四级 · 2018年06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：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
H0EP TV1P
yingyu8.cn/d/H0EPTV1P

本卷答案与讲解
191 945
yingyu8.cn/an/191945

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. How did Kelly Swisher feel when she first came across the rat snake?

A. Annoyed. B. Scared. C. Confused. D. Offended.

2. What does the report say about the snake?

A. It crawled over the woman's hands.
B. It wound up on the steering wheel.
C. It was killed by the police on the spot.
D. It was covered with large scales.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What is the news report mainly about?

A. A study of the fast-food service.
B. Fast food customer satisfaction.
C. McDonald's new business strategies.
D. Competition in the fast-food industry.

4. What has slowed down McDonald's drive-through service?

A. Customers' higher demands.
B. The inefficiency of employees.
C. Increased variety of products.
D. The rising number of customers.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What is the news report mainly about?

A. International treaties regarding space travel programs.
B. Legal issues involved in commercial space exploration.
C. U.S. government's approval of private space missions.
D. Competition among public and private space companies.

6. What is Moon Express planning to do?

A. Deliver scientific equipment to the moon.
B. Approve a new mission to travel into outer space.
C. Work with federal agencies on space programs.
D. Launch a manned spacecraft to Mars.

7. What does Moon Express think of its mission?

A. It is significant.
B. It is promising.
C. It is unpredictable.
D. It is unprofitable. 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 say she is doing now?

A. Visiting her family in Thailand.
B. Showing friends around Phuket.
C. Swimming around a Thai island.
D. Lying in the sun on a Thai beach.

9. What did the woman do yesterday?

A. She visited a Thai orphanage.
B. She met a Thai girl's parents.
C. She learned some Thai words.
D. She sunbathed on a Thai beach.

10. Why does the man have to end the conversation?

A. His class will start in a minute.
B. He has got an incoming phone call.
C. Someone is knocking at his door.
D. His phone is running out of power.

11. Why does the man ask the woman to bring him something from Thailand?

A. He is interested in Thai artworks.
B. He is going to open a souvenir shop.
C. He collects things from different countries.
D. He wants to know more about Thai culture.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Buying some fitness equipment for the new gym.
B. Opening a gym and becoming personal trainers.
C. Signing up for a weight-loss course.
D. Trying out a new gym in town.

13. What does the gym offer at its opening?

A. Professional personal training.
B. Free exercise for the first week.
C. A discount for a half-year membership.
D. Additional benefits for young couples.

14. What is the man concerned about?

A. The safety of weight-lifting.
B. The high membership fee.
C. The renewal of his membership.
D. The operation of fitness equipment.

15. What do we learn about the woman from the conversation?

A. She wants her invitation renewed.
B. She used to do 200 sit-ups every day.
C. She knows the basics of weight-lifting.
D. She used to be the gym's personal trainer.
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 today's jobseekers?

A. They tend to be nervous during interviews.
B. They often apply for a number of positions.
C. They worry about the results of their applications.
D. They search extensively for employers' information.

17. What can job applicants do with the help of Google?

A. Get better organized.
B. Edit their references.
C. Find better-paid jobs.
D. Analyze the searching process.

18. What does the speaker suggest job seekers do?

A. Provide their data in detail.
B. Personalize each application.
C. Make use of better search engines.
D. Apply for more promising positions.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What are some people worried about according to the speaker?

A. If kids did not like school, real learning would not take place.
B. If not forced to go to school, kids would be out in the streets.
C. If schools stayed the way they are, parents were sure to protest.
D. If teaching failed to improve, kids would stay away from school.

20. What does the speaker think we could do for the kids who dislike school?

A. Allow them to play interesting games in class.
B. Try to stir up their interest in lab experiments.
C. Let them stay home and learn from their parents.
D. Design activities they now enjoy doing on holidays.

21. What does the speaker say is the easier thing we could do?

A. Allow kids to learn at their own pace.
B. Encourage kids to learn from each other.
C. Organize kids into various interest groups.
D. Take kids out of school to learn at first hand.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the passage say about the dance in America?

A. It is especially popular in Florida and Alaska.
B. It is a major social activity among the young.
C. It is seen almost anywhere and on any occasion.
D. It is even more expressive than the written word.

23. What do we know about the Lester Bridges' dance studio?

A. It is located in a big city in Iowa.
B. It is really marvelous to look at.
C. It offers free dance classes to seniors.
D. It offers people a chance to socialize.

24. What happened to the young couple after they attended Lester Bridges's class?

A. Their state of mind improved.
B. They became better dancers.
C. They enjoyed better health.
D. Their relationship strengthened.

25. What does Andrea Hillier say about dancing?

A. It is fun.
B. It is life.
C. It is exhausting.
D. It is rhythmical.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. assisted	B. collaborating	C. consequence
D. consumers	E. creating	F. detail
G. domestic	H. frequently	I. inhabitants
J. innovation	K. intended	L. outdoor
M. pollutants	N. restricted	O. sum

Since the 1940s, southern California has had a reputation for smog. Things are not as bad as they once were but, according to the American Lung Association, Los Angeles is still the worst city in the United States for levels of ___26___ . Gazing down on the city from the Getty Center, an art museum in the Santa Monica Mountains, one would find the view of the Pacific Ocean blurred by the haze( ). Nor is the state's bad air ___27___ to its south. Fresno, in the central valley, comes top of the list in America for year-round pollution. Residents' hearts and lungs are affected as a ___28___ . All of which, combined with California's reputation as the home of technological ___29___ , makes the place ideal for developing and testing systems designed to monitor pollution in ___30___ . And that is just what Aclima, a new firm in San Francisco, has been doing over the past few months. It has been trying out monitoring stations that are ___31___ to yield minute-to-minute maps of ___32___ air pollution. Such stations will also be able to keep an eye on what is happening inside buildings, including offices. To this end, Aclima has been ___33___ with Google's Street View system. Davida Herzl, Aclima's boss, says they have revealed pollution highs on days when San Francisco's transit workers went on strike and the city's ___34___ were forced to use their cars. Conversely, "cycle to work" days have done their job by ___35___ pollution lows.

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. The passing cruise ships will undermine the foundations of the ancient buildings in Venice. _____

37. The Italian government has just reached an agreement with UNESCO to take measures to protect its cultural heritage. _____

38. The heritage situation in Venice has been deteriorating in the past few years. _____

39. The decrease in the number of permanent residents in Venice is mainly due to the increase of tourists. _____

40. If tourism gets out of control, native Venetians may desert the city altogether one day. _____

41. UNESCO urged the Italian government to undertake its responsibility to protect Venice. _____

42. The participants in the Venetian march used shopping carts to show they were 100% local residents. _____

43. Ignoring UNESCO's warning, the mayor of Venice maintains his support of the city's tourism industry. _____

44. One woman says that for decades the Italian government and local authorities have only focused on the revenues from tourism. _____

45. UNESCO has not yet decided to put Venice on the list of World Heritage Sites In Danger. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 公交车曾是中国人出行的主要交通工具。近年来,由于私家车数量不断增多,城市的交通问题越来越严重。许多城市为了鼓励更多人乘坐公交车出行,一直在努力改善公交车的服务质量。车辆的设施不断更新,车速也有了显著提高。然而,公交车的票价却依然相当低廉。现在,在大多数城市,许多当地老年市民都可以免费乘坐公交车。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Questions 46 and 50 are based on the following passage. Living in an urban area with green spaces has a long-lasting positive impact on people's mental well-being, a study has suggested. UK researchers found moving to a green space had a sustained positive effect, unlike pay rises or promotions, which only provided a short-term boost. Co-author Mathew White, from the University of Exeter, UK, explained that the study showed people living in greener urban areas were displaying fewer signs of depression or anxiety. "There could be a number of reasons," he said, "for example, people do many things to make themselves happier: they strive for promotion or pay rises, or they get married. But the trouble with those things is that within six months to a year, people are back to their original baseline levels of well-being. So, these things are not sustainable; they don't make us happy in the long term. We found that for some lottery winners who had won more than £500,000 the positive effect was definitely there, but after six months to a year, they were back to the baseline." Dr. White said his team wanted to see whether living in greener urban areas had a lasting positive effect on people's sense of well-being or whether the effect also disappeared after a period of time. To do this, the team used data from the British Household Panel Survey compiled by the University of Essex. Explaining what the data revealed, he said: "What you see is that even after three years, mental health is still better, which is unlike many other things that we think will make us happy." He observed that people living in green spaces were less stressed, and less stressed people made more sensible decisions and communicated better. With a growing body of evidence establishing a link between urban green spaces and a positive impact on human well-being, Dr. White said, "There's growing interest among public policy officials, but the trouble is who funds it. What we really need at a policy level is to decide where the money will come from to help support good quality local green spaces."

46. According to one study, what do green spaces do to people?

A. Improve their work efficiency.
B. Add to their sustained happiness.
C. Help them build a positive attitude towards life.
D. Lessen their concerns about material well-being.

47. What does Dr. White say people usually do to make themselves happier?

A. Earn more money.
B. Settle in an urban area.
C. Gain fame and popularity.
D. Live in a green environment.

48. What does Dr. White try to find out about living in a greener urban area?

A. How it affects different people.
B. How strong its positive effect is.
C. How long its positive effect lasts.
D. How it benefits people physically.

49. What did Dr. White's research reveal about people living in a green environment?

A. Their stress was more apparent than real.
B. Their decisions required less deliberation.
C. Their memories were greatly strengthened.
D. Their communication with others improved.

50. According to Dr. White, what should the government do to build more green spaces in cities?

A. Find financial support.
B. Improve urban planning.
C. Involve local residents in the effort.
D. Raise public awareness of the issue.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

You probably know about the Titanic, but it was actually just one of three state-of-the-art( ) ocean ships back in the day. The Olympic class ships were built by the Harland & Wolff ship makers in Northern Ireland for the White Star Line company. The Olympic class included the Olympic, the Britannic and the Titanic. What you may not know is that the Titanic wasn't even the flagship of this class. All in all, the Olympic class ships were marvels of sea engineering, but they seemed cursed to suffer disastrous fates. The Olympic launched first in 1910, followed by the Titanic in 1911, and lastly the Britannic in 1914. The ships had nine decks, and White Star Line decided to focus on making them the most luxurious ships on the water. Stretching 269.13 meters, the Olympic class ships were wonders of naval technology, and everyone thought that they would continue to be so for quite some time. However, all suffered terrible accidents on the open seas. The Olympic got wrecked before the Titanic did, but it was the only one to survive and maintain a successful career of 24 years. The Titanic was the first to sink after famously hitting a huge iceberg in 1912. Following this disaster, the Britannic hit a naval mine in 1916 and subsequently sank as well. Each ship was coal-powered by several boilers constantly kept running by exhausted crews below deck. Most recognizable of the ship designs are the ship's smoke stacks, but the fourth stack was actually just artistic in nature and served no functional purpose. While two of these ships sank, they were all designed with double hulls believed to make them "unsinkable", perhaps a mistaken idea that led to the Titanic's and the Britannic's tragic end. The Olympic suffered two crashes with other ships and went on to serve as a hospital ship and troop transport in World War I. Eventually, she was taken out of service in 1935, ending the era of the luxurious Olympic class ocean liners.

51. What does the passage say about the three Olympic class ships?

A. They performed marvellously on the sea.
B. They could all break the ice in their way.
C. They all experienced terrible misfortunes.
D. They were models of modern engineering.

52. What did White Star Line have in mind when it purchased the three ships?

A. Their capacity of sailing across all waters.
B. The utmost comfort passengers could enjoy.
C. Their ability to survive disasters of any kind.
D. The long voyages they were able to undertake.

53. What is said about the fourth stack of the ships?

A. It was a mere piece of decoration.
B. It was the work of a famous artist.
C. It was designed to let out extra smoke.
D. It was easily identifiable from afar.

54. What might have led to the tragic end of the Titanic and the Britannic?

A. Their unscientific designs.
B. Their captains' misjudgment.
C. The assumption that they were built with the latest technology.
D. The belief that they could never sink with a double-layer body.

55. What happened to the ship Olympic in the end?

A. She was used to carry troops.
B. She was sunk in World War I.
C. She was converted into a hospital ship.
D. She was retired after her naval service.

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

56. The ability to write well is far more valuable than many students assume. In both academic study and the
workplace, clear writing allows us to express ideas precisely, persuade others and record our thoughts for the
future. A person who writes poorly may have brilliant ideas yet fail to make them understood, while a skilled
writer turns thoughts into influence.
Fortunately, writing ability can be cultivated through steady effort. First, extensive reading is essential, for it
supplies us with rich vocabulary and good models to imitate. Besides, we should keep a daily habit of writing,
since only regular practice can turn knowledge into skill. Moreover, actively seeking feedback and revising our
drafts helps us notice mistakes we would otherwise repeat.
In short, writing ability is a lifelong asset that rewards those who work for it. As long as we read widely,
practise persistently and revise honestly, our pen will grow ever sharper.

57. Buses were once the main means of transport for Chinese people. In recent years, with the growing
number of private cars, urban traffic problems have become increasingly serious. To address this, many
cities have been working hard to improve the quality of bus service, in order to encourage more people
to travel by bus. As a result, the facilities on buses have been constantly upgraded, and the running speed has also increased significantly. However, bus fares still remain quite low. Moreover, today, in most cities, many local senior citizens can take buses for free.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位转折词But后的直接引语 → 提取情感形容词terrified → 同义替换为Scared

考点：转折信号词捕捉　观点态度识别　同义替换

2. 【答案】D

定位描述蛇外貌的直接引语 → 提取big scales → 匹配选项D的large scales

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】A

定位首句主题句 → 概括全文核心（一项关于快餐服务的研究） → 匹配选项A

考点：主旨大意　概括归纳

4. 【答案】C

定位原因引导句Among the reasons → 提取more choices和more complex → 同义替换为Increased variety of products

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果关系

5. 【答案】C

定位首句主题句 → 概括全文核心（美国政府批准私人太空任务） → 匹配选项C

考点：主旨大意　概括归纳

6. 【答案】A

定位题干主语Moon Express → 听到其mission involves plans to land... → 同义替换为Deliver scientific equipment to the moon

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】B

定位题干主语Moon Express → 听到其代表‘noted that the company is very optimistic about its proposal’ → 同义替换为It is promising

考点：观点态度　同义替换

8. 【答案】D

定位题干‘doing now’ → 听到‘I am now lying on the beach in Phuket’ → 同义替换为Lying in the sun on a Thai beach

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】A

定位题干‘yesterday’ → 听到‘I met a guy from Germany yesterday. He showed me around the orphanage’ → 同义替换为She visited a Thai orphanage

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】D
定位题干‘end the conversation’ → 听到男士说‘My phone battery is almost dead now’ → 同义替换为His phone is running out of power
考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】C
定位男士请求（Remember to get me something）→ 关联其解释（I like to collect bits and pieces from different parts of the world）→ 同义替换为选项C
考点：细节定位　同义改写

12. 【答案】D
抓取对话首句核心提议（new gym opening... go with me）→ 排除偏离主题的选项 → 得出答案
考点：主旨大意　首句定位

13. 【答案】C
定位健身房开业优惠信息（discount on a six-month membership）→ 识别同义替换（half-year = six-month）→ 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】A
定位男士提问（Is it dangerous?）→ 关联其担忧对象（weight-lifting）→ 得出答案
考点：细节定位　意图推断

15. 【答案】C
定位女士陈述（I used to practice this... I'll show you the rules）→ 推断其具备举重基础知识 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　合理推断

16. 【答案】B
定位首句 → 同义替换 many positions → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

17. 【答案】A
定位 Google 工具描述 → 同义替换 get organized effectively → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

18. 【答案】B
定位建议部分 → 同义替换 personalizing each cover letter → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

19. 【答案】B
定位 some people 观点 → 同义替换 didn't happen to go to school → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

20. 【答案】D
定位 those who did not want to go to school → 同义替换 things many children now do during their holidays → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

21. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'easier thing' → 听到 'There's something easier we could do' 后，捕捉其具体解释 'get kids out of the school buildings, give them a chance to learn about the world at first hand' → 同义替换为 'Take kids out of school to learn at first hand'

考点：细节定位　同义改写

22. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'dance in America' → 听到 'Dance in America is everywhere' 及后续 'from Florida to Alaska... at weddings, birthdays, office parties' → 同义替换为 'almost anywhere and on any occasion'

考点：细节定位　同义改写

23. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Lester Bridges' dance studio' → 听到 'Bridges who runs dance classes for all ages' 及 'For many of them, it's a way of meeting people and having a social life' → 推断其工作室提供社交机会

考点：细节定位　推理判断

24. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'young couple' → 听到 'They arrive at the class in a bad mood, and they leave with a smile. Dancing seems to change their mood completely' → 同义替换为 'Their state of mind improved'

考点：细节定位　同义改写

25. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Andrea Hillier' → 听到其直接引语 'Dance, like the rhythm of a beating heart, is life' → 直接对应选项 'It is life'

考点：细节定位　直接对应

26. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前 'levels of' → 结合前文 'smog' 与 'haze' → 识别 'levels of pollution' 为固定搭配 → 选择表示污染的名词

27 空 定位空格前 'Nor is the state's bad air' → 识别 'Nor' 引导的倒装句表示否定延续 → 结合后文 'Fresno... comes top of the list' → 推断空气污染问题不仅限于南部 → 选择表示 '局限于' 的形容词

28 空 定位空格前 'as a' → 识别 'as a result' 为固定搭配 → 结合前文 'Residents' hearts and lungs are affected' → 推断这是污染导致的结果

29 空 定位空格前 'technological' → 识别 'technological innovation' 为常见搭配 → 结合后文 'developing and testing systems' → 推断加州以技术创新闻名

30 空 定位空格前 'monitor pollution in' → 识别 'in real time' 为固定搭配 → 结合后文 'minute-to-minute maps' → 推断系统旨在实时监测污染

31 空 定位空格前的主语'monitoring stations'与空格后的'to yield'，结合语境'设计用于监测污染的系统'，推断该系统应具备'能够'或'被设计来'产出数据的能力 → 识别'be designed to'或'be able to'的同义表达 → 选择表示'被设计用于'的动词短语

32 空 定位空格后的'air pollution'，结合前文'minute-to-minute maps'（分钟级地图）和全文监测污染的语境，推断此处需要描述污染的'实时'或'动态'特性 → 选择表示'实时'的形容词

33 空 定位空格前的'Aclima has been'与空格后的'with Google's Street View system'，结合'To this end'（为此目的）指代前文监测建筑内部污染，推断此处需表达'合作'或'联合' → 识别固定搭配'collaborate with'或'partner with'

34 空 定位空格前的'the city's'与空格后的'were forced to use their cars'，结合前文'transit workers went on

strike'（公交工人罢工），推断此处指代'城市居民'或'通勤者' → 选择表示'居民'或'通勤者'的名词
35 空 定位空格前的'by'与空格后的'pollution lows'，结合前文'cycle to work days have done their job'（骑行上班日发挥了作用），推断此处需表达'导致'或'造成'污染低点 → 选择表示'导致'的动名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 be designed to　同义替换 minute-to-minute = real-time　固定搭配 collaborate with　指代衔接　同义替换 done their job by causing = resulting in

27. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前 'levels of' → 结合前文 'smog' 与 'haze' → 识别 'levels of pollution' 为固定搭配 → 选择表示污染的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'Nor is the state's bad air' → 识别 'Nor' 引导的倒装句表示否定延续 → 结合后文 'Fresno... comes top of the list' → 推断空气污染问题不仅限于南部 → 选择表示 '局限于' 的形容词
28 空 定位空格前 'as a' → 识别 'as a result' 为固定搭配 → 结合前文 'Residents' hearts and lungs are affected' → 推断这是污染导致的结果
29 空 定位空格前 'technological' → 识别 'technological innovation' 为常见搭配 → 结合后文 'developing and testing systems' → 推断加州以技术创新闻名
30 空 定位空格前 'monitor pollution in' → 识别 'in real time' 为固定搭配 → 结合后文 'minute-to-minute maps' → 推断系统旨在实时监测污染
31 空 定位空格前的主语'monitoring stations'与空格后的'to yield'，结合语境'设计用于监测污染的系统'，推断该系统应具备'能够'或'被设计来'产出数据的能力 → 识别'be designed to'或'be able to'的同义表达 → 选择表示'被设计用于'的动词短语
32 空 定位空格后的'air pollution'，结合前文'minute-to-minute maps'（分钟级地图）和全文监测污染的语境，推断此处需要描述污染的'实时'或'动态'特性 → 选择表示'实时'的形容词
33 空 定位空格前的'Aclima has been'与空格后的'with Google's Street View system'，结合'To this end'（为此目的）指代前文监测建筑内部污染，推断此处需表达'合作'或'联合' → 识别固定搭配'collaborate with'或'partner with'
34 空 定位空格前的'the city's'与空格后的'were forced to use their cars'，结合前文'transit workers went on strike'（公交工人罢工），推断此处指代'城市居民'或'通勤者' → 选择表示'居民'或'通勤者'的名词
35 空 定位空格前的'by'与空格后的'pollution lows'，结合前文'cycle to work days have done their job'（骑行上班日发挥了作用），推断此处需表达'导致'或'造成'污染低点 → 选择表示'导致'的动名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 be designed to　同义替换 minute-to-minute = real-time　固定搭配 collaborate with　指代衔接　同义替换 done their job by causing = resulting in

28. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前 'levels of' → 结合前文 'smog' 与 'haze' → 识别 'levels of pollution' 为固定搭配 → 选择表示污染的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'Nor is the state's bad air' → 识别 'Nor' 引导的倒装句表示否定延续 → 结合后文 'Fresno... comes top of the list' → 推断空气污染问题不仅限于南部 → 选择表示 '局限于' 的形容词
28 空 定位空格前 'as a' → 识别 'as a result' 为固定搭配 → 结合前文 'Residents' hearts and lungs are affected' → 推断这是污染导致的结果
29 空 定位空格前 'technological' → 识别 'technological innovation' 为常见搭配 → 结合后文 'developing and testing systems' → 推断加州以技术创新闻名
30 空 定位空格前 'monitor pollution in' → 识别 'in real time' 为固定搭配 → 结合后文 'minute-to-minute maps' → 推断系统旨在实时监测污染
31 空 定位空格前的主语'monitoring stations'与空格后的'to yield'，结合语境'设计用于监测污染的系统'，推断该系统应具备'能够'或'被设计来'产出数据的能力 → 识别'be designed to'或'be able to'的同义表达 → 选择表示'被设计用于'的动词短语

32 空 定位空格后的'air pollution'，结合前文'minute-to-minute maps'（分钟级地图）和全文监测污染的语境，推断此处需要描述污染的'实时'或'动态'特性 → 选择表示'实时'的形容词
33 空 定位空格前的'Aclima has been'与空格后的'with Google's Street View system'，结合'To this end'（为此目的）指代前文监测建筑内部污染，推断此处需表达'合作'或'联合' → 识别固定搭配'collaborate with'或'partner with'
34 空 定位空格前的'the city's'与空格后的'were forced to use their cars'，结合前文'transit workers went on strike'（公交工人罢工），推断此处指代'城市居民'或'通勤者' → 选择表示'居民'或'通勤者'的名词
35 空 定位空格前的'by'与空格后的'pollution lows'，结合前文'cycle to work days have done their job'（骑行上班日发挥了作用），推断此处需表达'导致'或'造成'污染低点 → 选择表示'导致'的动名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 be designed to　同义替换 minute-to-minute = real-time　固定搭配 collaborate with　指代衔接　同义替换 done their job by causing = resulting in

29. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前 'levels of' → 结合前文 'smog' 与 'haze' → 识别 'levels of pollution' 为固定搭配 → 选择表示污染的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'Nor is the state's bad air' → 识别 'Nor' 引导的倒装句表示否定延续 → 结合后文 'Fresno... comes top of the list' → 推断空气污染问题不仅限于南部 → 选择表示 '局限于' 的形容词
28 空 定位空格前 'as a' → 识别 'as a result' 为固定搭配 → 结合前文 'Residents' hearts and lungs are affected' → 推断这是污染导致的结果
29 空 定位空格前 'technological' → 识别 'technological innovation' 为常见搭配 → 结合后文 'developing and testing systems' → 推断加州以技术创新闻名
30 空 定位空格前 'monitor pollution in' → 识别 'in real time' 为固定搭配 → 结合后文 'minute-to-minute maps' → 推断系统旨在实时监测污染
31 空 定位空格前的主语'monitoring stations'与空格后的'to yield'，结合语境'设计用于监测污染的系统'，推断该系统应具备'能够'或'被设计来'产出数据的能力 → 识别'be designed to'或'be able to'的同义表达 → 选择表示'被设计用于'的动词短语
32 空 定位空格后的'air pollution'，结合前文'minute-to-minute maps'（分钟级地图）和全文监测污染的语境，推断此处需要描述污染的'实时'或'动态'特性 → 选择表示'实时'的形容词
33 空 定位空格前的'Aclima has been'与空格后的'with Google's Street View system'，结合'To this end'（为此目的）指代前文监测建筑内部污染，推断此处需表达'合作'或'联合' → 识别固定搭配'collaborate with'或'partner with'
34 空 定位空格前的'the city's'与空格后的'were forced to use their cars'，结合前文'transit workers went on strike'（公交工人罢工），推断此处指代'城市居民'或'通勤者' → 选择表示'居民'或'通勤者'的名词
35 空 定位空格前的'by'与空格后的'pollution lows'，结合前文'cycle to work days have done their job'（骑行上班日发挥了作用），推断此处需表达'导致'或'造成'污染低点 → 选择表示'导致'的动名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 be designed to　同义替换 minute-to-minute = real-time　固定搭配 collaborate with　指代衔接　同义替换 done their job by causing = resulting in

30. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前 'levels of' → 结合前文 'smog' 与 'haze' → 识别 'levels of pollution' 为固定搭配 → 选择表示污染的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'Nor is the state's bad air' → 识别 'Nor' 引导的倒装句表示否定延续 → 结合后文 'Fresno... comes top of the list' → 推断空气污染问题不仅限于南部 → 选择表示 '局限于' 的形容词
28 空 定位空格前 'as a' → 识别 'as a result' 为固定搭配 → 结合前文 'Residents' hearts and lungs are affected' → 推断这是污染导致的结果
29 空 定位空格前 'technological' → 识别 'technological innovation' 为常见搭配 → 结合后文 'developing and

testing systems' → 推断加州以技术创新闻名
30 空 定位空格前 'monitor pollution in' → 识别 'in real time' 为固定搭配 → 结合后文 'minute-to-minute maps' → 推断系统旨在实时监测污染
31 空 定位空格前的主语'monitoring stations'与空格后的'to yield'，结合语境'设计用于监测污染的系统'，推断该系统应具备'能够'或'被设计来'产出数据的能力 → 识别'be designed to'或'be able to'的同义表达 → 选择表示'被设计用于'的动词短语
32 空 定位空格后的'air pollution'，结合前文'minute-to-minute maps'（分钟级地图）和全文监测污染的语境，推断此处需要描述污染的'实时'或'动态'特性 → 选择表示'实时'的形容词
33 空 定位空格前的'Aclima has been'与空格后的'with Google's Street View system'，结合'To this end'（为此目的）指代前文监测建筑内部污染，推断此处需表达'合作'或'联合' → 识别固定搭配'collaborate with'或'partner with'
34 空 定位空格前的'the city's'与空格后的'were forced to use their cars'，结合前文'transit workers went on strike'（公交工人罢工），推断此处指代'城市居民'或'通勤者' → 选择表示'居民'或'通勤者'的名词
35 空 定位空格前的'by'与空格后的'pollution lows'，结合前文'cycle to work days have done their job'（骑行上班日发挥了作用），推断此处需表达'导致'或'造成'污染低点 → 选择表示'导致'的动名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 be designed to　同义替换 minute-to-minute = real-time　固定搭配 collaborate with　指代衔接　同义替换 done their job by causing = resulting in

31. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前 'levels of' → 结合前文 'smog' 与 'haze' → 识别 'levels of pollution' 为固定搭配 → 选择表示污染的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'Nor is the state's bad air' → 识别 'Nor' 引导的倒装句表示否定延续 → 结合后文 'Fresno... comes top of the list' → 推断空气污染问题不仅限于南部 → 选择表示 '局限于' 的形容词
28 空 定位空格前 'as a' → 识别 'as a result' 为固定搭配 → 结合前文 'Residents' hearts and lungs are affected' → 推断这是污染导致的结果
29 空 定位空格前 'technological' → 识别 'technological innovation' 为常见搭配 → 结合后文 'developing and testing systems' → 推断加州以技术创新闻名
30 空 定位空格前 'monitor pollution in' → 识别 'in real time' 为固定搭配 → 结合后文 'minute-to-minute maps' → 推断系统旨在实时监测污染
31 空 定位空格前的主语'monitoring stations'与空格后的'to yield'，结合语境'设计用于监测污染的系统'，推断该系统应具备'能够'或'被设计来'产出数据的能力 → 识别'be designed to'或'be able to'的同义表达 → 选择表示'被设计用于'的动词短语
32 空 定位空格后的'air pollution'，结合前文'minute-to-minute maps'（分钟级地图）和全文监测污染的语境，推断此处需要描述污染的'实时'或'动态'特性 → 选择表示'实时'的形容词
33 空 定位空格前的'Aclima has been'与空格后的'with Google's Street View system'，结合'To this end'（为此目的）指代前文监测建筑内部污染，推断此处需表达'合作'或'联合' → 识别固定搭配'collaborate with'或'partner with'
34 空 定位空格前的'the city's'与空格后的'were forced to use their cars'，结合前文'transit workers went on strike'（公交工人罢工），推断此处指代'城市居民'或'通勤者' → 选择表示'居民'或'通勤者'的名词
35 空 定位空格前的'by'与空格后的'pollution lows'，结合前文'cycle to work days have done their job'（骑行上班日发挥了作用），推断此处需表达'导致'或'造成'污染低点 → 选择表示'导致'的动名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 be designed to　同义替换 minute-to-minute = real-time　固定搭配 collaborate with　指代衔接　同义替换 done their job by causing = resulting in

32. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前 'levels of' → 结合前文 'smog' 与 'haze' → 识别 'levels of pollution' 为固定搭配 → 选择表示污染的名词

27 空 定位空格前 'Nor is the state's bad air' → 识别 'Nor' 引导的倒装句表示否定延续 → 结合后文 'Fresno... comes top of the list' → 推断空气污染问题不仅限于南部 → 选择表示 '局限于' 的形容词

28 空 定位空格前 'as a' → 识别 'as a result' 为固定搭配 → 结合前文 'Residents' hearts and lungs are affected' → 推断这是污染导致的结果

29 空 定位空格前 'technological' → 识别 'technological innovation' 为常见搭配 → 结合后文 'developing and testing systems' → 推断加州以技术创新闻名

30 空 定位空格前 'monitor pollution in' → 识别 'in real time' 为固定搭配 → 结合后文 'minute-to-minute maps' → 推断系统旨在实时监测污染

31 空 定位空格前的主语'monitoring stations'与空格后的'to yield'，结合语境'设计用于监测污染的系统'，推断该系统应具备'能够'或'被设计来'产出数据的能力 → 识别'be designed to'或'be able to'的同义表达 → 选择表示'被设计用于'的动词短语

32 空 定位空格后的'air pollution'，结合前文'minute-to-minute maps'（分钟级地图）和全文监测污染的语境，推断此处需要描述污染的'实时'或'动态'特性 → 选择表示'实时'的形容词

33 空 定位空格前的'Aclima has been'与空格后的'with Google's Street View system'，结合'To this end'（为此目的）指代前文监测建筑内部污染，推断此处需表达'合作'或'联合' → 识别固定搭配'collaborate with'或'partner with'

34 空 定位空格前的'the city's'与空格后的'were forced to use their cars'，结合前文'transit workers went on strike'（公交工人罢工），推断此处指代'城市居民'或'通勤者' → 选择表示'居民'或'通勤者'的名词

35 空 定位空格前的'by'与空格后的'pollution lows'，结合前文'cycle to work days have done their job'（骑行上班日发挥了作用），推断此处需表达'导致'或'造成'污染低点 → 选择表示'导致'的动名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 be designed to　同义替换 minute-to-minute = real-time　固定搭配 collaborate with　指代衔接　同义替换 done their job by causing = resulting in

33. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前 'levels of' → 结合前文 'smog' 与 'haze' → 识别 'levels of pollution' 为固定搭配 → 选择表示污染的名词

27 空 定位空格前 'Nor is the state's bad air' → 识别 'Nor' 引导的倒装句表示否定延续 → 结合后文 'Fresno... comes top of the list' → 推断空气污染问题不仅限于南部 → 选择表示 '局限于' 的形容词

28 空 定位空格前 'as a' → 识别 'as a result' 为固定搭配 → 结合前文 'Residents' hearts and lungs are affected' → 推断这是污染导致的结果

29 空 定位空格前 'technological' → 识别 'technological innovation' 为常见搭配 → 结合后文 'developing and testing systems' → 推断加州以技术创新闻名

30 空 定位空格前 'monitor pollution in' → 识别 'in real time' 为固定搭配 → 结合后文 'minute-to-minute maps' → 推断系统旨在实时监测污染

31 空 定位空格前的主语'monitoring stations'与空格后的'to yield'，结合语境'设计用于监测污染的系统'，推断该系统应具备'能够'或'被设计来'产出数据的能力 → 识别'be designed to'或'be able to'的同义表达 → 选择表示'被设计用于'的动词短语

32 空 定位空格后的'air pollution'，结合前文'minute-to-minute maps'（分钟级地图）和全文监测污染的语境，推断此处需要描述污染的'实时'或'动态'特性 → 选择表示'实时'的形容词

33 空 定位空格前的'Aclima has been'与空格后的'with Google's Street View system'，结合'To this end'（为此目的）指代前文监测建筑内部污染，推断此处需表达'合作'或'联合' → 识别固定搭配'collaborate with'或'partner with'

34 空 定位空格前的'the city's'与空格后的'were forced to use their cars'，结合前文'transit workers went on strike'（公交工人罢工），推断此处指代'城市居民'或'通勤者' → 选择表示'居民'或'通勤者'的名词
35 空 定位空格前的'by'与空格后的'pollution lows'，结合前文'cycle to work days have done their job'（骑行上班日发挥了作用），推断此处需表达'导致'或'造成'污染低点 → 选择表示'导致'的动名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 be designed to　同义替换 minute-to-minute = real-time　固定搭配 collaborate with　指代衔接　同义替换 done their job by causing = resulting in

34. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前 'levels of' → 结合前文 'smog' 与 'haze' → 识别 'levels of pollution' 为固定搭配 → 选择表示污染的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'Nor is the state's bad air' → 识别 'Nor' 引导的倒装句表示否定延续 → 结合后文 'Fresno... comes top of the list' → 推断空气污染问题不仅限于南部 → 选择表示 '局限于' 的形容词
28 空 定位空格前 'as a' → 识别 'as a result' 为固定搭配 → 结合前文 'Residents' hearts and lungs are affected' → 推断这是污染导致的结果
29 空 定位空格前 'technological' → 识别 'technological innovation' 为常见搭配 → 结合后文 'developing and testing systems' → 推断加州以技术创新闻名
30 空 定位空格前 'monitor pollution in' → 识别 'in real time' 为固定搭配 → 结合后文 'minute-to-minute maps' → 推断系统旨在实时监测污染
31 空 定位空格前的主语'monitoring stations'与空格后的'to yield'，结合语境'设计用于监测污染的系统'，推断该系统应具备'能够'或'被设计来'产出数据的能力 → 识别'be designed to'或'be able to'的同义表达 → 选择表示'被设计用于'的动词短语
32 空 定位空格后的'air pollution'，结合前文'minute-to-minute maps'（分钟级地图）和全文监测污染的语境，推断此处需要描述污染的'实时'或'动态'特性 → 选择表示'实时'的形容词
33 空 定位空格前的'Aclima has been'与空格后的'with Google's Street View system'，结合'To this end'（为此目的）指代前文监测建筑内部污染，推断此处需表达'合作'或'联合' → 识别固定搭配'collaborate with'或'partner with'
34 空 定位空格前的'the city's'与空格后的'were forced to use their cars'，结合前文'transit workers went on strike'（公交工人罢工），推断此处指代'城市居民'或'通勤者' → 选择表示'居民'或'通勤者'的名词
35 空 定位空格前的'by'与空格后的'pollution lows'，结合前文'cycle to work days have done their job'（骑行上班日发挥了作用），推断此处需表达'导致'或'造成'污染低点 → 选择表示'导致'的动名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 be designed to　同义替换 minute-to-minute = real-time　固定搭配 collaborate with　指代衔接　同义替换 done their job by causing = resulting in

35. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前 'levels of' → 结合前文 'smog' 与 'haze' → 识别 'levels of pollution' 为固定搭配 → 选择表示污染的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'Nor is the state's bad air' → 识别 'Nor' 引导的倒装句表示否定延续 → 结合后文 'Fresno... comes top of the list' → 推断空气污染问题不仅限于南部 → 选择表示 '局限于' 的形容词
28 空 定位空格前 'as a' → 识别 'as a result' 为固定搭配 → 结合前文 'Residents' hearts and lungs are affected' → 推断这是污染导致的结果
29 空 定位空格前 'technological' → 识别 'technological innovation' 为常见搭配 → 结合后文 'developing and testing systems' → 推断加州以技术创新闻名
30 空 定位空格前 'monitor pollution in' → 识别 'in real time' 为固定搭配 → 结合后文 'minute-to-minute maps' → 推断系统旨在实时监测污染
31 空 定位空格前的主语'monitoring stations'与空格后的'to yield'，结合语境'设计用于监测污染的系统'，推断该系统应具备'能够'或'被设计来'产出数据的能力 → 识别'be designed to'或'be able to'的同义表达 → 选择表示'被设计用

于'的动词短语
32 空 定位空格后的'air pollution'，结合前文'minute-to-minute maps'（分钟级地图）和全文监测污染的语境，推断此处需要描述污染的'实时'或'动态'特性 → 选择表示'实时'的形容词
33 空 定位空格前的'Aclima has been'与空格后的'with Google's Street View system'，结合'To this end'（为此目的）指代前文监测建筑内部污染，推断此处需表达'合作'或'联合' → 识别固定搭配'collaborate with'或'partner with'
34 空 定位空格前的'the city's'与空格后的'were forced to use their cars'，结合前文'transit workers went on strike'（公交工人罢工），推断此处指代'城市居民'或'通勤者' → 选择表示'居民'或'通勤者'的名词
35 空 定位空格前的'by'与空格后的'pollution lows'，结合前文'cycle to work days have done their job'（骑行上班日发挥了作用），推断此处需表达'导致'或'造成'污染低点 → 选择表示'导致'的动名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 be designed to　同义替换 minute-to-minute = real-time　固定搭配 collaborate with　指代衔接　同义替换 done their job by causing = resulting in

36. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'cruise ships' 与 'undermine the foundations' → 在段落E中找到 'a cruise ship passes' 及其对建筑的影响描述 → 匹配段落E
37. 定位题干关键词 'Italian government' 与 'UNESCO' → 在全文中搜索相关机构或协议信息 → 未找到任何提及 → 判断为无依据信息
38. 定位题干关键词 'heritage situation' 与 'deteriorating' → 在段落E中找到游轮对建筑的影响描述 → 推断遗产状况正在恶化 → 匹配段落E
39. 定位题干关键词 'decrease in the number of permanent residents' 与 'increase of tourists' → 在段落C中找到 'The tourist increase is one key reason the city's population is down' → 匹配段落C
40. 定位题干关键词 'tourism gets out of control' 与 'native Venetians may desert the city' → 在段落C中找到 'The outnumbered Venetians have been steadily fleeing' → 推断如果旅游失控，威尼斯人可能完全离开 → 匹配段落C
41. 定位题干关键词 'UNESCO' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
42. 定位题干关键词 'shopping carts' 和 '100% local residents' → 在语篇段落 [B] 中定位到 'small shopping carts—the symbol of a true Venetian' → 匹配段落主旨
43. 定位题干关键词 'Ignoring UNESCO's warning' 和 'mayor of Venice' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [L]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
44. 定位题干关键词 'One woman' 和 'Italian government and local authorities' → 在语篇段落 [D] 中定位到 'Laura Chigi... says the local and national governments have failed... because they're only interested in tourism' → 匹配段落主旨
45. 定位题干关键词 'UNESCO' 和 'list of World Heritage Sites In Danger' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

37. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'cruise ships' 与 'undermine the foundations' → 在段落E中找到 'a cruise ship passes' 及其对建筑的影响描述 → 匹配段落E
37. 定位题干关键词 'Italian government' 与 'UNESCO' → 在全文中搜索相关机构或协议信息 → 未找到任何提及 → 判断为无依据信息
38. 定位题干关键词 'heritage situation' 与 'deteriorating' → 在段落E中找到游轮对建筑的影响描述 → 推断遗产状况正在恶化 → 匹配段落E
39. 定位题干关键词 'decrease in the number of permanent residents' 与 'increase of tourists' → 在段落C中找到 'The tourist increase is one key reason the city's population is down' → 匹配段落C

40. 定位题干关键词 'tourism gets out of control' 与 'native Venetians may desert the city' → 在段落C中找到 'The outnumbered Venetians have been steadily fleeing' → 推断如果旅游失控，威尼斯人可能完全离开 → 匹配段落C
41. 定位题干关键词 'UNESCO' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
42. 定位题干关键词 'shopping carts' 和 '100% local residents' → 在语篇段落 [B] 中定位到 'small shopping carts—the symbol of a true Venetian' → 匹配段落主旨
43. 定位题干关键词 'Ignoring UNESCO's warning' 和 'mayor of Venice' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [L]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
44. 定位题干关键词 'One woman' 和 'Italian government and local authorities' → 在语篇段落 [D] 中定位到 'Laura Chigi... says the local and national governments have failed... because they're only interested in tourism' → 匹配段落主旨
45. 定位题干关键词 'UNESCO' 和 'list of World Heritage Sites In Danger' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

38. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'cruise ships' 与 'undermine the foundations' → 在段落E中找到 'a cruise ship passes' 及其对建筑的影响描述 → 匹配段落E
37. 定位题干关键词 'Italian government' 与 'UNESCO' → 在全文中搜索相关机构或协议信息 → 未找到任何提及 → 判断为无依据信息
38. 定位题干关键词 'heritage situation' 与 'deteriorating' → 在段落E中找到游轮对建筑的影响描述 → 推断遗产状况正在恶化 → 匹配段落E
39. 定位题干关键词 'decrease in the number of permanent residents' 与 'increase of tourists' → 在段落C中找到 'The tourist increase is one key reason the city's population is down' → 匹配段落C
40. 定位题干关键词 'tourism gets out of control' 与 'native Venetians may desert the city' → 在段落C中找到 'The outnumbered Venetians have been steadily fleeing' → 推断如果旅游失控，威尼斯人可能完全离开 → 匹配段落C
41. 定位题干关键词 'UNESCO' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
42. 定位题干关键词 'shopping carts' 和 '100% local residents' → 在语篇段落 [B] 中定位到 'small shopping carts—the symbol of a true Venetian' → 匹配段落主旨
43. 定位题干关键词 'Ignoring UNESCO's warning' 和 'mayor of Venice' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [L]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
44. 定位题干关键词 'One woman' 和 'Italian government and local authorities' → 在语篇段落 [D] 中定位到 'Laura Chigi... says the local and national governments have failed... because they're only interested in tourism' → 匹配段落主旨
45. 定位题干关键词 'UNESCO' 和 'list of World Heritage Sites In Danger' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

39. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'cruise ships' 与 'undermine the foundations' → 在段落E中找到 'a cruise ship passes' 及其对建筑的影响描述 → 匹配段落E
37. 定位题干关键词 'Italian government' 与 'UNESCO' → 在全文中搜索相关机构或协议信息 → 未找到任何提及 → 判断为无依据信息
38. 定位题干关键词 'heritage situation' 与 'deteriorating' → 在段落E中找到游轮对建筑的影响描述 → 推断遗产状

况正在恶化 → 匹配段落E
39. 定位题干关键词 'decrease in the number of permanent residents' 与 'increase of tourists' → 在段落C中找到 'The tourist increase is one key reason the city's population is down' → 匹配段落C
40. 定位题干关键词 'tourism gets out of control' 与 'native Venetians may desert the city' → 在段落C中找到 'The outnumbered Venetians have been steadily fleeing' → 推断如果旅游失控，威尼斯人可能完全离开 → 匹配段落C
41. 定位题干关键词 'UNESCO' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
42. 定位题干关键词 'shopping carts' 和 '100% local residents' → 在语篇段落 [B] 中定位到 'small shopping carts—the symbol of a true Venetian' → 匹配段落主旨
43. 定位题干关键词 'Ignoring UNESCO's warning' 和 'mayor of Venice' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [L]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
44. 定位题干关键词 'One woman' 和 'Italian government and local authorities' → 在语篇段落 [D] 中定位到 'Laura Chigi... says the local and national governments have failed... because they're only interested in tourism' → 匹配段落主旨
45. 定位题干关键词 'UNESCO' 和 'list of World Heritage Sites In Danger' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

40. 【答案】N

36. 定位题干关键词 'cruise ships' 与 'undermine the foundations' → 在段落E中找到 'a cruise ship passes' 及其对建筑的影响描述 → 匹配段落E
37. 定位题干关键词 'Italian government' 与 'UNESCO' → 在全文中搜索相关机构或协议信息 → 未找到任何提及 → 判断为无依据信息
38. 定位题干关键词 'heritage situation' 与 'deteriorating' → 在段落E中找到游轮对建筑的影响描述 → 推断遗产状况正在恶化 → 匹配段落E
39. 定位题干关键词 'decrease in the number of permanent residents' 与 'increase of tourists' → 在段落C中找到 'The tourist increase is one key reason the city's population is down' → 匹配段落C
40. 定位题干关键词 'tourism gets out of control' 与 'native Venetians may desert the city' → 在段落C中找到 'The outnumbered Venetians have been steadily fleeing' → 推断如果旅游失控，威尼斯人可能完全离开 → 匹配段落C
41. 定位题干关键词 'UNESCO' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
42. 定位题干关键词 'shopping carts' 和 '100% local residents' → 在语篇段落 [B] 中定位到 'small shopping carts—the symbol of a true Venetian' → 匹配段落主旨
43. 定位题干关键词 'Ignoring UNESCO's warning' 和 'mayor of Venice' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [L]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
44. 定位题干关键词 'One woman' 和 'Italian government and local authorities' → 在语篇段落 [D] 中定位到 'Laura Chigi... says the local and national governments have failed... because they're only interested in tourism' → 匹配段落主旨
45. 定位题干关键词 'UNESCO' 和 'list of World Heritage Sites In Danger' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

41. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'cruise ships' 与 'undermine the foundations' → 在段落E中找到 'a cruise ship passes' 及其对建筑的影响描述 → 匹配段落E

37. 定位题干关键词 'Italian government' 与 'UNESCO' → 在全文中搜索相关机构或协议信息 → 未找到任何提及 → 判断为无依据信息
38. 定位题干关键词 'heritage situation' 与 'deteriorating' → 在段落E中找到游轮对建筑的影响描述 → 推断遗产状况正在恶化 → 匹配段落E
39. 定位题干关键词 'decrease in the number of permanent residents' 与 'increase of tourists' → 在段落C中找到 'The tourist increase is one key reason the city's population is down' → 匹配段落C
40. 定位题干关键词 'tourism gets out of control' 与 'native Venetians may desert the city' → 在段落C中找到 'The outnumbered Venetians have been steadily fleeing' → 推断如果旅游失控，威尼斯人可能完全离开 → 匹配段落C
41. 定位题干关键词 'UNESCO' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
42. 定位题干关键词 'shopping carts' 和 '100% local residents' → 在语篇段落 [B] 中定位到 'small shopping carts—the symbol of a true Venetian' → 匹配段落主旨
43. 定位题干关键词 'Ignoring UNESCO's warning' 和 'mayor of Venice' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [L]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
44. 定位题干关键词 'One woman' 和 'Italian government and local authorities' → 在语篇段落 [D] 中定位到 'Laura Chigi... says the local and national governments have failed... because they're only interested in tourism' → 匹配段落主旨
45. 定位题干关键词 'UNESCO' 和 'list of World Heritage Sites In Danger' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

42. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'cruise ships' 与 'undermine the foundations' → 在段落E中找到 'a cruise ship passes' 及其对建筑的影响描述 → 匹配段落E
37. 定位题干关键词 'Italian government' 与 'UNESCO' → 在全文中搜索相关机构或协议信息 → 未找到任何提及 → 判断为无依据信息
38. 定位题干关键词 'heritage situation' 与 'deteriorating' → 在段落E中找到游轮对建筑的影响描述 → 推断遗产状况正在恶化 → 匹配段落E
39. 定位题干关键词 'decrease in the number of permanent residents' 与 'increase of tourists' → 在段落C中找到 'The tourist increase is one key reason the city's population is down' → 匹配段落C
40. 定位题干关键词 'tourism gets out of control' 与 'native Venetians may desert the city' → 在段落C中找到 'The outnumbered Venetians have been steadily fleeing' → 推断如果旅游失控，威尼斯人可能完全离开 → 匹配段落C
41. 定位题干关键词 'UNESCO' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
42. 定位题干关键词 'shopping carts' 和 '100% local residents' → 在语篇段落 [B] 中定位到 'small shopping carts—the symbol of a true Venetian' → 匹配段落主旨
43. 定位题干关键词 'Ignoring UNESCO's warning' 和 'mayor of Venice' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [L]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
44. 定位题干关键词 'One woman' 和 'Italian government and local authorities' → 在语篇段落 [D] 中定位到 'Laura Chigi... says the local and national governments have failed... because they're only interested in tourism' → 匹配段落主旨
45. 定位题干关键词 'UNESCO' 和 'list of World Heritage Sites In Danger' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

43. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'cruise ships' 与 'undermine the foundations' → 在段落E中找到 'a cruise ship passes' 及其对建筑的影响描述 → 匹配段落E

37. 定位题干关键词 'Italian government' 与 'UNESCO' → 在全文中搜索相关机构或协议信息 → 未找到任何提及 → 判断为无依据信息

38. 定位题干关键词 'heritage situation' 与 'deteriorating' → 在段落E中找到游轮对建筑的影响描述 → 推断遗产状况正在恶化 → 匹配段落E

39. 定位题干关键词 'decrease in the number of permanent residents' 与 'increase of tourists' → 在段落C中找到 'The tourist increase is one key reason the city's population is down' → 匹配段落C

40. 定位题干关键词 'tourism gets out of control' 与 'native Venetians may desert the city' → 在段落C中找到 'The outnumbered Venetians have been steadily fleeing' → 推断如果旅游失控，威尼斯人可能完全离开 → 匹配段落C

41. 定位题干关键词 'UNESCO' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

42. 定位题干关键词 'shopping carts' 和 '100% local residents' → 在语篇段落 [B] 中定位到 'small shopping carts—the symbol of a true Venetian' → 匹配段落主旨

43. 定位题干关键词 'Ignoring UNESCO's warning' 和 'mayor of Venice' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [L]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

44. 定位题干关键词 'One woman' 和 'Italian government and local authorities' → 在语篇段落 [D] 中定位到 'Laura Chigi... says the local and national governments have failed... because they're only interested in tourism' → 匹配段落主旨

45. 定位题干关键词 'UNESCO' 和 'list of World Heritage Sites In Danger' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

44. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'cruise ships' 与 'undermine the foundations' → 在段落E中找到 'a cruise ship passes' 及其对建筑的影响描述 → 匹配段落E

37. 定位题干关键词 'Italian government' 与 'UNESCO' → 在全文中搜索相关机构或协议信息 → 未找到任何提及 → 判断为无依据信息

38. 定位题干关键词 'heritage situation' 与 'deteriorating' → 在段落E中找到游轮对建筑的影响描述 → 推断遗产状况正在恶化 → 匹配段落E

39. 定位题干关键词 'decrease in the number of permanent residents' 与 'increase of tourists' → 在段落C中找到 'The tourist increase is one key reason the city's population is down' → 匹配段落C

40. 定位题干关键词 'tourism gets out of control' 与 'native Venetians may desert the city' → 在段落C中找到 'The outnumbered Venetians have been steadily fleeing' → 推断如果旅游失控，威尼斯人可能完全离开 → 匹配段落C

41. 定位题干关键词 'UNESCO' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

42. 定位题干关键词 'shopping carts' 和 '100% local residents' → 在语篇段落 [B] 中定位到 'small shopping carts—the symbol of a true Venetian' → 匹配段落主旨

43. 定位题干关键词 'Ignoring UNESCO's warning' 和 'mayor of Venice' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [L]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

44. 定位题干关键词 'One woman' 和 'Italian government and local authorities' → 在语篇段落 [D] 中定位到 'Laura Chigi... says the local and national governments have failed... because they're only interested in tourism' → 匹配段落主旨

45. 定位题干关键词 'UNESCO' 和 'list of World Heritage Sites In Danger' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H]（未提供全

文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

45. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'cruise ships' 与 'undermine the foundations' → 在段落E中找到 'a cruise ship passes' 及其对建筑的影响描述 → 匹配段落E

37. 定位题干关键词 'Italian government' 与 'UNESCO' → 在全文中搜索相关机构或协议信息 → 未找到任何提及 → 判断为无依据信息

38. 定位题干关键词 'heritage situation' 与 'deteriorating' → 在段落E中找到游轮对建筑的影响描述 → 推断遗产状况正在恶化 → 匹配段落E

39. 定位题干关键词 'decrease in the number of permanent residents' 与 'increase of tourists' → 在段落C中找到 'The tourist increase is one key reason the city's population is down' → 匹配段落C

40. 定位题干关键词 'tourism gets out of control' 与 'native Venetians may desert the city' → 在段落C中找到 'The outnumbered Venetians have been steadily fleeing' → 推断如果旅游失控，威尼斯人可能完全离开 → 匹配段落C

41. 定位题干关键词 'UNESCO' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

42. 定位题干关键词 'shopping carts' 和 '100% local residents' → 在语篇段落 [B] 中定位到 'small shopping carts—the symbol of a true Venetian' → 匹配段落主旨

43. 定位题干关键词 'Ignoring UNESCO's warning' 和 'mayor of Venice' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [L]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

44. 定位题干关键词 'One woman' 和 'Italian government and local authorities' → 在语篇段落 [D] 中定位到 'Laura Chigi... says the local and national governments have failed... because they're only interested in tourism' → 匹配段落主旨

45. 定位题干关键词 'UNESCO' 和 'list of World Heritage Sites In Danger' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [H]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

46. 【答案】B

定位研究结论句 → 提取核心影响（长期积极影响） → 匹配选项同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位人物观点句 → 提取具体行为列表 → 匹配选项同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】C

定位研究目的句 → 提取核心探究点（效果是否持久） → 匹配选项同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】D

定位研究发现句 → 提取具体结果（压力更小，沟通更好） → 匹配选项同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】A

定位人物建议句 → 提取核心诉求（资金来源） → 匹配选项同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

51. 【答案】C

定位关键句 'all suffered terrible accidents on the open seas' → 同义替换为 'experienced terrible misfortunes' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'White Star Line decided to focus on making them the most luxurious ships on the water' → 同义替换为 'utmost comfort passengers could enjoy' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】A

定位关键句 'the fourth stack was actually just artistic in nature and served no functional purpose' → 同义替换为 'a mere piece of decoration' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】D

定位关键句 'a mistaken idea that led to the Titanic's and the Britannic's tragic end' → 回溯该'mistaken idea'指代'believed to make them unsinkable' → 同义替换为 'belief that they could never sink' → 得出答案

考点：指代回溯　同义替换

55. 【答案】D

定位关键句 'Eventually, she was taken out of service in 1935' → 同义替换为 'retired after her naval service' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

56. 【答案】The ability to write well is far more…

审题后，先构思文章结构（引言-重要性-培养方法-结论），再运用多样句式和恰当搭配组织语言，确保逻辑连贯。

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】Buses were once the main means of transport…

翻译时需准确运用现在完成时、一般现在时等时态，并处理定语从句和固定搭配。

考点：现在完成时　一般现在时　定语从句　take on