四级 · 2018年06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：_____

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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 news report mainly about?

A. The return of a bottled message to its owner's daughter.

B. A New Hampshire man's joke with friends on his wife.

C. A father's message for his daughter.

D. The history of a century-old motel.

2. Why did Paula Pierce give Clint Buffington the reward?

A. She wanted to show gratitude for his kindness.

B. She wanted to honor her father's promise.

C. She had been asked by her father to do so.

D. She was excited to see her father's handwriting.

Questions 3 to 4

3. Why were spraying operations carried out in Dorchester County?

A. People were concerned about the number of bees.

B. Several cases of Zika disease had been identified.

C. Two million bees were infected with disease.

D. Zika virus had destroyed some bee farms.

4. What does the news report say about Flowertown Bee Farm?

A. It apologized to its customers.

B. It was forced to kill its bees.

C. It lost a huge stock of bees.

D. It lost 2.5 million dollars.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What do we learn about the first flight of the Airlander 10?

A. It stayed in the air for about two hours.

B. It took off and landed on a football field.

C. It proved to be of high commercial value.

D. It made a series of sharp turns in the sky.

6. What causes the US government to abandon the Airlander 10 as a spy aircraft?

A. Engineering problems.

B. The air pollution it produced.

C. Inadequate funding.

D. The opposition from the military.

7. What is the advantage of the Airlander 10 over huge jet planes?

A. It uses the latest aviation technology.

B. It flies faster than a commercial jet.

C. It is a safer means of transportation.

D. It is more environmentally friendly. 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 does the woman think of climate change?

A. It seems a depressing topic.

B. It sounds quite alarming.

C. It has little impact on our daily life.

D. It is getting more serious these days.

9. Why do the speakers give up going to the Spanish Dance Festival tonight?

A. The man doesn't understand Spanish.
B. The woman doesn't really like dancing.
C. They don't want something too noisy.
D. They can't make it to the theatre in time.

10. What does the critic say about the comedy performed at the City Theatre?

A. It would be more fun without Mr. Whitehead hosting.
B. It has too many acts to hold the audience's attention.
C. It is the most amusing show he has ever watched.
D. It is a show inappropriate for a night of charity.

11. What does the woman decide to do tomorrow?

A. Watch a comedy.
B. Go and see the dance.
C. Book the tickets online.
D. See a film with the man.

Questions 12 to 15

12. Why does Catherine feel anxious?

A. Most of her schoolmates are younger than she is.
B. She simply has no idea what school to transfer to.
C. There are too many activities for her to cope with.
D. She worries she won't fit in as a transfer student.

13. What does Mr. Lee encourage Catherine to do?

A. Seek advice from senior students.
B. Pick up some meaningful hobbies.
C. Participate in after-school activities.
D. Look into what the school offers.

14. What does Mr. Lee promise to do for Catherine?

A. Give her help whenever she needs it.
B. Accept her as a transfer student.
C. Find her accommodation on campus.
D. Introduce her to her roommates.

15. What do we learn about Catherine's schoolmate Bree?

A. She has interests similar to Mr. Lee's.
B. She has become friends with Catherine.
C. She has chosen the major Catherine has.
D. She has just transferred to the college.

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 is the researchers' purpose in carrying out the series of experiments with mice?

A. To investigate how being overweight impacts on health.
B. To find out which physical drive is the most powerful.
C. To discover what most mice like to eat.
D. To determine what feelings mice have.

17. In what circumstances, do mice venture into unsafe areas?

A. When they are hungry.
B. When they are thirsty.
C. When they smell food.
D. When they want company.

18. What is said about mice at the end of the passage?

A. They search for food in groups.
B. They are overweight when food is plenty.
C. They prefer to be with other mice.
D. They enjoy the company of other animals.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the speaker say about the American highway system?

A. Its construction started before World War I.
B. Its construction cost more than $40 billion.
C. It is efficiently used for transport.
D. It is one of the best in the world.

20. What was the original purpose of building a highway system?

A. To improve transportation in the countryside.
B. To move troops quickly from place to place.
C. To enable people to travel at a higher speed.
D. To speed up the transportation of goods.

21. When was the Interstate Highway System mostly completed?

A. In the 1970s.
B. In the 1960s.
C. In the 1950s.
D. In the 1940s.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What is a major cause of road deaths among young Americans?

A. Chatting while driving.
B. Messaging while driving.
C. Driving under age.
D. Speeding on highways.

23. What is Smart Wheel?

A. A gadget to hold a phone on the steering wheel.
B. A gadget to charge the phone in a car.
C. A device to control the speed of a vehicle.
D. A device to ensure people drive with both hands.

24. What happens if the driver has one hand on the wheel?

A. The car keeps flashing its headlights.
B. The car slows down gradually to a halt.
C. They are alerted with a light and a sound.
D. They get a warning on their smart phone.

25. How do parents keep track of their teen's driving habits?

A. Installing a camera.
B. Using a connected app.
C. Checking their emails.
D. Keeping a daily record

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. cheaper	B. cleaner	C. collection
D. competed	E. constructed	F. consulted
G. dimension	H. discovered	I. eventually
J. height	K. necessarily	L. production
M. range	N. scale	O. undertaken

An office tower on Miller Street in Manchester is completely covered in solar panels. They are used to create some of the energy used by the insurance company inside. When the tower was first ___26___ in 1962, it was covered with thin square stones. These small square stones became a problem for the building and continued to fall off the face for 40 years until a major renovation was ___27___ . During this renovation the building's owners, CIS, ___28___ the solar panel company, Solar century. They agreed to cover the entire building in solar panels. In 2004, the completed CIS tower became Europe's largest ___29___ of vertical solar panels. A vertical solar project on such a large ___30___ has never been repeated since. Covering a skyscraper with solar panels had never been done before, and the CIS tower was chosen as one of the "10 best green energy projects". For a long time after this renovation project, it was the tallest building in the United Kingdom, but it was ___31___ overtaken by the Mill bank Tower. Green buildings like this aren't ___32___ cost-efficient for the investor, but it does produce much less pollution than that caused by energy ___33___ through fossil fuels. As solar panels get ___34___ , the world is likely to see more skyscrapers covered in solar panels, collecting energy much like trees do. Imagine a world where building the tallest skyscraper wasn't a race of ___35___ , but rather one to collect the most solar energy.

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. A student's yearly expenses on access codes may amount to their rent for two months. _____

37. The online access codes may be seen as a way to tie the students to the digital system. _____

38. If a student takes a course again, they may have to buy a new access code to submit their assignments. _____

39. McGraw Hill accounts for over one-fifth of the market share of college textbooks. _____

40. Many traditional textbook publishers are now offering online digital products, which they believe will be the future of the publishing business. _____

41. One student complained that they now had to pay for access codes in addition to the high tuition. _____

42. Digital materials can cost students less than half the price of traditional printed books according to a publisher. _____

43. One student decided not to buy her access code until she received the pay for her part-time job. _____

44. Online systems may deprive teachers of opportunities to make the best use of their expertise for their students. _____

45. Digital access codes are criticized because they are profit-driven just like the textbook business. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 过去,乘飞机出行对大多数中国人来说是难以想象的。如今,随着经济的发展和生活水平的提高,越来越多的中国人包括许多农民和外出务工人员都能乘飞机出行。他们可以乘飞机到达所有大城市,还有很多城市也在筹建机场。航空服务不断改进,而且经常会有廉价机票。近年来,节假日期间选择乘飞机外出旅游的人数在不断增加。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Questions 46 and 50 are based on the following passage. Losing your ability to think and remember is pretty scary. We know the risk of dementia( ) increases with age. But if you have memory slips, you probably needn't worry. There are pretty clear differences between signs of dementia and age-related memory loss. After age 50, it's quite common to have trouble remembering the names of people, places and things quickly, says Dr. Kirk Daffner of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston. The brain ages just like the rest of the body. Certain parts shrink, especially areas in the brain that are important to learning, memory and planning. Changes in brain cells can affect communication between different regions of the brain. And blood flow can be reduced as blood vessels narrow. Forgetting the name of an actor in a favorite movie, for example, is nothing to worry about. But if you forget the plot of the movie or don't remember even seeing it, that's far more concerning, Daffner says. When you forget entire experiences, he says, that's "a red flag that something more serious may be involved." Forgetting how to operate a familiar object like a microwave oven, or forgetting how to drive to the house of a friend you've visited many times before can also be signs of something going wrong. But even then, Daffner says, people shouldn't panic. There are many things that can cause confusion and memory loss, including health problems like temporary stoppage of breathing during sleep, high blood pressure, or depression, as well as medications like antidepressants. You don't have to figure this out on your own. Daffner suggests going to your doctor to check on medications, health problems and other issues that could be affecting memory. And the best defense against memory loss is to try to prevent it by building up your brain's cognitive reserve, Daffner says. "Read books, go to movies, take on new hobbies or activities that force one to think in novel ways," he says. In other words, keep your brain busy and working. And also get physically active, because exercise is a known brain booster.

46. Why does the author say that one needn't be concerned about memory slips?

A. Not all of them are symptoms of dementia.
B. They occur only among certain groups of people.
C. Not all of them are related to one's age.
D. They are quite common among fifty-year-olds.

47. What happens as we become aged according to the passage?

A. Our interaction skills deteriorate.
B. Some parts of our brain stop functioning.
C. Communication within our brain weakens.
D. Our whole brain starts shrinking.

48. Which memory-related symptom should people take seriously?

A. Totally forgetting how to do one's daily routines.

B. Inability to recall details of one's life experiences.

C. Failure to remember the names of movies or actors.

D. Occasionally confusing the addresses of one's friends.

49. What should people do when signs of serious memory loss show up?

A. Check the brain's cognitive reserve.

B. Stop medications affecting memory.

C. Turn to a professional for assistance.

D. Exercise to improve their well-being.

50. What is Dr. Daffner's advice for combating memory loss?

A. Having regular physical and mental checkups.

B. Taking medicine that helps boost one's brain.

C. Engaging in known memory repair activities.

D. Staying active both physically and mentally.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

A letter written by Charles Darwin in 1875 has been returned to the Smithsonian Institution Archives by the FBI after being stolen twice. "We realized in the mid-1970s that it was missing," says Effie Kapsalis, head of the Smithsonian Institution Archives. "It was noted as missing and likely taken by an intern , from what the FBI is telling us. Word got out that it was missing when someone asked to see the letter for research purposes," and the intern put the letter back. "The intern likely took the letter again once nobody was watching it." Decades passed. Finally, the FBI received a tip that the stolen document was located very close to Washington, D.C. Their art crime team recovered the letter but were unable to press charges because the time of limitations had ended. The FBI worked closely with the Archives to determine that the letter was both authentic and definitely Smithsonian's property. The letter was written by Darwin to thank an American geologist, Dr. Ferdinand Vandeveer Hayden, for sending him copies of his research into the geology of the region that would become Yellowstone National Park. The letter is in fairly good condition, in spite of being out of the care of trained museum staff for so long. "It was luckily in good shape," says Kapsalis, "and we just have to do some minor things in order to be able to unfold it. It has some glue on it that has colored it slightly, but nothing that will prevent us from using it. After it is repaired, we will take digital photos of it and that will be available online. One of our goals is to get items of high research value or interest to the public online." It would now be difficult for an intern, visitor or a thief to steal a document like this. "Archiving practices have changed greatly since the 1970s," says Kapsalis, "and we keep our high value documents in a safe that I don't even have access to."

51. What happened to Darwin's letter in the 1970s?

A. It was recovered by the FBI.
B. It was stolen more than once.
C. It was put in the archives for research purposes.
D. It was purchased by the Smithsonian Archives.

52. What did the FBI do after the recovery of the letter?

A. They proved its authenticity.
B. They kept it in a special safe.
C. They arrested the suspect immediately.
D. They pressed criminal charges in vain.

53. What is Darwin's letter about?

A. The evolution of Yellowstone National Park.
B. His cooperation with an American geologist.
C. Some geological evidence supporting his theory.
D. His acknowledgement of help from a professional.

54. What will the Smithsonian Institution Archives do with the letter according to Kapsalis?

A. Reserve it for research purposes only.
B. Turn it into an object of high interest.
C. Keep it a permanent secret.
D. Make it available online.

55. What has the past half century witnessed according to Kapsalis?

A. Growing interest in rare art objects.
B. Radical changes in archiving practices.
C. Recovery of various missing documents.
D. Increases in the value of museum exhibits.

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

56. Reading ability plays a vital role in everyone's growth. It is not merely about recognizing words, but about
understanding, analyzing and judging what we read. A person who reads well can absorb knowledge efficiently
and think more critically, which lays a solid foundation for both study and future work.
Then how can we develop such an ability? First, we should read widely and regularly, exposing ourselves to
different kinds of texts rather than a single type. Besides, taking notes and asking questions while reading helps
us grasp the main idea and evaluate the author's viewpoint. Moreover, discussing what we have read with
others can sharpen our understanding and broaden our horizons.
In conclusion, strong reading ability is a treasure that benefits us throughout life. As long as we keep reading
actively and reflecting on what we read, we will surely improve step by step.

57. In the past, it was unimaginable for most Chinese people to travel by air. Nowadays, with the development of the economy and the improvement of living standards, more and more Chinese people,
including many farmers and migrant workers, can travel by air. They can reach all major cities by air, and many other cities are also planning to build airports. Meanwhile, air services are constantly improving, and discounted air tickets are often available. As a result, in recent years, the number of people who choose to travel by air during holidays has been increasing steadily.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A
定位首句核心事件 → 概括全文主线 → 匹配主旨选项
考点：主旨大意概括

2. 【答案】B
定位因果关系句 → 识别‘兑现承诺’这一动机 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位与因果推理

3. 【答案】B
定位目的状语从句 → 提取‘对抗寨卡病毒’这一原因 → 匹配选项
考点：目的状语从句定位

4. 【答案】C
定位Flowertown Bee Farm相关信息 → 提取损失数据 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位与数据转换

5. 【答案】A
定位首飞时长描述 → 识别同义替换（spent nearly two hours = stayed for about two hours） → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位与同义替换

6. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'abandon' → 听到 'abandoned following budget cutbacks' → 同义替换 'budget cutbacks' 为 'inadequate funding' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'advantage' 和 'over huge jet planes' → 听到 'producing less noise and emitting less pollution' → 概括为 'more environmentally friendly' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　信息概括

8. 【答案】A
定位女士对气候变化电影的评价 → 听到 'it sounds really awful' 和 'I'm not in the mood for anything depressing' → 推断她认为这是一个令人沮丧的话题 → 得出答案
考点：观点态度　推理判断

9. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'give up' 和 'Spanish Dance Festival' → 听到女士说 'that's no good. We haven't got enough time to get there' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位

10. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'critic' 和 'comedy' → 听到 'the funniest thing he's ever seen' → 同义替换为 'the most amusing show he has ever watched' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】B
定位对话结尾处女士的决定 → 同义替换 'go to see the dance' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】D
定位女士表达焦虑的语句 → 同义替换 'won't fit in' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】C
定位男士给出的建议 → 同义替换 'join in after-school activities' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】A
定位男士的承诺性语句 → 同义替换 'come to me anytime' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】D
定位关于Bree的描述 → 同义替换 'also a new student' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】B
定位实验目的句 → 提取核心比较对象（physical drives） → 同义替换为 most powerful → 得出答案
考点：主旨概括　细节定位

17. 【答案】A
定位 unsafe areas 出现位置 → 提取前置条件 when the mice were hungry → 同义替换为 when they are hungry → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　条件关系

18. 【答案】C
定位段落末尾关于小鼠社会性的描述 → 提取 prefer to be in the company of other mice → 同义替换为 prefer to be with other mice → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】D
定位首句关于公路系统的评价 → 提取 one of the best → 同义替换为 one of the best in the world → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　首句信息

20. 【答案】B
定位 original purpose 相关表述 → 提取 for national defense 及 move troops quickly → 同义替换为 move troops quickly from place to place → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　目的状语

21. 【答案】A

定位时间线索 → 区分‘计划开始’与‘系统完成’的时间点 → 得出答案

考点：时间细节定位　事件完成时间辨析

22. 【答案】B

定位‘major cause of road deaths’ → 识别‘Texting’的同义替换‘Messaging’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义词辨析

23. 【答案】D

定位‘Smart Wheel’的定义与功能描述 → 提取核心功能‘track whether or not the driver has two hands on the wheel’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　功能归纳

24. 【答案】C

定位‘one hand on the wheel’的条件 → 捕捉对应的警告方式‘light and a sound’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　条件-结果匹配

25. 【答案】B

定位‘parents keep track’ → 捕捉实现方式‘connected app’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　方式-目的匹配

26. 【答案】E

26 空 定位时间状语 'in 1962' → 识别被动语态 'was first ___' → 匹配建筑建成/启用的语境 → 选择 'erected'（建造）

27 空 定位因果逻辑 'became a problem... until' → 识别被动语态 'renovation was ___' → 匹配翻新工程被启动/进行的语境 → 选择 'carried out'（进行）

28 空 定位主语 'owners, CIS' 和宾语 'solar panel company' → 识别商业合作语境 → 匹配 'contacted'（联系）这一启动合作的动作

29 空 定位 'Europe's largest ___ of vertical solar panels' → 识别描述太阳能板安装成果的名词 → 匹配 'installation'（安装设施）

30 空 定位 'on such a large ___' → 识别描述项目规模的名词 → 匹配 'scale'（规模）

31 空 定位空格前的被动语态结构 'was ___ overtaken' → 分析语境，该句描述建筑高度被超越的事实 → 结合后文 'by the Mill bank Tower'，需要一个副词修饰 'overtaken'，表示时间上的先后 → 从选项中筛选副词，'eventually' 符合语境，表示最终被超越

32 空 定位空格前的否定结构 'aren't ___ cost-efficient' → 分析转折连词 'but' 后的内容⊠⊠强调其环保优势 → 推断前半句应表达对投资者而言成本效益不高 → 从选项中筛选形容词，'necessarily'（必然地）与 'aren't' 搭配，表示'不一定'，符合语境

33 空 定位空格前的名词 'energy' 和介词 'through' → 分析语境，描述能源通过化石燃料产生的方式 → 结合固定搭配 'generated through'（通过...产生），从选项中筛选动词的过去分词形式 → 'generated' 符合语境和搭配

34 空 定位空格前的动词 'get' 和比较级结构 → 分析语境，描述太阳能电池板技术发展带来的趋势 → 推断需要形容词的比较级，表示技术进步 → 从选项中筛选形容词比较级，'cheaper'（更便宜）符合技术发展导致成本下降的逻辑

35 空 定位空格前的 'a race of' 和转折连词 'but rather' → 分析语境，对比两种竞赛：一种是传统的，另一种是收集太阳能 → 推断空格处应填入与 'height'（高度）相关的名词，表示传统摩天大楼竞赛的目标 → 从选项中筛选名词，'height' 符合语境

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　副词修饰动词　时间逻辑　否定结构　转折逻辑　被动语态　比较级结构　因果

逻辑　转折对比　名词搭配

27. 【答案】O

26 空 定位时间状语 'in 1962' → 识别被动语态 'was first ___' → 匹配建筑建成/启用的语境 → 选择 'erected'（建造）

27 空 定位因果逻辑 'became a problem... until' → 识别被动语态 'renovation was ___' → 匹配翻新工程被启动/进行的语境 → 选择 'carried out'（进行）

28 空 定位主语 'owners, CIS' 和宾语 'solar panel company' → 识别商业合作语境 → 匹配 'contacted'（联系）这一启动合作的动作

29 空 定位 'Europe's largest ___ of vertical solar panels' → 识别描述太阳能板安装成果的名词 → 匹配 'installation'（安装设施）

30 空 定位 'on such a large ___' → 识别描述项目规模的名词 → 匹配 'scale'（规模）

31 空 定位空格前的被动语态结构 'was ___ overtaken' → 分析语境，该句描述建筑高度被超越的事实 → 结合后文 'by the Mill bank Tower'，需要一个副词修饰 'overtaken'，表示时间上的先后 → 从选项中筛选副词，'eventually' 符合语境，表示最终被超越

32 空 定位空格前的否定结构 'aren't ___ cost-efficient' → 分析转折连词 'but' 后的内容□□强调其环保优势 → 推断前半句应表达对投资者而言成本效益不高 → 从选项中筛选形容词，'necessarily'（必然地）与 'aren't' 搭配，表示'不一定'，符合语境

33 空 定位空格前的名词 'energy' 和介词 'through' → 分析语境，描述能源通过化石燃料产生的方式 → 结合固定搭配 'generated through'（通过...产生），从选项中筛选动词的过去分词形式 → 'generated' 符合语境和搭配

34 空 定位空格前的动词 'get' 和比较级结构 → 分析语境，描述太阳能电池板技术发展带来的趋势 → 推断需要形容词的比较级，表示技术进步 → 从选项中筛选形容词比较级，'cheaper'（更便宜）符合技术发展导致成本下降的逻辑

35 空 定位空格前的 'a race of' 和转折连词 'but rather' → 分析语境，对比两种竞赛：一种是传统的，另一种是收集太阳能 → 推断空格处应填入与 'height'（高度）相关的名词，表示传统摩天大楼竞赛的目标 → 从选项中筛选名词，'height' 符合语境

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　副词修饰动词　时间逻辑　否定结构　转折逻辑　被动语态　比较级结构　因果逻辑　转折对比　名词搭配

28. 【答案】F

26 空 定位时间状语 'in 1962' → 识别被动语态 'was first ___' → 匹配建筑建成/启用的语境 → 选择 'erected'（建造）

27 空 定位因果逻辑 'became a problem... until' → 识别被动语态 'renovation was ___' → 匹配翻新工程被启动/进行的语境 → 选择 'carried out'（进行）

28 空 定位主语 'owners, CIS' 和宾语 'solar panel company' → 识别商业合作语境 → 匹配 'contacted'（联系）这一启动合作的动作

29 空 定位 'Europe's largest ___ of vertical solar panels' → 识别描述太阳能板安装成果的名词 → 匹配 'installation'（安装设施）

30 空 定位 'on such a large ___' → 识别描述项目规模的名词 → 匹配 'scale'（规模）

31 空 定位空格前的被动语态结构 'was ___ overtaken' → 分析语境，该句描述建筑高度被超越的事实 → 结合后文 'by the Mill bank Tower'，需要一个副词修饰 'overtaken'，表示时间上的先后 → 从选项中筛选副词，'eventually' 符合语境，表示最终被超越

32 空 定位空格前的否定结构 'aren't ___ cost-efficient' → 分析转折连词 'but' 后的内容□□强调其环保优势 → 推断前半句应表达对投资者而言成本效益不高 → 从选项中筛选形容词，'necessarily'（必然地）与 'aren't' 搭配，表示'不一定'，符合语境

33 空 定位空格前的名词 'energy' 和介词 'through' → 分析语境，描述能源通过化石燃料产生的方式 → 结合固定搭

配 'generated through'（通过...产生），从选项中筛选动词的过去分词形式 → 'generated' 符合语境和搭配
34 空 定位空格前的动词 'get' 和比较级结构 → 分析语境，描述太阳能电池板技术发展带来的趋势 → 推断需要形容词的比较级，表示技术进步 → 从选项中筛选形容词比较级，'cheaper'（更便宜）符合技术发展导致成本下降的逻辑
35 空 定位空格前的 'a race of' 和转折连词 'but rather' → 分析语境，对比两种竞赛：一种是传统的，另一种是收集太阳能 → 推断空格处应填入与 'height'（高度）相关的名词，表示传统摩天大楼竞赛的目标 → 从选项中筛选名词，'height' 符合语境

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　副词修饰动词　时间逻辑　否定结构　转折逻辑　被动语态　比较级结构　因果逻辑　转折对比　名词搭配

29. 【答案】C

26 空 定位时间状语 'in 1962' → 识别被动语态 'was first ___' → 匹配建筑建成/启用的语境 → 选择 'erected'（建造）
27 空 定位因果逻辑 'became a problem... until' → 识别被动语态 'renovation was ___' → 匹配翻新工程被启动/进行的语境 → 选择 'carried out'（进行）
28 空 定位主语 'owners, CIS' 和宾语 'solar panel company' → 识别商业合作语境 → 匹配 'contacted'（联系）这一启动合作的动作
29 空 定位 'Europe's largest ___ of vertical solar panels' → 识别描述太阳能板安装成果的名词 → 匹配 'installation'（安装设施）
30 空 定位 'on such a large ___' → 识别描述项目规模的名词 → 匹配 'scale'（规模）
31 空 定位空格前的被动语态结构 'was ___ overtaken' → 分析语境，该句描述建筑高度被超越的事实 → 结合后文 'by the Mill bank Tower'，需要一个副词修饰 'overtaken'，表示时间上的先后 → 从选项中筛选副词，'eventually' 符合语境，表示最终被超越
32 空 定位空格前的否定结构 'aren't ___ cost-efficient' → 分析转折连词 'but' 后的内容⊠⊠强调其环保优势 → 推断前半句应表达对投资者而言成本效益不高 → 从选项中筛选形容词，'necessarily'（必然地）与 'aren't' 搭配，表示'不一定'，符合语境
33 空 定位空格前的名词 'energy' 和介词 'through' → 分析语境，描述能源通过化石燃料产生的方式 → 结合固定搭配 'generated through'（通过...产生），从选项中筛选动词的过去分词形式 → 'generated' 符合语境和搭配
34 空 定位空格前的动词 'get' 和比较级结构 → 分析语境，描述太阳能电池板技术发展带来的趋势 → 推断需要形容词的比较级，表示技术进步 → 从选项中筛选形容词比较级，'cheaper'（更便宜）符合技术发展导致成本下降的逻辑
35 空 定位空格前的 'a race of' 和转折连词 'but rather' → 分析语境，对比两种竞赛：一种是传统的，另一种是收集太阳能 → 推断空格处应填入与 'height'（高度）相关的名词，表示传统摩天大楼竞赛的目标 → 从选项中筛选名词，'height' 符合语境

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　副词修饰动词　时间逻辑　否定结构　转折逻辑　被动语态　比较级结构　因果逻辑　转折对比　名词搭配

30. 【答案】N

26 空 定位时间状语 'in 1962' → 识别被动语态 'was first ___' → 匹配建筑建成/启用的语境 → 选择 'erected'（建造）
27 空 定位因果逻辑 'became a problem... until' → 识别被动语态 'renovation was ___' → 匹配翻新工程被启动/进行的语境 → 选择 'carried out'（进行）
28 空 定位主语 'owners, CIS' 和宾语 'solar panel company' → 识别商业合作语境 → 匹配 'contacted'（联系）这一启动合作的动作
29 空 定位 'Europe's largest ___ of vertical solar panels' → 识别描述太阳能板安装成果的名词 → 匹配 'installation'（安装设施）

30 空 定位 'on such a large ___' → 识别描述项目规模的名词 → 匹配 'scale'（规模）
31 空 定位空格前的被动语态结构 'was ___ overtaken' → 分析语境，该句描述建筑高度被超越的事实 → 结合后文 'by the Mill bank Tower'，需要一个副词修饰 'overtaken'，表示时间上的先后 → 从选项中筛选副词，'eventually' 符合语境，表示最终被超越
32 空 定位空格前的否定结构 'aren't ___ cost-efficient' → 分析转折连词 'but' 后的内容⊠⊠强调其环保优势 → 推断前半句应表达对投资者而言成本效益不高 → 从选项中筛选形容词，'necessarily'（必然地）与 'aren't' 搭配，表示'不一定'，符合语境
33 空 定位空格前的名词 'energy' 和介词 'through' → 分析语境，描述能源通过化石燃料产生的方式 → 结合固定搭配 'generated through'（通过...产生），从选项中筛选动词的过去分词形式 → 'generated' 符合语境和搭配
34 空 定位空格前的动词 'get' 和比较级结构 → 分析语境，描述太阳能电池板技术发展带来的趋势 → 推断需要形容词的比较级，表示技术进步 → 从选项中筛选形容词比较级，'cheaper'（更便宜）符合技术发展导致成本下降的逻辑
35 空 定位空格前的 'a race of' 和转折连词 'but rather' → 分析语境，对比两种竞赛：一种是传统的，另一种是收集太阳能 → 推断空格处应填入与 'height'（高度）相关的名词，表示传统摩天大楼竞赛的目标 → 从选项中筛选名词，'height' 符合语境

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　副词修饰动词　时间逻辑　否定结构　转折逻辑　被动语态　比较级结构　因果逻辑　转折对比　名词搭配

31. 【答案】I

26 空 定位时间状语 'in 1962' → 识别被动语态 'was first ___' → 匹配建筑建成/启用的语境 → 选择 'erected'（建造）
27 空 定位因果逻辑 'became a problem... until' → 识别被动语态 'renovation was ___' → 匹配翻新工程被启动/进行的语境 → 选择 'carried out'（进行）
28 空 定位主语 'owners, CIS' 和宾语 'solar panel company' → 识别商业合作语境 → 匹配 'contacted'（联系）这一启动合作的动作
29 空 定位 'Europe's largest ___ of vertical solar panels' → 识别描述太阳能板安装成果的名词 → 匹配 'installation'（安装设施）
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31 空 定位空格前的被动语态结构 'was ___ overtaken' → 分析语境，该句描述建筑高度被超越的事实 → 结合后文 'by the Mill bank Tower'，需要一个副词修饰 'overtaken'，表示时间上的先后 → 从选项中筛选副词，'eventually' 符合语境，表示最终被超越
32 空 定位空格前的否定结构 'aren't ___ cost-efficient' → 分析转折连词 'but' 后的内容⊠⊠强调其环保优势 → 推断前半句应表达对投资者而言成本效益不高 → 从选项中筛选形容词，'necessarily'（必然地）与 'aren't' 搭配，表示'不一定'，符合语境
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35 空 定位空格前的 'a race of' 和转折连词 'but rather' → 分析语境，对比两种竞赛：一种是传统的，另一种是收集太阳能 → 推断空格处应填入与 'height'（高度）相关的名词，表示传统摩天大楼竞赛的目标 → 从选项中筛选名词，'height' 符合语境

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　副词修饰动词　时间逻辑　否定结构　转折逻辑　被动语态　比较级结构　因果逻辑　转折对比　名词搭配

32. 【答案】K

26 空 定位时间状语 'in 1962' → 识别被动语态 'was first ___' → 匹配建筑建成/启用的语境 → 选择 'erected'（建造）

27 空 定位因果逻辑 'became a problem... until' → 识别被动语态 'renovation was ___' → 匹配翻新工程被启动/进行的语境 → 选择 'carried out'（进行）

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29 空 定位 'Europe's largest ___ of vertical solar panels' → 识别描述太阳能板安装成果的名词 → 匹配 'installation'（安装设施）

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31 空 定位空格前的被动语态结构 'was ___ overtaken' → 分析语境，该句描述建筑高度被超越的事实 → 结合后文 'by the Mill bank Tower'，需要一个副词修饰 'overtaken'，表示时间上的先后 → 从选项中筛选副词，'eventually' 符合语境，表示最终被超越

32 空 定位空格前的否定结构 'aren't ___ cost-efficient' → 分析转折连词 'but' 后的内容□□强调其环保优势 → 推断前半句应表达对投资者而言成本效益不高 → 从选项中筛选形容词，'necessarily'（必然地）与 'aren't' 搭配，表示'不一定'，符合语境

33 空 定位空格前的名词 'energy' 和介词 'through' → 分析语境，描述能源通过化石燃料产生的方式 → 结合固定搭配 'generated through'（通过...产生），从选项中筛选动词的过去分词形式 → 'generated' 符合语境和搭配

34 空 定位空格前的动词 'get' 和比较级结构 → 分析语境，描述太阳能电池板技术发展带来的趋势 → 推断需要形容词的比较级，表示技术进步 → 从选项中筛选形容词比较级，'cheaper'（更便宜）符合技术发展导致成本下降的逻辑

35 空 定位空格前的 'a race of' 和转折连词 'but rather' → 分析语境，对比两种竞赛：一种是传统的，另一种是收集太阳能 → 推断空格处应填入与 'height'（高度）相关的名词，表示传统摩天大楼竞赛的目标 → 从选项中筛选名词，'height' 符合语境

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　副词修饰动词　时间逻辑　否定结构　转折逻辑　被动语态　比较级结构　因果逻辑　转折对比　名词搭配

33. 【答案】L

26 空 定位时间状语 'in 1962' → 识别被动语态 'was first ___' → 匹配建筑建成/启用的语境 → 选择 'erected'（建造）

27 空 定位因果逻辑 'became a problem... until' → 识别被动语态 'renovation was ___' → 匹配翻新工程被启动/进行的语境 → 选择 'carried out'（进行）

28 空 定位主语 'owners, CIS' 和宾语 'solar panel company' → 识别商业合作语境 → 匹配 'contacted'（联系）这一启动合作的动作

29 空 定位 'Europe's largest ___ of vertical solar panels' → 识别描述太阳能板安装成果的名词 → 匹配 'installation'（安装设施）

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31 空 定位空格前的被动语态结构 'was ___ overtaken' → 分析语境，该句描述建筑高度被超越的事实 → 结合后文 'by the Mill bank Tower'，需要一个副词修饰 'overtaken'，表示时间上的先后 → 从选项中筛选副词，'eventually' 符合语境，表示最终被超越

32 空 定位空格前的否定结构 'aren't ___ cost-efficient' → 分析转折连词 'but' 后的内容□□强调其环保优势 → 推断前半句应表达对投资者而言成本效益不高 → 从选项中筛选形容词，'necessarily'（必然地）与 'aren't' 搭配，表示'不一定'，符合语境

33 空 定位空格前的名词 'energy' 和介词 'through' → 分析语境，描述能源通过化石燃料产生的方式 → 结合固定搭配 'generated through'（通过...产生），从选项中筛选动词的过去分词形式 → 'generated' 符合语境和搭配

34 空 定位空格前的动词 'get' 和比较级结构 → 分析语境，描述太阳能电池板技术发展带来的趋势 → 推断需要形容词的比较级，表示技术进步 → 从选项中筛选形容词比较级，'cheaper'（更便宜）符合技术发展导致成本下降的逻辑

35 空 定位空格前的 'a race of' 和转折连词 'but rather' → 分析语境，对比两种竞赛：一种是传统的，另一种是收集太阳能 → 推断空格处应填入与 'height'（高度）相关的名词，表示传统摩天大楼竞赛的目标 → 从选项中筛选名词，'height' 符合语境

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　副词修饰动词　时间逻辑　否定结构　转折逻辑　被动语态　比较级结构　因果逻辑　转折对比　名词搭配

34. 【答案】A

26 空 定位时间状语 'in 1962' → 识别被动语态 'was first ___' → 匹配建筑建成/启用的语境 → 选择 'erected'（建造）

27 空 定位因果逻辑 'became a problem... until' → 识别被动语态 'renovation was ___' → 匹配翻新工程被启动/进行的语境 → 选择 'carried out'（进行）

28 空 定位主语 'owners, CIS' 和宾语 'solar panel company' → 识别商业合作语境 → 匹配 'contacted'（联系）这一启动合作的动作

29 空 定位 'Europe's largest ___ of vertical solar panels' → 识别描述太阳能板安装成果的名词 → 匹配 'installation'（安装设施）

30 空 定位 'on such a large ___' → 识别描述项目规模的名词 → 匹配 'scale'（规模）

31 空 定位空格前的被动语态结构 'was ___ overtaken' → 分析语境，该句描述建筑高度被超越的事实 → 结合后文 'by the Mill bank Tower'，需要一个副词修饰 'overtaken'，表示时间上的先后 → 从选项中筛选副词，'eventually' 符合语境，表示最终被超越

32 空 定位空格前的否定结构 'aren't ___ cost-efficient' → 分析转折连词 'but' 后的内容□□强调其环保优势 → 推断前半句应表达对投资者而言成本效益不高 → 从选项中筛选形容词，'necessarily'（必然地）与 'aren't' 搭配，表示'不一定'，符合语境

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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　副词修饰动词　时间逻辑　否定结构　转折逻辑　被动语态　比较级结构　因果逻辑　转折对比　名词搭配

35. 【答案】J

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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　副词修饰动词　时间逻辑　否定结构　转折逻辑　被动语态　比较级结构　因果逻辑　转折对比　名词搭配

36. 【答案】K

36. 定位段落E中学生Sarina Harper的困境描述 → 提取其面临‘付房租’与‘付作业提交费’的二选一困境 → 推断其年度访问码费用与两个月房租相当
37. 定位题干关键词（online access codes, tie students to the digital system）→ 在语篇中寻找同义表述（lock students around this system）→ 匹配段落D中的直接引语
38. 定位题干关键信息（重修课程需购买新访问码）→ 在语篇中寻找对应事实（访问码用于提交作业，且无法共享或使用二手）→ 匹配段落 [A] 中关于访问码用途的描述
39. 定位段落B中提及McGraw Hill的句子 → 提取其作为教育公司开发在线系统的角色 → 对比题干中其市场份额的陈述 → 判断该陈述在原文中无依据
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41. 定位题干关键词 'student complained' 'pay for access codes' 'high tuition' → 在段落E中找到Sarina Harper面临支付房租或支付作业提交费用的困境，其抱怨核心是费用负担 → 匹配段落E
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43. 定位题干关键词 'student decided not to buy' 'until she received the pay' 'part-time job' → 在段落E中找到Sarina Harper面临支付房租或支付作业提交费用的困境，其决定延迟购买直到获得兼职收入 → 匹配段落E
44. 定位题干关键词 'online systems' 'deprive teachers' 'expertise' → 在段落J中找到关于在线系统可能剥夺教师根据学生需求调整教学的自由和专业知识的描述 → 匹配段落J
45. 定位题干关键词 'digital access codes' 'criticized' 'profit-driven' 'textbook business' → 在段落C中找到批评者认为数字访问码代表了与教科书业务相同的逐利精神 → 匹配段落C

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　access codes　submit assignments　new hit to their finances　细节定位与捕捉　事实核查　细节定位与匹配　指代与衔接　数字比较

37. 【答案】D

36. 定位段落E中学生Sarina Harper的困境描述 → 提取其面临‘付房租’与‘付作业提交费’的二选一困境 → 推断其年度访问码费用与两个月房租相当
37. 定位题干关键词（online access codes, tie students to the digital system）→ 在语篇中寻找同义表述（lock students around this system）→ 匹配段落D中的直接引语

38. 定位题干关键信息（重修课程需购买新访问码）→ 在语篇中寻找对应事实（访问码用于提交作业，且无法共享或使用二手）→ 匹配段落 [A] 中关于访问码用途的描述
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38. 【答案】M

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37. 定位题干关键词（online access codes, tie students to the digital system）→ 在语篇中寻找同义表述（lock students around this system）→ 匹配段落D中的直接引语

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46. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'memory slips' → 定位到首段 'But if you have memory slips, you probably needn't worry' 及其后解释 → 推理得出记忆滑坡不等于痴呆症 → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　推理判断　同义替换

47. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'as we become aged' → 定位到描述大脑衰老的段落 → 提取 'Changes in brain cells can affect communication between different regions of the brain' → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'take seriously' → 定位到文中 'far more concerning' 和 'red flag' 的描述 → 提取 'forgetting how to operate a familiar object' 等例子 → 推理得出这是严重症状 → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　推理判断　同义替换

49. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'signs of serious memory loss show up' → 定位到 'Daffner suggests going to your doctor' → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'advice for combating memory loss' → 定位到文末 'the best defense against memory loss' 及其后的具体建议 → 提取 'keep your brain busy and working' 和 'get physically active' → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位　主旨概括　同义替换

51. 【答案】B

定位时间状语 'in the mid-1970s' → 关联事件 'it was missing' 与 'taken by an intern' → 推断出多次失窃

考点：细节定位　事件推断

52. 【答案】A

定位 'FBI worked closely with the Archives to determine that the letter was both authentic...' → 同义替换为 'proved its authenticity'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位 'The letter was written by Darwin to thank...' → 提炼核心目的为 'thank' → 同义替换为 'acknowledgement of help'

考点：细节定位　目的归纳

54. 【答案】D

定位Kapsalis的直接引语 'After it is repaired, we will take digital photos of it and that will be available online.' → 同义替换为 'Make it available online'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】B

定位Kapsalis的直接引语 'Archiving practices have changed greatly since the 1970s' → 同义替换为 'Radical changes in archiving practices'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

56. 【答案】Reading ability plays a vital role in…

审题后，围绕'阅读能力的重要性'和'如何培养'两个核心点展开，构建清晰的总分总结构，并运用多样化的句式和恰当的词汇搭配进行论述。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　动词搭配 take on

57. 【答案】In the past, it was unimaginable for most…

将中文短句群整合为逻辑连贯、时态准确、搭配地道的英文段落，需处理时间对比、因果逻辑和并列信息。

考点：过去...如今...的时间对比时态处理　随着...的提高（with the development of...）　包括...和...（including...and...）　筹建机场（build/construct airports）　航空服务不断改进（services are constantly improving）　廉价机票（cheap/discounted tickets）　节假日期间（during holidays）　人数在不断增加（the number is increasing）