四级 · 2019年06月大学英语四级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 681.6 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 53 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
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本卷答案与讲解
242 840
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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

52.（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 did the boy from Central California do according to the report?

A. He set a record by swimming to and from an island.

B. He celebrated his ninth birthday on a small island.

C. He visited a prison located on a faraway island.

D. He swam around an island near San Francisco.

2. What did the father do to encourage his son?

A. He doubled the reward.
B. He set him an example.
C. He cheered him on all the way.
D. He had the event covered on TV.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What was the purpose of the annual leave bonus in China?

A. To end the one-child policy.
B. To encourage late marriage.
C. To increase working efficiency.
D. To give people more time to travel.

4. What do we learn about the new regulations?

A. They will not be welcomed by young people.
B. They will help to popularize early marriage.
C. They will boost China's economic growth.
D. They will not come into immediate effect.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What is the news report mainly about?

A. Cleaning service in great demand all over the world.
B. Two ladies giving up well-paid jobs to do cleaning.
C. A new company to clean up the mess after parties.
D. Cleaners gainfully employed at nights and weekends.

6. What is a common problem with a house party?

A. It takes a lot of time to prepare.
B. It leaves the house in a mess.
C. It makes party goers exhausted.
D. It creates noise and misconduct.

7. What are Rebecca Foley and Catherine Ashurst planning to do?

A. Hire an Australian lawyer.
B. Visit the U.S. and Canada.
C. Settle a legal dispute.
D. Expand their business. 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 10

8. Why did he fail the exam the first time?

A. He was not well prepared. C) He was not used to the test format.
B. He did not get to the exam in time. D) He did not follow the test procedure.

9. What does the man say about his driving lessons?

A. They are tough. C) They are helpful.
B. They are costly. D) They are too short.

10. What does the man hope to do next?

A. Pass his road test the first time. C) Find an experienced driving instructor.

B. Test-drive a few times on highways. D) Earn enough money for driving lessons.

11. What might qualify the man for a scholarship at Leeds University?

A. His favorable recommendations. C) His academic excellence.

B. His outstanding musical talent. D) His unique experience.

Questions 12 to 14

12. What does the passage say about ants?

A. They help farmers keep diseases in check.

B. Many species remain unknown to scientists.

C. Only a few species cause trouble to humans.

D. They live in incredibly well-organized colonies.

13. What do we learn from the passage about carpenter ants?

A. They are larger than many other species.

B. They can cause damage to people's homes.

C. They can survive a long time without water.

D. They like to form colonies in electrical units.

14. What can we do to prevent ants from getting into our homes?

A. Deny them access to any food.

B. Keep doors and windows shut.

C. Destroy their colonies close by.

D. Refrain from eating sugary food.

Questions 15 to 17

15. What is the focus of the speaker's research?

A. The function of the human immune system.

B. The cause of various auto-immune diseases.

C. The viruses that may infect the human immune system.

D. The change in people's immune system as they get older.

16. What are the volunteers asked to do in the research?

A. Report their illnesses.

B. Offer blood samples.

C. Act as research assistants.

D. Help to interview patients.

17. What does the speaker say will be the impact of his research?

A. Strengthening people's immunity to infection.

B. Better understanding patients' immune system.

C. Helping improve old people's health conditions.

D. Further reducing old patients' medical expenses.

Questions 18 to 21

18. What did Ted Komada notice one day after he started teaching at Killip Elementary?

A. His students had trouble getting on with each other.

B. A lot of kids stayed at school to do their homework.

C. His students were struggling to follow his lessons.

D. A group of kids were playing chess after school.

19. What are dozens of students from Komada's school going to do this week?

A. Visit a chess team in Nashville.

B. Join the school's chess team.

C. Participate in a national chess competition.

D. Receive training for a chess competition.

20. What do we learn about the students of Killip Elementary?

A. Most of them come from low-income families.

B. Many have become national chess champions.

C. A couple of them have got involved in crimes.

D. Many became chess coaches after graduation.

21. What have the students learned from Komada?

A. Actions speak louder than words.

B. Think twice before taking action.

C. Translate their words into action.

D. Take action before it gets too late.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. bid	B. contrast	C. deputy
D. dominance	E. fleets	F. knots
G. legislation	H. migrated	I. replace
J. represent	K. restrictive	L. reward
M. significant	N. sponsor	O. transmitted

The center of American automobile innovation has in the past decade moved 2,000 miles away. It has ___22___ from Detroit to Silicon Valley, where self-driving vehicles are coming into life. In a ___23___ to take production back to Detroit, Michigan lawmakers have introduced ___24___ that could make their state the best place in the country, if not the world, to develop self-driving vehicles and put them on the road. "Michigan's ___25___ in auto research and development is under attack from several states and countries which desire to ___26___ our leadership in transportation. We can't let that happen," says Senator Mike Kowall, the lead ___27___ of four bills recently introduced. If all four bills pass as written, they would ___28___ a substantial update of Michigan's 2013 law that allowed the testing of self-driving vehicles in limited conditions. Manufacturers would have nearly total freedom to test their self-driving technology on public roads. They would be allowed to send groups of self-driving cars on cross-state road trips, and even set up on-demand ___29___ of self-driving cars, like the one General Motors and Lyft are building. Lawmakers in Michigan clearly want to make the state ready for the commercial application of self-driving technology. In ___30___ , California, home of Silicon Valley, recently proposed far more ___31___ rules that would require human drivers to be ready to take the wheel, and ban commercial use of self-driving technology.

22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____ 25. _____ 26. _____

27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____ 31. _____

四、长篇阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 7.1 分，共 71 分）

32. An extended lifespan in the future will allow people to have more careers than now. _____

33. Just extending one's career may have both positive and negative effects. _____

34. Nowadays, many Americans have on average delayed their marriage by some eight years. _____

35. Because of their longer lifespan, young people today no longer follow the pattern of life of their parents or grandparents. _____

36. More people will be expected to live over 100 by the mid-21st century. _____

37. A longer life will cause radical changes in people's approach to life. _____

38. Fast technological change makes it necessary for one to constantly upgrade their skills. _____

39. Many people may not want to retire early because it would do harm to their mental and emotional well- being. _____

40. The close link between age and stage may cease to exist in a multi-stage life. _____

41. People living a longer and healthier life will have to rearrange their work and life. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

53. 灯笼起源于东汉,最初主要用于照明。在唐代,人们用红灯笼来庆祝安定的生活。从那时起,灯笼在中国的许多地方流行起来。灯笼通常用色彩鲜艳的薄纸制作,形状和尺寸各异。在中国传统文化中,红灯笼象征生活美满和生意兴隆,通常在春节、元宵节和国庆等节日期间悬挂。如今,世界上许多其他地方也能看到红灯笼。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

In the classic marriage vow , couples promise to stay together in sickness and in health. But a new study finds that the risk of divorce among older couples rises when the wife—not the husband—becomes seriously ill. "Married women diagnosed with a serious health condition may find themselves struggling with the impact of their disease while also experiencing the stress of divorce," said researcher Amelia Karraker. Karraker and co-author Kenzie Latham analyzed 20 years of data on 2,717 marriages from a study conducted by Indiana University since 1992. At the time of the first interview, at least one of the partners was over the age of 50. The researchers examined how the onset of four serious physical illnesses affected marriages. They found that, overall, 31% of marriages ended in divorce over the period studied. The incidence of new chronic illness onset increased over time as well, with more husbands than wives developing serious health problems. "We found that women are doubly vulnerable to marital break-up in the face of illness," Karraker said. "They're more likely to be widowed, and if they're the ones who become ill, they're more likely to get divorced." While the study didn't assess why divorce is more likely when wives but not husbands become seriously ill, Karraker offers a few possible reasons. "Gender norms and social expectations about caregiving may make it more difficult for men to provide care to sick spouses," Karraker said. "And because of the imbalance in marriage markets, especially in older ages, divorced men have more choices among prospective partners than divorced women." Given the increasing concern about health care costs for the aging population, Karraker believes policymakers should be aware of the relationship between disease and risk of divorce. "Offering support services to spouses caring for their other halves may reduce marital stress and prevent divorce at older ages," she said. "But it's also important to recognize that the pressure to divorce may be health- related and that sick ex-wives may need additional care and services to prevent worsening health and increased health costs."

42. What can we learn about marriage vows from the passage?

A. They may not guarantee a lasting marriage.
B. They are as binding as they used to be.
C. They are not taken seriously any more.
D. They may help couples tide over hard times.

43. What did Karraker and co-author Kenzie Latham find about elderly husbands?

A. They are generally not good at taking care of themselves.
B. They can become increasingly vulnerable to serious illnesses.
C. They can develop different kinds of illnesses just like their wives.
D. They are more likely to contract serious illnesses than their wives.

44. What does Karraker say about women who fall ill?

A. They are more likely to be widowed.
B. They are more likely to get divorced.
C. They are less likely to receive good care.
D. They are less likely to bother their spouses.

45. Why is it more difficult for men to take care of their sick spouses according to Karraker?

A. They are more accustomed to receiving care.
B. They find it more important to make money for the family.
C. They think it more urgent to fulfill their social obligations.
D. They expect society to do more of the job.

46. What does Karraker think is also important?

A. Reducing marital stress on wives.
B. Stabilizing old couples' relations.
C. Providing extra care for divorced women.
D. Making men pay for their wives' health costs.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

If you were like most children, you probably got upset when your mother called you by a sibling's name. How could she not know you? Did it mean she loved you less? Probably not. According to the first research to tackle this topic head-on, misnaming the most familiar people in our life is a common cognitive error that has to do with how our memories classify and store familiar names. The study, published online in April in the journal Memory and Cognition, found that the "wrong" name is not random but is invariably fished out from the same relationship pond: children, siblings, friends. The study did not examine the possibility of deep psychological significance to the mistake, says psychologist David Rubin, "but it does tell us who's in and who's out of the group." The study also found that within that group, misnamings occurred where the names shared initial or internal sounds, like Jimmy and Joanie or John and Bob. Physical resemblance between people was not a factor. Nor was gender. The researchers conducted five separate surveys of more than 1,700 people. Some of the surveys included only college students; others were done with a mixed-age population. Some asked subjects about incidents where someone close to them—family or friend—had called them by another person's name. The other surveys asked about times when subjects had themselves called someone close to them by the wrong name. All the surveys found that people mixed up names within relationship groups such as grandchildren, friends and siblings but hardly ever crossed these boundaries. In general, the study found that undergraduates were almost as likely as old people to make this mistake and men as likely as women. Older people and women made the mistake slightly more often, but that may be because grandparents have more grandchildren to mix up than parents have children. Also, mothers may call on their children more often than fathers, given traditional gender norms. There was no evidence that errors occurred more when the misnamer was frustrated, tired or angry.

47. How might people often feel when they were misnamed?

A. Unwanted. B. Unhappy. C. Confused. D. Indifferent.

48. What did David Rubin's research find about misnaming?

A. It is related to the way our memories work.
B. It is a possible indicator of a faulty memory.
C. It occurs mostly between kids and their friends.
D. It often causes misunderstandings among people.

49. What is most likely the cause of misnaming?

A. Similar personality traits.
B. Similar spellings of names.
C. Similar physical appearance.
D. Similar pronunciation of names.

50. What did the surveys of more than 1,700 subjects find about misnaming?

A. It more often than not hurts relationships.
B. It hardly occurs across gender boundaries.
C. It is most frequently found in extended families.
D. It most often occurs within a relationship group.

51. Why do mothers misname their children more often than fathers?

A. They suffer more frustrations.
B. They become worn out more often.
C. They communicate more with their children.
D. They generally take on more work at home.

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

52. Last Saturday, a group of students from our university paid a visit to Green Valley Farm on the outskirts of the
city. The trip was organized by our Student Union to bring campus life closer to nature and rural work.
During the visit, participants were led around the farm by an experienced farmer. They watched how vegetables were planted, fed the chickens and sheep, and even tried picking ripe strawberries themselves.
Many students said it was their first time to see how the food on their tables was actually produced. The fresh
air and the busy scene left everyone excited and curious.
When the trip ended, students agreed that they had gained far more than a pleasant day out. They learned to
respect farmers' hard work and to value every grain of food. The Student Union announced that more such
activities would be arranged, so that students could learn beyond textbooks and grow through real experience.

53. Lanterns originated in the Eastern Han Dynasty, and were mainly used for lighting at first. In the Tang Dynasty, people used red lanterns to celebrate a stable life. Since then, lanterns have become popular in many parts of China. Lanterns are usually made of brightly colored thin paper and come in
various shapes and sizes. In traditional Chinese culture, red lanterns symbolize a happy life and a prosperous business, and are usually hung up during festivals such as the Spring Festival, the Lantern
Festival and National Day. Today, red lanterns can also be seen in many other parts of the world.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位关键信息'swim from San Francisco to Alcatraz Island and back'与'set a record' → 同义替换为'swimming to and from an island'与'set a record' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】A

定位关键信息'he doubled it to $200'与目的状语'to encourage his struggling son' → 同义替换为'doubled the reward' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】B

定位关键信息'The holiday bonus was designed to encourage young people to delay getting married' → 同义替换为'encourage late marriage' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】D

定位关键信息'But one lawyer tells the paper that the changes still have to be adopted by local governments and these procedures take time' → 推理得出新规不会立即生效 → 同义替换为'will not come into immediate effect' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

5. 【答案】C

定位首句转折'but the cleaning-up... isn't as enjoyable'与核心句'a New Zealand-based start-up company aims to bring messy homes...back to normal' → 概括主旨为一家新公司提供派对后清洁服务 → 同义替换为'A new company to clean up the mess after parties' → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　同义替换

6. 【答案】B

定位问题核心（house party的常见问题） → 听取录音首句转折（but the cleaning-up the next morning isn't as enjoyable） → 同义替换（cleaning-up ↔ leaves the house in a mess） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】D

定位人物计划（planning to do） → 听取录音末句（meeting with lawyers to see how best to take the business forward） → 推理要点（take the business forward = expand their business） → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　同义替换

8. 【答案】A

定位失败原因（fail the exam the first time） → 听取对话中女士的推测（underestimated how difficult it would be... go in underprepared） → 同义替换（underprepared ↔ not well prepared） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】B

定位评价对象（driving lessons） → 听取对话中男士的描述（lessons are rather expensive, £20 an hour） → 同义替换（expensive ↔ costly） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】A

定位对话结尾处男士对未来计划的陈述 → 提取其希望首次通过路考的目标 → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】B

定位对话中男士提及奖学金的部分 → 提取其获得奖学金的可能原因（音乐天赋） → 同义替换为选项B

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】C

定位首段对蚂蚁物种的总体描述 → 识别 'only a few of them bug humans' 与选项C的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】B

定位 'carpenter ants' 所在句 → 识别其功能 'undermine a home's structure' → 与选项B 'cause damage to people's homes' 进行同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】A

定位 'prevent ants' 相关建议段落 → 识别核心建议 'avoid giving ants any access to food' → 与选项A 'Deny them access to any food' 进行同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】D

定位首句 'My research focus is on...' → 识别核心研究对象 'what happens to our immune system as we age' → 与选项D 'The change in people's immune system as they get older' 进行同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：主旨定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】B

定位志愿者 'The 1,000 Elders' 的职责描述 → 识别 'to provide us with blood samples' → 与选项B 'Offer blood samples' 进行同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】C

定位研究目的句 → 提取核心目标（改善老年健康） → 匹配选项C的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词noticed → 捕捉其后具体观察内容 → 匹配选项D的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词this week → 捕捉学生行动（head out to compete） → 推理出参加全国比赛

考点：细节定位　推理判断

20. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词students → 捕捉关于学生背景的描述 → 匹配选项A的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】B

定位Komada的教学理念句 → 提取核心（行动前思考） → 匹配选项B的同义改写

考点：推理判断　同义替换

22. 【答案】H

26 空 根据空格后介词 'from Detroit to Silicon Valley' 判断需要表示移动的动词，结合 'take on' 搭配排除其他选项

27 空 根据空格后 'to take production back to Detroit' 判断需要表示'尝试'或'努力'的名词，结合固定搭配 'in an attempt to' 排除其他选项

28 空 根据空格后 'that could make their state the best place' 判断需要表示'法案'或'提案'的名词，结合 'introduce bills' 搭配排除其他选项

29 空 根据空格后 'in auto research and development' 和 'is under attack' 判断需要表示'领先地位'或'优势'的名词，结合语境排除其他选项

30 空 根据空格后 'our leadership in transportation' 和 'desire to' 判断需要表示'夺取'或'挑战'的动词，结合语境排除其他选项

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（法案将导致法律更新）→ 结合选项词性（动词原形）与语义（导致、引起）→ 选择最符合语境的动词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（公司可以自由测试技术）→ 结合选项词性（名词）与语义（服务、系统）→ 选择与“on-demand”搭配的词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（与加州更严格的规则形成对比）→ 结合选项词性（形容词）与语义（对比关系）→ 选择表示“对比”的词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（加州规则要求人类司机准备接管，禁止商业应用）→ 结合选项词性（形容词）与语义（与“自由测试”对比）→ 选择表示“严格”的词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（加州规则要求人类司机准备接管）→ 结合选项词性（形容词）与语义（与“自动驾驶”对比）→ 选择表示“人类”的词

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配 in an attempt to　固定搭配 introduce bills　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语□□□选词

23. 【答案】A

26 空 根据空格后介词 'from Detroit to Silicon Valley' 判断需要表示移动的动词，结合 'take on' 搭配排除其他选项

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除其他选项
31 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（法案将导致法律更新）→结合选项词性（动词原形）与语义（导致、引起）→选择最符合语境的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（公司可以自由测试技术）→结合选项词性（名词）与语义（服务、系统）→选择与“on-demand”搭配的词
33 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（与加州更严格的规则形成对比）→结合选项词性（形容词）与语义（对比关系）→选择表示“对比”的词
34 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（加州规则要求人类司机准备接管，禁止商业应用）→结合选项词性（形容词）与语义（与“自由测试”对比）→选择表示“严格”的词
35 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（加州规则要求人类司机准备接管）→结合选项词性（形容词）与语义（与“自动驾驶”对比）→选择表示“人类”的词

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配 in an attempt to　固定搭配 introduce bills　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语□□□选词

24. 【答案】G
26 空 根据空格后介词 'from Detroit to Silicon Valley' 判断需要表示移动的动词，结合 'take on' 搭配排除其他选项
27 空 根据空格后 'to take production back to Detroit' 判断需要表示'尝试'或'努力'的名词，结合固定搭配 'in an attempt to' 排除其他选项
28 空 根据空格后 'that could make their state the best place' 判断需要表示'法案'或'提案'的名词，结合 'introduce bills' 搭配排除其他选项
29 空 根据空格后 'in auto research and development' 和 'is under attack' 判断需要表示'领先地位'或'优势'的名词，结合语境排除其他选项
30 空 根据空格后 'our leadership in transportation' 和 'desire to' 判断需要表示'夺取'或'挑战'的动词，结合语境排除其他选项
31 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（法案将导致法律更新）→结合选项词性（动词原形）与语义（导致、引起）→选择最符合语境的动词
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25. 【答案】D
26 空 根据空格后介词 'from Detroit to Silicon Valley' 判断需要表示移动的动词，结合 'take on' 搭配排除其他选项
27 空 根据空格后 'to take production back to Detroit' 判断需要表示'尝试'或'努力'的名词，结合固定搭配 'in an attempt to' 排除其他选项
28 空 根据空格后 'that could make their state the best place' 判断需要表示'法案'或'提案'的名词，结合 'introduce bills' 搭配排除其他选项
29 空 根据空格后 'in auto research and development' 和 'is under attack' 判断需要表示'领先地位'或'优势'的名

词，结合语境排除其他选项
30 空 根据空格后 'our leadership in transportation' 和 'desire to' 判断需要表示'夺取'或'挑战'的动词，结合语境排除其他选项
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26. 【答案】I

26 空 根据空格后介词 'from Detroit to Silicon Valley' 判断需要表示移动的动词，结合 'take on' 搭配排除其他选项
27 空 根据空格后 'to take production back to Detroit' 判断需要表示'尝试'或'努力'的名词，结合固定搭配 'in an attempt to' 排除其他选项
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27. 【答案】N

26 空 根据空格后介词 'from Detroit to Silicon Valley' 判断需要表示移动的动词，结合 'take on' 搭配排除其他选项
27 空 根据空格后 'to take production back to Detroit' 判断需要表示'尝试'或'努力'的名词，结合固定搭配 'in an attempt to' 排除其他选项
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配 in an attempt to　固定搭配 introduce bills　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语□□□选词

28. 【答案】J
26 空 根据空格后介词 'from Detroit to Silicon Valley' 判断需要表示移动的动词，结合 'take on' 搭配排除其他选项
27 空 根据空格后 'to take production back to Detroit' 判断需要表示'尝试'或'努力'的名词，结合固定搭配 'in an attempt to' 排除其他选项
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30 空 根据空格后 'our leadership in transportation' 和 'desire to' 判断需要表示'夺取'或'挑战'的动词，结合语境排除其他选项
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配 in an attempt to　固定搭配 introduce bills　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语□□□选词

29. 【答案】E
26 空 根据空格后介词 'from Detroit to Silicon Valley' 判断需要表示移动的动词，结合 'take on' 搭配排除其他选项
27 空 根据空格后 'to take production back to Detroit' 判断需要表示'尝试'或'努力'的名词，结合固定搭配 'in an

attempt to' 排除其他选项
28 空 根据空格后 'that could make their state the best place' 判断需要表示'法案'或'提案'的名词，结合 'introduce bills' 搭配排除其他选项
29 空 根据空格后 'in auto research and development' 和 'is under attack' 判断需要表示'领先地位'或'优势'的名词，结合语境排除其他选项
30 空 根据空格后 'our leadership in transportation' 和 'desire to' 判断需要表示'夺取'或'挑战'的动词，结合语境排除其他选项
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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（加州规则要求人类司机准备接管，禁止商业应用）→ 结合选项词性（形容词）与语义（与“自由测试”对比）→ 选择表示“严格”的词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（加州规则要求人类司机准备接管）→ 结合选项词性（形容词）与语义（与“自动驾驶”对比）→ 选择表示“人类”的词

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配 in an attempt to　固定搭配 introduce bills　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语□□□选词

30. 【答案】B

26 空 根据空格后介词 'from Detroit to Silicon Valley' 判断需要表示移动的动词，结合 'take on' 搭配排除其他选项
27 空 根据空格后 'to take production back to Detroit' 判断需要表示'尝试'或'努力'的名词，结合固定搭配 'in an attempt to' 排除其他选项
28 空 根据空格后 'that could make their state the best place' 判断需要表示'法案'或'提案'的名词，结合 'introduce bills' 搭配排除其他选项
29 空 根据空格后 'in auto research and development' 和 'is under attack' 判断需要表示'领先地位'或'优势'的名词，结合语境排除其他选项
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配 in an attempt to　固定搭配 introduce bills　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语□□□选词

31. 【答案】K

26 空 根据空格后介词 'from Detroit to Silicon Valley' 判断需要表示移动的动词，结合 'take on' 搭配排除其他选项

27 空 根据空格后 'to take production back to Detroit' 判断需要表示'尝试'或'努力'的名词，结合固定搭配 'in an attempt to' 排除其他选项

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29 空 根据空格后 'in auto research and development' 和 'is under attack' 判断需要表示'领先地位'或'优势'的名词，结合语境排除其他选项

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32. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'extended lifespan' 和 'more careers' → 在段落C中找到 'redesign of work and life' 和 'younger for longer' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'positive and negative effects' → 在段落B中找到 'concerns' 与 'wider picture' 的对比 → 推理出'延长职业生涯'的利弊双重性 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'delayed their marriage' 和 'eight years' → 在段落D中找到 '1962...age 21' 与 '2014...age 29' 的具体数据 → 计算差值8年 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'no longer follow the pattern of life' → 在段落C和D中找到 'redesign of work and life' 和 'commitments...occurring later in life' → 推理出生活模式因寿命延长而改变 → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'live over 100' 和 'mid-21st century' → 在段落A中找到 'by 2050 there will be more than a million in the US alone' → 2050年属于21世纪中叶 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'longer life' 和 'radical changes' → 在段落C中找到 'inevitable redesign of work and life' 作为同义替换 → 得出答案K

42. 定位题干关键词 'technological change' 和 'upgrade skills' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长导致生活重新设计）进行推理 → 得出答案H

43. 定位题干关键词 'retire early' 和 'mental well-being' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长影响生活所有阶段）进行推理 → 得出答案F

44. 定位题干关键词 'age and stage' 和 'multi-stage life' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长导致生活阶段重新划分）进行推理 → 得出答案M

45. 定位题干关键词 'longer and healthier life' 和 'rearrange work and life' → 在段落C中找到 'inevitable redesign of work and life' 作为同义替换 → 得出答案C

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　数字运算　逻辑衔接　时间线线索　细节定位　主旨关联

33. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'extended lifespan' 和 'more careers' → 在段落C中找到 'redesign of work and life' 和 'younger for longer' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'positive and negative effects' → 在段落B中找到 'concerns' 与 'wider picture' 的对比 → 推理出'延长职业生涯'的利弊双重性 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'delayed their marriage' 和 'eight years' → 在段落D中找到 '1962...age 21' 与 '2014...age 29' 的具体数据 → 计算差值8年 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'no longer follow the pattern of life' → 在段落C和D中找到 'redesign of work and life' 和 'commitments...occurring later in life' → 推理出生活模式因寿命延长而改变 → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'live over 100' 和 'mid-21st century' → 在段落A中找到 'by 2050 there will be more than a million in the US alone' → 2050年属于21世纪中叶 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'longer life' 和 'radical changes' → 在段落C中找到 'inevitable redesign of work and life' 作为同义替换 → 得出答案K

42. 定位题干关键词 'technological change' 和 'upgrade skills' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长导致生活重新设计）进行推理 → 得出答案H

43. 定位题干关键词 'retire early' 和 'mental well-being' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长影响生活所有阶段）进行推理 → 得出答案F

44. 定位题干关键词 'age and stage' 和 'multi-stage life' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长导致生活阶段重新划分）进行推理 → 得出答案M

45. 定位题干关键词 'longer and healthier life' 和 'rearrange work and life' → 在段落C中找到 'inevitable redesign of work and life' 作为同义替换 → 得出答案C

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　数字运算　逻辑衔接　时间线线索　细节定位　主旨关联

34. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'extended lifespan' 和 'more careers' → 在段落C中找到 'redesign of work and life' 和 'younger for longer' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'positive and negative effects' → 在段落B中找到 'concerns' 与 'wider picture' 的对比 → 推理出'延长职业生涯'的利弊双重性 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'delayed their marriage' 和 'eight years' → 在段落D中找到 '1962...age 21' 与 '2014...age 29' 的具体数据 → 计算差值8年 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'no longer follow the pattern of life' → 在段落C和D中找到 'redesign of work and life' 和 'commitments...occurring later in life' → 推理出生活模式因寿命延长而改变 → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'live over 100' 和 'mid-21st century' → 在段落A中找到 'by 2050 there will be more than a million in the US alone' → 2050年属于21世纪中叶 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'longer life' 和 'radical changes' → 在段落C中找到 'inevitable redesign of work and life' 作为同义替换 → 得出答案K

42. 定位题干关键词 'technological change' 和 'upgrade skills' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长导致生活重新设计）进行推理 → 得出答案H

43. 定位题干关键词 'retire early' 和 'mental well-being' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长影响生活所有阶段）进行推理 → 得出答案F

44. 定位题干关键词 'age and stage' 和 'multi-stage life' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长导致生活阶段重新划分）进行推理 → 得出答案M

45. 定位题干关键词 'longer and healthier life' 和 'rearrange work and life' → 在段落C中找到 'inevitable redesign of work and life' 作为同义替换 → 得出答案C

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　数字运算　逻辑衔接　时间线线索　细节定位　主旨关联

35. 【答案】N

36. 定位题干关键词 'extended lifespan' 和 'more careers' → 在段落C中找到 'redesign of work and life' 和 'younger for longer' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'positive and negative effects' → 在段落B中找到 'concerns' 与 'wider picture' 的对比 → 推理出'延长职业生涯'的利弊双重性 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'delayed their marriage' 和 'eight years' → 在段落D中找到 '1962...age 21' 与 '2014...age 29' 的具体数据 → 计算差值8年 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'no longer follow the pattern of life' → 在段落C和D中找到 'redesign of work and life' 和 'commitments...occurring later in life' → 推理出生活模式因寿命延长而改变 → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'live over 100' 和 'mid-21st century' → 在段落A中找到 'by 2050 there will be more than a million in the US alone' → 2050年属于21世纪中叶 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'longer life' 和 'radical changes' → 在段落C中找到 'inevitable redesign of work and life' 作为同义替换 → 得出答案K

42. 定位题干关键词 'technological change' 和 'upgrade skills' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长导致生活重新设计）进行推理 → 得出答案H

43. 定位题干关键词 'retire early' 和 'mental well-being' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长影响生活所有阶段）进行推理 → 得出答案F

44. 定位题干关键词 'age and stage' 和 'multi-stage life' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长导致生活阶段重新划分）进行推理 → 得出答案M

45. 定位题干关键词 'longer and healthier life' 和 'rearrange work and life' → 在段落C中找到 'inevitable redesign of work and life' 作为同义替换 → 得出答案C

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　数字运算　逻辑衔接　时间线线索　细节定位　主旨关联

36. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'extended lifespan' 和 'more careers' → 在段落C中找到 'redesign of work and life' 和 'younger for longer' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'positive and negative effects' → 在段落B中找到 'concerns' 与 'wider picture' 的对比 → 推理出'延长职业生涯'的利弊双重性 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'delayed their marriage' 和 'eight years' → 在段落D中找到 '1962...age 21' 与 '2014...age 29' 的具体数据 → 计算差值8年 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'no longer follow the pattern of life' → 在段落C和D中找到 'redesign of work and life' 和 'commitments...occurring later in life' → 推理出生活模式因寿命延长而改变 → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'live over 100' 和 'mid-21st century' → 在段落A中找到 'by 2050 there will be more than a million in the US alone' → 2050年属于21世纪中叶 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'longer life' 和 'radical changes' → 在段落C中找到 'inevitable redesign of work and life' 作为同义替换 → 得出答案K

42. 定位题干关键词 'technological change' 和 'upgrade skills' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长导致生活重新设计）进行推理 → 得出答案H

43. 定位题干关键词 'retire early' 和 'mental well-being' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长影响生活所有阶段）进行推理 → 得出答案F

44. 定位题干关键词 'age and stage' 和 'multi-stage life' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长导致生活阶段重新划分）进行推理 → 得出答案M

45. 定位题干关键词 'longer and healthier life' 和 'rearrange work and life' → 在段落C中找到 'inevitable redesign of work and life' 作为同义替换 → 得出答案C

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　数字运算　逻辑衔接　时间线线索　细节定位　主旨关联

37. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'extended lifespan' 和 'more careers' → 在段落C中找到 'redesign of work and life' 和 'younger for longer' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'positive and negative effects' → 在段落B中找到 'concerns' 与 'wider picture' 的对比 → 推理出'延长职业生涯'的利弊双重性 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'delayed their marriage' 和 'eight years' → 在段落D中找到 '1962...age 21' 与 '2014...age 29' 的具体数据 → 计算差值8年 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'no longer follow the pattern of life' → 在段落C和D中找到 'redesign of work and life' 和 'commitments...occurring later in life' → 推理出生活模式因寿命延长而改变 → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'live over 100' 和 'mid-21st century' → 在段落A中找到 'by 2050 there will be more than a million in the US alone' → 2050年属于21世纪中叶 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'longer life' 和 'radical changes' → 在段落C中找到 'inevitable redesign of work and life' 作为同义替换 → 得出答案K

42. 定位题干关键词 'technological change' 和 'upgrade skills' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长导致生活重新设计）进行推理 → 得出答案H

43. 定位题干关键词 'retire early' 和 'mental well-being' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长影响生活所有阶段）进行推理 → 得出答案F

44. 定位题干关键词 'age and stage' 和 'multi-stage life' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长导致生活阶段重新划分）进行推理 → 得出答案M

45. 定位题干关键词 'longer and healthier life' 和 'rearrange work and life' → 在段落C中找到 'inevitable redesign of work and life' 作为同义替换 → 得出答案C

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　数字运算　逻辑衔接　时间线线索　细节定位　主旨关联

38. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'extended lifespan' 和 'more careers' → 在段落C中找到 'redesign of work and life' 和 'younger for longer' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'positive and negative effects' → 在段落B中找到 'concerns' 与 'wider picture' 的对比 → 推理出'延长职业生涯'的利弊双重性 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'delayed their marriage' 和 'eight years' → 在段落D中找到 '1962...age 21' 与 '2014...age 29' 的具体数据 → 计算差值8年 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'no longer follow the pattern of life' → 在段落C和D中找到 'redesign of work and life' 和 'commitments...occurring later in life' → 推理出生活模式因寿命延长而改变 → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'live over 100' 和 'mid-21st century' → 在段落A中找到 'by 2050 there will be more than a million in the US alone' → 2050年属于21世纪中叶 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'longer life' 和 'radical changes' → 在段落C中找到 'inevitable redesign of work and life' 作为同义替换 → 得出答案K

42. 定位题干关键词 'technological change' 和 'upgrade skills' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长导致生活重新设计）进行推理 → 得出答案H

43. 定位题干关键词 'retire early' 和 'mental well-being' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长影响生活所有阶段）进行推理 → 得出答案F

44. 定位题干关键词 'age and stage' 和 'multi-stage life' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长导致生活阶段重新划分）进行推理 → 得出答案M

45. 定位题干关键词 'longer and healthier life' 和 'rearrange work and life' → 在段落C中找到 'inevitable redesign of work and life' 作为同义替换 → 得出答案C

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　数字运算　逻辑衔接　时间线线索　细节定位　主旨关联

39. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'extended lifespan' 和 'more careers' → 在段落C中找到 'redesign of work and life' 和 'younger for longer' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'positive and negative effects' → 在段落B中找到 'concerns' 与 'wider picture' 的对比 → 推理出'延长职业生涯'的利弊双重性 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'delayed their marriage' 和 'eight years' → 在段落D中找到 '1962...age 21' 与 '2014...age 29' 的具体数据 → 计算差值8年 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'no longer follow the pattern of life' → 在段落C和D中找到 'redesign of work and life' 和 'commitments...occurring later in life' → 推理出生活模式因寿命延长而改变 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'live over 100' 和 'mid-21st century' → 在段落A中找到 'by 2050 there will be more than a million in the US alone' → 2050年属于21世纪中叶 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'longer life' 和 'radical changes' → 在段落C中找到 'inevitable redesign of work and life' 作为同义替换 → 得出答案K
42. 定位题干关键词 'technological change' 和 'upgrade skills' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长导致生活重新设计）进行推理 → 得出答案H
43. 定位题干关键词 'retire early' 和 'mental well-being' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长影响生活所有阶段）进行推理 → 得出答案F
44. 定位题干关键词 'age and stage' 和 'multi-stage life' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长导致生活阶段重新划分）进行推理 → 得出答案M
45. 定位题干关键词 'longer and healthier life' 和 'rearrange work and life' → 在段落C中找到 'inevitable redesign of work and life' 作为同义替换 → 得出答案C

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　数字运算　逻辑衔接　时间线线索　细节定位　主旨关联

40. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干关键词 'extended lifespan' 和 'more careers' → 在段落C中找到 'redesign of work and life' 和 'younger for longer' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'positive and negative effects' → 在段落B中找到 'concerns' 与 'wider picture' 的对比 → 推理出'延长职业生涯'的利弊双重性 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'delayed their marriage' 和 'eight years' → 在段落D中找到 '1962...age 21' 与 '2014...age 29' 的具体数据 → 计算差值8年 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'no longer follow the pattern of life' → 在段落C和D中找到 'redesign of work and life' 和 'commitments...occurring later in life' → 推理出生活模式因寿命延长而改变 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'live over 100' 和 'mid-21st century' → 在段落A中找到 'by 2050 there will be more than a million in the US alone' → 2050年属于21世纪中叶 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'longer life' 和 'radical changes' → 在段落C中找到 'inevitable redesign of work and life' 作为同义替换 → 得出答案K
42. 定位题干关键词 'technological change' 和 'upgrade skills' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长导致生活重新设计）进行推理 → 得出答案H
43. 定位题干关键词 'retire early' 和 'mental well-being' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长影响生活所有阶段）进行推理 → 得出答案F
44. 定位题干关键词 'age and stage' 和 'multi-stage life' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长导致生活阶段重新划分）进行推理 → 得出答案M
45. 定位题干关键词 'longer and healthier life' 和 'rearrange work and life' → 在段落C中找到 'inevitable redesign of work and life' 作为同义替换 → 得出答案C

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　数字运算　逻辑衔接　时间线线索　细节定位　主旨关联

41. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'extended lifespan' 和 'more careers' → 在段落C中找到 'redesign of work and life' 和 'younger for longer' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'positive and negative effects' → 在段落B中找到 'concerns' 与 'wider picture' 的对比 → 推理出'延长职业生涯'的利弊双重性 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'delayed their marriage' 和 'eight years' → 在段落D中找到 '1962...age 21' 与 '2014...age 29' 的具体数据 → 计算差值8年 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'no longer follow the pattern of life' → 在段落C和D中找到 'redesign of work and life' 和 'commitments...occurring later in life' → 推理出生活模式因寿命延长而改变 → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'live over 100' 和 'mid-21st century' → 在段落A中找到 'by 2050 there will be more than a million in the US alone' → 2050年属于21世纪中叶 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'longer life' 和 'radical changes' → 在段落C中找到 'inevitable redesign of work and life' 作为同义替换 → 得出答案K

42. 定位题干关键词 'technological change' 和 'upgrade skills' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长导致生活重新设计）进行推理 → 得出答案H

43. 定位题干关键词 'retire early' 和 'mental well-being' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长影响生活所有阶段）进行推理 → 得出答案F

44. 定位题干关键词 'age and stage' 和 'multi-stage life' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合全文主旨（寿命延长导致生活阶段重新划分）进行推理 → 得出答案M

45. 定位题干关键词 'longer and healthier life' 和 'rearrange work and life' → 在段落C中找到 'inevitable redesign of work and life' 作为同义替换 → 得出答案C

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　数字运算　逻辑衔接　时间线线索　细节定位　主旨关联

42. 【答案】A

定位首句经典誓言 → 对比研究发现妻子患病时离婚风险上升 → 推断誓言未能保证婚姻持久

考点：对比转折　研究结论推断

43. 【答案】D

定位研究发现部分 → 找到关于丈夫患病率的具体数据 → 匹配选项同义改写

考点：细节定位　数据比较

44. 【答案】B

定位Karraker关于女性患病的直接引语 → 找到“doubly vulnerable”的具体解释 → 匹配“更可能离婚”的选项

考点：直接引语定位　细节匹配

45. 【答案】A

定位Karraker解释男性照顾配偶困难的原因 → 找到“Gender norms and social expectations” → 匹配“更习惯被照顾”的选项

考点：原因定位　同义替换

46. 【答案】C

定位文章末尾Karraker的建议 → 找到“But it's also important to recognize...” → 匹配“为离婚女性提供额外照顾”的选项

考点：建议定位　细节匹配

47. 【答案】B

定位首段情感描述 → 同义替换 upset → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】A

定位研究核心结论 → 同义替换认知错误与记忆分类 → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　同义替换

49. 【答案】D

定位具体原因描述 → 同义替换发音相似 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】D

定位调查核心发现 → 同义替换关系群体内混淆 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

51. 【答案】C

定位原因解释句 → 推理‘call on their children more often’的含义 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节支撑

52. 【答案】Last Saturday, a group of students from our…

根据新闻报道的格式要求，组织包含标题、导语、主体和结尾的完整篇章，并运用多样化的句式结构进行叙述。

考点：新闻报道格式　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建

53. 【答案】Lanterns originated in the Eastern Han…

将中文描述性段落准确、连贯地翻译成英文，需处理时态转换、固定搭配和句式变化。

考点：起源于 (originate in/from)　庆祝安定的生活 (celebrate a stable life)　从那时起 (since then)　象征生活美满和生意兴隆 (symbolize a happy life and prosperous business)　悬挂 (hang/display)