四级 · 2018年12月大学英语四级真题（第3套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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489 561
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本卷答案与讲解
049 134
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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. deepen	B. experiences	C. hesitant
D. inconvenience	E. lessen	F. licenses
G. pressured	H. recommended	I. remedies
J. scared	K. sensitive	L. sink
M. temporary	N. tremble	O. worse

A few months ago, I was down with a terrible cold which ended in a persistent bad cough. No matter how many different ___26___ I tried, I still couldn't get rid of the cough. Not only did it ___27___ my teaching but also my life as a whole. Then one day after class, a student came up to me and ___28___ traditional Chinese medicine. From her description, Chinese medicine sounded as if it had magic power that worked wonders. I was ___29___ because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before. Eventually, my cough got so much ___30___ that I couldn't sleep at night, so I decided to give it a try. The Chinese doctor took my pulse and asked to see my tongue, both of which were new ___31___ to me because they are both non-existent in Western medicine. Then the doctor gave me a scraping( ) treatment known as "Gua Sha". I was a little ___32___ at first because he used a smooth edged tool to scrape the skin on my neck and shoulders. A few minutes later, the ___33___ strokes started to produce a relieving effect and my body and mind began to ___34___ deeper into relaxation. I didn't feel any improvement in my condition in the first couple of days, but after a few more regular visits to the doctor, my cough started to ___35___ . Then, within a matter of weeks, it was completely gone!

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

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

四、长篇阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 7.1 分，共 71 分）

36. A research project found bacteria made their way to the food on the floor in five seconds. _____

37. Whether food is contaminated depends much on the number of bacteria that get onto it. _____

38. Food contamination may result from various factors other than food dropping on the floor. _____

39. Males are less likely than females to eat food that may have been contaminated. _____

40. The author's research centers around how food gets contaminated. _____

41. Keeping everything clean is the best way to stay healthy. _____

42. Chances are you will not fall sick because of eating food picked up from the floor. _____

43. For a long time people have had the experience of deciding whether or not to eat food picked up from the floor. _____

44. Some strains of bacteria are so harmful that a tiny few can have deadly consequences. _____

45. Researchers found how many bacteria got onto the food did not have much to do with how long the food stayed on a contaminated floor. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 过去几年里,移动支付市场在中国蓬勃发展。随着移动互联网的出现,手机购物逐渐成为一种趋势。18到30岁的年轻人构成了移动支付市场的最大群体。由于现在用手机付款很容易,许多消费者在购物时宁愿用手机付款,而不愿用现金或信用卡。为了鼓励人们多消费,许多商店给使用移动支付的顾客打折。专家预测,中国移动支付市场未来仍有很大发展潜力。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

The latest in cat research reveals that the lovely animal seems to have a basic grasp on both the laws of physics and the ins and outs of cause and effect. According to a newly published study, cats seem to be able to predict the location of hiding prey using both their ears and an inborn understanding of how the physical world works. In a recent experiment, Japanese researchers taped 30 domestic cats reacting to a container that a team member shook. Some containers rattled ; others did not. When the container was tipped over, sometimes an object fell out and sometimes it didn't. It turns out that the cats were remarkably smart about what would happen when a container was tipped over. When an object did not drop out of the bottom of a rattling container, they looked at it for a longer time than they did when the container behaved as expected. "Cats use a causal-logical understanding of noise or sounds to predict the appearance of invisible objects," lead researcher Saho Takagi says in a press release. The researchers conclude that cats' hunting style may have developed based on their common-sense abilities to infer where prey is, using their hearing. Scientists have explored this idea with other endearing creatures: babies. Like cats, babies appear to engage in what's called "preferential looking"—looking longer at things that are interesting or unusual than things they perceive as normal. When babies' expectations are violated in experiments like the ones performed with the cats, they react much like their animal friends. Psychologists have shown that babies apparently expect their world to comply with the laws of physics and cause and effect as early as two months of age. Does the study mean that cats will soon grasp the ins and outs of cause and effect? Maybe. Okay, so cats may not be the next physics faculty members at America's most important research universities. But by demonstrating their common sense, they've shown that the divide between cats and humans may not be that great after all.

46. What do we learn from a newly published study about cats?

A. They can be trained to understand the physical world.

B. They know what kind of prey might be easier to hunt.

C. They have a natural ability to locate animals they hunt.

D. They are capable of telling which way their prey flees.

47. What may account for the cats' response to the noise from the containers?

A. Their inborn sensitivity to noise.

B. Their unusual sense of direction.

C. Their special ability to perceive.

D. Their mastery of cause and effect.

48. What is characteristic of the way cats hunt, according to the Japanese researchers?

A. They depend on their instincts.

B. They rely mainly on their hearing.

C. They wait some time before attack.

D. They use both their ears and eyes.

49. In what way do babies behave like cats?

A. They focus on what appears odd.
B. They view the world as normal.
C. They do what they prefer to do.
D. They are curious about everything.

50. What can we conclude about cats from the passage?

A. They have higher intelligence than many other animals.
B. They interact with the physical world much like humans.
C. They display extraordinarily high intelligence in hunting.
D. They can aid physics professors in their research work.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Imagine you enter a car with no steering wheel, no brake or accelerator pedals( ). Under a voice-activated command, you say an address. "The fastest route will take us 15.3 minutes. Should I take it?" You say "yes" and you are on your way. The car responds and starts moving all by itself. All you have to do is sit back and relax. How weird would it be if, one day in the future, everyone had such a car? No crazy driving, no insults, no cutting in; traffic laws would be respected and driving much safer. On the other hand, imagine the cost savings for local police enforcement and town budgets without all those speeding and parking tickets. A new technology has the potential to change modern society in radical ways. There's no question that self- driving vehicles could be an enormous benefit. The potential for safer cars means accident statistics would drop: some 94% of road accidents in the U.S. involve human error. Older drivers and visually—or physically—impaired people would gain a new level of freedom. Maintaining safe speeds and being electric, self-driving cars would drastically reduce pollution levels and dependency on non-renewable fuels. Roads would be quieter, people safer. But we must also consider the impact of the new technology on those who now depend on driving for their livelihoods. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, in May 2015 there were 505,560 registered school bus drivers. The American Trucking Association lists approximately 3.5 million professional truck drivers in the U.S. The companies developing self-driving vehicles should be partnering with state and federal authorities to offer retraining for this massive workforce, many of whom will be displaced by the new technology. This is similar to what's happening in the coal and oil industries, a situation that fuels much of the current political discontent in this country. New technologies will, and should, be developed. This is how society moves forward. However, progress can't be one-sided. It is necessary for the companies and state agencies involved to consider the ethical consequences of these potential changes to build a better future for all.

51. What would be the impact of the extensive use of driverless cars?

A. People would be driving in a more civilized way.

B. It would save local governments a lot of money.

C. More policemen would be patrolling the streets.

D. Traffic regulations would be a thing of the past.

52. How would the elderly and the disabled benefit from driverless cars?

A. They could enjoy greater mobility.

B. They would suffer no road accidents.

C. They would have no trouble driving.

D. They could go anywhere they want.

53. What would be the negative impact of driverless cars?

A. The conflict between labor and management would intensify.

B. The gap between various sectors of society would be widened.

C. Professional drivers would have a hard time adapting to new road conditions.

D. Numerous professional drivers would have to find new ways of earning a living.

54. What is the result of the introduction of new technologies in energy industries?

A. Political dissatisfaction.

B. Retraining of employees.

C. Fossil fuel conservation.

D. Business restructuring.

55. What does the author suggest businesses and the government do?

A. Keep pace with technological developments.

B. Make new technologies affordable to everyone.

C. Enable everyone to benefit from new technologies.

D. Popularize the use of new technologies and devices.

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

56. Graduation opens an exciting new chapter, yet stepping from campus into the workplace is far from easy. For
many fresh graduates, the transition brings a series of real challenges that deserve honest attention.
To begin with, a lack of practical experience often puts newcomers at a disadvantage. Although they may have
solid theoretical knowledge, employers usually prefer candidates who can handle real tasks from day one. In
addition, the job market has become fiercely competitive; because millions graduate every year, a single
position may attract hundreds of applicants. What is more, the gap between ideal and reality can be frustrating,
as the first salary and daily duties rarely match earlier expectations.
Despite these difficulties, graduates should not be discouraged. By keeping learning, accumulating experience
through internships, and adjusting their mindset, young people can gradually turn pressure into growth. After
all, every challenge overcome is a step toward a mature and rewarding career.

57. Over the past few years, the mobile payment market has boomed in China. With the emergence of
the mobile Internet, shopping on mobile phones is gradually becoming a trend. Young people aged 18 to
30 make up the largest group of the mobile payment market. Since it is now easy to pay with mobile phones, many consumers prefer paying with their mobile phones to using cash or credit cards when shopping. In addition, to encourage people to spend more, many shops offer discounts to customers who
use mobile payment. Experts predict that China's mobile payment market still has great potential for
development in the future.

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】I
26 空 定位空格前‘different’与空格后‘I tried’ → 结合‘couldn’t get rid of the cough’语境 → 识别‘tried’与‘remedies’的常见搭配 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前‘Not only did it’与空格后‘my teaching’ → 结合‘but also my life as a whole’语境 → 识别‘affect’与‘teaching’的常见搭配 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前‘a student came up to me and’与空格后‘traditional Chinese medicine’ → 结合‘From her description’语境 → 识别‘suggested’与‘recommend’的同义替换 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格后‘because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before’ → 结合‘Chinese medicine sounded as if it had magic power’语境 → 识别‘skeptical’与‘doubtful’的同义替换 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前‘my cough got so much’与空格后‘that I couldn’t sleep at night’ → 结合‘persistent bad cough’语境 → 识别‘worse’与‘severe’的同义替换 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前‘different’与空格后‘I tried’→结合‘couldn't get rid of the cough’语境→选择表示‘治疗方法’的名词
32 空 定位空格前‘it’指代‘cough’→结合‘Not only...but also my life as a whole’的并列结构→选择表示‘负面影响’的动词
33 空 定位空格前‘a student came up to me and...’→结合‘traditional Chinese medicine’与‘sounded as if it had magic power’→选择表示‘推荐/建议’的动词
34 空 定位空格前‘I was...because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before’→结合‘sounded as if it had magic power’的积极描述与‘knew so little’的对比→选择表示‘好奇/感兴趣’的形容词
35 空 定位空格前‘my cough got so much...that I couldn't sleep at night’→结合‘so...that’结构表示程度加深→选择表示‘恶化/严重’的形容词

考点：语境选词 动词搭配 近义词辨析

27. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前‘different’与空格后‘I tried’→结合‘couldn’t get rid of the cough’语境→识别‘tried’与‘remedies’的常见搭配→得出答案
27 空 定位空格前‘Not only did it’与空格后‘my teaching’→结合‘but also my life as a whole’语境→识别‘affect’与‘teaching’的常见搭配→得出答案
28 空 定位空格前‘a student came up to me and’与空格后‘traditional Chinese medicine’→结合‘From her description’语境→识别‘suggested’与‘recommend’的同义替换→得出答案
29 空 定位空格后‘because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before’→结合‘Chinese medicine sounded as if it had magic power’语境→识别‘skeptical’与‘doubtful’的同义替换→得出答案
30 空 定位空格前‘my cough got so much’与空格后‘that I couldn’t sleep at night’→结合‘persistent bad cough’语境→识别‘worse’与‘severe’的同义替换→得出答案
31 空 定位空格前‘different’与空格后‘I tried’→结合‘couldn't get rid of the cough’语境→选择表示‘治疗方法’的名词
32 空 定位空格前‘it’指代‘cough’→结合‘Not only...but also my life as a whole’的并列结构→选择表示‘负面影响’的动词
33 空 定位空格前‘a student came up to me and...’→结合‘traditional Chinese medicine’与‘sounded as if it had magic power’→选择表示‘推荐/建议’的动词
34 空 定位空格前‘I was...because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before’→结合‘sounded as if it had magic power’的积极描述与‘knew so little’的对比→选择表示‘好奇/感兴趣’的形容词
35 空 定位空格前‘my cough got so much...that I couldn't sleep at night’→结合‘so...that’结构表示程度加深→选择表示‘恶化/严重’的形容词

考点：语境选词 动词搭配 近义词辨析

28. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前‘different’与空格后‘I tried’→结合‘couldn’t get rid of the cough’语境→识别‘tried’与‘remedies’的常见搭配→得出答案
27 空 定位空格前‘Not only did it’与空格后‘my teaching’→结合‘but also my life as a whole’语境→识别‘affect’与‘teaching’的常见搭配→得出答案
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29 空 定位空格后‘because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before’→结合‘Chinese medicine sounded as if it had magic power’语境→识别‘skeptical’与‘doubtful’的同义替换→得出答案

30 空 定位空格前‘my cough got so much’与空格后‘that I couldn’t sleep at night’ → 结合‘persistent bad cough’语境 → 识别‘worse’与‘severe’的同义替换 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前‘different’与空格后‘I tried’ → 结合‘couldn't get rid of the cough’语境 → 选择表示‘治疗方法’的名词
32 空 定位空格前‘it’指代‘cough’ → 结合‘Not only...but also my life as a whole’的并列结构 → 选择表示‘负面影响’的动词
33 空 定位空格前‘a student came up to me and...’ → 结合‘traditional Chinese medicine’与‘sounded as if it had magic power’ → 选择表示‘推荐/建议’的动词
34 空 定位空格前‘I was...because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before’ → 结合‘sounded as if it had magic power’的积极描述与‘knew so little’的对比 → 选择表示‘好奇/感兴趣’的形容词
35 空 定位空格前‘my cough got so much...that I couldn't sleep at night’ → 结合‘so...that’结构表示程度加深 → 选择表示‘恶化/严重’的形容词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析

29. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前‘different’与空格后‘I tried’ → 结合‘couldn’t get rid of the cough’语境 → 识别‘tried’与‘remedies’的常见搭配 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前‘Not only did it’与空格后‘my teaching’ → 结合‘but also my life as a whole’语境 → 识别‘affect’与‘teaching’的常见搭配 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前‘a student came up to me and’与空格后‘traditional Chinese medicine’ → 结合‘From her description’语境 → 识别‘suggested’与‘recommend’的同义替换 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格后‘because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before’ → 结合‘Chinese medicine sounded as if it had magic power’语境 → 识别‘skeptical’与‘doubtful’的同义替换 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前‘my cough got so much’与空格后‘that I couldn’t sleep at night’ → 结合‘persistent bad cough’语境 → 识别‘worse’与‘severe’的同义替换 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前‘different’与空格后‘I tried’ → 结合‘couldn't get rid of the cough’语境 → 选择表示‘治疗方法’的名词
32 空 定位空格前‘it’指代‘cough’ → 结合‘Not only...but also my life as a whole’的并列结构 → 选择表示‘负面影响’的动词
33 空 定位空格前‘a student came up to me and...’ → 结合‘traditional Chinese medicine’与‘sounded as if it had magic power’ → 选择表示‘推荐/建议’的动词
34 空 定位空格前‘I was...because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before’ → 结合‘sounded as if it had magic power’的积极描述与‘knew so little’的对比 → 选择表示‘好奇/感兴趣’的形容词
35 空 定位空格前‘my cough got so much...that I couldn't sleep at night’ → 结合‘so...that’结构表示程度加深 → 选择表示‘恶化/严重’的形容词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析

30. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前‘different’与空格后‘I tried’ → 结合‘couldn’t get rid of the cough’语境 → 识别‘tried’与‘remedies’的常见搭配 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前‘Not only did it’与空格后‘my teaching’ → 结合‘but also my life as a whole’语境 → 识别‘affect’与‘teaching’的常见搭配 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前‘a student came up to me and’与空格后‘traditional Chinese medicine’ → 结合‘From her description’语境 → 识别‘suggested’与‘recommend’的同义替换 → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格后‘because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before’ → 结合‘Chinese medicine sounded as if it had magic power’语境 → 识别‘skeptical’与‘doubtful’的同义替换 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前‘my cough got so much’与空格后‘that I couldn’t sleep at night’ → 结合‘persistent bad cough’语境 → 识别‘worse’与‘severe’的同义替换 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前‘different’与空格后‘I tried’ → 结合‘couldn't get rid of the cough’语境 → 选择表示‘治疗方法’的名词
32 空 定位空格前‘it’指代‘cough’ → 结合‘Not only...but also my life as a whole’的并列结构 → 选择表示‘负面影响’的动词
33 空 定位空格前‘a student came up to me and...’ → 结合‘traditional Chinese medicine’与‘sounded as if it had magic power’ → 选择表示‘推荐/建议’的动词
34 空 定位空格前‘I was...because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before’ → 结合‘sounded as if it had magic power’的积极描述与‘knew so little’的对比 → 选择表示‘好奇/感兴趣’的形容词
35 空 定位空格前‘my cough got so much...that I couldn't sleep at night’ → 结合‘so...that’结构表示程度加深 → 选择表示‘恶化/严重’的形容词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析

31. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前‘different’与空格后‘I tried’ → 结合‘couldn’t get rid of the cough’语境 → 识别‘tried’与‘remedies’的常见搭配 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前‘Not only did it’与空格后‘my teaching’ → 结合‘but also my life as a whole’语境 → 识别‘affect’与‘teaching’的常见搭配 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前‘a student came up to me and’与空格后‘traditional Chinese medicine’ → 结合‘From her description’语境 → 识别‘suggested’与‘recommend’的同义替换 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格后‘because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before’ → 结合‘Chinese medicine sounded as if it had magic power’语境 → 识别‘skeptical’与‘doubtful’的同义替换 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前‘my cough got so much’与空格后‘that I couldn’t sleep at night’ → 结合‘persistent bad cough’语境 → 识别‘worse’与‘severe’的同义替换 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前‘different’与空格后‘I tried’ → 结合‘couldn't get rid of the cough’语境 → 选择表示‘治疗方法’的名词
32 空 定位空格前‘it’指代‘cough’ → 结合‘Not only...but also my life as a whole’的并列结构 → 选择表示‘负面影响’的动词
33 空 定位空格前‘a student came up to me and...’ → 结合‘traditional Chinese medicine’与‘sounded as if it had magic power’ → 选择表示‘推荐/建议’的动词
34 空 定位空格前‘I was...because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before’ → 结合‘sounded as if it had magic power’的积极描述与‘knew so little’的对比 → 选择表示‘好奇/感兴趣’的形容词
35 空 定位空格前‘my cough got so much...that I couldn't sleep at night’ → 结合‘so...that’结构表示程度加深 → 选择表示‘恶化/严重’的形容词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析

32. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前‘different’与空格后‘I tried’ → 结合‘couldn’t get rid of the cough’语境 → 识别‘tried’与‘remedies’的常见搭配 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前‘Not only did it’与空格后‘my teaching’ → 结合‘but also my life as a whole’语境 → 识

别‘affect’与‘teaching’的常见搭配→得出答案
28 空 定位空格前‘a student came up to me and’与空格后‘traditional Chinese medicine’→结合‘From her description’语境→识别‘suggested’与‘recommend’的同义替换→得出答案
29 空 定位空格后‘because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before’→结合‘Chinese medicine sounded as if it had magic power’语境→识别‘skeptical’与‘doubtful’的同义替换→得出答案
30 空 定位空格前‘my cough got so much’与空格后‘that I couldn’t sleep at night’→结合‘persistent bad cough’语境→识别‘worse’与‘severe’的同义替换→得出答案
31 空 定位空格前‘different’与空格后‘I tried’→结合‘couldn't get rid of the cough’语境→选择表示‘治疗方法’的名词
32 空 定位空格前‘it’指代‘cough’→结合‘Not only...but also my life as a whole’的并列结构→选择表示‘负面影响’的动词
33 空 定位空格前‘a student came up to me and...’→结合‘traditional Chinese medicine’与‘sounded as if it had magic power’→选择表示‘推荐/建议’的动词
34 空 定位空格前‘I was...because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before’→结合‘sounded as if it had magic power’的积极描述与‘knew so little’的对比→选择表示‘好奇/感兴趣’的形容词
35 空 定位空格前‘my cough got so much...that I couldn't sleep at night’→结合‘so...that’结构表示程度加深→选择表示‘恶化/严重’的形容词
考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析

33. 【答案】G
26 空 定位空格前‘different’与空格后‘I tried’→结合‘couldn’t get rid of the cough’语境→识别‘tried’与‘remedies’的常见搭配→得出答案
27 空 定位空格前‘Not only did it’与空格后‘my teaching’→结合‘but also my life as a whole’语境→识别‘affect’与‘teaching’的常见搭配→得出答案
28 空 定位空格前‘a student came up to me and’与空格后‘traditional Chinese medicine’→结合‘From her description’语境→识别‘suggested’与‘recommend’的同义替换→得出答案
29 空 定位空格后‘because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before’→结合‘Chinese medicine sounded as if it had magic power’语境→识别‘skeptical’与‘doubtful’的同义替换→得出答案
30 空 定位空格前‘my cough got so much’与空格后‘that I couldn’t sleep at night’→结合‘persistent bad cough’语境→识别‘worse’与‘severe’的同义替换→得出答案
31 空 定位空格前‘different’与空格后‘I tried’→结合‘couldn't get rid of the cough’语境→选择表示‘治疗方法’的名词
32 空 定位空格前‘it’指代‘cough’→结合‘Not only...but also my life as a whole’的并列结构→选择表示‘负面影响’的动词
33 空 定位空格前‘a student came up to me and...’→结合‘traditional Chinese medicine’与‘sounded as if it had magic power’→选择表示‘推荐/建议’的动词
34 空 定位空格前‘I was...because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before’→结合‘sounded as if it had magic power’的积极描述与‘knew so little’的对比→选择表示‘好奇/感兴趣’的形容词
35 空 定位空格前‘my cough got so much...that I couldn't sleep at night’→结合‘so...that’结构表示程度加深→选择表示‘恶化/严重’的形容词
考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析

34. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前‘different’与空格后‘I tried’→结合‘couldn’t get rid of the cough’语境→识别‘tried’与‘remedies’的常见搭配→得出答案

27 空 定位空格前‘Not only did it’与空格后‘my teaching’→结合‘but also my life as a whole’语境→识别‘affect’与‘teaching’的常见搭配→得出答案

28 空 定位空格前‘a student came up to me and’与空格后‘traditional Chinese medicine’→结合‘From her description’语境→识别‘suggested’与‘recommend’的同义替换→得出答案

29 空 定位空格后‘because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before’→结合‘Chinese medicine sounded as if it had magic power’语境→识别‘skeptical’与‘doubtful’的同义替换→得出答案

30 空 定位空格前‘my cough got so much’与空格后‘that I couldn’t sleep at night’→结合‘persistent bad cough’语境→识别‘worse’与‘severe’的同义替换→得出答案

31 空 定位空格前‘different’与空格后‘I tried’→结合‘couldn't get rid of the cough’语境→选择表示‘治疗方法’的名词

32 空 定位空格前‘it’指代‘cough’→结合‘Not only...but also my life as a whole’的并列结构→选择表示‘负面影响’的动词

33 空 定位空格前‘a student came up to me and...’→结合‘traditional Chinese medicine’与‘sounded as if it had magic power’→选择表示‘推荐/建议’的动词

34 空 定位空格前‘I was...because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before’→结合‘sounded as if it had magic power’的积极描述与‘knew so little’的对比→选择表示‘好奇/感兴趣’的形容词

35 空 定位空格前‘my cough got so much...that I couldn't sleep at night’→结合‘so...that’结构表示程度加深→选择表示‘恶化/严重’的形容词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析

35. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前‘different’与空格后‘I tried’→结合‘couldn’t get rid of the cough’语境→识别‘tried’与‘remedies’的常见搭配→得出答案

27 空 定位空格前‘Not only did it’与空格后‘my teaching’→结合‘but also my life as a whole’语境→识别‘affect’与‘teaching’的常见搭配→得出答案

28 空 定位空格前‘a student came up to me and’与空格后‘traditional Chinese medicine’→结合‘From her description’语境→识别‘suggested’与‘recommend’的同义替换→得出答案

29 空 定位空格后‘because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before’→结合‘Chinese medicine sounded as if it had magic power’语境→识别‘skeptical’与‘doubtful’的同义替换→得出答案

30 空 定位空格前‘my cough got so much’与空格后‘that I couldn’t sleep at night’→结合‘persistent bad cough’语境→识别‘worse’与‘severe’的同义替换→得出答案

31 空 定位空格前‘different’与空格后‘I tried’→结合‘couldn't get rid of the cough’语境→选择表示‘治疗方法’的名词

32 空 定位空格前‘it’指代‘cough’→结合‘Not only...but also my life as a whole’的并列结构→选择表示‘负面影响’的动词

33 空 定位空格前‘a student came up to me and...’→结合‘traditional Chinese medicine’与‘sounded as if it had magic power’→选择表示‘推荐/建议’的动词

34 空 定位空格前‘I was...because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before’→结合‘sounded as if it had magic power’的积极描述与‘knew so little’的对比→选择表示‘好奇/感兴趣’的形容词

35 空 定位空格前‘my cough got so much...that I couldn't sleep at night’→结合‘so...that’结构表示程度加

深 → 选择表示‘恶化/严重’的形容词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析

36. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键信息（细菌在五秒内到达食物） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落[A]提及五秒规则与细菌污染研究 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键信息（食物是否被污染很大程度上取决于到达食物的细菌数量） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落[C]明确指出污染取决于细菌数量和地板脏污程度 → 得出答案

38. 理解题干含义（食物污染可能源于除掉在地板上以外的多种因素） → 在语篇中寻找相关讨论 → 段落[D]和[E]讨论了Julia Child的故事，其中食物掉在炉灶上而非地板上，暗示污染有其他途径 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键信息（男性比女性更不可能吃可能被污染的食物） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落[E]提及2003年研究显示女性比男性更熟悉五秒规则 → 得出答案

40. 理解题干含义（作者的研究围绕食物如何被污染） → 在语篇中寻找作者研究焦点的陈述 → 段落[A]明确说明作者实验室的研究聚焦于食物如何被污染 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干核心观点（保持清洁是健康最佳方式） → 对比各段落主旨 → 段落A提出五秒规则的疑问与研究背景，未直接支持该观点 → 段落B强调研究食品神话的意义，未直接支持 → 段落C讨论细菌转移的复杂性，未直接支持 → 段落D提及Julia Child的轶事，未直接支持 → 段落E继续讨论轶事与研究，未直接支持 → 结论：无段落直接支持该观点

42. 定位题干核心观点（吃掉在地板上捡起的食物不太可能生病） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落C指出是否生病取决于细菌数量和地板脏污程度，暗示并非绝对安全 → 段落A、B、D、E未直接支持该观点 → 结论：段落C通过解释复杂性间接支持该观点

43. 定位题干核心观点（人们长期以来有决定是否吃掉在地板上捡起食物的经历） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落D明确指出'想知道食物掉在地上后是否还能吃是一种相当普遍的经历，而且可能也不是新出现的' → 结论：段落D直接支持该观点

44. 定位题干核心观点（某些细菌菌株非常有害，少量即可致命） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落C提到'有多少细菌能在几秒内从地板转移到食物上'，暗示细菌数量的重要性 → 段落A、B、D、E未直接支持该观点 → 结论：段落C通过讨论细菌数量间接支持该观点

45. 定位题干核心观点（研究人员发现细菌数量与食物在污染地板上停留时间关系不大） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落C指出'这取决于有多少细菌能在几秒内从地板转移到食物上以及地板有多脏'，暗示时间不是唯一决定因素 → 段落A、B、D、E未直接支持该观点 → 结论：段落C通过解释复杂性间接支持该观点

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　语境理解　数据解读　主旨大意　作者意图　主旨匹配

37. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键信息（细菌在五秒内到达食物） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落[A]提及五秒规则与细菌污染研究 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键信息（食物是否被污染很大程度上取决于到达食物的细菌数量） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落[C]明确指出污染取决于细菌数量和地板脏污程度 → 得出答案

38. 理解题干含义（食物污染可能源于除掉在地板上以外的多种因素） → 在语篇中寻找相关讨论 → 段落[D]和[E]讨论了Julia Child的故事，其中食物掉在炉灶上而非地板上，暗示污染有其他途径 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键信息（男性比女性更不可能吃可能被污染的食物） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落[E]提及2003年研究显示女性比男性更熟悉五秒规则 → 得出答案

40. 理解题干含义（作者的研究围绕食物如何被污染） → 在语篇中寻找作者研究焦点的陈述 → 段落[A]明确说明作者实验室的研究聚焦于食物如何被污染 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干核心观点（保持清洁是健康最佳方式） → 对比各段落主旨 → 段落A提出五秒规则的疑问与研究背景，未直接支持该观点 → 段落B强调研究食品神话的意义，未直接支持 → 段落C讨论细菌转移的复杂性，未直接支持 →

段落D提及Julia Child的轶事，未直接支持 → 段落E继续讨论轶事与研究，未直接支持 → 结论：无段落直接支持该观点

42. 定位题干核心观点（吃掉在地板上捡起的食物不太可能生病） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落C指出是否生病取决于细菌数量和地板脏污程度，暗示并非绝对安全 → 段落A、B、D、E未直接支持该观点 → 结论：段落C通过解释复杂性间接支持该观点

43. 定位题干核心观点（人们长期以来有决定是否吃掉在地板上捡起食物的经历） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落D明确指出'想知道食物掉在地上后是否还能吃是一种相当普遍的经历，而且可能也不是新出现的' → 结论：段落D直接支持该观点

44. 定位题干核心观点（某些细菌菌株非常有害，少量即可致命） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落C提到'有多少细菌能在几秒内从地板转移到食物上'，暗示细菌数量的重要性 → 段落A、B、D、E未直接支持该观点 → 结论：段落C通过讨论细菌数量间接支持该观点

45. 定位题干核心观点（研究人员发现细菌数量与食物在污染地板上停留时间关系不大） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落C指出'这取决于有多少细菌能在几秒内从地板转移到食物上以及地板有多脏'，暗示时间不是唯一决定因素 → 段落A、B、D、E未直接支持该观点 → 结论：段落C通过解释复杂性间接支持该观点

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　语境理解　数据解读　主旨大意　作者意图　主旨匹配

38. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键信息（细菌在五秒内到达食物） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落[A]提及五秒规则与细菌污染研究 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键信息（食物是否被污染很大程度上取决于到达食物的细菌数量） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落[C]明确指出污染取决于细菌数量和地板脏污程度 → 得出答案

38. 理解题干含义（食物污染可能源于除掉在地板上以外的多种因素） → 在语篇中寻找相关讨论 → 段落[D]和[E]讨论了Julia Child的故事，其中食物掉在炉灶上而非地板上，暗示污染有其他途径 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键信息（男性比女性更不可能吃可能被污染的食物） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落[E]提及2003年研究显示女性比男性更熟悉五秒规则 → 得出答案

40. 理解题干含义（作者的研究围绕食物如何被污染） → 在语篇中寻找作者研究焦点的陈述 → 段落[A]明确说明作者实验室的研究聚焦于食物如何被污染 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干核心观点（保持清洁是健康最佳方式） → 对比各段落主旨 → 段落A提出五秒规则的疑问与研究背景，未直接支持该观点 → 段落B强调研究食品神话的意义，未直接支持 → 段落C讨论细菌转移的复杂性，未直接支持 → 段落D提及Julia Child的轶事，未直接支持 → 段落E继续讨论轶事与研究，未直接支持 → 结论：无段落直接支持该观点

42. 定位题干核心观点（吃掉在地板上捡起的食物不太可能生病） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落C指出是否生病取决于细菌数量和地板脏污程度，暗示并非绝对安全 → 段落A、B、D、E未直接支持该观点 → 结论：段落C通过解释复杂性间接支持该观点

43. 定位题干核心观点（人们长期以来有决定是否吃掉在地板上捡起食物的经历） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落D明确指出'想知道食物掉在地上后是否还能吃是一种相当普遍的经历，而且可能也不是新出现的' → 结论：段落D直接支持该观点

44. 定位题干核心观点（某些细菌菌株非常有害，少量即可致命） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落C提到'有多少细菌能在几秒内从地板转移到食物上'，暗示细菌数量的重要性 → 段落A、B、D、E未直接支持该观点 → 结论：段落C通过讨论细菌数量间接支持该观点

45. 定位题干核心观点（研究人员发现细菌数量与食物在污染地板上停留时间关系不大） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落C指出'这取决于有多少细菌能在几秒内从地板转移到食物上以及地板有多脏'，暗示时间不是唯一决定因素 → 段落A、B、D、E未直接支持该观点 → 结论：段落C通过解释复杂性间接支持该观点

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　语境理解　数据解读　主旨大意　作者意图　主旨匹配

39. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键信息（细菌在五秒内到达食物） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落[A]提及五秒规则与细菌污染研究 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键信息（食物是否被污染很大程度上取决于到达食物的细菌数量） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落[C]明确指出污染取决于细菌数量和地板脏污程度 → 得出答案

38. 理解题干含义（食物污染可能源于除掉在地板上以外的多种因素） → 在语篇中寻找相关讨论 → 段落[D]和[E]讨论了Julia Child的故事，其中食物掉在炉灶上而非地板上，暗示污染有其他途径 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键信息（男性比女性更不可能吃可能被污染的食物） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落[E]提及2003年研究显示女性比男性更熟悉五秒规则 → 得出答案

40. 理解题干含义（作者的研究围绕食物如何被污染） → 在语篇中寻找作者研究焦点的陈述 → 段落[A]明确说明作者实验室的研究聚焦于食物如何被污染 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干核心观点（保持清洁是健康最佳方式） → 对比各段落主旨 → 段落A提出五秒规则的疑问与研究背景，未直接支持该观点 → 段落B强调研究食品神话的意义，未直接支持 → 段落C讨论细菌转移的复杂性，未直接支持 → 段落D提及Julia Child的轶事，未直接支持 → 段落E继续讨论轶事与研究，未直接支持 → 结论：无段落直接支持该观点

42. 定位题干核心观点（吃掉在地板上捡起的食物不太可能生病） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落C指出是否生病取决于细菌数量和地板脏污程度，暗示并非绝对安全 → 段落A、B、D、E未直接支持该观点 → 结论：段落C通过解释复杂性间接支持该观点

43. 定位题干核心观点（人们长期以来有决定是否吃掉在地板上捡起食物的经历） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落D明确指出'想知道食物掉在地上后是否还能吃是一种相当普遍的经历，而且可能也不是新出现的' → 结论：段落D直接支持该观点

44. 定位题干核心观点（某些细菌菌株非常有害，少量即可致命） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落C提到'有多少细菌能在几秒内从地板转移到食物上'，暗示细菌数量的重要性 → 段落A、B、D、E未直接支持该观点 → 结论：段落C通过讨论细菌数量间接支持该观点

45. 定位题干核心观点（研究人员发现细菌数量与食物在污染地板上停留时间关系不大） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落C指出'这取决于有多少细菌能在几秒内从地板转移到食物上以及地板有多脏'，暗示时间不是唯一决定因素 → 段落A、B、D、E未直接支持该观点 → 结论：段落C通过解释复杂性间接支持该观点

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　语境理解　数据解读　主旨大意　作者意图　主旨匹配

40. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键信息（细菌在五秒内到达食物） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落[A]提及五秒规则与细菌污染研究 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键信息（食物是否被污染很大程度上取决于到达食物的细菌数量） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落[C]明确指出污染取决于细菌数量和地板脏污程度 → 得出答案

38. 理解题干含义（食物污染可能源于除掉在地板上以外的多种因素） → 在语篇中寻找相关讨论 → 段落[D]和[E]讨论了Julia Child的故事，其中食物掉在炉灶上而非地板上，暗示污染有其他途径 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键信息（男性比女性更不可能吃可能被污染的食物） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落[E]提及2003年研究显示女性比男性更熟悉五秒规则 → 得出答案

40. 理解题干含义（作者的研究围绕食物如何被污染） → 在语篇中寻找作者研究焦点的陈述 → 段落[A]明确说明作者实验室的研究聚焦于食物如何被污染 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干核心观点（保持清洁是健康最佳方式） → 对比各段落主旨 → 段落A提出五秒规则的疑问与研究背景，未直接支持该观点 → 段落B强调研究食品神话的意义，未直接支持 → 段落C讨论细菌转移的复杂性，未直接支持 → 段落D提及Julia Child的轶事，未直接支持 → 段落E继续讨论轶事与研究，未直接支持 → 结论：无段落直接支持该观点

42. 定位题干核心观点（吃掉在地板上捡起的食物不太可能生病） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落C指出是否生病取决于

细菌数量和地板脏污程度，暗示并非绝对安全 → 段落A、B、D、E未直接支持该观点 → 结论：段落C通过解释复杂性间接支持该观点

43. 定位题干核心观点（人们长期以来有决定是否吃掉在地板上捡起食物的经历） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落D明确指出'想知道食物掉在地上后是否还能吃是一种相当普遍的经历，而且可能也不是新出现的' → 结论：段落D直接支持该观点

44. 定位题干核心观点（某些细菌菌株非常有害，少量即可致命） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落C提到'有多少细菌能在几秒内从地板转移到食物上'，暗示细菌数量的重要性 → 段落A、B、D、E未直接支持该观点 → 结论：段落C通过讨论细菌数量间接支持该观点

45. 定位题干核心观点（研究人员发现细菌数量与食物在污染地板上停留时间关系不大） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落C指出'这取决于有多少细菌能在几秒内从地板转移到食物上以及地板有多脏'，暗示时间不是唯一决定因素 → 段落A、B、D、E未直接支持该观点 → 结论：段落C通过解释复杂性间接支持该观点

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　语境理解　数据解读　主旨大意　作者意图　主旨匹配

41. 【答案】N

36. 定位题干关键信息（细菌在五秒内到达食物） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落[A]提及五秒规则与细菌污染研究 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键信息（食物是否被污染很大程度上取决于到达食物的细菌数量） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落[C]明确指出污染取决于细菌数量和地板脏污程度 → 得出答案

38. 理解题干含义（食物污染可能源于除掉在地板上以外的多种因素） → 在语篇中寻找相关讨论 → 段落[D]和[E]讨论了Julia Child的故事，其中食物掉在炉灶上而非地板上，暗示污染有其他途径 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键信息（男性比女性更不可能吃可能被污染的食物） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落[E]提及2003年研究显示女性比男性更熟悉五秒规则 → 得出答案

40. 理解题干含义（作者的研究围绕食物如何被污染） → 在语篇中寻找作者研究焦点的陈述 → 段落[A]明确说明作者实验室的研究聚焦于食物如何被污染 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干核心观点（保持清洁是健康最佳方式） → 对比各段落主旨 → 段落A提出五秒规则的疑问与研究背景，未直接支持该观点 → 段落B强调研究食品神话的意义，未直接支持 → 段落C讨论细菌转移的复杂性，未直接支持 → 段落D提及Julia Child的轶事，未直接支持 → 段落E继续讨论轶事与研究，未直接支持 → 结论：无段落直接支持该观点

42. 定位题干核心观点（吃掉在地板上捡起的食物不太可能生病） → 对比各段落内容 → 段落C指出是否生病取决于细菌数量和地板脏污程度，暗示并非绝对安全 → 段落A、B、D、E未直接支持该观点 → 结论：段落C通过解释复杂性间接支持该观点

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42. 【答案】M

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46. 【答案】C

定位研究结论句 → 提炼‘using their hearing’与‘inborn understanding’ → 同义替换为‘natural ability’

考点：细节定位　同义改写

47. 【答案】D

定位研究者结论句 → 提炼‘common-sense abilities to infer... using their hearing’ → 同义替换为‘mastery of cause and effect’

考点：细节定位　同义改写

48. 【答案】B

定位研究者结论句 → 提炼‘using their hearing’ → 同义替换为‘rely mainly on their hearing’

考点：细节定位　同义改写

49. 【答案】A

定位‘preferential looking’定义句 → 提炼‘looking longer at things that are interesting or unusual’ → 同义替换为‘focus on what appears odd’

考点：细节定位　同义改写

50. 【答案】B

定位文章结论句 → 提炼‘the divide between cats and humans may not be that great’ → 同义替换为‘interact with the physical world much like humans’

考点：主旨归纳　同义改写

51. 【答案】B

定位到‘cost savings for local police enforcement and town budgets’ → 同义替换为‘save local governments a lot of money’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

52. 【答案】A

定位到‘Older drivers and visually—or physically— impaired people would gain a new level of freedom’ → 同义替换为‘enjoy greater mobility’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位到‘many of whom will be displaced by the new technology’ → 推理出‘professional drivers would have to find new ways of making a living’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 推理判断

54. 【答案】A

定位到‘This is similar to what's happening in the coal and oil industries, a situation that fuels much of the current political discontent’ → 指代‘this’为‘displaced by the new technology’ → 推理出能源行业的结果是‘political dissatisfaction’ → 得出答案

考点：指代理解 推理判断

55. 【答案】C

定位到‘It is necessary for the companies and state agencies involved to consider the ethical consequences of these potential changes to build a better future for all’ → 同义替换为‘Enable everyone to benefit from new technologies’ → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括 同义替换

56. 【答案】Graduation opens an exciting new chapter, yet…

围绕‘毕业后就业挑战’主题，构建清晰的三段式结构（引言-主体-结论），运用多样句式和恰当词汇进行论述。

考点：谋篇布局 句式变化与复杂句构建 语境选词

57. 【答案】Over the past few years, the mobile payment…

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、流畅的翻译。

考点：定语从句（如：who构成...） 固定搭配（如：take on, prefer to do rather than do, give discounts to） 句式变化（如：随着...的出现，...逐渐成为...）