四级 · 2018年12月大学英语四级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
135 793
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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 happened at a construction site in Brooklyn on Tuesday?

A. A man was pulled to safety after a building collapse.

B. A beam about ten feet long collapsed to the ground.

C. A rescue worker got trapped in the basement.

D. A deserted 100-year-old building caught fire.

2. What does the report say about the "non-worker civilian"?

A. He suffered a fatal injury in an accident.
B. He once served in a fire department.
C. He was collecting building materials.
D. He moved into his neighbor's old house.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What does the organization National Numeracy aim to do?

A. Improve the maths skills of high school teachers.
B. Change British people's negative view of maths.
C. Help British people understand their paychecks.
D. Launch a campaign to promote maths teaching.

4. What is vital according to the chief executive of National Numeracy?

A. Children take maths courses at an earlier age.
B. The public sees the value of maths in their life.
C. British people know how to do elementary calculations.
D. Primary school teachers understand basic maths concepts.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What does the report say about the Dutch king?

A. He owns a fleet of aircraft.
B. He is learning to be a pilot.
C. He regards his royal duties as a burden.
D. He held a part-time job for over 20 years.

6. Why does the king say he likes flying?

A. He can demonstrate his superior piloting skills.
B. He can change his focus of attention and relax.
C. He can show his difference from other royalty.
D. He can come into closer contact with his people.

7. What does the king say about passengers at the airport?

A. They enjoyed his company.
B. They liked him in his uniform.
C. They rarely recognised him.
D. They were surprised to see him. 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. Why did Semenov's grandparents start a furniture plant in Bucharest?

A. They were skilled carpenters themselves.
B. It didn't need much capital to start with.
C. Wood supply was plentiful in Romania.
D. They saw a business opportunity there.

9. What was Semenov's grandfather trying to do?

A. Provide quality furniture at affordable prices.
B. Attract foreign investment to expand business.
C. Enlarge their company by hiring more workers.
D. Open some more branch companies in Germany.

10. What does Semenov say about her company's raw materials?

A. They are from her hometown.
B. They are imported from Germany.
C. They all come from Romania.
D. They come from all over the continent.

11. Where does Semenov's company sell their products?

A. All across Europe.
B. Throughout the world.
C. Mostly in Bucharest.
D. In Romania only.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the man invite the woman to do this weekend?

A. Go to a concert with him and his girlfriend.
B. Try out a new restaurant together in town.
C. Go with him to choose a pearl for Susan.
D. Attend the opening of a local restaurant.

13. What does the man say about (614) Magazine?

A. It is sponsored by local restaurants.
B. It specializes in food advertizing.
C. It is especially popular with the young.
D. It provides information on local events.

14. What does the man usually do with Susan during_____

A. They design a special set of menus for themselves.
B. They treat themselves to various entertainments.
C. They go to eat at different stylish restaurants.
D. They participate in a variety of social events.

15. Why does the man say the woman is in luck?

A. More restaurants will join Restaurant Week.
B. This year's Restaurant Week will start soon.
C. Bigger discounts will be offered this Restaurant Week.
D. More types of food will be served this Restaurant Week. 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 best way to get children to eat vegetables according to a recent study?

A. Rewarding them for eating vegetables.
B. Exposing them to vegetables repeatedly.
C. Improving the taste of vegetable dishes for them.
D. Explaining the benefits of eating vegetables to them.

17. What did the researchers find about carrots?

A. They were disliked most by children.
B. They were considered most nutritious.
C. They were least used in Belgian cooking.
D. They were essential to children's health.

18. What does the result of this research show?

A. Vegetables differ in their nutritional value.
B. Children's eating habits can be changed.
C. Parents watch closely what children eat.
D. Children's choices of food vary greatly.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the passage say may be unknown to many people?

A. Space exploration has serious consequences.
B. India has many space exploration programs.
C. There is quite a lot to learn about the moon.
D. A lot of garbage has been left on the moon.

20. Why has a lot of equipment been left on the moon?

A. It is costly to bring back.
B. It is risky to destroy.
C. It is of no use on Earth.
D. It is damaged by radiation.

21. What can researchers do with the garbage on the moon?

A. Record details of space exploration.
B. Monitor the change of lunar weather.
C. Study the effect of radiation and vacuum on its materials.
D. Explore the possibility of human settlement on the moon.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the passage say about email?

A. It is likely to remain a means of business communication.

B. It is likely to be a competitor of various messaging apps.

C. It will gradually be replaced by social media.

D. It will have to be governed by specific rules.

23. What should one do upon receiving a personalized email?

A. Save the message in their file.

B. Make a timely response.

C. Examine the information carefully.

D. See if any action needs to be taken.

24. What does the passage say about a mass email?

A. It is to be passed on.

B. It is mostly junk.

C. It requires no reply.

D. It causes no concern.

25. What should one do when writing a business email?

A. Make it as short as possible.

B. Use simple and clear language.

C. Adopt an informal style of writing.

D. Avoid using capitals for emphasis.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. avoid	B. convenience	C. effectively
D. escape	E. intimate	F. particularly
G. primary	H. prompt	I. reward
J. silent	K. specific	L. surveyed
M. unfriendly	N. warning	O. witnessed

Have you ever used email to apologize to a colleague? Delivered a ___26___ to a subordinate( ) with a voice-mail message? Flown by plane across the country just to deliver important news in person? The various communication options at our fingertips today can be good for ___27___ and productivity—and at the same time very troublesome. With so many ways to communicate, how should a manager choose the one that's best— ___28___ when the message to be delivered is bad or unwelcome news for the recipient? We've ___29___ business communication consultants and etiquette experts to come up with the following guidelines for ___30___ using the alternative ways of delivering difficult messages. First of all, choose how personal you want to be. A face-to-face communication is the most ___31___ . Other choices, in descending order of personalization, are: a real-time phone call, a voice-mail message, a handwritten note, a typewritten letter, and the most ___32___ is email. Some of these may change order according to the ___33___ situation or your own preferences; for example, a handwritten note might seem more personal than voice-mail. How do you decide on the best choice for the difficult message you've got to deliver? "My ___34___ concern is: How can I soften or civilize this message?" says etiquette expert Dana Casperson. "So when I apologize, I usually choose in-person first, or a phone conversation as my top alternative, and maybe a handwritten note next. Apologizing by email is something I now totally ___35___ "

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____

四、长篇阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 7.1 分，共 71 分）

36. Carême was among the first chefs who stressed both the appearance and flavor of dishes. _____

37. Carême wanted to show to later generations that French chefs of his time were most outstanding in the world. _____

38. Carême benefited greatly from serving a French diplomat and his connections. _____

39. Carême learned his trade from a famous dessert chef in Paris. _____

40. Carême's creative works were exhibited in the shop windows by his master. _____

41. Carême's knowledge of art and architecture helped him create extraordinary desserts out of ordinary ingredients. _____

42. Many people in Paris were eager to have a look at the latest sweet food made by Carême. _____

43. Carême became extremely wealthy by cooking for rich and socially ambitious families. _____

44. Carême's writings dealt with fundamental cooking principles in a systematic way. _____

45. Carême's contribution to French cooking was revolutionary. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 越来越多的中国人现在的确离不开手机了。他们中的许多人,包括老年人,都使用手机应用程序(apps)保持联系并拓宽朋友圈。他们也用手机购物、查找信息,因为手机便于携带。此外,使用手机应用程序通信比传统电话便宜。然而,这种新趋势导致人们在社交时过度依赖手机。事实上,一些年轻人已经变得十分上瘾,以至于忽视了与家人和朋友面对面的交流。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Roughly the size of a soda can, sitting on a bookshelf, a relatively harmless gadget may be turning friends away from your home. The elephant in your living room is your Internet-connected security camera, a device people are increasingly using for peace of mind in their homes. But few stop to think about the effect these devices may have on house guests. Should you tell your friends, for instance, that they're being recorded while you all watch the big game together? "It's certainly new territory, especially as home security cameras become easier to install," says Lizzie Post, president of the Emily Post Institute, America's foremost manners advisors. "I think it will be very interesting to see what etiquette emerges in terms of whether you tell people you have a camera or not, and whether guests have a right to ask that it be turned off, if it's not a security issue." Post wants to make clear that she's not talking about legal rights, but rather personal preferences. She also wants to explain that there are no right or wrong answers regarding manners on this front yet, because the technology is just now becoming mainstream. Besides, the Emily Post Institute doesn't dictate manners. When it comes to security cameras, Post says it's a host's responsibility to make sure guests feel comfortable within their home. "I'm always a fan of being open and honest." For instance, if the host casually acknowledges that there is a camera in the room by telling a story about it, that may be enough to provide an opening for a guest to say if they are uncomfortable. However, if a contractor is working in your home, you don't need to tell them that there are cameras watching. Then again, the air of accountability that the camera generates can also work in contractors' favor. "If anything does go wrong while they're in the house, they don't want to be blamed for it," she says. "In fact, the camera could be the thing that proves that they didn't steal the $20, or knock the vase off the table."

46. For what reason may your friends feel reluctant to visit your home?

A. The security camera installed may intrude into their privacy.

B. They don't want their photos to be circulated on the Internet.

C. The security camera may turn out to be harmful to their health.

D. They may not be willing to interact with your family members.

47. What does Lizzie Post say is new territory?

A. The effect of manners advice on the public.

B. Cost of applying new technologies at home.

C. The increasing use of home security devices.

D. Etiquette around home security cameras.

48. What is Lizzie Post mainly discussing with regard to the use of home security cameras?

A. Legal rights.

B. Moral issues

C. Likes and dislikes of individuals.

D. The possible impact on manners.

49. What is a host's responsibility regarding security cameras, according to Lizzie Post?

A. Making their guests feel at ease.

B. Indicating where they are.

C. Turning them off in time.

D. Ensuring their guests' privacy.

50. In what way can the home security camera benefit visitors to your home?

A. It can satisfy their curiosity.

B. It can prove their innocence.

C. It can help them learn new technology.

D. It can make their visit more enjoyable.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

PepsiCo is to spend billions of dollars to develop drinks and snacks and reformulate existing ones with lower sugar, salt and fat, as consumers demand healthier options and regulatory pressure intensifies amid an obesity epidemic . The maker of Mountain Dew and Gatorade has been one of the earlier movers in the industry to offer products with reduced levels of unhealthy ingredients—PepsiCo claims a packet of its chips now contains less salt than a slice of white bread. However, its new 10-year plan makes clear it believes it still has a long way to go. Shifting eating habits, including a sharp drop in consumption of sparkling drinks, have forced radical change on the industry. But those shifts have yet to be reflected in record obesity levels, which stand at 36.5% overall in the US. Indra Nooyi, PepsiCo chairman, said the plan to make its products healthier was important for the company's growth. But on the subject of obesity, she pointed out that consumers' lifestyles have changed significantly, with many people being more sedentary not least because more time is spent in front of computers. She said PepsiCo's contribution was to produce healthier snacks that still tasted good. "Society has to change its habits," she added. "We can't do much to alter sedentary lifestyles, but we can provide consumers with great-tasting products, low in salt, sugar and fat. In the past we had to have a taste trade-off. But we're breaking that trade-off." PepsiCo's plan for its foods and drinks is based on guidelines from the World Health Organisation, which last week backed using taxes on sparkling drinks to reduce sugar consumption. Initiatives also include efforts to reduce its environmental impact, water consumption and materials used in packaging by 2025. PepsiCo did not say exactly how much it planned to invest to reach its goals. However, Dr Mehmood Khan, chief scientific officer, said the company had doubled research and development spending in the past five years and was "committed to sustaining investment", adding that companies cannot cost-cut their way to increasing sales. PepsiCo's research and development budget in 2015 was $754 million.

51. Why is PepsiCo making a policy change?

A. To win support from the federal government.

B. To be more competitive in the global market.

C. To satisfy the growing needs for healthy foods.

D. To invest more wisely in the soft drink industry.

52. What does PepsiCo think it will have to do in the future?

A. Invest more to develop new snacks.

B. Reduce levels of obesity in the US.

C. Change consumers' eating habits.

D. Keep on improving its products.

53. Why does PepsiCo plan to alter its products, according to Indra Nooyi?

A. To ensure the company's future development.

B. To adapt to its customers' changed taste.

C. To help improve its consumers' lifestyles.

D. To break the trade-off in its product design.

54. What does Indra Nooyi say about the obesity epidemic?

A. It is mainly caused by overconsumption of snacks.

B. It results from high sugar and salt consumption.

C. It is attributable to people's changed lifestyles.

D. It has a lot to do with longer working hours.

55. What has PepsiCo been doing to achieve its objective?

A. Studying WHO's guidelines.

B. Increasing its research funding.

C. Expanding its market overseas.

D. Cutting its production costs.

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

56. An increasing number of Chinese students choose to pursue their degrees overseas every year. While studying
abroad broadens one's horizons, it also confronts young people with a series of tough challenges that should
not be underestimated.
To begin with, the language barrier is perhaps the most immediate obstacle. Many students struggle to adapt to
lectures delivered at native speed, and following classroom discussions can be exhausting. What's more,
cultural differences often leave newcomers confused; from dining habits to ways of communicating, everything
demands time to get used to. In addition, being far from family frequently triggers homesickness and
loneliness, especially during festivals when there is no one familiar around to share the moment.
In my view, these difficulties, though real, are far from insurmountable. As long as we keep an open mind,
reach out for help actively and give ourselves time to adjust, we can gradually overcome them and turn the
experience abroad into a rewarding journey of growth.

57. More and more Chinese people indeed cannot live without their cell phones nowadays. Many of them, including the elderly, use mobile apps to keep in touch and expand their circle of friends. They also use cell phones to shop and search for information, because cell phones are easy to carry. Besides,
communicating through mobile apps is cheaper than traditional phone calls. However, this new trend
leads to people's excessive reliance on cell phones in social interactions. In fact, some young people have become so addicted that they neglect face-to-face communication with their family and friends.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 construction site, Brooklyn, Tuesday → 听到首句核心事件 a collapse at a construction site → 匹配选项 A 的同义改写 a building collapse → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 non-worker civilian → 听到该男子在收集建筑材料时被埋 → 匹配选项 C 的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　事实匹配

3. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 National Numeracy, aim → 听到该组织旨在挑战国家对数学的负面看法 → 匹配选项 B 的同义改写 challenge → change, negative view → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　同义替换

4. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 chief executive, vital → 听到首席执行官说 it was vital that all primary school teachers understand key maths concepts → 匹配选项 D → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接对应

5. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 Dutch king → 听到首句 he has held down a part-time second job for more than two decades → 匹配选项 D 的同义改写 for over 20 years → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数字换算

6. 【答案】B

定位国王解释飞行乐趣的直接引语 → 提取‘change focus’与‘relaxing’核心信息 → 匹配选项B的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】C

定位国王描述机场乘客反应的句子 → 提取‘rarely recognised’与‘Very few people pay attention’ → 匹配选项C的直接复述

考点：细节定位　信息捕捉

8. 【答案】D

定位主持人询问创办原因的问句 → 提取Semenov回答中的‘saw a business opportunity” → 匹配选项D的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】A

定位Semenov描述公司目标的句子 → 提取‘provide quality yet affordable wooden furniture” → 匹配选项A的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】C
定位主持人询问木材来源的问句 → 提取Semenov回答中的“A hundred percent...comes from Romania” → 匹配选项C的直接复述
考点：细节定位　信息捕捉

11. 【答案】A
定位关键词 'sell our products' → 听到 'sell our products all across the continent' → 同义替换 'continent' 为 'Europe' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】B
定位邀请信号 'I can call to add two more to the table if you'd like' → 结合前文 'try it out this weekend' 指代 'the new restaurant, the Pearl' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　指代理解

13. 【答案】D
定位杂志名称 '(614) Magazine' → 听到其功能描述 'It has all the information on local events' → 同义替换为 'provides information on local events' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】C
定位 'Susan and I' 的活动 → 听到 'go to at least three different places during the event' → 结合 'event' 指代 'Restaurant Week'，'places' 指代 'stylish restaurants' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　指代理解

15. 【答案】B
定位 'You are in luck' → 听到其原因 'Restaurant Week starts in just a few days' → 同义替换为 'will start soon' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'best way' → 听到 'The study found that the best way... is simply to give them repeated exposure to it' → 同义替换为 'Exposing them to vegetables repeatedly'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'carrots' → 听到 'The taste tests revealed that carrots were the least-liked vegetable among youngsters' → 同义替换为 'They were disliked most by children'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】B
综合全文研究结论（反复接触组效果最好） → 推断出研究结果表明儿童的饮食习惯可以改变 → 得出答案
考点：主旨推断　综合归纳

19. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'unknown to many people' → 听到 'One thing about the moon many people don't know is that it has a lot of garbage on its surface' → 同义替换为 'A lot of garbage has been left on the moon'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'equipment left on the moon' → 听到 'Bringing back unneeded equipment would have used up precious resources such as fuel' → 推断出带回设备成本高昂 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果推断

21. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'garbage' → 听到 'Researchers can study the garbage... to see how its materials weathered the radiation and vacuum of space' → 同义替换 'weathered' 为 'effect'，'radiation and vacuum' 为 'radiation and vacuum' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'email' → 听到 'email is likely to retain an important role for business communication' → 同义替换 'retain' 为 'remain'，'role' 为 'means' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'personalized email' → 听到 'respond to a personal message, preferably within 24 hours' → 同义替换 'respond' 为 'response'，'within 24 hours' 为 'timely' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'mass email' → 听到 'It's not necessary to reply to a mass email' → 同义替换 'not necessary to reply' 为 'requires no reply' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'business email' → 听到 'never use capitals to emphasize a word or words in an email' → 同义替换 'never use capitals' 为 'avoid using capitals' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前动词delivered → 分析宾语与介词with的搭配 → 选择能与with a voice-mail message构成合理对比的名词

27 空 定位空格前介词for → 分析并列结构good for ... and productivity → 选择与productivity并列且符合商务沟通语境的名词

28 空 定位空格前破折号 → 分析句子逻辑关系（强调特殊情况） → 选择能表达‘尤其、特别是’含义的副词

29 空 定位空格前主语We和宾语consultants → 分析动词与宾语的逻辑关系（寻求帮助） → 选择能表达‘咨询、请教’含义的动词

30 空 定位空格前介词for和动名词using → 分析介词for与动名词的搭配 → 选择能表达‘关于、针对’含义的介词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（递进关系）与词义（表示‘最不个人化’） → 选择符合语境的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（递进关系）与词义（表示‘最不个人化’） → 选择符合语境的形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（根据...情况改变顺序）与词义（表示‘特定的’） → 选择符合语境的形容词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（专家表达首要关切）与词义（表示‘首要的’） → 选择符合语境的形容词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（专家表达对邮件道歉的否定态度）与词义（表示‘避免’） → 选择符合语境的动词

考点：动词搭配 deliver a ... with ...　语境选词　近义词辨析

27. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前动词delivered → 分析宾语与介词with的搭配 → 选择能与with a voice-mail message构成合理对比的名词
27 空 定位空格前介词for → 分析并列结构good for ... and productivity → 选择与productivity并列且符合商务沟通语境的名词
28 空 定位空格前破折号 → 分析句子逻辑关系（强调特殊情况） → 选择能表达‘尤其、特别是’含义的副词
29 空 定位空格前主语We和宾语consultants → 分析动词与宾语的逻辑关系（寻求帮助） → 选择能表达‘咨询、请教’含义的动词
30 空 定位空格前介词for和动名词using → 分析介词for与动名词的搭配 → 选择能表达‘关于、针对’含义的介词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（递进关系）与词义（表示‘最不个人化’） → 选择符合语境的形容词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（递进关系）与词义（表示‘最不个人化’） → 选择符合语境的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（根据...情况改变顺序）与词义（表示‘特定的’） → 选择符合语境的形容词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（专家表达首要关切）与词义（表示‘首要的’） → 选择符合语境的形容词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（专家表达对邮件道歉的否定态度）与词义（表示‘避免’） → 选择符合语境的动词

考点：动词搭配 deliver a ... with ...　语境选词　近义词辨析

28. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前动词delivered → 分析宾语与介词with的搭配 → 选择能与with a voice-mail message构成合理对比的名词
27 空 定位空格前介词for → 分析并列结构good for ... and productivity → 选择与productivity并列且符合商务沟通语境的名词
28 空 定位空格前破折号 → 分析句子逻辑关系（强调特殊情况） → 选择能表达‘尤其、特别是’含义的副词
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30 空 定位空格前介词for和动名词using → 分析介词for与动名词的搭配 → 选择能表达‘关于、针对’含义的介词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（递进关系）与词义（表示‘最不个人化’） → 选择符合语境的形容词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（递进关系）与词义（表示‘最不个人化’） → 选择符合语境的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（根据...情况改变顺序）与词义（表示‘特定的’） → 选择符合语境的形容词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（专家表达首要关切）与词义（表示‘首要的’） → 选择符合语境的形容词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（专家表达对邮件道歉的否定态度）与词义（表示‘避免’） → 选择符合语境的动词

考点：动词搭配 deliver a ... with ...　语境选词　近义词辨析

29. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前动词delivered → 分析宾语与介词with的搭配 → 选择能与with a voice-mail message构成合理对比的名词

27 空 定位空格前介词for → 分析并列结构good for ... and productivity → 选择与productivity并列且符合商务沟通语境的名词

28 空 定位空格前破折号 → 分析句子逻辑关系（强调特殊情况） → 选择能表达‘尤其、特别是’含义的副词

29 空 定位空格前主语We和宾语consultants → 分析动词与宾语的逻辑关系（寻求帮助） → 选择能表达‘咨询、请教’含义的动词

30 空 定位空格前介词for和动名词using → 分析介词for与动名词的搭配 → 选择能表达‘关于、针对’含义的介词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（递进关系）与词义（表示‘最不个人化’） → 选择符合语境的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（递进关系）与词义（表示‘最不个人化’） → 选择符合语境的形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（根据...情况改变顺序）与词义（表示‘特定的’） → 选择符合语境的形容词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（专家表达首要关切）与词义（表示‘首要的’） → 选择符合语境的形容词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（专家表达对邮件道歉的否定态度）与词义（表示‘避免’） → 选择符合语境的动词

考点：动词搭配 deliver a ... with ...　语境选词　近义词辨析

30. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前动词delivered → 分析宾语与介词with的搭配 → 选择能与with a voice-mail message构成合理对比的名词

27 空 定位空格前介词for → 分析并列结构good for ... and productivity → 选择与productivity并列且符合商务沟通语境的名词

28 空 定位空格前破折号 → 分析句子逻辑关系（强调特殊情况） → 选择能表达‘尤其、特别是’含义的副词

29 空 定位空格前主语We和宾语consultants → 分析动词与宾语的逻辑关系（寻求帮助） → 选择能表达‘咨询、请教’含义的动词

30 空 定位空格前介词for和动名词using → 分析介词for与动名词的搭配 → 选择能表达‘关于、针对’含义的介词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（递进关系）与词义（表示‘最不个人化’） → 选择符合语境的形容词

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33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（根据...情况改变顺序）与词义（表示‘特定的’） → 选择符合语境的形容词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（专家表达首要关切）与词义（表示‘首要的’） → 选择符合语境的形容词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（专家表达对邮件道歉的否定态度）与词义（表示‘避免’） → 选择符合语境的动词

考点：动词搭配 deliver a ... with ...　语境选词　近义词辨析

31. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前动词delivered → 分析宾语与介词with的搭配 → 选择能与with a voice-mail message构成合理对比的名词

27 空 定位空格前介词for → 分析并列结构good for ... and productivity → 选择与productivity并列且符合商务沟通语境的名词

28 空 定位空格前破折号 → 分析句子逻辑关系（强调特殊情况） → 选择能表达‘尤其、特别是’含义的副词

29 空 定位空格前主语We和宾语consultants → 分析动词与宾语的逻辑关系（寻求帮助） → 选择能表达‘咨询、请

教’含义的动词
30 空 定位空格前介词for和动名词using → 分析介词for与动名词的搭配 → 选择能表达‘关于、针对’含义的介词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（专家表达对邮件道歉的否定态度）与词义（表示‘避免’） → 选择符合语境的动词

考点：动词搭配 deliver a ... with ...　语境选词　近义词辨析

32. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前动词delivered → 分析宾语与介词with的搭配 → 选择能与with a voice-mail message构成合理对比的名词
27 空 定位空格前介词for → 分析并列结构good for ... and productivity → 选择与productivity并列且符合商务沟通语境的名词
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30 空 定位空格前介词for和动名词using → 分析介词for与动名词的搭配 → 选择能表达‘关于、针对’含义的介词
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考点：动词搭配 deliver a ... with ...　语境选词　近义词辨析

33. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前动词delivered → 分析宾语与介词with的搭配 → 选择能与with a voice-mail message构成合理对比的名词
27 空 定位空格前介词for → 分析并列结构good for ... and productivity → 选择与productivity并列且符合商务沟通语境的名词
28 空 定位空格前破折号 → 分析句子逻辑关系（强调特殊情况） → 选择能表达‘尤其、特别是’含义的副词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（专家表达对邮件道歉的否定态度）与词义（表示‘避免’） → 选择符合语境的动词

考点：动词搭配 deliver a ... with ...　语境选词　近义词辨析

34. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前动词delivered → 分析宾语与介词with的搭配 → 选择能与with a voice-mail message构成合理对比的名词

27 空 定位空格前介词for → 分析并列结构good for ... and productivity → 选择与productivity并列且符合商务沟通语境的名词

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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（专家表达对邮件道歉的否定态度）与词义（表示‘避免’） → 选择符合语境的动词

考点：动词搭配 deliver a ... with ...　语境选词　近义词辨析

35. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前动词delivered → 分析宾语与介词with的搭配 → 选择能与with a voice-mail message构成合理对比的名词

27 空 定位空格前介词for → 分析并列结构good for ... and productivity → 选择与productivity并列且符合商务沟通语境的名词

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30 空 定位空格前介词for和动名词using → 分析介词for与动名词的搭配 → 选择能表达‘关于、针对’含义的介词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（递进关系）与词义（表示‘最不个人化’） → 选择符合语境的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（递进关系）与词义（表示‘最不个人化’） → 选择符合语境的形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（根据...情况改变顺序）与词义（表示‘特定的’） → 选择符合语境的形容词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（专家表达首要关切）与词义（表示‘首要的’） → 选择符合语境的形容词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（专家表达对邮件道歉的否定态度）与词义（表示‘避免’） → 选择符合语境的动词

考点：动词搭配 deliver a ... with ...　语境选词　近义词辨析

36. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'appearance and flavor' → 在段落G中找到对应描述 'stressed both the appearance and flavor' → 确认段落G为答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'show to later generations' 和 'most outstanding' → 在段落M中找到对应描述 'to prove to

later generations that the French chefs of his time were the most outstanding in the world' → 确认段落M为答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'serving a French diplomat' 和 'benefited greatly' → 在段落F中找到对应描述 'serving a French diplomat and his connections' → 确认段落F为答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'learned his trade' 和 'famous dessert chef' → 在段落C中找到对应描述 'became an apprentice to Sylvain Bailly, a well-known dessert chef' → 确认段落C为答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'creative works' 和 'exhibited in the shop windows' → 在段落E中找到对应描述 'Sylvain Bailly, his master, displayed these luxuriant creations' → 确认段落E为答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'knowledge of art and architecture' → 在段落[D]中找到 'reading books on art and architecture' 及其与烘焙结合的描述 → 同义替换得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'eager to have a look' → 在段落[A]中找到 'people crowded outside the bakery, straining for a glimpse' → 同义替换得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'wealthy' 和 'cooking for rich' → 在段落[H]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断）中找到相关描述 → 同义替换得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'writings' 和 'systematic way' → 在段落[K]（未提供全文，但根据答案推断）中找到相关描述 → 同义替换得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'contribution' 和 'revolutionary' → 在段落[B]中找到 'forever revolutionize French gourmet food' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位

37. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干关键词 'appearance and flavor' → 在段落G中找到对应描述 'stressed both the appearance and flavor' → 确认段落G为答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'show to later generations' 和 'most outstanding' → 在段落M中找到对应描述 'to prove to later generations that the French chefs of his time were the most outstanding in the world' → 确认段落M为答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'serving a French diplomat' 和 'benefited greatly' → 在段落F中找到对应描述 'serving a French diplomat and his connections' → 确认段落F为答案
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45. 定位题干关键词 'contribution' 和 'revolutionary' → 在段落[B]中找到 'forever revolutionize French gourmet food' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位

38. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'appearance and flavor' → 在段落G中找到对应描述 'stressed both the appearance and flavor' → 确认段落G为答案
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位

39. 【答案】C

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位

40. 【答案】E

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位

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44. 【答案】K

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45. 【答案】B

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位

46. 【答案】A

定位首段对摄像头影响的描述 → 推断朋友不愿来访的原因 → 匹配隐私侵入的同义表述

考点：细节定位　推理判断

47. 【答案】D

定位‘new territory’所在句 → 分析其指代内容 → 匹配关于摄像头礼仪的选项

考点：细节定位　指代衔接

48. 【答案】C

综合Post关于‘personal preferences’、‘manners’、‘etiquette’的论述 → 归纳其讨论的核心是个人好恶 → 匹配选项

考点：主旨大意　观点态度

49. 【答案】A

定位‘host's responsibility’所在句 → 提取‘make sure guests feel comfortable’ → 匹配‘feel at ease’的同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】B

定位末段关于承包商的描述 → 推断摄像头对访客（承包商）的益处 → 匹配‘证明清白’的同义表述

考点：细节定位　推理判断

51. 【答案】C

定位首段因果关系 → 提取‘consumers demand healthier options’ → 同义替换为‘satisfy the growing needs for healthy foods’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

52. 【答案】D

定位‘new 10-year plan’及‘still has a long way to go’ → 推断其未来需持续改进产品 → 同义替换为‘Keep on improving its products’

考点：推理判断　同义替换

53. 【答案】A

定位Indra Nooyi的直接引语 → 提取‘the plan...was important for the company's growth’ → 同义替换为‘ensure the company's future development’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

54. 【答案】C

定位努伊关于肥胖的论述 → 提取‘consumers' lifestyles have changed significantly...more sedentary’ → 同义替换为‘attributable to people's changed lifestyles’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

55. 【答案】B

定位‘has been doing’对应过去完成时动作 → 提取‘doubled research and development spending’ → 同义替换为‘Increasing its research funding’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

56. 【答案】An increasing number of Chinese students…

围绕'留学挑战'主题，构建包含引言、主体段落（分点论述挑战）和结论的完整短文，并运用多样句式和恰当词汇进行表达。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】More and more Chinese people indeed cannot…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并运用定语从句、固定搭配等语法结构进行准确、连贯的翻译。

考点：保持联系　拓宽朋友圈　便于携带　过度依赖　面对面的交流