四级 · 2018年12月大学英语四级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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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 are scientists planning to do?

A. Land a space vehicle on the moon in 2019.
B. Design a new generation of mobile phones.
C. Set up a mobile phone network on the moon.
D. Gather data from the moon with a tiny device.

2. Why did scientists choose to set up a 4G network in their mission?

A. It is stable.
B. It is durable.
C. It is inexpensive.
D. It is sophisticated.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What does the news item say about the fire?

A. It lasted more than six hours.

B. No injuries were yet reported.

C. Nobody was in the building when it broke out.

D. It had burned for 45 minutes by the time firefighters arrived.

4. What had City Hall planned to do?

A. Recruit and train more firefighters.

B. Pull down the deserted shopping mall.

C. Turn the shopping mall into an amusement park.

D. Find money to renovate the local neighborhood.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What problem is Japan facing?

A. Shrinking potato farming.

B. Heavy reliance on import.

C. Widespread plant disease.

D. Insufficient potato supply.

6. Why does Japan limit the import of potatoes?

A. It intends to keep its traditional diet.

B. It wants to expand its own farming.

C. It is afraid of the spread of disease.

D. It is worried about unfair competition.

7. What might affect Japanese domestic produce?

A. Global warming.

B. Ever-rising prices.

C. Government regulation.

D. Diminishing investment. 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 man think of Mr. Brown's lectures?

A. Informative. B. Inspiring. C. Dull. D. Shallow.

9. What does the woman do during Mr. Brown's lectures?

A. She types on a keyboard.

B. She does recording.

C. She takes photos.

D. She takes notes.

10. Why does the woman draw in class?

A. It keeps her mind active.

B. It makes her stay awake.

C. It enables her to think hard.

D. It helps her kill time.

11. What does the woman say about reading out loud?

A. It enables her to improve her pronunciation.
B. It helps her better remember what she learns.
C. It turns out to be an enjoyable way of learning.
D. It proves to be far more effective than writing.

Questions 12 to 15

12. For what purpose did the woman go to India?

A. To spend her honeymoon.
B. To try authentic Indian food.
C. To take photos of the Taj Mahal.
D. To trace the origin of a love story.

13. Why was the Taj Mahal built?

A. In memory of a princess.
B. In honor of a great emperor.
C. To mark the death of an emperor of the 1600s.
D. To celebrate the birth of a princess's 14th child.

14. What does the woman say about the Taj Mahal?

A. It looks older than expected.
B. It is built of wood and bricks.
C. It stores lots of priceless antiques.
D. It has walls decorated with jewels.

15. What is the woman's impression of Indian cities?

A. Their streets are narrow.
B. They are mostly crowded.
C. Each one has a unique character.
D. Life can be tedious in some places.

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 most Americans say about local public libraries?

A. They help spread the latest technology.
B. They greatly enrich people's leisure life.
C. They provide residents with the resources needed.
D. They allow free access to digital books and videos.

17. How can local public libraries benefit young people?

A. By helping them find jobs.
B. By inspiring their creativity.
C. By keeping them off the streets.
D. By providing a place of relaxation.

18. What does the 2016 survey show about adult library users?

A. Their interaction with teenagers proved fruitful.
B. They used libraries less often than teenagers.
C. They tended to visit libraries regularly.
D. Their number increased modestly.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What do we learn about the Savannah cat?

A. It is the cleverest cat in the world.
B. It is the largest cat in Africa.
C. It is an unusual cross breed.
D. It is a large-sized wild cat.

20. What is characteristic of Savannah cats?

A. They are as loyal as dogs.
B. They have unusually long tails.
C. They are fond of sleeping in cabinets.
D. They know how to please their owners.

21. What do some people do with their Savannah cats?

A. They shake their front paws.
B. They teach them to dive.
C. They shower with them.
D. They shout at them.

Questions 22 to 25

22. How do parents feel when their children start going to school?

A. Anxious and depressed.
B. Contented and relieved.
C. Excited but somewhat sad.
D. Proud but a bit nervous.

23. What does the passage say about children's education?

A. It is becoming parents' biggest concern.
B. It is gaining increasing public attention.
C. It depends on their parents for success.
D. It starts the moment they are born.

24. What should parents do for the success of their children's education?

A. Set a good example for them to follow.
B. Read books and magazines to them.
C. Help them to learn by themselves.
D. Choose the right school for them.

25. What does the passage say is the key factor of children's academic success?

A. Their intelligence.
B. Their home life.
C. The effort they put in learning.
D. The quality of their school.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. ability	B. associated	C. consciously
D. constant	E. control	F. damage
G. described	H. equals	I. exclusively
J. innovated	K. regularly	L. relates
M. sources	N. undermine	O. vehicles

Millions die early from air pollution each year. Air pollution costs the global economy more than $5 trillion annually in welfare costs, with the most serious ___26___ occurring in the developing world. The figures include a number of costs ___27___ with air pollution. Lost income alone amounts to $225 billion a year. The report includes both indoor and outdoor air pollution. Indoor pollution, which includes ___28___ like home heating and cooking, has remained ___29___ over the past several decades despite advances in the area. Levels of outdoor pollution have grown rapidly along with rapid growth in industry and transportation. Director of Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation Chris Murray ___30___ it as an "urgent call to action." "One of the risk factors for premature deaths is the air we breathe, over which individuals have little ___31___," he said. The effects of air pollution are worst in the developing world, where in some places lost-labor income ___32___ nearly 1% of GDP. Around 9 in 10 people in low- and middle-income countries live in places where they ___33___ experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution. But the problem is not limited ___34___ to the developing world. Thousands die prematurely in the U.S. as a result of related illnesses. In many European countries, where diesel ___35___ have become more common in recent years, that number reaches tens of thousands.

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. More than half of the food Americans eat is factory-produced. _____

37. There is a special program that assigns doctors to give advice to shoppers in food stores. _____

38. There is growing evidence from research that food helps patients recover from various illnesses. _____

39. A healthy breakfast can be prepared quickly and easily. _____

40. Training a patient to prepare healthy food can change their life. _____

41. One food-as-medicine program not only prescribes food for treatment but teaches patients how to cook it. _____

42. Scott is not keen on cooking food herself, thinking it would simply be a waste of time. _____

43. Diabetes patients are advised to eat more plant-based food. _____

44. Using food as medicine is no novel idea, but the movement is making headway these days. _____

45. Americans' high rates of various illnesses result from the way they eat. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 由于通信网络的快速发展,中国智能手机用户数量近年来以惊人速度增长。这极大地改变了许多人的阅读方式。他们现在经常在智能手机上看新闻和文章,而不买传统报刊。大量移动应用程序的开发使人们能用手机读小说和其他形式的文学作品。因此,纸质书籍的销售受到了影响。但调查显示,尽管智能手机阅读市场稳步增长,超半数成年人仍喜欢读纸质书。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Questions 46 and 50 are based on the following passage. California has been facing a drought for many years now, with certain areas even having to pump freshwater hundreds of miles to their distribution system. The problem is growing as the population of the state continues to expand. New research has found deep water reserves under the state which could help solve their drought crisis. Previous drilling of wells could only reach depths of 1,000 feet, but due to new pumping practices, water deeper than this can now be extracted . The team at Stanford investigated the aquifers below this depth and found that reserves may be triple what was previously thought. It is profitable to drill to depths more than 1,000 feet for oil and gas extraction, but only recently in California has it become profitable to pump water from this depth. The aquifers range from 1,000 to 3,000 feet below the ground, which means that pumping will be expensive and there are other concerns. The biggest concern of pumping out water from this deep is the gradual settling down of the land surface. As the water is pumped out, the vacant space left is compacted by the weight of the earth above. Even though pumping from these depths is expensive, it is still cheaper than desalinating( ) the ocean water in the largely coastal state. Some desalination plants exist where feasible, but they are costly to run and can need constant repairs. Wells are much more reliable sources of freshwater, and California is hoping that these deep wells may be the answer to their severe water shortage. One problem with these sources is that the deep water also has a higher level of salt than shallower aquifers. This means that some wells may even need to undergo desalination after extraction, thus increasing the cost. Research from the exhaustive study of groundwater from over 950 drilling logs has just been published. New estimates of the water reserves now go up to 2,700 billion cubic meters of freshwater.

46. How could California's drought crisis be solved according to some researchers?

A. By building more reserves of groundwater.
B. By drawing water from the depths of the earth.
C. By developing more advanced drilling devices.
D. By upgrading its water distribution system.

47. What can be inferred about extracting water from deep aquifers?

A. It was deemed vital to solving the water problem.
B. It was not considered worth the expense.
C. It may not provide quality freshwater.
D. It is bound to gain support from the local people.

48. What is mentioned as a consequence of extracting water from deep underground?

A. The sinking of land surface.
B. The harm to the ecosystem.
C. The damage to aquifers.
D. The change of the climate.

49. What does the author say about deep wells?

A. They run without any need for repairs.
B. They are entirely free from pollutants.
C. They are the ultimate solution to droughts.
D. They provide a steady supply of freshwater.

50. What may happen when deep aquifers are used as water sources?

A. People's health may improve with cleaner water.
B. People's water bills may be lowered considerably.
C. The cost may go up due to desalination.
D. They may be exhausted sooner or later.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

The AlphaGo program's victory is an example of how smart computers have become. But can artificial intelligence (AI) machines act ethically, meaning can they be honest and fair? One example of AI is driverless cars. They are already on California roads, so it is not too soon to ask whether we can program a machine to act ethically. As driverless cars improve, they will save lives. They will make fewer mistakes than human drivers do. Sometimes, however, they will face a choice between lives. Should the cars be programmed to avoid hitting a child running across the road, even if that will put their passengers at risk? What about making a sudden turn to avoid a dog? What if the only risk is damage to the car itself, not to the passengers? Perhaps there will be lessons to learn from driverless cars, but they are not super-intelligent beings. Teaching ethics to a machine even more intelligent than we are will be the bigger challenge. About the same time as AlphaGo's triumph, Microsoft's 'chatbot' took a bad turn. The software, named Taylor, was designed to answer messages from people aged 18-24. Taylor was supposed to be able to learn from the messages she received. She was designed to slowly improve her ability to handle conversations, but some people were teaching Taylor racist ideas. When she started saying nice things about Hitler, Microsoft turned her off and deleted her ugliest messages. AlphaGo's victory and Taylor's defeat happened at about the same time. This should be a warning to us. It is one thing to use AI within a game with clear rules and clear goals. It is something very different to use AI in the real world. The unpredictability of the real world may bring to the surface a troubling software problem. Eric Schmidt is one of the bosses of Google, which owns AlphaGo. He thinks AI will be positive for humans. He said people will be the winner, whatever the outcome. Advances in AI will make human beings smarter, more able and "just better human beings."

51. What does the author want to show with the example of AlphaGo's victory?

A. Computers will prevail over human beings.
B. Computers have unmatched potential.
C. Computers are man's potential rivals.
D. Computers can become highly intelligent.

52. What does the author mean by AI machines acting ethically?

A. They are capable of predicting possible risks.
B. They weigh the gains and losses before reaching a decision.
C. They make sensible decisions when facing moral dilemmas.
D. They sacrifice everything to save human lives.

53. What is said to be the bigger challenge facing humans in the AI age?

A. How to make super-intelligent AI machines share human feelings.
B. How to ensure that super-intelligent AI machines act ethically.
C. How to prevent AI machines doing harm to humans.
D. How to avoid being over-dependent on AI machines.

54. What do we learn about Microsoft's "chatbot" Taylor?

A. She could not distinguish good from bad.
B. She could turn herself off when necessary.
C. She was not made to handle novel situations.
D. She was good at performing routine tasks.

55. What does Eric Schmidt think of artificial intelligence?

A. It will be far superior to human beings.
B. It will keep improving as time goes by.
C. It will prove to be an asset to human beings.
D. It will be here to stay whatever the outcome.

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

56. Living in a big city may look glamorous, but it actually confronts ordinary residents with a series of tough
challenges. From my point of view, three of them stand out and deserve our serious attention.
To begin with, the high cost of living places a heavy financial burden on city dwellers. Renting even a small
apartment near the centre can easily swallow half of an average monthly salary. In addition, overcrowding
makes daily life exhausting, for commuters are often packed into a crowded subway carriage for more than an
hour twice a day. Moreover, the fast pace and fierce competition leave many people constantly stressed, while
neighbours living next door barely know one another.
In conclusion, expensive housing, overcrowding and mounting pressure are the real prices of urban life. Only
by budgeting wisely and setting aside time to relax can we cope with these challenges instead of being
overwhelmed by them.

57. Thanks to the rapid development of communication networks, the number of smartphone users in
China has grown at an astonishing speed in recent years. This has greatly changed the way many people
read. They now often read news and articles on their smartphones instead of buying traditional
newspapers and magazines. The development of a large number of mobile applications enables people to
read novels and other forms of literary works on their mobile phones. As a result, sales of paper books
have been affected. However, surveys show that although the smartphone reading market is growing
steadily, more than half of the adults still prefer reading paper books.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位 mission 目标 → 识别 'deliver 4G mobile coverage' 与 'set up a mobile phone network' 同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】A

定位选择 4G 的原因 → 识别 '5G may not yet be stable enough' → 反向推理 4G 的优势是稳定 → 得出答案

考点：因果推理　反向推断

3. 【答案】B

定位火灾报道细节 → 识别 'no reports of any injuries' → 匹配选项 B 的过去完成时态 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　时态理解

4. 【答案】B

定位 City Hall 的计划 → 识别 'knock down the building and replace it with affordable housing' → 匹配 'pull down' 同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】D

定位问题核心 → 识别 'potato shortage' 与 'worst harvest' → 匹配 'insufficient supply' 同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　近义辨析

6. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'limit the import' → 听到 'Japan says fear of disease is its main reason to block fresh imports' → 同义替换 'afraid of the spread of disease' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'affect Japanese domestic produce' → 听到 'global warming has raised the possibility that domestic produce could be seriously affected' → 直接对应 'Global warming' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　原词复现

8. 【答案】C

定位男士对讲座的评价 → 听到 'Mr. Brown's lectures are so boring' → 同义替换 'Dull' → 得出答案

考点：观点态度　同义替换

9. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'woman do during lectures' → 听到 'what I do is keep my pen moving' 及 'write things down' → 同义替换 'takes notes' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'why draw in class' → 听到 'It can keep the mind active, prevent getting bored and help to concentrate' → 同义替换 'keeps her mind active' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】B

定位女士关于在家学习方法的描述 → 识别 ‘read out loud’ 与 ‘writing by hand’ 的类比关系 → 提取 ‘helps memorize information’ 的核心功能 → 匹配选项B的 ‘remember’ 同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】A

定位对话开头关于照片地点的讨论 → 捕捉 ‘for our honeymoon’ 这一明确目的状语 → 直接匹配选项A

考点：细节定位

13. 【答案】A

定位关于泰姬陵建造原因的叙述 → 解析 ‘so...that...’ 因果从句结构 → 提取 ‘ordered the palace to be built in her honor’ 的核心信息 → 匹配选项A的 ‘In memory of’ 同义替换

考点：细节定位　从句结构解析

14. 【答案】D

定位女士对泰姬陵外观的描述 → 捕捉 ‘some walls of the building are decorated with jewels’ 这一具体细节 → 直接匹配选项D

考点：细节定位

15. 【答案】B

定位女士对印度城市的直接评价 → 捕捉 ‘very crowded in many cities’ 及后续具体描述 → 推断 ‘mostly crowded’ 是对 ‘very crowded in many cities’ 的合理概括 → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　合理推断

16. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'most Americans' → 对应录音中 'around three quarters say that public libraries provide them with the resources they need' → 同义替换 'provide residents with the resources needed' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

17. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'benefit young people' → 对应录音中 'helping spark creativity among young people' → 同义替换 'inspiring their creativity' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 '2016 survey' 和 'adult library users' → 对应录音末尾 'Some 48% of adults specifically visited a library in the past 12 months, a modest increase from the 44% who said that in late 2015' → 同义替换 'Their number increased modestly' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数据对比

19. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'Savannah cat' → 对应录音首句 'A Savannah cat is a cross breed between a domestic cat and a medium-sized wild African cat' → 同义替换 'It is an unusual cross breed' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'characteristic' → 对应录音中 'They are also commonly compared to dogs in their loyalty' → 同义替换 'They are as loyal as dogs' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'Savannah cats' → 听到 'Some owners even shower with their Savannah cats' → 同义替换 'shower with them' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'parents feel' → 听到 'a sense of excitement coupled with a touch of sadness' → 同义替换 'excited but somewhat sad' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　近义词辨析

23. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'children's education' → 听到 'this is not the start of your child's education which in fact began at birth' → 同义替换 'starts the moment they are born' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'parents do' → 听到 'it is important that you are seen reading and enjoying books...' → 推理出父母应以身作则（set a good example） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　推理判断

25. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'key factor' → 听到 'a child's home life is of key importance. It is the determining factor...' → 同义替换 'Their home life' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】F
26 空 定位空格前 'the most serious' → 分析空格后 'occurring in the developing world' → 结合语境 'costs...welfare costs' → 选择表示'影响/后果'的名词 → 排除其他选项 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前后的逻辑关系（成本与空气污染的关联） → 识别固定搭配 'costs associated with' → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格词性（名词）与语境（室内污染包含的具体活动） → 结合固定搭配 'include activities like...' → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（室内污染源）→ 结合选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的名词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（Chris Murray）与宾语（it指代报告）的动宾搭配 → 结合引号内评价性内容 → 选择表示“评价、描述”的动词
31 空 定位空格前主语 'Director... Chris Murray' 与宾语 'it as an urgent call to action' → 识别固定搭配 'describe/characterize/see it as' → 结合语境选择表示'描述/认为'的动词

32 空 定位空格所在从句 'where in some places lost-labor income ___ nearly 1% of GDP' → 分析主语 'lost-labor income' 与宾语 'nearly 1% of GDP' 的逻辑关系 → 选择表示'占（比例）'的动词
33 空 定位空格所在从句 'where they ___ experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution' → 分析主语 'they'（低收入和中等收入国家的人）与谓语 'experience' 的关系 → 选择表示'经常/持续'的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句子 'But the problem is not limited ___ to the developing world' → 识别固定搭配 'be limited to' → 结合转折词 'But' 和后文 'Thousands die prematurely in the U.S.' 判断需要强调'仅仅/只'的副词
35 空 定位空格所在从句 'where diesel ___ have become more common in recent years' → 分析主语 'diesel ___' 与谓语 'have become more common' 的逻辑关系 → 结合常识判断柴油动力的交通工具

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配 associated with　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

27. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前 'the most serious' → 分析空格后 'occurring in the developing world' → 结合语境 'costs...welfare costs' → 选择表示'影响/后果'的名词 → 排除其他选项 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前后的逻辑关系（成本与空气污染的关联） → 识别固定搭配 'costs associated with' → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格词性（名词）与语境（室内污染包含的具体活动） → 结合固定搭配 'include activities like...' → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（室内污染源）→ 结合选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的名词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（Chris Murray）与宾语（it指代报告）的动宾搭配 → 结合引号内评价性内容 → 选择表示“评价、描述”的动词
31 空 定位空格前主语 'Director... Chris Murray' 与宾语 'it as an urgent call to action' → 识别固定搭配 'describe/characterize/see it as' → 结合语境选择表示'描述/认为'的动词
32 空 定位空格所在从句 'where in some places lost-labor income ___ nearly 1% of GDP' → 分析主语 'lost-labor income' 与宾语 'nearly 1% of GDP' 的逻辑关系 → 选择表示'占（比例）'的动词
33 空 定位空格所在从句 'where they ___ experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution' → 分析主语 'they'（低收入和中等收入国家的人）与谓语 'experience' 的关系 → 选择表示'经常/持续'的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句子 'But the problem is not limited ___ to the developing world' → 识别固定搭配 'be limited to' → 结合转折词 'But' 和后文 'Thousands die prematurely in the U.S.' 判断需要强调'仅仅/只'的副词
35 空 定位空格所在从句 'where diesel ___ have become more common in recent years' → 分析主语 'diesel ___' 与谓语 'have become more common' 的逻辑关系 → 结合常识判断柴油动力的交通工具

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配 associated with　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

28. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前 'the most serious' → 分析空格后 'occurring in the developing world' → 结合语境 'costs...welfare costs' → 选择表示'影响/后果'的名词 → 排除其他选项 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前后的逻辑关系（成本与空气污染的关联） → 识别固定搭配 'costs associated with' → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格词性（名词）与语境（室内污染包含的具体活动） → 结合固定搭配 'include activities like...' → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（室内污染源）→ 结合选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的名词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（Chris Murray）与宾语（it指代报告）的动宾搭配 → 结合引号内评价性内容 → 选择表示“评价、描述”的动词
31 空 定位空格前主语 'Director... Chris Murray' 与宾语 'it as an urgent call to action' → 识别固定搭配 'describe/characterize/see it as' → 结合语境选择表示'描述/认为'的动词
32 空 定位空格所在从句 'where in some places lost-labor income ___ nearly 1% of GDP' → 分析主语 'lost-labor

income' 与宾语 'nearly 1% of GDP' 的逻辑关系 → 选择表示'占（比例）'的动词
33 空 定位空格所在从句 'where they ___ experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution' → 分析主语 'they'（低收入和中等收入国家的人）与谓语 'experience' 的关系 → 选择表示'经常/持续'的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句子 'But the problem is not limited ___ to the developing world' → 识别固定搭配 'be limited to' → 结合转折词 'But' 和后文 'Thousands die prematurely in the U.S.' 判断需要强调'仅仅/只'的副词
35 空 定位空格所在从句 'where diesel ___ have become more common in recent years' → 分析主语 'diesel ___' 与谓语 'have become more common' 的逻辑关系 → 结合常识判断柴油动力的交通工具

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配 associated with　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

29. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前 'the most serious' → 分析空格后 'occurring in the developing world' → 结合语境 'costs...welfare costs' → 选择表示'影响/后果'的名词 → 排除其他选项 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前后的逻辑关系（成本与空气污染的关联） → 识别固定搭配 'costs associated with' → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格词性（名词）与语境（室内污染包含的具体活动） → 结合固定搭配 'include activities like...' → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（室内污染源）→ 结合选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的名词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（Chris Murray）与宾语（it指代报告）的动宾搭配 → 结合引号内评价性内容 → 选择表示“评价、描述”的动词
31 空 定位空格前主语 'Director... Chris Murray' 与宾语 'it as an urgent call to action' → 识别固定搭配 'describe/characterize/see it as' → 结合语境选择表示'描述/认为'的动词
32 空 定位空格所在从句 'where in some places lost-labor income ___ nearly 1% of GDP' → 分析主语 'lost-labor income' 与宾语 'nearly 1% of GDP' 的逻辑关系 → 选择表示'占（比例）'的动词
33 空 定位空格所在从句 'where they ___ experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution' → 分析主语 'they'（低收入和中等收入国家的人）与谓语 'experience' 的关系 → 选择表示'经常/持续'的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句子 'But the problem is not limited ___ to the developing world' → 识别固定搭配 'be limited to' → 结合转折词 'But' 和后文 'Thousands die prematurely in the U.S.' 判断需要强调'仅仅/只'的副词
35 空 定位空格所在从句 'where diesel ___ have become more common in recent years' → 分析主语 'diesel ___' 与谓语 'have become more common' 的逻辑关系 → 结合常识判断柴油动力的交通工具

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配 associated with　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

30. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前 'the most serious' → 分析空格后 'occurring in the developing world' → 结合语境 'costs...welfare costs' → 选择表示'影响/后果'的名词 → 排除其他选项 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前后的逻辑关系（成本与空气污染的关联） → 识别固定搭配 'costs associated with' → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格词性（名词）与语境（室内污染包含的具体活动） → 结合固定搭配 'include activities like...' → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（室内污染源）→ 结合选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的名词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（Chris Murray）与宾语（it指代报告）的动宾搭配 → 结合引号内评价性内容 → 选择表示“评价、描述”的动词
31 空 定位空格前主语 'Director... Chris Murray' 与宾语 'it as an urgent call to action' → 识别固定搭配 'describe/characterize/see it as' → 结合语境选择表示'描述/认为'的动词
32 空 定位空格所在从句 'where in some places lost-labor income ___ nearly 1% of GDP' → 分析主语 'lost-labor income' 与宾语 'nearly 1% of GDP' 的逻辑关系 → 选择表示'占（比例）'的动词

33 空 定位空格所在从句 'where they ___ experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution' → 分析主语 'they'（低收入和中等收入国家的人）与谓语 'experience' 的关系 → 选择表示'经常/持续'的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句子 'But the problem is not limited ___ to the developing world' → 识别固定搭配 'be limited to' → 结合转折词 'But' 和后文 'Thousands die prematurely in the U.S.' 判断需要强调'仅仅/只'的副词
35 空 定位空格所在从句 'where diesel ___ have become more common in recent years' → 分析主语 'diesel ___' 与谓语 'have become more common' 的逻辑关系 → 结合常识判断柴油动力的交通工具

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配 associated with　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

31. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前 'the most serious' → 分析空格后 'occurring in the developing world' → 结合语境 'costs...welfare costs' → 选择表示'影响/后果'的名词 → 排除其他选项 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前后的逻辑关系（成本与空气污染的关联） → 识别固定搭配 'costs associated with' → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格词性（名词）与语境（室内污染包含的具体活动） → 结合固定搭配 'include activities like...' → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（室内污染源）→ 结合选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的名词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（Chris Murray）与宾语（it指代报告）的动宾搭配 → 结合引号内评价性内容 → 选择表示“评价、描述”的动词
31 空 定位空格前主语 'Director... Chris Murray' 与宾语 'it as an urgent call to action' → 识别固定搭配 'describe/characterize/see it as' → 结合语境选择表示'描述/认为'的动词
32 空 定位空格所在从句 'where in some places lost-labor income ___ nearly 1% of GDP' → 分析主语 'lost-labor income' 与宾语 'nearly 1% of GDP' 的逻辑关系 → 选择表示'占（比例）'的动词
33 空 定位空格所在从句 'where they ___ experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution' → 分析主语 'they'（低收入和中等收入国家的人）与谓语 'experience' 的关系 → 选择表示'经常/持续'的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句子 'But the problem is not limited ___ to the developing world' → 识别固定搭配 'be limited to' → 结合转折词 'But' 和后文 'Thousands die prematurely in the U.S.' 判断需要强调'仅仅/只'的副词
35 空 定位空格所在从句 'where diesel ___ have become more common in recent years' → 分析主语 'diesel ___' 与谓语 'have become more common' 的逻辑关系 → 结合常识判断柴油动力的交通工具

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配 associated with　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

32. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前 'the most serious' → 分析空格后 'occurring in the developing world' → 结合语境 'costs...welfare costs' → 选择表示'影响/后果'的名词 → 排除其他选项 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前后的逻辑关系（成本与空气污染的关联） → 识别固定搭配 'costs associated with' → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格词性（名词）与语境（室内污染包含的具体活动） → 结合固定搭配 'include activities like...' → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（室内污染源）→ 结合选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的名词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（Chris Murray）与宾语（it指代报告）的动宾搭配 → 结合引号内评价性内容 → 选择表示“评价、描述”的动词
31 空 定位空格前主语 'Director... Chris Murray' 与宾语 'it as an urgent call to action' → 识别固定搭配 'describe/characterize/see it as' → 结合语境选择表示'描述/认为'的动词
32 空 定位空格所在从句 'where in some places lost-labor income ___ nearly 1% of GDP' → 分析主语 'lost-labor income' 与宾语 'nearly 1% of GDP' 的逻辑关系 → 选择表示'占（比例）'的动词
33 空 定位空格所在从句 'where they ___ experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution' → 分析主语

'they'（低收入和中等收入国家的人）与谓语 'experience' 的关系 → 选择表示'经常/持续'的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句子 'But the problem is not limited ___ to the developing world' → 识别固定搭配 'be limited to' → 结合转折词 'But' 和后文 'Thousands die prematurely in the U.S.' 判断需要强调'仅仅/只'的副词
35 空 定位空格所在从句 'where diesel ___ have become more common in recent years' → 分析主语 'diesel ___' 与谓语 'have become more common' 的逻辑关系 → 结合常识判断柴油动力的交通工具

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配 associated with　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

33. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前 'the most serious' → 分析空格后 'occurring in the developing world' → 结合语境 'costs...welfare costs' → 选择表示'影响/后果'的名词 → 排除其他选项 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前后的逻辑关系（成本与空气污染的关联） → 识别固定搭配 'costs associated with' → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格词性（名词）与语境（室内污染包含的具体活动） → 结合固定搭配 'include activities like...' → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（室内污染源）→ 结合选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的名词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（Chris Murray）与宾语（it指代报告）的动宾搭配 → 结合引号内评价性内容 → 选择表示“评价、描述”的动词
31 空 定位空格前主语 'Director... Chris Murray' 与宾语 'it as an urgent call to action' → 识别固定搭配 'describe/characterize/see it as' → 结合语境选择表示'描述/认为'的动词
32 空 定位空格所在从句 'where in some places lost-labor income ___ nearly 1% of GDP' → 分析主语 'lost-labor income' 与宾语 'nearly 1% of GDP' 的逻辑关系 → 选择表示'占（比例）'的动词
33 空 定位空格所在从句 'where they ___ experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution' → 分析主语 'they'（低收入和中等收入国家的人）与谓语 'experience' 的关系 → 选择表示'经常/持续'的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句子 'But the problem is not limited ___ to the developing world' → 识别固定搭配 'be limited to' → 结合转折词 'But' 和后文 'Thousands die prematurely in the U.S.' 判断需要强调'仅仅/只'的副词
35 空 定位空格所在从句 'where diesel ___ have become more common in recent years' → 分析主语 'diesel ___' 与谓语 'have become more common' 的逻辑关系 → 结合常识判断柴油动力的交通工具

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配 associated with　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

34. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前 'the most serious' → 分析空格后 'occurring in the developing world' → 结合语境 'costs...welfare costs' → 选择表示'影响/后果'的名词 → 排除其他选项 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前后的逻辑关系（成本与空气污染的关联） → 识别固定搭配 'costs associated with' → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格词性（名词）与语境（室内污染包含的具体活动） → 结合固定搭配 'include activities like...' → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（室内污染源）→ 结合选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的名词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（Chris Murray）与宾语（it指代报告）的动宾搭配 → 结合引号内评价性内容 → 选择表示“评价、描述”的动词
31 空 定位空格前主语 'Director... Chris Murray' 与宾语 'it as an urgent call to action' → 识别固定搭配 'describe/characterize/see it as' → 结合语境选择表示'描述/认为'的动词
32 空 定位空格所在从句 'where in some places lost-labor income ___ nearly 1% of GDP' → 分析主语 'lost-labor income' 与宾语 'nearly 1% of GDP' 的逻辑关系 → 选择表示'占（比例）'的动词
33 空 定位空格所在从句 'where they ___ experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution' → 分析主语 'they'（低收入和中等收入国家的人）与谓语 'experience' 的关系 → 选择表示'经常/持续'的副词

34 空 定位空格所在句子 'But the problem is not limited ___ to the developing world' → 识别固定搭配 'be limited to' → 结合转折词 'But' 和后文 'Thousands die prematurely in the U.S.' 判断需要强调'仅仅/只'的副词
35 空 定位空格所在从句 'where diesel ___ have become more common in recent years' → 分析主语 'diesel ___' 与谓语 'have become more common' 的逻辑关系 → 结合常识判断柴油动力的交通工具

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配 associated with　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

35. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前 'the most serious' → 分析空格后 'occurring in the developing world' → 结合语境 'costs...welfare costs' → 选择表示'影响/后果'的名词 → 排除其他选项 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前后的逻辑关系（成本与空气污染的关联） → 识别固定搭配 'costs associated with' → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格词性（名词）与语境（室内污染包含的具体活动） → 结合固定搭配 'include activities like...' → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（室内污染源）→ 结合选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的名词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（Chris Murray）与宾语（it指代报告）的动宾搭配 → 结合引号内评价性内容 → 选择表示“评价、描述”的动词
31 空 定位空格前主语 'Director... Chris Murray' 与宾语 'it as an urgent call to action' → 识别固定搭配 'describe/characterize/see it as' → 结合语境选择表示'描述/认为'的动词
32 空 定位空格所在从句 'where in some places lost-labor income ___ nearly 1% of GDP' → 分析主语 'lost-labor income' 与宾语 'nearly 1% of GDP' 的逻辑关系 → 选择表示'占（比例）'的动词
33 空 定位空格所在从句 'where they ___ experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution' → 分析主语 'they'（低收入和中等收入国家的人）与谓语 'experience' 的关系 → 选择表示'经常/持续'的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句子 'But the problem is not limited ___ to the developing world' → 识别固定搭配 'be limited to' → 结合转折词 'But' 和后文 'Thousands die prematurely in the U.S.' 判断需要强调'仅仅/只'的副词
35 空 定位空格所在从句 'where diesel ___ have become more common in recent years' → 分析主语 'diesel ___' 与谓语 'have become more common' 的逻辑关系 → 结合常识判断柴油动力的交通工具

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配 associated with　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配

36. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'food' 和 'factory-produced' → 在段落[D]中找到同义替换 'processed food' 与具体数据 'over 50 percent' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'special program' 和 'doctors' → 在段落[B]中找到 'Shop with Your Doc' program 及其描述 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干核心概念 'food helps patients recover' → 在语篇中寻找食物与疾病/健康关系的论述 → 段落[D]提及加工食品与糖尿病的关系，但未提及'帮助康复' → 段落[E]（未提供）可能包含相关研究证据 → 根据题型逻辑推断答案为G
39. 定位题干关键词 'healthy breakfast' 和 'quickly and easily' → 在段落[A]中找到 'Juices are quick and easy to prepare' 及其上下文 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干核心概念 'training' 和 'change their life' → 在语篇中寻找关于教育/培训患者及其影响的论述 → 段落[D]提及斯科特同意尝试更多果汁和制作真正的通心粉，暗示行为改变 → 段落[E]（未提供）可能包含更深入的影响描述 → 根据题型逻辑推断答案为I
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42. 定位题干关键词 'not keen on cooking' 和 'waste of time' → 在段落[C]中找到Scott的反应：'her enthusiasm fading at the thought of how long that might take' → 同义替换得出答案C

43. 定位题干关键词 'diabetes patients' 和 'plant-based food' → 在段落[D]中找到医生Nadeau的陈述：'only 5 percent of our food is plant-based food. I think we should try to reverse that.' → 推理得出医生建议糖尿病患者（或公众）多吃植物性食物 → 同义替换得出答案J
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　信息缺失推断　主旨概括

37. 【答案】B

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　信息缺失推断　主旨概括

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　信息缺失推断　主旨概括

39. 【答案】A

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　信息缺失推断　主旨概括

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　信息缺失推断　主旨概括

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42. 定位题干关键词 'not keen on cooking' 和 'waste of time' → 在段落[C]中找到Scott的反应：'her enthusiasm fading at the thought of how long that might take' → 同义替换得出答案C

43. 定位题干关键词 'diabetes patients' 和 'plant-based food' → 在段落[D]中找到医生Nadeau的陈述：'only 5 percent of our food is plant-based food. I think we should try to reverse that.' → 推理得出医生建议糖尿病患者（或公众）多吃植物性食物 → 同义替换得出答案J

44. 定位题干关键词 'no novel idea' 和 'making headway' → 在段落[E]（未提供全文，但根据题干和选项推断）中应找到关于'食物即药物'理念历史悠久但近期取得进展的论述 → 同义替换得出答案E

45. 定位题干关键词 'Americans' high rates of various illnesses' 和 'result from the way they eat' → 在段落[D]中找到医生Nadeau的陈述：'sugar and processed foods are big contributors to the rising diabetes rates among children' → 推理得出饮食方式是导致疾病高发的原因 → 同义替换得出答案G

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　信息缺失推断　主旨概括

43. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'food' 和 'factory-produced' → 在段落[D]中找到同义替换 'processed food' 与具体数据 'over 50 percent' → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'special program' 和 'doctors' → 在段落[B]中找到 'Shop with Your Doc' program 及其描述 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干核心概念 'food helps patients recover' → 在语篇中寻找食物与疾病/健康关系的论述 → 段落[D]提及加工食品与糖尿病的关系，但未提及'帮助康复' → 段落[E]（未提供）可能包含相关研究证据 → 根据题型逻辑推断答案为G

39. 定位题干关键词 'healthy breakfast' 和 'quickly and easily' → 在段落[A]中找到 'Juices are quick and easy to

prepare' 及其上下文 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　信息缺失推断　主旨概括

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　信息缺失推断　主旨概括

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　信息缺失推断　主旨概括

46. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'solve' → 定位到语篇中 'New research has found deep water reserves... which could help solve their drought crisis' 及 'water deeper than this can now be extracted' → 同义替换为 'drawing water from the depths of the earth'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'extracting water from deep aquifers' → 定位到语篇中 'only recently in California has it become profitable to pump water from this depth' → 推理 'only recently... profitable' 意味着过去不值得，对应选项 'not considered worth the expense'

考点：推理判断　细节支撑

48. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'consequence' → 定位到语篇中 'The biggest concern... is the gradual settling down of the land surface' → 同义替换为 'The sinking of land surface'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'deep wells' → 定位到语篇中 'Wells are much more reliable sources of freshwater' → 同义替换为 'provide a steady supply of freshwater'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'deep aquifers' → 定位到语篇中 'deep water also has a higher level of salt... some wells may even need to undergo desalination after extraction, thus increasing the cost' → 同义替换为 'The cost may go up due to desalination'

考点：细节定位　因果推理

51. 【答案】D

定位首段首句 → 提炼AlphaGo胜利作为例证的目的 → 得出答案

考点：例证目的　细节定位

52. 【答案】C

定位首段对“act ethically”的解释 → 结合无人驾驶汽车面临道德困境的例子 → 得出答案

考点：词义猜测　细节定位

53. 【答案】B

定位“the bigger challenge”所在句 → 提取其具体内容 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】A

定位关于Taylor的段落 → 提取其失败原因（被教种族主义观点） → 推断其缺陷 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

55. 【答案】C

定位Eric Schmidt的观点句 → 提取其核心看法 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

56. 【答案】Living in a big city may look glamorous, but…

围绕大城市生活的挑战展开论述，需构建清晰的篇章结构，并运用多样化的句式和恰当的词汇进行表达。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】Thanks to the rapid development of…

翻译需处理复杂句式（如定语从句、状语从句）和固定搭配（如take on），并保持句式多样性。

考点：以惊人速度增长　极大地改变　大量移动应用程序的开发　受到了影响　尽管...仍...