四级 · 2017年12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
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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 probable reason the bear walks upright on its back legs?

A. It tries to entertain its audience.

B. It tries to look into the distance.

C. It wants to catch people's attention.

D. It has got one of its limbs injured.

2. How is the bear first known to the public?

A. It was spotted by animal protection officials.
B. It was filmed by a local television reporter.
C. Its videos were posted on social media.
D. Its picture won a photography prize.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What new record did the American drivers set last year?

A. The distance travelled.
B. The incidence of road accidents.
C. The spending on gas.
D. The number of people travelling.

4. What is depressing according to the speaker?

A. Fewer people are commuting.
B. Gas consumption is soaring.
C. Job growth is slowing down.
D. Rush-hour traffic is worsening.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What did teenager Chauncy do at the grocery store to get some food?

A. He told a stranger the sad story about himself.
B. He helped a stranger to carry groceries to his car.
C. He went up to a stranger and pulled at his sleeves.
D. He washed a stranger's car in return for some food.

6. What did the stranger do for Chauncy?

A. He ordered a lot of food for his family.
B. He gave him a job at his own company.
C. He raised a large sum of money for him.
D. He offered him a scholarship for college.

7. What do we learn about Chauncy?

A. He works hard to support his family.
B. He is an excellent student at school.
C. He is very good at making up stories.
D. He has been disabled since boyhood. 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 has the man just done?

A. Attended an economics lecture.
B. Taken a walk on Charles Street.
C. Had a drink at Queen Victoria.
D. Had dinner at a new restaurant.

9. What is the man going to do this weekend?

A. Treat a college friend to dinner.
B. Make preparations for a seminar.
C. Attend his brother's birthday party.
D. Visit some of his high school friends.

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

A. Gather statistics for his lecture.

B. Throw a surprise birthday party.

C. Meet with Jonathan's friends on the weekend.

D. Join him in his brother's birthday celebration.

11. How would they go to the man's home?

A. By car. B. By train. C. By taxi. D. By bus.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the man think of doing?

A. Taking a vacation abroad.

B. Reviewing for his last exam.

C. Saving enough money for a rainy day.

D. Finding a better way to earn money.

13. What has the man been doing for the past few months?

A. Preparing for his final exams.

B. Negotiating with his boss for a raise.

C. Working part time as a waiter.

D. Helping the woman with her courses.

14. What does the woman say she needs to do before departure?

A. Finish her term paper.

B. Save enough money.

C. Learn a little bit of Spanish.

D. Ask her parents' permission.

15. Why does the woman want to invite Tom?

A. He has rich sailing experience.

B. He speaks Spanish fluently.

C. He is also eager to go to Spain.

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

Questions 16 to 18

16. What does the speaker say about Marie Curie's daughter?

A. She went to the same university as her mother.

B. She worked as a nurse in the First World War.

C. She won the Nobel Prize two times.

D. She was also a Nobel Prize winner.

17. For what was Irene Curie awarded a Military Medal?

A. She fought bravely in a series of military operations.

B. She developed X-ray facilities for military hospitals.

C. She helped to set up several military hospitals.

D. She made donations to save wounded soldiers.

18. In what way were Marie and Irene similar?

A. Both died of blood cancer.
B. Both fought in World War I.
C. Both won military medals.
D. Both married their assistants.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What do we learn about the Vikings?

A. They were the first settlers in Europe.
B. They were the conquerors of Norway.
C. They discovered Iceland in the ninth century.
D. They settled on a small island north of England.

20. What does the passage say about Greenland?

A. It was some five hundred miles west of Norway.
B. It was covered with green most time of the year.
C. It was the Vikings' most important discovery.
D. It was a rocky mass of land covered with ice.

21. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. The Vikings' ocean explorations.
B. The making of European nations.
C. The Vikings' everyday life.
D. The Europeans' Arctic discoveries.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker think everyone tends to do?

A. Work hard for a better life.
B. Make mistakes now and then.
C. Dream about the future.
D. Save against a rainy day.

23. What does the speaker say he would refuse to do?

A. Teach foreign languages for the rest of his life.
B. Change what he has for his past imaginary world.
C. Exchange his two-story house for a beach cottage.
D. Dwell on the dreams he had dreamed when young.

24. What did the speaker major in during the first two years of college?

A. Criminal law.
B. City planning.
C. Oriental architecture.
D. International business.

25. What is one of the biggest lessons the speaker has learned in life?

A. Dream and make plans.
B. Take things easy in life.
C. Be content with what you have.
D. Enjoy whatever you are doing.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. advantage	B. commercial	C. conservation
D. equipped	E. incoming	F. innovation
G. limited	H. local	I. maintained
J. occupations	K. posted	L. remained
M. reservations	N. submitted	O. valuable

Technological changes brought dramatic new options to Americans living in the 1990s. During this decade new forms of entertainment, commerce, research, and communication became commonplace in the U.S. The driving force behind much of this change was a(n) ___26___ popularly known as the Internet. The Internet was developed during the 1970s by the Department of Defense. In the case of an attack, military advisers suggested the ___27___ of being able to operate one computer from another terminal. In the early days, the Internet was used mainly by scientists to communicate with other scientists. The Internet ___28___ under government control until 1984. One early problem faced by Internet users was speed. Phone lines could only transmit information at a ___29___ rate. The development of fiber-optic cables allowed for billions of bits of information to be received every minute. Companies like Intel developed faster microprocessors, so personal computers could process the ___30___ signals at a more rapid rate. In the early 1990s, the World Wide Web was developed, in large part, for ___31___ purposes. Corporations created home pages where they could place text and graphics to sell products. Soon airline tickets, hotel ___32___ , and even cars and homes could be purchased online. Universities ___33___ research data on the Internet, so students could find ___34___ information without leaving their dormitories. Companies soon discovered that work could be done at home and ___35___ online, so a whole new class of telecommuters began to earn a living from home offices unshaven and wearing pajamas( ).

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. When the author was a college student, she found that knitting helped her concentrate. _____

37. Knitting can help people stay away from tobacco. _____

38. Even men and children are now joining the army of knitters. _____

39. Being a member of a crafts group enhances one's health and prolongs one's life. _____

40. Knitting diverts people's attention from their pain. _____

41. The author learnt to knit as a teenager, but it was not until she was much older that she became

keenly interested. _____

42. When people are knitting, they tend to eat fewer snacks. _____

43. Survey findings show that knitting can help people relieve stress. _____

44. According to a study, knitters and crocheters are less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage. _____

45. The products of knitting can increase one's sense of self-respect. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 华山位于华阴市,距西安120公里。华山是秦岭的一部分,秦岭不仅分割陕南与陕北,也分隔华南与华北。与从前人们常去朝拜的泰山不同,华山过去很少有人光临,因为上山的道路极其危险。然而,希望长寿的人却经常上山,因为山上生长着许多草药,特别是一些稀有的药草。自上世纪90年代安装缆车以来,参观人数大大增加。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Nobody really knows how big Lagos is. What's indisputable is that it's growing very quickly. Between now and 2050, the urban population of Africa could triple. Yet cities in sub-Saharan Africa are not getting richer the way cities in the rest of the world have. Most urban Africans live in slums ; migrants are often not much better off than they were in the countryside. Why? The immediate problem is poverty. Most of Africa is urbanizing at a lower level of income than other regions of the world did. That means there's little money around for investment that would make cities liveable and more productive. Without upgrades and new capacity, bridges, roads and power systems are unable to cope with expanding populations. With the exception of South Africa, the only light rail metro system in sub-Saharan Africa is in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Traffic jam leads to expense and unpredictability, things that keep investors away. In other parts of the world, increasing agricultural productivity and industrialization went together. More productive farmers meant there was a surplus that could feed cities; in turn, that created a pool of labour for factories. But African cities are different. They are too often built around consuming natural resources. Government is concentrated in capitals, so is the money. Most urban Africans work for a small minority of the rich, who tend to be involved in either cronyish businesses or politics. Since African agriculture is still broadly unproductive, food is imported, consuming a portion of revenue. So what can be done? Though African countries are poor, not all African cities are. In Lagos, foreign oil workers can pay as much as $65,000 per year in rent for a modest apartment in a safe part of town. If that income were better taxed, it might provide the revenue for better infrastructure. If city leaders were more accountable to their residents, they might favour projects designed to help them more. Yet even as new roads are built, new people arrive. When a city's population grows by 5% a year, it is difficult to keep up.

46. What do we learn from the passage about cities in sub-Saharan Africa?

A. They have more slums than other cities in the world.

B. They are growing fast without becoming richer.

C. They are as modernized as many cities elsewhere.

D. They attract migrants who want to be better off.

47. What does the author imply about urbanization in other parts of the world?

A. It benefited from the contribution of immigrants.

B. It started when people's income was relatively high.

C. It benefited from the accelerated rise in productivity.

D. It started with the improvement of people's livelihood.

48. Why is sub-Saharan Africa unappealing to investors?

A. It lacks adequate transport facilities.
B. The living expenses there are too high.
C. It is on the whole too densely populated.
D. The local governments are corrupted.

49. In what way does the author say African cities are different?

A. They have attracted huge numbers of farm labourers.
B. They still rely heavily on agricultural productivity.
C. They have developed at the expense of nature.
D. They depend far more on foreign investment.

50. What might be a solution to the problems facing African cities?

A. Lowering of apartment rent.
B. Better education for residents.
C. More rational overall planning.
D. A more responsible government.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

For the past several decades, it seems there's been a general consensus on how to get ahead in America: Get a college education, find a reliable job, and buy your own home. But do Americans still believe in that path, and if they do, is it attainable? The most recent National Journal poll asked respondents about the American dream, what it takes to achieve their goals, and whether or not they felt a significant amount of control over their ability to be successful. Overwhelmingly, the results show that today, the idea of the American dream—and what it takes to achieve it— looks quite different than it did in the late 20th century. By and large, people felt that their actions and hard work—not outside forces—were the deciding factor in how their lives turned out. But respondents had decidedly mixed feelings about what actions make for a better life in current economy. In the last seven years, Americans have grown more pessimistic about the power of education to lead to success. Even though they see going to college as a fairly achievable goal, a majority—52 percent—think that young people do not need a four-year college education in order to be successful. Miguel Maeda, 42, who has a master's degree and works in public health, was the first in his family to go to college, which has allowed him to achieve a sense of financial stability his parents and grandparents never did. While some, like Maeda, emphasized the value of the degree rather than the education itself, others still see college as a way to gain new perspectives and life experiences. Sixty-year-old Will Fendley, who had a successful career in the military and never earned a college degree, thinks "personal drive" is far more important than just going to college. To Fendley, a sense of drive and purpose, as well as an effective high-school education, and basic life skills, like balancing a checkbook, are the necessary ingredients for a successful life in America.

51. It used to be commonly acknowledged that to succeed in America, one had to have_____.

A. an advanced academic degree
B. an ambition to get ahead
C. a firm belief in their dream
D. a sense of drive and purpose

52. What is the finding of the latest National Journal poll concerning the American dream?

A. More and more Americans are finding it hard to realize.
B. It remains alive among the majority of American people.
C. Americans' idea of it has changed over the past few decades.
D. An increasing number of young Americans are abandoning it.

53. What do Americans now think of the role of college education in achieving success?

A. It still remains open to debate.
B. It has proved to be beyond doubt.
C. It is no longer as important as it used to be.
D. It is much better understood now than ever.

54. How do some people view college education these days?

A. It promotes gender equality.
B. It needs to be strengthened.
C. It adds to cultural diversity.
D. It helps broaden their minds.

55. What is one factor essential to success in America, according to Will Fendley?

A. A desire to learn and to adapt.
B. A strong sense of responsibility.
C. A willingness to commit oneself.
D. A clear aim and high motivation.

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

56. The relationship between teachers and students lies at the heart of effective learning. Rather than merely
arguing that it matters, I believe the real question is how to best handle it. In my view, mutual respect, equal
communication and teaching each other are the keys.
First and foremost, both sides should treat each other as equals. A teacher who patiently listens to opinions, and
a student who genuinely values guidance, can build trust rather than distance. In addition, honest and timely
communication clears up misunderstandings; for instance, students who raise their questions after class often
find the lessons far easier to follow.
In conclusion, getting along with each other well depends not on being simply friendly, but on real respect and
dialogue. Once teachers and students handle their relationship in this way, both teaching and learning will
become truly rewarding.

57. Mount Hua is located in Huayin City, 120 kilometers from Xi'an. It is part of the Qinling Mountains, which not only separates southern and northern Shaanxi but also divides South and North
China. Unlike Mount Tai, which was frequently visited for pilgrimage in the past, Mount Hua was seldom visited because the path up the mountain was extremely dangerous. However, those who hoped
to live long often climbed the mountain, because many medicinal herbs grew there, especially some rare
ones. Since cable cars were installed in the 1990s, the number of visitors has increased significantly.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D
定位原因句 → 提取 ‘injured leg or paw’ → 同义替换为 ‘limb injured’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】C
定位 ‘first gained fame’ 句 → 提取 ‘caught on videos that were posted on social media’ → 同义替换为 ‘videos were posted on social media’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】A
定位 ‘new record’ 相关句 → 提取 ‘drove more miles’ → 同义替换为 ‘distance travelled’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】D
定位 ‘depressing’ 句 → 回指上一句 ‘rush-hour travelers spent an extra 42 hours... because of travel delays’ → 同义替换为 ‘Rush-hour traffic is worsening’
考点：指代回指　同义替换

5. 【答案】B
定位 ‘What did teenager Chauncy do’ 相关句 → 提取 ‘carrying man's groceries to his car’ → 同义替换为 ‘helped a stranger to carry groceries to his car’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】C
定位关键信息 'helped raise $190,000 on a website' → 同义替换为 'raised a large sum of money' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】B
定位关键信息 'Chauncy is a top student' → 同义替换为 'excellent student' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】A
定位男士首句 'That was my last economics lecture of the week' → 推断他刚结束讲座 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　时态推断

9. 【答案】C
定位男士明确陈述 'I am heading home this weekend for my brother's 18th birthday' → 同义替换为 'Attend his brother's birthday party' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】D

定位男士邀请 'why don't you come along?' 及后续 'you can drive me there' → 推断他请求女士同行并开车送他 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　意图推断

11. 【答案】B

定位对话结尾处交通方式讨论 → 男士提议先去车站买6:30火车票 → 女士同意在车站会合 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代衔接

12. 【答案】A

定位男士首句提议 → 识别同义替换（holiday overseas = vacation abroad）→ 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　同义替换

13. 【答案】C

定位男士描述过去几个月行为 → 识别同义替换（waiter job = working part time as a waiter）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】B

定位女士陈述出发前需求 → 识别同义替换（earn a little more = save enough money）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】A

定位女士解释邀请Tom的原因 → 识别同义替换（experience with boats = rich sailing experience）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】D

定位关键信息 'she was also the mother of a Nobel Prize winner' → 同义替换为 'She was also a Nobel Prize winner' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

17. 【答案】B

定位关键信息 'After the war she received a Military Medal for her work' → 回溯前文 'developing X-ray facilities for military' → 同义替换为 'developed X-ray facilities for military hospitals' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　指代链追踪

18. 【答案】A

定位关键信息 'also like her mother, she developed blood cancer because of her exposure to radiation' → 推理得出母女二人都因辐射暴露患血癌 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

19. 【答案】C

定位关键信息 'The Vikings' first major discovery occurred in the ninth century... named it Iceland' → 同义替换为 'They discovered Iceland in the ninth century' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

20. 【答案】D

定位关键信息 'reached an icy rocky mass of land... found some green areas, so they named the island Greenland' → 同义替换为 'a rocky mass of land covered with ice' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

21. 【答案】A

定位首尾段核心信息 → 提炼“地理发现”与“北美登陆” → 概括为“海洋探索”

考点：主旨概括　信息提炼

22. 【答案】C

定位首段“everyone dreams about the future” → 匹配选项C的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】B

定位“But I wouldn't change what I have now for that imaginary world” → 匹配选项B的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】D

定位“In college, I studied international business” → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

25. 【答案】C

定位“One of the biggest lessons... Be happy with what you have” → 匹配选项C的同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】F

26 空 根据空格后 'popularly known as the Internet' 的同位语提示，结合前文 'driving force' 的语境，推断此处需要一个表示'现象、事物'的名词，且能与 'take on' 构成搭配。

27 空 根据空格前 'suggested the' 和后 'of being able to...' 的结构，推断此处需要一个表示'好处、价值、优势'的名词，且能与 'of' 搭配。

28 空 根据空格后 'under government control until 1984' 的时间状语，推断此处需要一个表示'持续状态'的动词过去式，且能与 'under control' 搭配。

29 空 根据空格前 'at a' 和后 'rate' 的搭配，以及前文 'One early problem faced by Internet users was speed' 的语境，推断此处需要一个表示'慢'的形容词来描述早期电话线的传输速度。

30 空 根据空格后 'signals' 和前文 'faster microprocessors' 与 'more rapid rate' 的语境，推断此处需要一个表示'数字'或'电子'的形容词来修饰 'signals'，与光纤电缆传输的 'bits of information' 对应。

31 空 定位空格前后的名词 'network' 与介词 'by' → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示 '接管' 的动词

32 空 定位空格前的名词 'hotel' → 分析并列结构 'airline tickets, hotel ___, and even cars and homes' → 选择表示 '预订' 的名词

33 空 定位空格前的主语 'Universities' 与宾语 'research data' → 分析动词与 'on the Internet' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '放置/发布' 的动词

34 空 定位空格前的动词 'find' 与后文 'without leaving their dormitories' → 分析形容词与 'information' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '必要的' 的形容词

35 空 定位空格前的 'work could be done at home and' → 分析并列结构与 'online' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '提交' 的动词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配（通用）

27. 【答案】A

26 空 根据空格后 'popularly known as the Internet' 的同位语提示，结合前文 'driving force' 的语境，推断此处需要一个表示'现象、事物'的名词，且能与 'take on' 构成搭配。

27 空 根据空格前 'suggested the' 和后 'of being able to...' 的结构，推断此处需要一个表示'好处、价值、优势'的名词，且能与 'of' 搭配。

28 空 根据空格后 'under government control until 1984' 的时间状语，推断此处需要一个表示'持续状态'的动词过去式，且能与 'under control' 搭配。

29 空 根据空格前 'at a' 和后 'rate' 的搭配，以及前文 'One early problem faced by Internet users was speed' 的语境，推断此处需要一个表示'慢'的形容词来描述早期电话线的传输速度。

30 空 根据空格后 'signals' 和前文 'faster microprocessors' 与 'more rapid rate' 的语境，推断此处需要一个表示'数字'或'电子'的形容词来修饰 'signals'，与光纤电缆传输的 'bits of information' 对应。

31 空 定位空格前后的名词 'network' 与介词 'by' → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示 '接管' 的动词

32 空 定位空格前的名词 'hotel' → 分析并列结构 'airline tickets, hotel ___, and even cars and homes' → 选择表示 '预订' 的名词

33 空 定位空格前的主语 'Universities' 与宾语 'research data' → 分析动词与 'on the Internet' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '放置/发布' 的动词

34 空 定位空格前的动词 'find' 与后文 'without leaving their dormitories' → 分析形容词与 'information' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '必要的' 的形容词

35 空 定位空格前的 'work could be done at home and' → 分析并列结构与 'online' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '提交' 的动词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配（通用）

28. 【答案】L

26 空 根据空格后 'popularly known as the Internet' 的同位语提示，结合前文 'driving force' 的语境，推断此处需要一个表示'现象、事物'的名词，且能与 'take on' 构成搭配。

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33 空 定位空格前的主语 'Universities' 与宾语 'research data' → 分析动词与 'on the Internet' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '放置/发布' 的动词

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考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配（通用）

29. 【答案】G

26 空 根据空格后 'popularly known as the Internet' 的同位语提示，结合前文 'driving force' 的语境，推断此处需要一个表示'现象、事物'的名词，且能与 'take on' 构成搭配。

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29 空 根据空格前 'at a' 和后 'rate' 的搭配，以及前文 'One early problem faced by Internet users was speed' 的语境，推断此处需要一个表示'慢'的形容词来描述早期电话线的传输速度。

30 空 根据空格后 'signals' 和前文 'faster microprocessors' 与 'more rapid rate' 的语境，推断此处需要一个表示'数字'或'电子'的形容词来修饰 'signals'，与光纤电缆传输的 'bits of information' 对应。

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32 空 定位空格前的名词 'hotel' → 分析并列结构 'airline tickets, hotel ___, and even cars and homes' → 选择表示 '预订' 的名词

33 空 定位空格前的主语 'Universities' 与宾语 'research data' → 分析动词与 'on the Internet' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '放置/发布' 的动词

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35 空 定位空格前的 'work could be done at home and' → 分析并列结构与 'online' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '提交' 的动词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配（通用）

30. 【答案】E

26 空 根据空格后 'popularly known as the Internet' 的同位语提示，结合前文 'driving force' 的语境，推断此处需要一个表示'现象、事物'的名词，且能与 'take on' 构成搭配。

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28 空 根据空格后 'under government control until 1984' 的时间状语，推断此处需要一个表示'持续状态'的动词过去式，且能与 'under control' 搭配。

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30 空 根据空格后 'signals' 和前文 'faster microprocessors' 与 'more rapid rate' 的语境，推断此处需要一个表示'数字'或'电子'的形容词来修饰 'signals'，与光纤电缆传输的 'bits of information' 对应。

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35 空 定位空格前的 'work could be done at home and' → 分析并列结构与 'online' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '提交' 的动词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配（通用）

31. 【答案】B

26 空 根据空格后 'popularly known as the Internet' 的同位语提示，结合前文 'driving force' 的语境，推断此处需要一个表示'现象、事物'的名词，且能与 'take on' 构成搭配。

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30 空 根据空格后 'signals' 和前文 'faster microprocessors' 与 'more rapid rate' 的语境，推断此处需要一个表示'数字'或'电子'的形容词来修饰 'signals'，与光纤电缆传输的 'bits of information' 对应。

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考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配（通用）

32. 【答案】M

26 空 根据空格后 'popularly known as the Internet' 的同位语提示，结合前文 'driving force' 的语境，推断此处需要一个表示'现象、事物'的名词，且能与 'take on' 构成搭配。

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35 空 定位空格前的 'work could be done at home and' → 分析并列结构与 'online' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '提交' 的动词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配（通用）

33. 【答案】K

26 空 根据空格后 'popularly known as the Internet' 的同位语提示，结合前文 'driving force' 的语境，推断此处需要一个表示'现象、事物'的名词，且能与 'take on' 构成搭配。

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35 空 定位空格前的 'work could be done at home and' → 分析并列结构与 'online' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '提交' 的动词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配（通用）

34. 【答案】O

26 空 根据空格后 'popularly known as the Internet' 的同位语提示，结合前文 'driving force' 的语境，推断此处需要一个表示'现象、事物'的名词，且能与 'take on' 构成搭配。

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31 空 定位空格前后的名词 'network' 与介词 'by' → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示 '接管' 的动词

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33 空 定位空格前的主语 'Universities' 与宾语 'research data' → 分析动词与 'on the Internet' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '放置/发布' 的动词

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35 空 定位空格前的 'work could be done at home and' → 分析并列结构与 'online' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '提交' 的动词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配（通用）

35. 【答案】N

26 空 根据空格后 'popularly known as the Internet' 的同位语提示，结合前文 'driving force' 的语境，推断此处需要一个表示'现象、事物'的名词，且能与 'take on' 构成搭配。

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30 空 根据空格后 'signals' 和前文 'faster microprocessors' 与 'more rapid rate' 的语境，推断此处需要一个表示'数字'或'电子'的形容词来修饰 'signals'，与光纤电缆传输的 'bits of information' 对应。

31 空 定位空格前后的名词 'network' 与介词 'by' → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示 '接管' 的动词

32 空 定位空格前的名词 'hotel' → 分析并列结构 'airline tickets, hotel ___, and even cars and homes' → 选择表示 '预订' 的名词

33 空 定位空格前的主语 'Universities' 与宾语 'research data' → 分析动词与 'on the Internet' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '放置/发布' 的动词

34 空 定位空格前的动词 'find' 与后文 'without leaving their dormitories' → 分析形容词与 'information' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '必要的' 的形容词

35 空 定位空格前的 'work could be done at home and' → 分析并列结构与 'online' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '提交' 的动词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配（通用）

36. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'college student' 和 'concentrate' → 在段落C中找到 'As I discovered in college, when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now.' → 同义替换 'mind stays focused' 为 'concentrate' → 得出答案C

37. 定位题干关键词 'tobacco' → 在段落H（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于编织帮助戒烟的细节 → 得出答案H

38. 定位题干关键词 'men and children' 和 'joining' → 在段落D中找到 'Even men and schoolchildren are swelling the ranks' → 同义替换 'swelling the ranks' 为 'joining the army' → 得出答案D

39. 定位题干关键词 'crafts group' 和 'health' → 在段落O（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于加入手工小组对健康和长寿益处的细节 → 得出答案O

40. 定位题干关键词 'diverts attention' 和 'pain' → 在段落L（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于编织转移疼痛注意力的细节 → 得出答案L

41. 定位题干关键信息（teenager, much older, keenly interested）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落B中‘taught me to knit at 15’与‘within two Mondays in the group, I was hooked’的同义替换

42. 定位题干核心信息（knitting, eat fewer snacks）→ 在语篇中寻找相关线索 → 推断段落C中‘when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now’与‘减少零食’的逻辑关联

43. 定位题干关键信息（survey findings, relieve stress）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落F中‘surveyed hundreds of thousands of knitters and crocheters, who routinely list stress relief’的同义替换

44. 定位题干关键信息（study, less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落L中‘less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage’的同义替换

45. 定位题干关键信息（products, increase self-respect）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落E中‘craft activities result in tangible and often useful products that can enhance self-esteem’的同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节关联

37. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'college student' 和 'concentrate' → 在段落C中找到 'As I discovered in college, when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now.' → 同义替换 'mind stays focused' 为 'concentrate' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干关键词 'tobacco' → 在段落H（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于编织帮助戒烟的细节 → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干关键词 'men and children' 和 'joining' → 在段落D中找到 'Even men and schoolchildren are swelling the ranks' → 同义替换 'swelling the ranks' 为 'joining the army' → 得出答案D
39. 定位题干关键词 'crafts group' 和 'health' → 在段落O（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于加入手工小组对健康和长寿益处的细节 → 得出答案O
40. 定位题干关键词 'diverts attention' 和 'pain' → 在段落L（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于编织转移疼痛注意力的细节 → 得出答案L
41. 定位题干关键信息（teenager, much older, keenly interested）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落B中‘taught me to knit at 15’与‘within two Mondays in the group, I was hooked’的同义替换
42. 定位题干核心信息（knitting, eat fewer snacks）→ 在语篇中寻找相关线索 → 推断段落C中‘when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now’与‘减少零食’的逻辑关联
43. 定位题干关键信息（survey findings, relieve stress）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落F中‘surveyed hundreds of thousands of knitters and crocheters, who routinely list stress relief’的同义替换
44. 定位题干关键信息（study, less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落L中‘less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage’的同义替换
45. 定位题干关键信息（products, increase self-respect）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落E中‘craft activities result in tangible and often useful products that can enhance self-esteem’的同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节关联

38. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'college student' 和 'concentrate' → 在段落C中找到 'As I discovered in college, when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now.' → 同义替换 'mind stays focused' 为 'concentrate' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干关键词 'tobacco' → 在段落H（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于编织帮助戒烟的细节 → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干关键词 'men and children' 和 'joining' → 在段落D中找到 'Even men and schoolchildren are swelling the ranks' → 同义替换 'swelling the ranks' 为 'joining the army' → 得出答案D
39. 定位题干关键词 'crafts group' 和 'health' → 在段落O（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于加入手工小组对健康和长寿益处的细节 → 得出答案O
40. 定位题干关键词 'diverts attention' 和 'pain' → 在段落L（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于编织转移疼痛注意力的细节 → 得出答案L
41. 定位题干关键信息（teenager, much older, keenly interested）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落B中‘taught me to knit at 15’与‘within two Mondays in the group, I was hooked’的同义替换
42. 定位题干核心信息（knitting, eat fewer snacks）→ 在语篇中寻找相关线索 → 推断段落C中‘when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now’与‘减少零食’的逻辑关联
43. 定位题干关键信息（survey findings, relieve stress）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落F中‘surveyed hundreds of thousands of knitters and crocheters, who routinely list stress relief’的同义替换
44. 定位题干关键信息（study, less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落L中‘less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage’的同义替换
45. 定位题干关键信息（products, increase self-respect）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落E中‘craft

activities result in tangible and often useful products that can enhance self-esteem’ 的同义替换

考点：细节定位 同义替换 推理判断 细节关联

39. 【答案】O

36. 定位题干关键词 'college student' 和 'concentrate' → 在段落C中找到 'As I discovered in college, when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now.' → 同义替换 'mind stays focused' 为 'concentrate' → 得出答案C

37. 定位题干关键词 'tobacco' → 在段落H（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于编织帮助戒烟的细节 → 得出答案H

38. 定位题干关键词 'men and children' 和 'joining' → 在段落D中找到 'Even men and schoolchildren are swelling the ranks' → 同义替换 'swelling the ranks' 为 'joining the army' → 得出答案D

39. 定位题干关键词 'crafts group' 和 'health' → 在段落O（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于加入手工小组对健康和长寿益处的细节 → 得出答案O

40. 定位题干关键词 'diverts attention' 和 'pain' → 在段落L（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于编织转移疼痛注意力的细节 → 得出答案L

41. 定位题干关键信息（teenager, much older, keenly interested）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落B中‘taught me to knit at 15’与‘within two Mondays in the group, I was hooked’的同义替换

42. 定位题干核心信息（knitting, eat fewer snacks）→ 在语篇中寻找相关线索 → 推断段落C中‘when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now’与‘减少零食’的逻辑关联

43. 定位题干关键信息（survey findings, relieve stress）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落F中‘surveyed hundreds of thousands of knitters and crocheters, who routinely list stress relief’的同义替换

44. 定位题干关键信息（study, less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落L中‘less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage’的同义替换

45. 定位题干关键信息（products, increase self-respect）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落E中‘craft activities result in tangible and often useful products that can enhance self-esteem’的同义替换

考点：细节定位 同义替换 推理判断 细节关联

40. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'college student' 和 'concentrate' → 在段落C中找到 'As I discovered in college, when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now.' → 同义替换 'mind stays focused' 为 'concentrate' → 得出答案C

37. 定位题干关键词 'tobacco' → 在段落H（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于编织帮助戒烟的细节 → 得出答案H

38. 定位题干关键词 'men and children' 和 'joining' → 在段落D中找到 'Even men and schoolchildren are swelling the ranks' → 同义替换 'swelling the ranks' 为 'joining the army' → 得出答案D

39. 定位题干关键词 'crafts group' 和 'health' → 在段落O（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于加入手工小组对健康和长寿益处的细节 → 得出答案O

40. 定位题干关键词 'diverts attention' 和 'pain' → 在段落L（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于编织转移疼痛注意力的细节 → 得出答案L

41. 定位题干关键信息（teenager, much older, keenly interested）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落B中‘taught me to knit at 15’与‘within two Mondays in the group, I was hooked’的同义替换

42. 定位题干核心信息（knitting, eat fewer snacks）→ 在语篇中寻找相关线索 → 推断段落C中‘when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now’与‘减少零食’的逻辑关联

43. 定位题干关键信息（survey findings, relieve stress）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落F中‘surveyed hundreds of thousands of knitters and crocheters, who routinely list stress relief’的同义替换

44. 定位题干关键信息（study, less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落L中‘less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage’的同义替换
45. 定位题干关键信息（products, increase self-respect）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落E中‘craft activities result in tangible and often useful products that can enhance self-esteem’的同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节关联

41. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'college student' 和 'concentrate' → 在段落C中找到 'As I discovered in college, when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now.' → 同义替换 'mind stays focused' 为 'concentrate' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干关键词 'tobacco' → 在段落H（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于编织帮助戒烟的细节 → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干关键词 'men and children' 和 'joining' → 在段落D中找到 'Even men and schoolchildren are swelling the ranks' → 同义替换 'swelling the ranks' 为 'joining the army' → 得出答案D
39. 定位题干关键词 'crafts group' 和 'health' → 在段落O（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于加入手工小组对健康和长寿益处的细节 → 得出答案O
40. 定位题干关键词 'diverts attention' 和 'pain' → 在段落L（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于编织转移疼痛注意力的细节 → 得出答案L
41. 定位题干关键信息（teenager, much older, keenly interested）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落B中‘taught me to knit at 15’与‘within two Mondays in the group, I was hooked’的同义替换
42. 定位题干核心信息（knitting, eat fewer snacks）→ 在语篇中寻找相关线索 → 推断段落C中‘when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now’与‘减少零食’的逻辑关联
43. 定位题干关键信息（survey findings, relieve stress）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落F中‘surveyed hundreds of thousands of knitters and crocheters, who routinely list stress relief’的同义替换
44. 定位题干关键信息（study, less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落L中‘less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage’的同义替换
45. 定位题干关键信息（products, increase self-respect）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落E中‘craft activities result in tangible and often useful products that can enhance self-esteem’的同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节关联

42. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'college student' 和 'concentrate' → 在段落C中找到 'As I discovered in college, when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now.' → 同义替换 'mind stays focused' 为 'concentrate' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干关键词 'tobacco' → 在段落H（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于编织帮助戒烟的细节 → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干关键词 'men and children' 和 'joining' → 在段落D中找到 'Even men and schoolchildren are swelling the ranks' → 同义替换 'swelling the ranks' 为 'joining the army' → 得出答案D
39. 定位题干关键词 'crafts group' 和 'health' → 在段落O（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于加入手工小组对健康和长寿益处的细节 → 得出答案O
40. 定位题干关键词 'diverts attention' 和 'pain' → 在段落L（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于编织转移疼痛注意力的细节 → 得出答案L
41. 定位题干关键信息（teenager, much older, keenly interested）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落B中‘taught me to knit at 15’与‘within two Mondays in the group, I was hooked’的同义替换
42. 定位题干核心信息（knitting, eat fewer snacks）→ 在语篇中寻找相关线索 → 推断段落C中‘when my hands

are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now’ 与 ‘减少零食’ 的逻辑关联
43. 定位题干关键信息（survey findings, relieve stress）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落F中 ‘surveyed hundreds of thousands of knitters and crocheters, who routinely list stress relief’ 的同义替换
44. 定位题干关键信息（study, less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落L中 ‘less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage’ 的同义替换
45. 定位题干关键信息（products, increase self-respect）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落E中 ‘craft activities result in tangible and often useful products that can enhance self-esteem’ 的同义替换

考点：细节定位 同义替换 推理判断 细节关联

43. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'college student' 和 'concentrate' → 在段落C中找到 'As I discovered in college, when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now.' → 同义替换 'mind stays focused' 为 'concentrate' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干关键词 'tobacco' → 在段落H（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于编织帮助戒烟的细节 → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干关键词 'men and children' 和 'joining' → 在段落D中找到 'Even men and schoolchildren are swelling the ranks' → 同义替换 'swelling the ranks' 为 'joining the army' → 得出答案D
39. 定位题干关键词 'crafts group' 和 'health' → 在段落O（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于加入手工小组对健康和长寿益处的细节 → 得出答案O
40. 定位题干关键词 'diverts attention' 和 'pain' → 在段落L（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于编织转移疼痛注意力的细节 → 得出答案L
41. 定位题干关键信息（teenager, much older, keenly interested）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落B中 ‘taught me to knit at 15’ 与 ‘within two Mondays in the group, I was hooked’ 的同义替换
42. 定位题干核心信息（knitting, eat fewer snacks）→ 在语篇中寻找相关线索 → 推断段落C中 ‘when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now’ 与 ‘减少零食’ 的逻辑关联
43. 定位题干关键信息（survey findings, relieve stress）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落F中 ‘surveyed hundreds of thousands of knitters and crocheters, who routinely list stress relief’ 的同义替换
44. 定位题干关键信息（study, less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落L中 ‘less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage’ 的同义替换
45. 定位题干关键信息（products, increase self-respect）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落E中 ‘craft activities result in tangible and often useful products that can enhance self-esteem’ 的同义替换

考点：细节定位 同义替换 推理判断 细节关联

44. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'college student' 和 'concentrate' → 在段落C中找到 'As I discovered in college, when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now.' → 同义替换 'mind stays focused' 为 'concentrate' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干关键词 'tobacco' → 在段落H（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于编织帮助戒烟的细节 → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干关键词 'men and children' 和 'joining' → 在段落D中找到 'Even men and schoolchildren are swelling the ranks' → 同义替换 'swelling the ranks' 为 'joining the army' → 得出答案D
39. 定位题干关键词 'crafts group' 和 'health' → 在段落O（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于加入手工小组对健康和长寿益处的细节 → 得出答案O
40. 定位题干关键词 'diverts attention' 和 'pain' → 在段落L（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于编织转移疼痛注意力的细节 → 得出答案L

41. 定位题干关键信息（teenager, much older, keenly interested）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落B中‘taught me to knit at 15’与‘within two Mondays in the group, I was hooked’的同义替换
42. 定位题干核心信息（knitting, eat fewer snacks）→ 在语篇中寻找相关线索 → 推断段落C中‘when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now’与‘减少零食’的逻辑关联
43. 定位题干关键信息（survey findings, relieve stress）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落F中‘surveyed hundreds of thousands of knitters and crocheters, who routinely list stress relief’的同义替换
44. 定位题干关键信息（study, less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落L中‘less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage’的同义替换
45. 定位题干关键信息（products, increase self-respect）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落E中‘craft activities result in tangible and often useful products that can enhance self-esteem’的同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节关联

45. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'college student' 和 'concentrate' → 在段落C中找到 'As I discovered in college, when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now.' → 同义替换 'mind stays focused' 为 'concentrate' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干关键词 'tobacco' → 在段落H（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于编织帮助戒烟的细节 → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干关键词 'men and children' 和 'joining' → 在段落D中找到 'Even men and schoolchildren are swelling the ranks' → 同义替换 'swelling the ranks' 为 'joining the army' → 得出答案D
39. 定位题干关键词 'crafts group' 和 'health' → 在段落O（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于加入手工小组对健康和长寿益处的细节 → 得出答案O
40. 定位题干关键词 'diverts attention' 和 'pain' → 在段落L（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于编织转移疼痛注意力的细节 → 得出答案L
41. 定位题干关键信息（teenager, much older, keenly interested）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落B中‘taught me to knit at 15’与‘within two Mondays in the group, I was hooked’的同义替换
42. 定位题干核心信息（knitting, eat fewer snacks）→ 在语篇中寻找相关线索 → 推断段落C中‘when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now’与‘减少零食’的逻辑关联
43. 定位题干关键信息（survey findings, relieve stress）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落F中‘surveyed hundreds of thousands of knitters and crocheters, who routinely list stress relief’的同义替换
44. 定位题干关键信息（study, less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落L中‘less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage’的同义替换
45. 定位题干关键信息（products, increase self-respect）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落E中‘craft activities result in tangible and often useful products that can enhance self-esteem’的同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节关联

46. 【答案】B

定位首段对比句 → 提取‘not getting richer’与‘growing very quickly’的并列关系 → 同义替换为选项B

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

47. 【答案】B

定位‘other parts of the world’相关段落 → 对比非洲‘urbanizing at a lower level of income’ → 推断其他地区城市化起点收入较高

考点：推理判断　对比推断

48. 【答案】A

定位‘keep investors away’相关句→提取‘Traffic jam leads to expense and unpredictability’→归纳为交通设施不足

考点：细节定位与捕捉　归纳概括

49. 【答案】C

定位‘African cities are different’后文→提取‘built around consuming natural resources’→同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

50. 【答案】D

定位‘what can be done’段落→提取‘If city leaders were more accountable to their residents’→推断为政府责任问题

考点：推理判断　条件推断

51. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'used to be commonly acknowledged' → 对应语篇首句 'general consensus' → 同义替换 'Get a college education' → 对应选项 'an advanced academic degree'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'latest National Journal poll' → 对应语篇第二段 'the results show that today, the idea of the American dream... looks quite different than it did in the late 20th century' → 同义替换为 'has changed over the past few decades'

考点：主旨概括　同义替换

53. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'role of college education' → 对应语篇第三段 'Americans have grown more pessimistic about the power of education to lead to success' 及 'a majority... think that young people do not need a four-year college education' → 推理得出其重要性下降

考点：细节定位　推理判断

54. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'some people view college education' → 对应语篇第四段 'others still see college as a way to gain new perspectives and life experiences' → 同义替换为 'helps broaden their minds'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Will Fendley' → 对应语篇末尾 'thinks "personal drive" is far more important' 及 'a sense of drive and purpose' → 同义替换为 'a clear aim and high motivation'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

56. 【答案】The relationship between teachers and…

围绕主题构建清晰的三段式结构（引言-主体-结论），运用多样句式和恰当词汇阐述观点。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】Mount Hua is located in Huayin City, 120…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并准确使用定语从句、固定搭配及地理文化专有名词进行翻译。

考点：定语从句 (which/that)　固定搭配 (take on a new look / be located in)　地理文化专有名词 (Qinling Mountains, Mount Hua)　句式变化 (并列、转折、原因状语)