factor on who gets promoted to a leadership position and who does not. Leaders have to be able to delegate and manage resources wisely – including staff expertise. Shouldering more of the workload may not earn you that promotion. Instead, it may highlight your inability to delegate effectively.

51. What does the author say is the problem with women?

A. They are often unclear about the career goals to reach.

B. They are usually more committed at home than on the job.

C. They tend to be over-optimistic about how far they could go.

D. They tend to push themselves beyond the limits of their ability.

52. Why do working women of child-bearing age tend to feel drained of energy?

A. They struggle to satisfy the demands of both work and home.

B. They are too devoted to work and unable to relax as a result.

C. They do their best to cooperate with their workmates.

D. They are obliged to take up too many responsibilities.

53. What may hinder the future prospects of career women?

A. Their unwillingness to say "no".

B. Their desire to be considered powerful.

C. An underestimate of their own ability.

D. A lack of courage to face challenges.

54. Men and woman differ in their approach to resolving workplace conflicts in that_____.

A. women tend to be easily satisfied
B. men are generally more persuasive
C. men tend to put their personal interests first
D. women are much more ready to compromise

55. What is important to a good leader?

A. A dominant personality.
B. The ability to delegate.
C. The courage to admit failure.
D. A strong sense of responsibility.

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

56. How to best handle the relationship between parents and children is a topic worth pondering. In my view, a
harmonious family bond does not fall from the sky; rather, it is built up when both sides work at it together.
To begin with, equal communication matters most. Parents should listen to their children as friends instead of
giving orders, while children ought to share their true feelings honestly; only in this way can misunderstandings be cleared up. Besides, mutual respect is equally vital. Since every generation has its own
values, both sides need to respect each other's choices and leave enough personal space, which prevents
needless quarrels.
In a word, a warm parent-child relationship never depends on one side alone. As long as parents and children
communicate openly and respect each other, they will surely enjoy a closer and happier tie.

57. Mount Tai is located in the western part of Shandong Province. It has an elevation of over 1,500 meters and covers an area of about 400 square kilometers. Moreover, Mount Tai is not only majestic and
spectacular but also a mountain of historical and cultural significance. It has been a place of worship for
more than 3,000 years. According to historical records, a total of 72 emperors came here to tour. In addition, many writers come to Mount Tai for inspiration to compose poems and essays, and artists also
come here to paint. Therefore, a great many cultural relics and historic sites have been left on the mountain. Today, Mount Tai has become a major tourist attraction in China.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'raise the money for' → 听到 'for her little brother' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　目的状语

2. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'How' → 听到 'sell lemonade... and sell pictures' → 同义替换为 'selling lemonade and pictures' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'purpose' → 听到 'with the goal of providing cheap, renewable energy to five million people' → 同义替换为 'Providing clean energy to five million people' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'special' → 听到 'this is the first time a panel has been designed to be laid directly on top of existing roads' → 同义替换为 'They can be laid right on top of existing highways' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'difficult to survey' → 听到 'Continuous fighting in the region has made surveys difficult' → 同义替换为 'Endless fighting in the region' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】D
定位研究目的 → 识别核心动词短语 'documenting with hard evidence the discovery' → 同义替换为 'find evidence of the existence'
考点：主旨大意　细节定位

7. 【答案】A
定位研究发现 → 识别具体成果 'capturing images of lions, and the identified lion tracks' → 辨析选项与原文细节的对应关系
考点：细节定位　近义词辨析

8. 【答案】D
定位女士期待的事物 → 识别关键句 'This year would be my golden birthday' → 同义替换为 'lucky birthday'
考点：细节定位　近义词辨析

9. 【答案】A
定位女士姐姐的幸运生日 → 识别具体事件 'my parents did throw her a surprise party that year' → 直接匹配选项
考点：细节定位

10. 【答案】C
定位女士急切想知道的事 → 识别关键句 'I'm dying to know what kind of trip he has planned' → 同义替换为 'eager to find out'
考点：细节定位　近义词辨析

11. 【答案】B
定位对话结尾男士最后一句 → 识别 'can't wait to hear all about it when you get back' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】D
定位男士描述成功谈判者特征的段落 → 匹配 'sensitive to the dynamics in the negotiation' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　原词复现

13. 【答案】A
定位男士列举特征后强调 'perhaps most importantly' 的句子 → 匹配 'they know when to stop' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　信号词捕捉

14. 【答案】B
定位男士对比优秀与糟糕谈判者的段落 → 匹配 'Good negotiators learn fast' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　对比推理

15. 【答案】C
定位男士描述谈判六个步骤的段落 → 匹配第一步 'get to know the other side' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　顺序识别

16. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'want to know' → 听到 'They want to know how space research helps people on Earth' → 同义替换 'helps' 为 'benefits' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'space shuttle missions' → 听到 'in the space shuttle missions today, scientists developed objects for the astronauts to use on the moon and in space' → 概括 'on the moon and in space' 为 'outer space' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　概括同义替换

18. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'quartz crystal clocks and watches' → 听到 'we have quartz crystal clocks and watches accurate to within one minute a year' → 提取核心特征 'accurate' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　特征提取

19. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'go back' → 听到 'I'd like to go back to the 18th century... because it was the beginning of something' → 提取原因 'the beginning of something' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　原因提取

20. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Puritans' → 听到 'they believed in working for something, working for goals' → 提取核心信念 'working for goals' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　观点提取

21. 【答案】B

定位说话者对过去生活的具体描述 → 识别其个人偏好 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】A

定位建议的第一步 → 识别同义替换（bring your mind to a point where it is under control ↔ calm yourself） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】C

定☒☒☒关于跟随未知溪流的描述 → 识别其后果（进入湿地，有野生动物、毒蛇等危险） → 概括为 ‘暴露于意外危险’

考点：细节定位　概括推理

24. 【答案】D

定位专家建议（Many experts feel it's wisest to...） → 直接匹配选项

考点：细节定位

25. 【答案】D

定位进入树林前的建议（Anytime you go into the woods...） → 识别同义替换（somebody should know ↔ Inform somebody） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】K

26 空 根据后文 ‘could help the treatment of human diseases’ 推断，此处需描述一种对治疗疾病有益的技能 → 结合选项词义，选择表示 ‘有用的’ 的形容词

27 空 根据 ‘dirty birds’ 和 ‘urban’ 的负面语境，以及 ‘but’ 转折后 ‘abilities to help humans’ 的正面评价，推断此处需一个表示负面身份的名词 → 结合固定搭配 ‘an urban + 名词’ ，选择表示 ‘害虫/麻烦’ 的词

28 空 根据 ‘brain no bigger than the ... of your index finger’ 的比喻，推断此处需一个表示 ‘大小/尺寸’ 的名词 → 结合选项词义，选择表示 ‘指尖大小’ 的词

29 空 根据后文 ‘trained to be as accurate as humans at detecting breast cancer’ 推断，此处需描述一种与 ‘准确识别’ 相关的记忆类型 → 结合选项词义，选择表示 ‘视觉/图像’ 的形容词

30 空 根据 ‘with spreading disease’ 和 ‘rather than’ 的对比结构，推断此处需一个表示 ‘关联/联系’ 的动词（过去分词） → 结合固定搭配 ‘be associated with’ ，选择表示 ‘与…相关联’ 的词

31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配与语境 → 分析 ‘take on’ 与 ‘skills’ 的常见搭配及 ‘help the treatment’ 的语境 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前的转折词 ‘but’ 及后文对老鼠能力的描述 → 分析 ‘highly’ 修饰的形容词需与 ‘spreading disease’ 形成对比 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前的 ‘detect’ 及后文 ‘TB’ （肺结核）的语境 → 分析需填入描述 ‘气味’ 的形容词，且与 ‘检测疾病’ 相关 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前的 ‘to’ 及后文 ‘a sample is infected’ → 分析 ‘to’ 后需接动词原形或从句，且语义上表

示‘表明’或‘指示’→得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的‘take lab technicians more than two days to’及后文‘for a rat it takes less than 20 minutes’→分析需填入描述‘处理样本’的动词原形→得出答案
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　名词性从句

27. 【答案】D
26 空 根据后文‘could help the treatment of human diseases’推断，此处需描述一种对治疗疾病有益的技能→结合选项词义，选择表示‘有用的’的形容词
27 空 根据‘dirty birds’和‘urban’的负面语境，以及‘but’转折后‘abilities to help humans’的正面评价，推断此处需一个表示负面身份的名词→结合固定搭配‘an urban + 名词’，选择表示‘害虫/麻烦’的词
28 空 根据‘brain no bigger than the ... of your index finger’的比喻，推断此处需一个表示‘大小/尺寸’的名词→结合选项词义，选择表示‘指尖大小’的词
29 空 根据后文‘trained to be as accurate as humans at detecting breast cancer’推断，此处需描述一种与‘准确识别’相关的记忆类型→结合选项词义，选择表示‘视觉/图像’的形容词
30 空 根据‘with spreading disease’和‘rather than’的对比结构，推断此处需一个表示‘关联/联系’的动词（过去分词）→结合固定搭配‘be associated with’，选择表示‘与…相关联’的词
31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配与语境→分析‘take on’与‘skills’的常见搭配及‘help the treatment’的语境→得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的转折词‘but’及后文对老鼠能力的描述→分析‘highly’修饰的形容词需与‘spreading disease’形成对比→得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的‘detect’及后文‘TB’（肺结核）的语境→分析需填入描述‘气味’的形容词，且与‘检测疾病’相关→得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的‘to’及后文‘a sample is infected’→分析‘to’后需接动词原形或从句，且语义上表示‘表明’或‘指示’→得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的‘take lab technicians more than two days to’及后文‘for a rat it takes less than 20 minutes’→分析需填入描述‘处理样本’的动词原形→得出答案
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　名词性从句

28. 【答案】M
26 空 根据后文‘could help the treatment of human diseases’推断，此处需描述一种对治疗疾病有益的技能→结合选项词义，选择表示‘有用的’的形容词
27 空 根据‘dirty birds’和‘urban’的负面语境，以及‘but’转折后‘abilities to help humans’的正面评价，推断此处需一个表示负面身份的名词→结合固定搭配‘an urban + 名词’，选择表示‘害虫/麻烦’的词
28 空 根据‘brain no bigger than the ... of your index finger’的比喻，推断此处需一个表示‘大小/尺寸’的名词→结合选项词义，选择表示‘指尖大小’的词
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31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配与语境→分析‘take on’与‘skills’的常见搭配及‘help the treatment’的语境→得出答案
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33 空 定位空格前的‘detect’及后文‘TB’（肺结核）的语境→分析需填入描述‘气味’的形容词，且与‘检测疾病’相关→得出答案

34 空 定位空格前的‘to’及后文‘a sample is infected’ → 分析‘to’后需接动词原形或从句，且语义上表示‘表明’或‘指示’ → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的‘take lab technicians more than two days to’及后文‘for a rat it takes less than 20 minutes’ → 分析需填入描述‘处理样本’的动词原形 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　名词性从句

29. 【答案】O

26 空 根据后文‘could help the treatment of human diseases’推断，此处需描述一种对治疗疾病有益的技能 → 结合选项词义，选择表示‘有用的’的形容词
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29 空 根据后文‘trained to be as accurate as humans at detecting breast cancer’推断，此处需描述一种与‘准确识别’相关的记忆类型 → 结合选项词义，选择表示‘视觉/图像’的形容词
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31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配与语境 → 分析‘take on’与‘skills’的常见搭配及‘help the treatment’的语境 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的转折词‘but’及后文对老鼠能力的描述 → 分析‘highly’修饰的形容词需与‘spreading disease’形成对比 → 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格前的‘take lab technicians more than two days to’及后文‘for a rat it takes less than 20 minutes’ → 分析需填入描述‘处理样本’的动词原形 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　名词性从句

30. 【答案】A

26 空 根据后文‘could help the treatment of human diseases’推断，此处需描述一种对治疗疾病有益的技能 → 结合选项词义，选择表示‘有用的’的形容词
27 空 根据‘dirty birds’和‘urban’的负面语境，以及‘but’转折后‘abilities to help humans’的正面评价，推断此处需一个表示负面身份的名词 → 结合固定搭配‘an urban + 名词’，选择表示‘害虫/麻烦’的词
28 空 根据‘brain no bigger than the ... of your index finger’的比喻，推断此处需一个表示‘大小/尺寸’的名词 → 结合选项词义，选择表示‘指尖大小’的词
29 空 根据后文‘trained to be as accurate as humans at detecting breast cancer’推断，此处需描述一种与‘准确识别’相关的记忆类型 → 结合选项词义，选择表示‘视觉/图像’的形容词
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31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配与语境 → 分析‘take on’与‘skills’的常见搭配及‘help the treatment’的语境 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的转折词‘but’及后文对老鼠能力的描述 → 分析‘highly’修饰的形容词需与‘spreading disease’形成对比 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的‘detect’及后文‘TB’（肺结核）的语境 → 分析需填入描述‘气味’的形容词，且与‘检测

疾病’相关 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的‘to’及后文‘a sample is infected’ → 分析‘to’后需接动词原形或从句，且语义上表示‘表明’或‘指示’ → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的‘take lab technicians more than two days to’及后文‘for a rat it takes less than 20 minutes’ → 分析需填入描述‘处理样本’的动词原形 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 固定搭配 动词搭配 take on 名词性从句

31. 【答案】F
26 空 根据后文‘could help the treatment of human diseases’推断，此处需描述一种对治疗疾病有益的技能 → 结合选项词义，选择表示‘有用的’的形容词
27 空 根据‘dirty birds’和‘urban’的负面语境，以及‘but’转折后‘abilities to help humans’的正面评价，推断此处需一个表示负面身份的名词 → 结合固定搭配‘an urban + 名词’，选择表示‘害虫/麻烦’的词
28 空 根据‘brain no bigger than the ... of your index finger’的比喻，推断此处需一个表示‘大小/尺寸’的名词 → 结合选项词义，选择表示‘指尖大小’的词
29 空 根据后文‘trained to be as accurate as humans at detecting breast cancer’推断，此处需描述一种与‘准确识别’相关的记忆类型 → 结合选项词义，选择表示‘视觉/图像’的形容词
30 空 根据‘with spreading disease’和‘rather than’的对比结构，推断此处需一个表示‘关联/联系’的动词（过去分词） → 结合固定搭配‘be associated with’，选择表示‘与…相关联’的词
31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配与语境 → 分析‘take on’与‘skills’的常见搭配及‘help the treatment’的语境 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的转折词‘but’及后文对老鼠能力的描述 → 分析‘highly’修饰的形容词需与‘spreading disease’形成对比 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的‘detect’及后文‘TB’（肺结核）的语境 → 分析需填入描述‘气味’的形容词，且与‘检测疾病’相关 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的‘to’及后文‘a sample is infected’ → 分析‘to’后需接动词原形或从句，且语义上表示‘表明’或‘指示’ → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 固定搭配 动词搭配 take on 名词性从句

32. 【答案】H
26 空 根据后文‘could help the treatment of human diseases’推断，此处需描述一种对治疗疾病有益的技能 → 结合选项词义，选择表示‘有用的’的形容词
27 空 根据‘dirty birds’和‘urban’的负面语境，以及‘but’转折后‘abilities to help humans’的正面评价，推断此处需一个表示负面身份的名词 → 结合固定搭配‘an urban + 名词’，选择表示‘害虫/麻烦’的词
28 空 根据‘brain no bigger than the ... of your index finger’的比喻，推断此处需一个表示‘大小/尺寸’的名词 → 结合选项词义，选择表示‘指尖大小’的词
29 空 根据后文‘trained to be as accurate as humans at detecting breast cancer’推断，此处需描述一种与‘准确识别’相关的记忆类型 → 结合选项词义，选择表示‘视觉/图像’的形容词
30 空 根据‘with spreading disease’和‘rather than’的对比结构，推断此处需一个表示‘关联/联系’的动词（过去分词） → 结合固定搭配‘be associated with’，选择表示‘与…相关联’的词
31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配与语境 → 分析‘take on’与‘skills’的常见搭配及‘help the treatment’的语境 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的转折词‘but’及后文对老鼠能力的描述 → 分析‘highly’修饰的形容词需与‘spreading disease’形成对比 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前的‘detect’及后文‘TB’（肺结核）的语境 → 分析需填入描述‘气味’的形容词，且与‘检测疾病’相关 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的‘to’及后文‘a sample is infected’ → 分析‘to’后需接动词原形或从句，且语义上表示‘表明’或‘指示’ → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的‘take lab technicians more than two days to’及后文‘for a rat it takes less than 20 minutes’ → 分析需填入描述‘处理样本’的动词原形 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　名词性从句

33. 【答案】I

26 空 根据后文‘could help the treatment of human diseases’推断，此处需描述一种对治疗疾病有益的技能 → 结合选项词义，选择表示‘有用的’的形容词
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31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配与语境 → 分析‘take on’与‘skills’的常见搭配及‘help the treatment’的语境 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的转折词‘but’及后文对老鼠能力的描述 → 分析‘highly’修饰的形容词需与‘spreading disease’形成对比 → 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格前的‘take lab technicians more than two days to’及后文‘for a rat it takes less than 20 minutes’ → 分析需填入描述‘处理样本’的动词原形 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　名词性从句

34. 【答案】C

26 空 根据后文‘could help the treatment of human diseases’推断，此处需描述一种对治疗疾病有益的技能 → 结合选项词义，选择表示‘有用的’的形容词
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31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配与语境 → 分析‘take on’与‘skills’的常见搭配及‘help the treatment’的语境 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的转折词‘but’及后文对老鼠能力的描述 → 分析‘highly’修饰的形容词需与‘spreading

disease’形成对比→得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的‘detect’及后文‘TB’（肺结核）的语境→分析需填入描述‘气味’的形容词，且与‘检测疾病’相关→得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的‘to’及后文‘a sample is infected’→分析‘to’后需接动词原形或从句，且语义上表示‘表明’或‘指示’→得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的‘take lab technicians more than two days to’及后文‘for a rat it takes less than 20 minutes’→分析需填入描述‘处理样本’的动词原形→得出答案
考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 固定搭配 动词搭配 take on 名词性从句

35. 【答案】B
26 空 根据后文‘could help the treatment of human diseases’推断，此处需描述一种对治疗疾病有益的技能→结合选项词义，选择表示‘有用的’的形容词
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34 空 定位空格前的‘to’及后文‘a sample is infected’→分析‘to’后需接动词原形或从句，且语义上表示‘表明’或‘指示’→得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的‘take lab technicians more than two days to’及后文‘for a rat it takes less than 20 minutes’→分析需填入描述‘处理样本’的动词原形→得出答案
考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 固定搭配 动词搭配 take on 名词性从句

36. 【答案】I
36. 定位题干关键词 'Elderly students'→在语篇中搜索对应信息→发现语篇未提及 'Elderly students' 或类似概念→判定该陈述在语篇中无依据
37. 定位题干关键词 'take-home exams' 和 'affect students' performance in other courses'→在语篇中搜索相关信息→发现语篇未提及带回家考试对其他课程表现的影响→判定该陈述在语篇中无依据
38. 定位题干关键词 'Certain professors' 和 'in-class exams'→在语篇中搜索教授观点→定位到段落C中David Eisenbach教授的观点→同义替换 'prefers the in-class variety' 和 'students ultimately learn more'→得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'In-class exams' 和 'discourage cheating'→在语篇中搜索相关信息→定位到段落D中 'less chance of cheating with the in-class variety'→同义替换 'discourage cheating'→得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'author' 和 'happy to learn'→在语篇中搜索作者情感表达→定位到段落B中 'I was excited when I learned this'→同义替换 'happy' 和 'excited'→得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'put off their work until the last moment'→在段落[B]中找到同义表述 'still rewriting my

midterm the morning it was due' → 得出答案H
42. 定位题干核心观点 'Different students may prefer different types of exams' → 在段落[C]中找到教授偏好'in-class'，而作者在段落[B]中对'take-home'最初感到兴奋 → 推断出不同个体对考试类型有不同偏好 → 得出答案G
43. 定位题干核心观点 'Most professors agree... depends on the type of course' → 审视全文，仅段落[C]提及一位教授David Eisenbach的偏好，且未提及课程类型是决定因素 → 推断该观点在语篇中缺乏充分依据，属于过度推断或无中生有 → 得出答案F（假设F为'无依据'或'相反'选项）
44. 定位题干关键词 'dropped out of college some forty years ago' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'left undone some four decades ago' → 得出答案A
45. 定位题干关键词 'take-home exams will eat up their free time' → 在段落[B]中找到作者对take-home exam的体验 'still rewriting my midterm the morning it was due'，暗示占用大量时间 → 得出答案J

考点：细节定位　信息匹配　推理判断　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉　观点对比　观点归纳　语义推断

37. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'Elderly students' → 在语篇中搜索对应信息 → 发现语篇未提及 'Elderly students' 或类似概念 → 判定该陈述在语篇中无依据
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43. 定位题干核心观点 'Most professors agree... depends on the type of course' → 审视全文，仅段落[C]提及一位教授David Eisenbach的偏好，且未提及课程类型是决定因素 → 推断该观点在语篇中缺乏充分依据，属于过度推断或无中生有 → 得出答案F（假设F为'无依据'或'相反'选项）
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考点：细节定位　信息匹配　推理判断　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉　观点对比　观点归纳　语义推断

38. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'Elderly students' → 在语篇中搜索对应信息 → 发现语篇未提及 'Elderly students' 或类似概念 → 判定该陈述在语篇中无依据
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39. 定位题干关键词 'In-class exams' 和 'discourage cheating' → 在语篇中搜索相关信息 → 定位到段落D中 'less chance of cheating with the in-class variety' → 同义替换 'discourage cheating' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　信息匹配　推理判断　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉　观点对比　观点归纳　语义推断

39. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'Elderly students' → 在语篇中搜索对应信息 → 发现语篇未提及 'Elderly students' 或类似概念 → 判定该陈述在语篇中无依据
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考点：细节定位　信息匹配　推理判断　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉　观点对比　观点归纳　语义推断

40. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'Elderly students' → 在语篇中搜索对应信息 → 发现语篇未提及 'Elderly students' 或类似概念 → 判定该陈述在语篇中无依据

37. 定位题干关键词 'take-home exams' 和 'affect students' performance in other courses' → 在语篇中搜索相关信息 → 发现语篇未提及带回家考试对其他课程表现的影响 → 判定该陈述在语篇中无依据
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42. 定位题干核心观点 'Different students may prefer different types of exams' → 在段落[C]中找到教授偏好'in-class'，而作者在段落[B]中对'take-home'最初感到兴奋 → 推断出不同个体对考试类型有不同偏好 → 得出答案G
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考点：细节定位　信息匹配　推理判断　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉　观点对比　观点归纳　语义推断

41. 【答案】H

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考点：细节定位　信息匹配　推理判断　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉　观点对比　观点归纳　语义推断

42. 【答案】G

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考点：细节定位　信息匹配　推理判断　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉　观点对比　观点归纳　语义推断

43. 【答案】F

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40. 定位题干关键词 'author' 和 'happy to learn' → 在语篇中搜索作者情感表达 → 定位到段落B中 'I was excited when I learned this' → 同义替换 'happy' 和 'excited' → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'put off their work until the last moment' → 在段落[B]中找到同义表述 'still rewriting my midterm the morning it was due' → 得出答案H

42. 定位题干核心观点 'Different students may prefer different types of exams' → 在段落[C]中找到教授偏好'in-class'，而作者在段落[B]中对'take-home'最初感到兴奋 → 推断出不同个体对考试类型有不同偏好 → 得出答案G

43. 定位题干核心观点 'Most professors agree... depends on the type of course' → 审视全文，仅段落[C]提及一位教授David Eisenbach的偏好，且未提及课程类型是决定因素 → 推断该观点在语篇中缺乏充分依据，属于过度推断或无中生有 → 得出答案F（假设F为'无依据'或'相反'选项）

44. 定位题干关键词 'dropped out of college some forty years ago' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'left undone some four decades ago' → 得出答案A
45. 定位题干关键词 'take-home exams will eat up their free time' → 在段落[B]中找到作者对take-home exam的体验 'still rewriting my midterm the morning it was due'，暗示占用大量时间 → 得出答案J

考点：细节定位　信息匹配　推理判断　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉　观点对比　观点归纳　语义推断

44. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'Elderly students' → 在语篇中搜索对应信息 → 发现语篇未提及 'Elderly students' 或类似概念 → 判定该陈述在语篇中无依据
37. 定位题干关键词 'take-home exams' 和 'affect students' performance in other courses' → 在语篇中搜索相关信息 → 发现语篇未提及带回家考试对其他课程表现的影响 → 判定该陈述在语篇中无依据
38. 定位题干关键词 'Certain professors' 和 'in-class exams' → 在语篇中搜索教授观点 → 定位到段落C中David Eisenbach教授的观点 → 同义替换 'prefers the in-class variety' 和 'students ultimately learn more' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'In-class exams' 和 'discourage cheating' → 在语篇中搜索相关信息 → 定位到段落D中 'less chance of cheating with the in-class variety' → 同义替换 'discourage cheating' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　信息匹配　推理判断　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉　观点对比　观点归纳　语义推断

45. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'Elderly students' → 在语篇中搜索对应信息 → 发现语篇未提及 'Elderly students' 或类似概念 → 判定该陈述在语篇中无依据
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考点：细节定位　信息匹配　推理判断　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉　观点对比　观点归纳　语义推断

46. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'puzzling' → 定位至语篇中 'The puzzle was what benefit would be gained from it' → 同义替换 'benefit' 为 'beneficial' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Dr. Yuka Sasaki' 和 'research' → 定位至语篇中 'She also knew from previous work conducted on birds and dolphins...' → 同义替换 'previous work' 为 'previous studies' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'first experiment' → 定位至语篇中 'To take a closer look, her team studied 35 healthy people... carefully monitored with techniques that looked at the activity of their brains.' → 同义替换 'monitored' 为 'monitored'，'brain activity' 为 'activity of their brains' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 're-running her experiment' → 定位至语篇中 'Dr. Sasaki re-ran the experiment while presenting the sleeping participants with a mix of regularly timed beeps... and irregular beeps...' → 同义替换 'presenting... with a mix of... beeps' 为 'exposed her participants to two different stimuli' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'find about the participants' → 定位至语篇中 'if the left hemisphere was staying alert to keep guard... it would react to the irregular beeps by stirring people from sleep' → 推理 'stirring people from sleep' 意味着将不规则声音视为威胁 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

51. 【答案】D

定位首段关于女性问题的概括性描述 → 提炼“过度投入”与“阻碍目标”的因果关系 → 同义替换为“超越能力极限”

考点：细节定位　同义改写

52. 【答案】A

定位“18-44岁女性感到疲惫”的段落 → 提取“平衡事业与家庭”这一核心原因 → 同义替换为“满足工作和家庭的要求”

考点：细节定位　同义改写

53. 【答案】A

定位“无法说‘不’可能损害健康与事业”的段落 → 提炼“无法拒绝”是阻碍因素 → 同义替换为“不愿意说‘不’”

考点：细节定位　同义改写

54. 【答案】C

定位男女处理冲突方式对比的段落 → 提取男性“从自身利益出发” → 同义替换为“将个人利益置于首位”

考点：细节定位　同义改写

55. 【答案】B

定位“领导者必须能够……”的段落 → 提取“委派和明智地管理资源”这一核心能力 → 同义替换为“委派能力”

考点：细节定位　同义改写

56. 【答案】How to best handle the relationship between…

审题后，围绕主题构建清晰的三段式结构（引言-主体-结论），在主体段运用多样句式和恰当词汇阐述具体处理方法。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】Mount Tai is located in the western part of…

将中文描述性长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并运用定语从句、固定搭配等语法结构进行准确、连贯的翻译。

考点：定语从句（如：a place where...）　固定搭配（如：take on a new look）　句式变化（如：not only...but also...）