四级 · 2017年12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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992 015
yingyu8.cn/d/992015

本卷答案与讲解
993 960
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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. 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. attracted	B. career	C. championships
D. degrees	E. developing	F. enroll
G. exposure	H. feasible	I. feeding
J. graduating	K. interest	L. levels
M. local	N. operates	O. participated

We all know there exists a great void in the public educational system when it comes to ____26____ to STEM(Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) courses. One educator named Dori Roberts decided to do something to change this system. Dori taught high school engineering for 11 years. She noticed there was a real void in quality STEM education at all ____27____ of the public educational system. She said, "I started Engineering For Kids (EFK) after noticing a real lack of math, science and engineering programs to ____28____ my own kids in." She decided to start an afterschool program where children ____29____ in STEM-based competitions. The club grew quickly and when it reached 180 members and the kids in the program won several state ____30____ , she decided to devote all her time to cultivating and ____31____ it. The global business EFK was born. Dori began operating EFK out of her Virginia home, which she then expanded to ____32____ recreation centers. Today, the EFK program ____33____ over 144 branches in ____32____ states within the United States and in 21 countries. Sales have doubled from $5 million in 2014 to $10 million in 2015, with 25 new branches planned for 2016. The EFK website states, "Our nation is not ____34____ enough engineers. Our philosophy is to inspire kids at a young age to understand that engineering is a great ____35____ ."

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. To be curious, we need to realize first of all that there are many things we don't know. _____

37. According to Leslie, curiosity is essential to one's success. _____

38. We should feel happy when we pursue knowledge for knowledge's sake. _____

39. Political leaders' lack of curiosity will result in bad consequences. _____

40. There are often accusations about politicians' and the media's lack of curiosity to find out the truth. _____

41. The less curious a child is, the less knowledge the child may turn out to have. _____

42. It is widely accepted that academic accomplishment lies in both intelligence and diligence. _____

43. Visiting a bookshop as curiosity leads us can be a good way to entertain ourselves. _____

44. Both the rise of the Internet and reduced appetite for literary fiction contribute to people's declining curiosity. _____

45. Mankind wouldn't be so innovative without curiosity. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 黄山位于安徽省南部。它风景独特,尤以其日出和云海著称。要欣赏大山的宏伟壮丽,通常得向上看。但要欣赏黄山美景,就得向下看。黄山的湿润气候有利于茶树生长,是中国主要产茶地之一。这里还有许多温泉,其泉水有助于防治皮肤病。黄山是中国主要旅游目的地之一,也是摄影和传统国画最受欢迎的主题。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Aging happens to all of us, and is generally thought of as a natural part of life. It would seem silly to call such a thing a "disease." On the other hand, scientists are increasingly learning that aging and biological age are two different things, and that the former is a key risk factor for conditions such as heart disease, cancer and many more. In that light, aging itself might be seen as something treatable, the way you would treat high blood pressure or a vitamin deficiency. Biophysicist Alex Zhavoronkov believes that aging should be considered a disease. He said that describing aging as a disease creates incentives to develop treatments. "It unties the hands of the pharmaceutical industry so that they can begin treating the disease and not just the side effects," he said. "Right now, people think of aging as natural and something you can't control," he said. "In academic circles, people take aging research as just an interest area where they can try to develop interventions. The medical community also takes aging for granted, and can do nothing about it except keep people within a certain health range." But if aging were recognized as a disease, he said, "It would attract funding and change the way we do health care. What matters is understanding that aging is curable." "It was always known that the body accumulates damage," he added. "The only way to cure aging is to find ways to repair that damage. I think of it as preventive medicine for age-related conditions." Leonard Hayflick, a professor at the University of California, San Francisco, said the idea that aging can be cured implies the human lifespan can be increased, which some researchers suggest is possible. Hayflick is not among them. "There're many people who recover from cancer, stroke, or heart disease. But they continue to age, because aging is separate from their disease," Hayflick said. "Even if those causes of death were eliminated, life expectancy would still not go much beyond 92 years."

46. What do people generally believe about aging?

A. It should cause no alarm whatsoever.
B. They just cannot do anything about it.
C. It should be regarded as a kind of disease.
D. They can delay it with advances in science.

47. How do many scientists view aging now?

A. It might be prevented and treated.
B. It can be as risky as heart disease.
C. It results from a vitamin deficiency.
D. It is an irreversible biological process.

48. What does Alex Zhavoronkov think of "describing aging as a disease"?

A. It will prompt people to take aging more seriously.
B. It will greatly help reduce the side effects of aging.
C. It will free pharmacists from the conventional beliefs about aging.
D. It will motivate doctors and pharmacists to find ways to treat aging.

49. What do we learn about the medical community?

A. They now have a strong interest in research on aging.

B. They differ from the academic circles in their view on aging.

C. They can contribute to people's health only to a limited extent.

D. They have ways to intervene in people's aging process.

50. What does Professor Leonard Hayflick believe?

A. The human lifespan cannot be prolonged.

B. Aging is hardly separable from disease.

C. Few people can live up to the age of 92.

D. Heart disease is the major cause of aging.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Female applicants to postdoctoral positions in geosciences were nearly half as likely to receive excellent letters of recommendation, compared with their male counterparts. Christopher Intagliata reports. As in many other fields, gender bias is widespread in the sciences. Men score higher starting salaries, have more mentoring , and have better odds of being hired. Studies show they're also perceived as more competent than women in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) fields. And new research reveals that men are more likely to receive excellent letters of recommendation, too. "Say, you know, this is the best student I've ever had," says Kuheli Dutt, a social scientist and diversity officer at Columbia University's Lamont campus. "Compare those excellent letters with a merely good letter: 'The candidate was productive, or intelligent, or a solid scientist or something that's clearly solid praise,' but nothing that singles out the candidate as exceptional or one of a kind." Dutt and her colleagues studied more than 1,200 letters of recommendation for postdoctoral positions in geoscience. They were all edited for gender and other identifying information, so Dutt and her team could assign them a score without knowing the gender of the student. They found that female applicants were only half as likely to get outstanding letters, compared with their male counterparts. That includes letters of recommendation from all over the world, and written by, yes, men and women. The findings are in the journal Nature Geoscience. Dutt says they were not able to evaluate the actual scientific qualifications of the applicants using the data in the files. But she says the results still suggest women in geoscience are at a potential disadvantage from the very beginning of their careers starting with those less than outstanding letters of recommendation. "We're not trying to assign blame or criticize anyone or call anyone consciously sexist. Rather, the point is to use the results of this study to open up meaningful dialogues on implicit gender bias, be it at a departmental level or an institutional level or even a discipline level," which may lead to some recommendations for the letter writers themselves.

51. What do we learn about applicants to postdoctoral positions in geosciences?

A. There are many more men applying than women.

B. Chances for women to get the positions are scarce.

C. More males than females are likely to get outstanding letters of recommendation.

D. Male applicants have more interest in these positions than their female counterparts.

52. What do studies about men and women in scientific research show?

A. Women engaged in postdoctoral work are quickly catching up.

B. Fewer women are applying for postdoctoral positions due to gender bias.

C. Men are believed to be better able to excel in STEM disciplines.

D. Women who are keenly interested in STEM fields are often exceptional.

53. What do the studies find about the recommendation letters for women applicants?

A. They are hardly ever supported by concrete examples.

B. They contain nothing that distinguishes the applicants.

C. They provide objective information without exaggeration.

D. They are often filled with praise for exceptional applicants.

54. What did Dutt and her colleagues do with the more than 1,200 letters of recommendation?

A. They asked unbiased scholars to evaluate them.

B. They invited women professionals to edit them.

C. They assigned them randomly to reviewers.

D. They deleted all information about gender.

55. What does Dutt aim to do with her study?

A. Raise recommendation writers' awareness of gender bias in their letters.

B. Open up fresh avenues for women post-doctors to join in research work.

C. Alert women researchers to all types of gender bias in the STEM disciplines.

D. Start a public discussion on how to raise women's status in academic circles.

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

56. A sound relationship between doctors and patients is the cornerstone of effective medical care. In recent years,
however, conflicts between the two sides have grown increasingly common. In my view, the best way to
handle this relationship lies in genuine communication and mutual understanding rather than mutual blame.
To begin with, doctors should communicate patiently. When a physician explains a diagnosis in plain words
and listens to a patient's worries, unnecessary suspicion melts away. Moreover, patients ought to place
reasonable trust in medical staff and respect their professional judgment. If both sides put themselves
in the other's shoes, tension can be greatly eased. A sound legal framework that protects both parties is
equally indispensable.
In conclusion, a healthy doctor-patient relationship cannot be built overnight, yet through sincere communication, mutual respect and legal protection, we can surely make it warmer and more trusting.

57. Mount Huangshan is located in the south of Anhui Province. It is famous for its unique scenery, especially its sunrises and seas of clouds. To appreciate the grandeur of mountains, one usually has to
look up. But to appreciate the beauty of Mount Huangshan, one has to look down. The humid climate of
Mount Huangshan is favorable for the growth of tea trees, making it one of the major tea-producing areas in China. There are also many hot springs here, whose water helps prevent and treat skin diseases.
Mount Huangshan is one of the major tourist destinations in China, and also one of the most popular
subjects of photography and traditional Chinese painting.

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】G

26 空 定位空格前介词 'to' → 分析语境 'void... when it comes to' → 识别固定搭配 'access to' → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前 'at all' → 分析语境 'void in quality STEM education' → 识别固定表达 'at all levels' → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格后介词 'in' → 分析语境 'programs to ___ my own kids in' → 识别固定搭配 'engage sb. in' → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格后 'in STEM-based competitions' → 分析语境 'children ___ in competitions' → 识别动词 'participate' → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前 'won several state' → 分析语境 'kids won' → 识别名词 'awards' → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前后的动词不定式结构 → 分析动词与介词 'in' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'programs to ___ my own kids in' 选择表示 '参与' 的动词

32 空 定位空格前的动词 'expanded to' → 分析扩张的对象 'recreation centers' → 结合后文 'over 144 branches' 推断扩张的规模

33 空 定位空格前的主语 'the EFK program' 和时间状语 'Today' → 分析谓语动词的时态和语态 → 结合宾语 'over 144 branches' 选择表示 '拥有/覆盖' 的动词

34 空 定位空格前的 'Our nation is not' 和空格后的 'enough engineers' → 分析形容词与 'engineers' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'not ___ enough' 选择表示 '培养/产生' 的动词的现在分词形式

35 空 定位空格前的 'engineering is a great' → 分析形容词 'great' 修饰的名词 → 结合语境 'inspire kids... to

understand' 选择表示 '职业/事业' 的名词

考点：固定搭配 access to　语境选词　固定表达 at all levels　固定搭配 engage sb. in　动词 participate in　名词 awards　动词搭配 take on　时态与语态　动词搭配　熟词僻义

27. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前介词 'to' → 分析语境 'void... when it comes to' → 识别固定搭配 'access to' → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前 'at all' → 分析语境 'void in quality STEM education' → 识别固定表达 'at all levels' → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格后介词 'in' → 分析语境 'programs to ___ my own kids in' → 识别固定搭配 'engage sb. in' → 得出答案
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32 空 定位空格前的动词 'expanded to' → 分析扩张的对象 'recreation centers' → 结合后文 'over 144 branches' 推断扩张的规模
33 空 定位空格前的主语 'the EFK program' 和时间状语 'Today' → 分析谓语动词的时态和语态 → 结合宾语 'over 144 branches' 选择表示 '拥有/覆盖' 的动词
34 空 定位空格前的 'Our nation is not' 和空格后的 'enough engineers' → 分析形容词与 'engineers' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'not ___ enough' 选择表示 '培养/产生' 的动词的现在分词形式
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28. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前介词 'to' → 分析语境 'void... when it comes to' → 识别固定搭配 'access to' → 得出答案
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29. 【答案】O

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30. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前介词 'to' → 分析语境 'void... when it comes to' → 识别固定搭配 'access to' → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前 'at all' → 分析语境 'void in quality STEM education' → 识别固定表达 'at all levels' → 得出答案
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31. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前介词 'to' → 分析语境 'void... when it comes to' → 识别固定搭配 'access to' → 得出答案
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32. 【答案】M

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33. 【答案】N

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34. 【答案】J

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35. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前介词 'to' → 分析语境 'void... when it comes to' → 识别固定搭配 'access to' → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前 'at all' → 分析语境 'void in quality STEM education' → 识别固定表达 'at all levels' → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格后介词 'in' → 分析语境 'programs to ___ my own kids in' → 识别固定搭配 'engage sb. in' → 得出答案

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36. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'curious' 和 'don't know' → 在段落[D]中找到 'Leslie argues that curiosity is a much-overlooked human virtue'，其书名 'Curious: The Desire to Know and Why Your Fate Depends on It' 暗示了对未知的渴望 → 同义替换 'realize...there are many things we don't know' 为 'desire to know' → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'Leslie' 和 'essential to success' → 在段落[D]中直接找到 'Leslie argues that curiosity is... crucial to our success' → 'crucial to' 与 'essential to' 为同义替换 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干核心 'pursue knowledge for knowledge's sake' → 在段落[C]中找到 'Or is there something of particular value about curiosity in and of itself?' → 在段落[D]中找到莱斯利对此问题的回答 'Yes' → 推断出好奇心本身（为知识而追求知识）具有价值，应感到快乐 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干 'Political leaders' lack of curiosity' 和 'bad consequences' → 在段落[A]和[B]中找到NFL总裁和新泽西州长助理因缺乏好奇心而被质疑的具体事例 → 推断出这些事例暗示了不良后果（如未发现真相、引发丑闻） → 得出答案

40. 定位题干 'accusations' 和 'politicians' and the media's lack of curiosity' → 在段落[B]中直接找到 'The accusation of incuriosity is one that we hear often'，并列举了针对政治人物（州长助理）和媒体（主流媒体）的具体指控 → 同义替换 'often' 为 'often'，'politicians' and the media' 为 'assistant to the Governor' 和 'mainstream media' → 得出答案

41. 定位题干核心观点（好奇心与知识量正相关） → 在语篇中寻找支持此观点的段落 → 段落[D]明确指出好奇心是成功的关键，且正在丧失，可推断其反面（缺乏好奇心）会导致知识/成功减少 → 得出答案

42. 定位题干核心观点（学术成就=智力+勤奋） → 在语篇中寻找讨论学术成就或其影响因素的段落 → 语篇提供的段落[A-E]均未提及‘学术成就’、‘智力’或‘勤奋’ → 得出答案（无对应段落）

43. 定位题干核心观点（好奇心引导我们逛书店是娱乐的好方式） → 在语篇中寻找提及‘书店’、‘娱乐’或类似活动的段落 → 语篇提供的段落[A-E]均未提及‘书店’或‘娱乐’ → 得出答案（无对应段落）

44. 定位题干核心观点（互联网兴起和文学小说需求减少导致好奇心下降） → 在语篇中寻找讨论‘互联网’、‘文

学小说’或‘好奇心下降原因’的段落 → 语篇提供的段落[A-E]均未提及这些具体原因 → 得出答案（无对应段落）

45. 定位题干核心观点（没有好奇心，人类就不会如此创新） → 在语篇中寻找支持‘好奇心是创新/成功关键’的段落 → 段落[D]明确指出好奇心是成功的关键 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　举例论证　信息缺失判断

37. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'curious' 和 'don't know' → 在段落[D]中找到 'Leslie argues that curiosity is a much-overlooked human virtue'，其书名 'Curious: The Desire to Know and Why Your Fate Depends on It' 暗示了对未知的渴望 → 同义替换 'realize...there are many things we don't know' 为 'desire to know' → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'Leslie' 和 'essential to success' → 在段落[D]中直接找到 'Leslie argues that curiosity is... crucial to our success' → 'crucial to' 与 'essential to' 为同义替换 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干核心 'pursue knowledge for knowledge's sake' → 在段落[C]中找到 'Or is there something of particular value about curiosity in and of itself?' → 在段落[D]中找到莱斯利对此问题的回答 'Yes' → 推断出好奇心本身（为知识而追求知识）具有价值，应感到快乐 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干 'Political leaders' lack of curiosity' 和 'bad consequences' → 在段落[A]和[B]中找到NFL总裁和新泽西州长助理因缺乏好奇心而被质疑的具体事例 → 推断出这些事例暗示了不良后果（如未发现真相、引发丑闻） → 得出答案

40. 定位题干 'accusations' 和 'politicians' and the media's lack of curiosity' → 在段落[B]中直接找到 'The accusation of incuriosity is one that we hear often'，并列举了针对政治人物（州长助理）和媒体（主流媒体）的具体指控 → 同义替换 'often' 为 'often'，'politicians' and the media' 为 'assistant to the Governor' 和 'mainstream media' → 得出答案

41. 定位题干核心观点（好奇心与知识量正相关） → 在语篇中寻找支持此观点的段落 → 段落[D]明确指出好奇心是成功的关键，且正在丧失，可推断其反面（缺乏好奇心）会导致知识/成功减少 → 得出答案

42. 定位题干核心观点（学术成就=智力+勤奋） → 在语篇中寻找讨论学术成就或其影响因素的段落 → 语篇提供的段落[A-E]均未提及‘学术成就’、‘智力’或‘勤奋’ → 得出答案（无对应段落）

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　举例论证　信息缺失判断

38. 【答案】O

36. 定位题干关键词 'curious' 和 'don't know' → 在段落[D]中找到 'Leslie argues that curiosity is a much-overlooked human virtue'，其书名 'Curious: The Desire to Know and Why Your Fate Depends on It' 暗示了对未知的渴望 → 同义替换 'realize...there are many things we don't know' 为 'desire to know' → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'Leslie' 和 'essential to success' → 在段落[D]中直接找到 'Leslie argues that curiosity is... crucial to our success' → 'crucial to' 与 'essential to' 为同义替换 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干核心 'pursue knowledge for knowledge's sake' → 在段落[C]中找到 'Or is there something of particular value about curiosity in and of itself?' → 在段落[D]中找到莱斯利对此问题的回答 'Yes' → 推断出好奇心本身（为知识而追求知识）具有价值，应感到快乐 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干 'Political leaders' lack of curiosity' 和 'bad consequences' → 在段落[A]和[B]中找到NFL总裁和新泽

西州长助理因缺乏好奇心而被质疑的具体事例 → 推断出这些事例暗示了不良后果（如未发现真相、引发丑闻） → 得出答案

40. 定位题干 'accusations' 和 'politicians' and the media's lack of curiosity' → 在段落[B]中直接找到 'The accusation of incuriosity is one that we hear often'，并列举了针对政治人物（州长助理）和媒体（主流媒体）的具体指控 → 同义替换 'often' 为 'often'，'politicians' and the media' 为 'assistant to the Governor' 和 'mainstream media' → 得出答案

41. 定位题干核心观点（好奇心与知识量正相关） → 在语篇中寻找支持此观点的段落 → 段落[D]明确指出好奇心是成功的关键，且正在丧失，可推断其反面（缺乏好奇心）会导致知识/成功减少 → 得出答案

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43. 定位题干核心观点（好奇心引导我们逛书店是娱乐的好方式） → 在语篇中寻找提及‘书店’、‘娱乐’或类似活动的段落 → 语篇提供的段落[A-E]均未提及‘书店’或‘娱乐’ → 得出答案（无对应段落）

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　举例论证　信息缺失判断

39. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干关键词 'curious' 和 'don't know' → 在段落[D]中找到 'Leslie argues that curiosity is a much-overlooked human virtue'，其书名 'Curious: The Desire to Know and Why Your Fate Depends on It' 暗示了对未知的渴望 → 同义替换 'realize...there are many things we don't know' 为 'desire to know' → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'Leslie' 和 'essential to success' → 在段落[D]中直接找到 'Leslie argues that curiosity is... crucial to our success' → 'crucial to' 与 'essential to' 为同义替换 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干核心 'pursue knowledge for knowledge's sake' → 在段落[C]中找到 'Or is there something of particular value about curiosity in and of itself?' → 在段落[D]中找到莱斯利对此问题的回答 'Yes' → 推断出好奇心本身（为知识而追求知识）具有价值，应感到快乐 → 得出答案

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41. 定位题干核心观点（好奇心与知识量正相关） → 在语篇中寻找支持此观点的段落 → 段落[D]明确指出好奇心是成功的关键，且正在丧失，可推断其反面（缺乏好奇心）会导致知识/成功减少 → 得出答案

42. 定位题干核心观点（学术成就=智力+勤奋） → 在语篇中寻找讨论学术成就或其影响因素的段落 → 语篇提供的段落[A-E]均未提及‘学术成就’、‘智力’或‘勤奋’ → 得出答案（无对应段落）

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落 → 段落[D]明确指出好奇心是成功的关键 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　举例论证　信息缺失判断

40. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'curious' 和 'don't know' → 在段落[D]中找到 'Leslie argues that curiosity is a much-overlooked human virtue'，其书名 'Curious: The Desire to Know and Why Your Fate Depends on It' 暗示了对未知的渴望 → 同义替换 'realize...there are many things we don't know' 为 'desire to know' → 得出答案

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　举例论证　信息缺失判断

41. 【答案】L

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　举例论证　信息缺失判断

42. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'curious' 和 'don't know' → 在段落[D]中找到 'Leslie argues that curiosity is a much-overlooked human virtue'，其书名 'Curious: The Desire to Know and Why Your Fate Depends on It' 暗示了对未知的渴望 → 同义替换 'realize...there are many things we don't know' 为 'desire to know' → 得出答案

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43. 【答案】J

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　举例论证　信息缺失判断

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46. 【答案】B

定位到描述‘人们’普遍看法的句子 → 提取‘natural and something you can't control’ → 同义替换为‘cannot do anything about it’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位到描述‘科学家’当前看法的句子 → 提取‘aging itself might be seen as something treatable’ → 推理出‘可预防和治疗’

考点：细节定位　推理判断

48. 【答案】D

定位到Alex Zhavoronkov关于‘描述衰老为疾病’的论述 → 提取‘creates incentives to develop treatments’ → 同义替换为‘motivate...to find ways to treat’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】C

定位到描述‘医疗界（medical community）’看法的句子 → 提取‘takes aging for granted, and can do nothing about it except keep people within a certain health range’ → 同义替换为‘contribute...only to a limited extent’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】A

定位到Leonard Hayflick的论述 → 提取‘the idea that aging can be cured implies the human lifespan can be increased, which some researchers suggest is possible. Hayflick is not among them.’ → 推理出他认为寿命无法延长

考点：细节定位　推理判断

51. 【答案】C

定位至首段及第二段关于推荐信的对比 → 提取‘男性更可能获得优秀推荐信’的核心事实 → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

52. 【答案】C

定位至第二段‘Studies show they're also perceived as more competent than women in STEM fields’ → 提取‘男性被认为能力更强’的核心观点 → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

53. 【答案】B

定位至Dutt对‘excellent letters’与‘merely good letter’的对比描述 → 提取女性推荐信‘nothing that singles out the candidate as exceptional’的特征 → 同义替换为选项B

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

54. 【答案】D

定位至‘They were all edited for gender and other identifying information’ → 提取‘编辑掉性别等识别信息’的操作 → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

55. 【答案】A

定位至Dutt的直接引语‘the point is to use the results of this study to open up meaningful dialogues on implicit gender bias’ → 提取‘开启关于隐性性别偏见的对话’的目的 → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

56. 【答案】A sound relationship between doctors and…

审题后，围绕医患关系主题，运用多种句式结构（如复合句、非谓语结构）组织论点，并在具体语境中选用恰当词汇进行论述。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】Mount Huangshan is located in the south of…

将中文描述性段落准确、流畅地转换为英文，需要运用多种句式结构（如定语从句、并列句）和地道的动词搭配来表达地理、气候、旅游等多领域信息。

考点：take on (呈现/具有)　定语从句 (which/that引导)　并列结构 (and连接)　非谓语动词 (如helping to prevent)