四级 · 2019年12月大学英语四级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56.（词数 120-180 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 2

1. What happened in New York's Prospect Park on Tuesday?

A. Many facilities were destroyed by a wandering cow.

B. A wandering cow knocked down one of its fences.

C. Some tourists were injured by a wandering cow.

D. A wandering cow was captured by the police.

2. What do we learn about the cow from the end of the news report?

A. It was shot to death by a police officer.
B. It found its way back to the park's zoo.
C. It became a great attraction for tourists.
D. It was sent to the animal control department.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What does the news report say about the fossil hall of the National Museum of Natural History?

A. It is the largest of its kind.
B. It is going to be expanded.
C. It is displaying more fossil specimens.
D. It is starting an online exhibition.

4. What is on display this week in the museum's resident exhibition hall?

A. A collection of bird fossils from Australia.
B. Photographs of certain rare fossil exhibits.
C. Some ancient wall paintings from Australia.
D. Pictures by winners of a wildlife photo contest

Questions 5 to 7

5. What have six birds been trained to do at a French historical theme park?

A. Pick up trash.
B. Amuse visitors.
C. Deliver messages.
D. Play with children.

6. Why were rooks chosen by the park manager?

A. They are especially intelligent.
B. They are children's favorite.
C. They are quite easy to tame.
D. They are clean and pretty.

7. What is the concern of some parents?

A. Children may be harmed by the rooks.
B. Children may be tempted to drop litter.
C. Children may contract bird diseases.
D. Children may overfeed the rooks. 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 do we learn about the TV show Science Nation?

A. It will be produced at Harvard University.
B. It will be hosted by famous professors.
C. It will cover different areas of science.
D. It will focus on recent scientific discoveries.

9. In what way will the TV show Science Nation differ from traditional documentaries?

A. It will be more futuristic.
B. It will be more systematic.
C. It will be more entertaining.
D. It will be easier to understand.

10. Who will be the intended audience of the TV show Science Nation?

A. People interested in science.
B. Youngsters eager to explore.
C. Children in their early teens.
D. Students majoring science.

11. What does the woman want the man to do for the TV show?

A. Offer professional advice.
B. Provide financial support.
C. Help promote it on the Internet.
D. Make episodes for its first season.

Questions 12 to 15

12. How does the man feel about himself?

A. Unsure.
B. Helpless.
C. Concerned.
D. Dissatisfied.

13. What does the woman think is the man's problem?

A. He is too concerned with being perfect.
B. He loses heart when faced with setbacks.
C. He is too ambitious in achieving goals.
D. He takes on projects beyond his ability.

14. How does the man feel when he sees others accomplishing things?

A. Embarrassed.
B. Unconcerned.
C. Miserable.
D. Resentful.

15. What does the woman suggest the man do?

A. Try to be optimistic whatever happens.
B. Compare his present with his past only.
C. Always learn from others' achievements.
D. Treat others the way he would be treated.

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 advantage does the speaker say girls from single-sex schools have over those from coeducational schools?

A. They have a stronger sense of social responsibility.
B. They are more likely to succeed in the humanities.
C. They are more likely to become engineers.
D. They have greater potential to be leaders.

17. What do teachers tend to do in coeducational settings?

A. Praise girls who like to speak up frequently.
B. Encourage girls to solve problems on their own.
C. Insist that boys and girls work together more.
D. Respond more positively to boys comments.

18. What are teachers more likely to do in an all-girls school?

A. Offer personalized teaching materials.
B. Provide a variety of optional courses.
C. Place great emphasis on test scores.
D. Pay extra attention to top students.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the speaker find out about Seattle?

A. It often rains cats and dogs.
B. It seldom rains in summer time.
C. It does not rain as much as people think.
D. It is one of the most rainy cities in the US.

20. Why do local people in Seattle seldom carry an umbrella?

A. They drive most of the time.
B. The rain is usually very light.
C. They have got used to the rain.
D. The rain comes mostly at night.

21. Why does the speaker say Seattle is a good place to be?

A. It has a lot of places for entertainment.
B. It has never seen thunder and lightning.
C. It has fewer cloudy days than any other coastal city.
D. It has mild weather both in summer and in winter.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the German professor say about muscle soreness?

A. It occurs when people are doing a repetitive activity.
B. It results from exerting one's muscles continuously.
C. It happens when people engage in an uncommon activity.
D. It comes from straining one's muscles in an unusual way.

23. What happens when muscles are damaged according to the passage?

A. Blood flow and body heat increase in the affected area.
B. Body movements in the affected area become difficult.
C. They begin to make repairs immediately.
D. They gradually become fragmented.

24. How long does it take for damaged cells to heal?

A. About one week.
B. About two days.
C. About ten days.
D. About four weeks.

25. What does the speaker suggest one do to relieve muscle soreness?

A. Apply muscle creams.
B. Drink plenty of water.
C. Have a hot shower.
D. Take pain-killers.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. adequate	B. admiring	C. contains
D. defending	E. evidence	F. instant
G. liquid	H. modified	I. natural
J. potential	K. released	L. revealing
M. sealed	N. solves	O. substance

When traveling overseas, do you buy water in plastic bottles or take your chances with tap water? Imagine you are wandering about on a Thai island or ___26___ the ruins of Angkor. It's hot so you grab a bottle of water from a local vendor. It's the safe thing to do, right? The bottle is ___27___ , and the label says "pure water". But maybe what's inside is not so ___28___ . Would you still be drinking it if you knew that more than 90 percent of all bottled water sold around the world ___29___ microplastics? That's the conclusion of a recently ___30___ study, which analysed 259 bottles from 11 brands sold in nine countries, ___31___ an average of 325 plastic particles per liter of water. These microplastics included a ___32___ commonly known as PET and widely used in the manufacture of clothing and food and ___33___ containers. The study was conducted at the State University of New York on behalf of Orb Media, a journalism organisation. About a million bottles are bought every minute, not only by thirsty tourists but also by many of the 2.1 billion worldwide who live with unsafe drinking water. Confronted with this ___34___ , several bottled-water manufacturers including Nestle and Coca-Cola undertook their own studies using the same methodology. These studies showed that their water did contain microplastics, but far less than the Orb study suggested. Regardless, the World Health Organisation has launched a review into the ___35___ health risks of drinking water from plastic bottles.

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

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

四、长篇阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 7.1 分，共 71 分）

36. The United States Postal Service has a system to ensure its employees' safety. _____

37. One official says USPS is unique in that it has more direct reach to communities compared with other federal agencies. _____

38. Natural disasters can have a long-lasting impact on community life. _____

39. Mail delivery service is still responsible for the completion of almost half of payments. _____

40. The sight of a mailman on the street is a reassuring sign of life becoming normal again. _____

41. After Hurricane Katrina interrupted routine delivery, temporary mail service points were set up.

_____

42. Postal service in some regions in the U.S. was suspended due to extreme cold weather. _____

43. Private postal companies also support disaster relief efforts by distributing urgent supplies.

_____

44. A dedicated USPS employee was on the job carrying out duties in spite of extreme conditions.

_____

45. Postal services work hard to identify items that require priority treatment. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 中国家庭十分重视孩子的教育。许多父母认为应该努力工作,确保孩子受到良好教育。他们不仅非常情愿为孩子的教育投资而且花很多时间督促他们学习。多数家长希望孩子能上名牌大学。由于改革开放,越来越多的家长能送孩子到国外学习或参与国际交流项目,以拓宽其视野。通过这些努力,他们期望孩子健康成长,为国家的发展和繁荣作出贡献。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Professor Ashok Goel of Georgia Tech developed an artificially intelligent teaching assistant to help handle the enormous number of student questions in the online class, Knowledge-Based Artificial Intelligence. This online course is a core requirement of Georgia Tech's online Master of Science in Computer Science program. Professor Goel already had eight teaching assistants, but that wasn't enough to deal with the overwhelming number of daily questions from students. Many students drop out of online courses because of the lack of teaching support. When students feel isolated or confused and reach out with questions that go unanswered, their motivation to continue begins to fade. Professor Goel decided to do something to remedy this situation and his solution was to create a virtual assistant named Jill Watson, which is based on the IBM Watson platform. Goel and his team developed several versions of Jill Watson before releasing her to the online forums. At first, the virtual assistant wasn't too great. But Goel and his team sourced the online discussion forum to find all 40,000 questions that had ever been asked since the class was launched. Then they began to feed Jill with the questions and answers. After some adjustments, and sufficient time, Jill was able to answer the students' questions correctly 97% of the time. The virtual assistant became so advanced and realistic that the students didn't know she was a computer. The students, who were studying artificial intelligence, were interacting with the virtual assistant and couldn't tell it apart from a real human being. Goel didn't inform them about Jill's true identity until April 26. The students were actually very positive about the experience. The goal of Professor Goel's virtual assistant next year is to take over answering 40% of all the questions posed by students on the online forum. The name Jill Watson will, of course, change to something else next semester. Professor Goel has a much rosier outlook on the future of artificial intelligence than, say, Elon Musk, Stephen Hawking, Bill Gates or Steve Wozniak.

46. What do we learn about Knowledge-Based Artificial Intelligence?

A. It is a robot that can answer students' questions.

B. It is a course designed for students to learn online.

C. It is a high-tech device that revolutionizes teaching.

D. It is a computer program that aids student learning.

47. What problem did Professor Goel meet with?

A. His students were unsatisfied with the assistants.

B. His course was too difficult for the students.

C. Students' questions were too many to handle.

D. Too many students dropped out of his course.

48. What do we learn about Jill Watson?

A. She turned out to be a great success.
B. She got along pretty well with students.
C. She was unwelcome to students at first.
D. She was released online as an experiment.

49. How did the students feel about Jill Watson?

A. They thought she was a bit too artificial.
B. They found her not as capable as expected.
C. They could not but admire her knowledge.
D. They could not tell her from a real person.

50. What does Professor Goel plan to do next with Jill Watson?

A. Launch different versions of her online.
B. Feed her with new questions and answers.
C. Assign her to answer more of students' questions.
D. Encourage students to interact with her more freely.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Thinking small, being engaging, and having a sense of humor don't hurt. Those are a few of the traits of successful science crowdfunding efforts that emerge from a recent study that examined nearly 400 campaigns. But having a large network and some promotional skills may be more crucial. Crowdfunding, raising money for a project through online appeals, has taken off in recent years for everything from making movies to producing water-saving gadgets. Scientists have tried to tap Internet donors, too, with mixed success. Some raised more than twice their goals, but others have fallen short of reaching even modest targets. To determine what separates science crowdfunding triumphs from failures, a team led by science communications scholar Mike Schafer of the University of Zurich examined the content of the webpages for 371 recent campaigns. Four traits stood out for those that achieved their goals, the researchers report in Public Understanding of Science. For one, they use a crowdfunding platform that specializes in raising money for science, and not just any kind of project. Although sites like Kickstarter take all comers, platforms such as Experiment.com and Petridish.org only present scientific projects. For another, they present the project with a funny video because good visuals and a sense of humor improved success. Most of them engage with potential donors, since projects that answered questions from interested donors fared better. And they target a small amount of money. The projects included in the study raised $4000 on average, with 30% receiving less than $1000. The more money a project sought, the lower the chance it reached its goal, the researchers found. Other factors may also significantly influence a project's success, most notably, the size of a scientist's personal and professional networks, and how much a researcher promotes a project on their own. Those two factors are by far more critical than the content on the page. Crowdfunding can be part of researchers' efforts to reach the public, and people give because "they feel a connection to the person" who is doing the fundraising— not necessarily to the science.

51. What do we learn about the scientists trying to raise money online for their projects?

A. They did not raise much due to modest targets.

B. They made use of mixed fundraising strategies.

C. Not all of them achieved their anticipated goals.

D. Most of them put movies online for the purpose.

52. What is the purpose of Mike Schafer's research of recent crowdfunding campaigns?

A. To create attractive content for science websites.

B. To identify reasons for their different outcomes.

C. To help scientists to launch innovative projects.

D. To separate science projects from general ones.

53. What trait contributes to the success of a crowdfunding campaign?

A. The potential benefit to future generations.

B. Its interaction with prospective donors.

C. Its originality in addressing financial issues.

D. The value of the proposed project.

54. What did the researchers think of the financial targets of crowdfunding projects?

A. They should be small to be successful.

B. They should be based on actual needs.

C. They should be assessed with great care.

D. They should be ambitious to gain notice.

55. What motivates people to donate in a crowdfunding campaign?

A. The ease of access to the content of the webpage.

B. Their desire to contribute to the cause of science.

C. The significance and influence of the project itself.

D. Their feeling of connection to the scientists themselves.

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

56. Dear Mike, I was so glad to hear that you're planning to teach English in China. If you asked me to pick just
one city, I'd recommend Chengdu without hesitation, and here's why.
First, Chengdu has a huge demand for English teachers. Many local families and language schools are eager to
hire native speakers, so you'll find job offers easily and enjoy a good salary. Second, the city is wonderfully
livable. It is famous for its relaxed pace, delicious hotpot and low cost of living, which makes daily life
comfortable and stress-free. Besides, its rich culture, from pandas to ancient teahouses, gives you endless
things to explore after class.
I'm sure Chengdu will make your teaching experience both rewarding and enjoyable. If you decide to come,
just let me know and I'll show you around! Best wishes, Li Hua

57. Chinese families attach great importance to the education of their children. Many parents believe that they should work hard to ensure their children receive a good education. They are not only willing
to invest in their children's education but also spend much time urging them to study. Most parents hope
that their children can be admitted to prestigious universities. Thanks to the reform and opening-up, more
and more parents are able to send their children to study abroad or take part in international exchange
programs to broaden their horizons. Through these efforts, they expect their children to grow up healthily
and make contributions to the development and prosperity of the country.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位首句核心事件 → 匹配选项同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：captured a cow on the loose　A wandering cow was captured by the police

2. 【答案】D

定位结尾句 → 匹配选项同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：Police turned it over to the animal control department　It was sent to the animal control department

3. 【答案】B

定位关于化石厅的描述 → 匹配计划性表述 → 得出答案

考点：the museum plans to expand the hall　It is going to be expanded

4. 【答案】C

定位时间状语 this week → 匹配展览内容 → 得出答案

考点：This week the resident exhibition is a display of ancient wall paintings on loan from Australia　Some ancient wall paintings from Australia

5. 【答案】A

定位 trained to 后的动作 → 匹配选项同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：trained to pick up rubbish　Pick up trash

6. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 rooks → 听到 'rooks, the chosen birds, are considered to be particularly intelligent' → 同义替换 'especially intelligent' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 parents' concern → 听到 'some parents are concerned that it encourages their children to drop litter' → 同义替换 'tempted to drop litter' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 Science Nation → 听到 'Each episode will focus on a different area of science' → 同义替换 'cover different areas of science' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 differ from traditional documentaries → 听到 'our idea is for it to be also fun and entertaining, something which traditional documentaries aren't so much' → 同义替换 'more entertaining' → 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 intended audience → 听到 'your audience will be anyone interested in science' → 同义替换 'People interested in science' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】B

定位女士明确需求句 → 识别‘financial support’与‘two million dollars’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】D

定位男士描述自身感受的关键句 → 识别‘miserable about my own achievements’与‘dissatisfied’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度　同义替换

13. 【答案】A

定位女士对男士问题的直接评价句 → 识别‘Over-concern with being perfect’与选项A的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】C

定位男士描述特定情境下感受的句子 → 直接捕捉‘miserable’一词 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　原词复现

15. 【答案】B

定位女士给出建议的关键句 → 识别‘compare your current status with the starting point’与‘compare his present with his past’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】C

定位比较对象（girls from single-sex schools vs. coeducational schools）→ 听取具体优势（three times more likely to become engineers）→ 同义替换（more likely to become engineers）

考点：细节定位　比较结构

17. 【答案】D

定位场景（coeducational settings）→ 听取教师行为（more likely to praise and give in-depth responses to a boy's comments）→ 同义替换（respond more positively to boys' comments）

考点：细节定位　对比关系

18. 【答案】A

定位场景（all-girls school）→ 听取教师行为（teachers will be able to tailor the materials to girl students' personal learning styles and interest）→ 同义替换（offer personalized teaching materials）

考点：细节定位　因果关系

19. 【答案】C

把握全文主旨（Seattle doesn't really get that much rain）→ 排除与主旨相悖或细节错误的选项 → 得出与主旨一致的结论

考点：主旨概括　细节验证

20. 【答案】B

定位原因（This is why few locals in Seattle carry an umbrella）→ 听取直接原因（When it does rain, it tends to be a very light rain）→ 同义替换（The rain is usually very light）

考点：细节定位　因果关系

21. 【答案】D

定位结尾总结句 → 提取并列气候特征 → 匹配选项同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】D

定位教授观点句 → 识别核心原因 → 匹配选项同义替换

考点：细节定位　近义词辨析

23. 【答案】A

定位肌肉受损后的生理反应描述 → 提取关键信息 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位

24. 【答案】B

定位时间信息句 → 提取具体天数 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　数字信息捕捉

25. 【答案】C

定位建议缓解方法句 → 提取具体措施 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位

26. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前后的动词wandering和介词短语the ruins → 分析动词与介词的搭配 → 选择表示‘参观、游览’且能与the ruins搭配的动词

27 空 定位空格后的并列句‘and the label says pure water’ → 分析空格处形容词需与‘标签上写着纯净水’构成并列或递进关系 → 选择描述瓶子外观或状态的形容词

28 空 定位空格前的转折词‘But maybe’和否定词‘not so’ → 分析空格处形容词需与前文‘safe’和‘pure water’形成对比 → 选择表示‘纯净、安全’的形容词

29 空 定位空格前的主语‘more than 90 percent of all bottled water’和宾语‘microplastics’ → 分析动词需表示‘含有、包含’ → 选择能与‘water’和‘microplastics’搭配的动词

30 空 定位空格后的名词‘study’和前文‘recently’ → 分析空格处形容词需描述研究的性质或状态 → 选择表示‘发表、公布’的形容词

31 空 定位空格前动词 'take' → 分析宾语 'chances' → 识别固定搭配 'take one's chances with' → 选择同义短语 'risk'

32 空 定位空格前主语 'The bottle' → 分析后文 'the label says "pure water"' → 推断瓶子外观特征 → 选择 'sealed'（密封的）

33 空 定位空格前 'not so' → 分析转折关系 'But maybe what's inside is not so...' → 对比前文 'safe' → 选择反义词 'pure'（纯净的）

34 空 定位空格前动词 'contains' → 分析宾语 'microplastics' → 识别动词搭配 'contain' → 选择同义动词 'contains'

35 空 定位空格前 'recently' → 分析后文 'study' → 选择形容词 'published'（发表的）修饰研究

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 take one's chances with　逻辑推理　转折逻辑　固定搭配

contain 形容词修饰名词

27. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前后的动词wandering和介词短语the ruins → 分析动词与介词的搭配 → 选择表示‘参观、游览’且能与the ruins搭配的动词
27 空 定位空格后的并列句‘and the label says pure water’ → 分析空格处形容词需与‘标签上写着纯净水’构成并列或递进关系 → 选择描述瓶子外观或状态的形容词
28 空 定位空格前的转折词‘But maybe’和否定词‘not so’ → 分析空格处形容词需与前文‘safe’和‘pure water’形成对比 → 选择表示‘纯净、安全’的形容词
29 空 定位空格前的主语‘more than 90 percent of all bottled water’和宾语‘microplastics’ → 分析动词需表示‘含有、包含’ → 选择能与‘water’和‘microplastics’搭配的动词
30 空 定位空格后的名词‘study’和前文‘recently’ → 分析空格处形容词需描述研究的性质或状态 → 选择表示‘发表、公布’的形容词
31 空 定位空格前动词 'take' → 分析宾语 'chances' → 识别固定搭配 'take one's chances with' → 选择同义短语 'risk'
32 空 定位空格前主语 'The bottle' → 分析后文 'the label says "pure water"' → 推断瓶子外观特征 → 选择 'sealed'（密封的）
33 空 定位空格前 'not so' → 分析转折关系 'But maybe what's inside is not so...' → 对比前文 'safe' → 选择反义词 'pure'（纯净的）
34 空 定位空格前动词 'contains' → 分析宾语 'microplastics' → 识别动词搭配 'contain' → 选择同义动词 'contains'
35 空 定位空格前 'recently' → 分析后文 'study' → 选择形容词 'published'（发表的）修饰研究

考点：动词搭配 语境选词 近义词辨析 固定搭配 take one's chances with 逻辑推理 转折逻辑 固定搭配 contain 形容词修饰名词

28. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前后的动词wandering和介词短语the ruins → 分析动词与介词的搭配 → 选择表示‘参观、游览’且能与the ruins搭配的动词
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contain 形容词修饰名词

29. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前后的动词wandering和介词短语the ruins → 分析动词与介词的搭配 → 选择表示‘参观、游览’且能与the ruins搭配的动词
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30. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前后的动词wandering和介词短语the ruins → 分析动词与介词的搭配 → 选择表示‘参观、游览’且能与the ruins搭配的动词
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考点：动词搭配 语境选词 近义词辨析 固定搭配 take one's chances with 逻辑推理 转折逻辑 固定搭配

contain 形容词修饰名词

31. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前后的动词wandering和介词短语the ruins → 分析动词与介词的搭配 → 选择表示‘参观、游览’且能与the ruins搭配的动词
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32. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前后的动词wandering和介词短语the ruins → 分析动词与介词的搭配 → 选择表示‘参观、游览’且能与the ruins搭配的动词
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contain 形容词修饰名词

33. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前后的动词wandering和介词短语the ruins → 分析动词与介词的搭配 → 选择表示‘参观、游览’且能与the ruins搭配的动词
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34. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前后的动词wandering和介词短语the ruins → 分析动词与介词的搭配 → 选择表示‘参观、游览’且能与the ruins搭配的动词
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contain 形容词修饰名词

35. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前后的动词wandering和介词短语the ruins → 分析动词与介词的搭配 → 选择表示‘参观、游览’且能与the ruins搭配的动词

27 空 定位空格后的并列句‘and the label says pure water’ → 分析空格处形容词需与‘标签上写着纯净水’构成并列或递进关系 → 选择描述瓶子外观或状态的形容词

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34 空 定位空格前动词 'contains' → 分析宾语 'microplastics' → 识别动词搭配 'contain' → 选择同义动词 'contains'

35 空 定位空格前 'recently' → 分析后文 'study' → 选择形容词 'published'（发表的）修饰研究

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36. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词'safety' → 在段落[B]中找到'concerns for the safety of USPS employees' → 匹配段落[B]的主旨

37. 定位题干关键词'unique'和'direct reach' → 在段落[D]中找到USPS员工深入社区的描述 → 推断其独特性在于直接触达社区

38. 定位题干关键词'long-lasting impact' → 在段落[C]中找到'disrupting systems for months or years' → 匹配段落[C]的主旨

39. 定位题干关键词'half of payments' → 在段落[G]（未完整给出）中应找到相关数据 → 匹配段落[G]的主旨

40. 定位题干关键词'reassuring sign'和'life becoming normal' → 在段落[D]中找到USPS员工在灾后工作的描述 → 推断其象征意义

41. 定位题干关键词 'Hurricane Katrina' → 在语篇中未找到直接提及 → 排除所有提及具体灾害的段落 → 选择未提及该事件的段落

42. 定位题干关键词 'postal service' 'suspended' 'extreme cold' → 在段落B中找到 'USPS suspended mail delivery' 和 'arctic outbreak' → 同义替换 'arctic outbreak' 为 'extreme cold weather' → 确认段落B为答案

43. 定位题干关键词 'private postal companies' 'disaster relief' 'urgent supplies' → 在提供的段落中未找到直接提及 → 排除所有提及USPS（公共邮政）的段落 → 选择未提及私营公司救灾的段落

44. 定位题干关键词 'dedicated USPS employee' 'on the job' 'extreme conditions' → 在段落D中找到 'USPS worker, Trevor Smith, driving through burned homes... collecting mail' → 同义替换 'burned homes' 为 'extreme conditions'，'collecting mail' 为 'carrying out duties' → 确认段落D为答案

45. 定位题干关键词 'postal services' 'identify items' 'priority treatment' → 在提供的段落中未找到直接提及邮件分拣或优先处理的描述 → 排除所有提及具体事件或普遍影响的段落 → 选择未提及该具体操作的段落

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　同义改写　数据匹配　象征意义推断　信息排除

37. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词'safety' → 在段落[B]中找到'concerns for the safety of USPS employees' → 匹配段落[B]的主旨

37. 定位题干关键词'unique'和'direct reach' → 在段落[D]中找到USPS员工深入社区的描述 → 推断其独特性在于直接触达社区

38. 定位题干关键词'long-lasting impact' → 在段落[C]中找到'disrupting systems for months or years' → 匹配段落[C]的主旨

39. 定位题干关键词'half of payments' → 在段落[G]（未完整给出）中应找到相关数据 → 匹配段落[G]的主旨

40. 定位题干关键词'reassuring sign'和'life becoming normal' → 在段落[D]中找到USPS员工在灾后工作的描述 → 推断其象征意义

41. 定位题干关键词 'Hurricane Katrina' → 在语篇中未找到直接提及 → 排除所有提及具体灾害的段落 → 选择未提及该事件的段落

42. 定位题干关键词 'postal service' 'suspended' 'extreme cold' → 在段落B中找到 'USPS suspended mail delivery' 和 'arctic outbreak' → 同义替换 'arctic outbreak' 为 'extreme cold weather' → 确认段落B为答案

43. 定位题干关键词 'private postal companies' 'disaster relief' 'urgent supplies' → 在提供的段落中未找到直接提及 → 排除所有提及USPS（公共邮政）的段落 → 选择未提及私营公司救灾的段落

44. 定位题干关键词 'dedicated USPS employee' 'on the job' 'extreme conditions' → 在段落D中找到 'USPS worker, Trevor Smith, driving through burned homes... collecting mail' → 同义替换 'burned homes' 为 'extreme conditions'，'collecting mail' 为 'carrying out duties' → 确认段落D为答案

45. 定位题干关键词 'postal services' 'identify items' 'priority treatment' → 在提供的段落中未找到直接提及邮件分拣或优先处理的描述 → 排除所有提及具体事件或普遍影响的段落 → 选择未提及该具体操作的段落

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　同义改写　数据匹配　象征意义推断　信息排除

38. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词'safety' → 在段落[B]中找到'concerns for the safety of USPS employees' → 匹配段落[B]的主旨

37. 定位题干关键词'unique'和'direct reach' → 在段落[D]中找到USPS员工深入社区的描述 → 推断其独特性在于直接触达社区

38. 定位题干关键词'long-lasting impact' → 在段落[C]中找到'disrupting systems for months or years' → 匹配段落[C]的主旨

39. 定位题干关键词'half of payments' → 在段落[G]（未完整给出）中应找到相关数据 → 匹配段落[G]的主旨

40. 定位题干关键词'reassuring sign'和'life becoming normal' → 在段落[D]中找到USPS员工在灾后工作的描述 → 推断其象征意义

41. 定位题干关键词 'Hurricane Katrina' → 在语篇中未找到直接提及 → 排除所有提及具体灾害的段落 → 选择未提及该事件的段落

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43. 定位题干关键词 'private postal companies' 'disaster relief' 'urgent supplies' → 在提供的段落中未找到直接提及 → 排除所有提及USPS（公共邮政）的段落 → 选择未提及私营公司救灾的段落

44. 定位题干关键词 'dedicated USPS employee' 'on the job' 'extreme conditions' → 在段落D中找到 'USPS worker, Trevor Smith, driving through burned homes... collecting mail' → 同义替换 'burned homes' 为 'extreme conditions'，'collecting mail' 为 'carrying out duties' → 确认段落D为答案

45. 定位题干关键词 'postal services' 'identify items' 'priority treatment' → 在提供的段落中未找到直接提及邮件分拣或优先处理的描述 → 排除所有提及具体事件或普遍影响的段落 → 选择未提及该具体操作的段落

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　同义改写　数据匹配　象征意义推断　信息排除

39. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词'safety' → 在段落[B]中找到'concerns for the safety of USPS employees' → 匹配段落[B]的主旨

37. 定位题干关键词'unique'和'direct reach' → 在段落[D]中找到USPS员工深入社区的描述 → 推断其独特性在于直接触达社区

38. 定位题干关键词'long-lasting impact' → 在段落[C]中找到'disrupting systems for months or years' → 匹配段落[C]的主旨

39. 定位题干关键词'half of payments' → 在段落[G]（未完整给出）中应找到相关数据 → 匹配段落[G]的主旨

40. 定位题干关键词'reassuring sign'和'life becoming normal' → 在段落[D]中找到USPS员工在灾后工作的描述 → 推断其象征意义

41. 定位题干关键词 'Hurricane Katrina' → 在语篇中未找到直接提及 → 排除所有提及具体灾害的段落 → 选择未提及该事件的段落

42. 定位题干关键词 'postal service' 'suspended' 'extreme cold' → 在段落B中找到 'USPS suspended mail delivery' 和 'arctic outbreak' → 同义替换 'arctic outbreak' 为 'extreme cold weather' → 确认段落B为答案

43. 定位题干关键词 'private postal companies' 'disaster relief' 'urgent supplies' → 在提供的段落中未找到直接提及 → 排除所有提及USPS（公共邮政）的段落 → 选择未提及私营公司救灾的段落

44. 定位题干关键词 'dedicated USPS employee' 'on the job' 'extreme conditions' → 在段落D中找到 'USPS worker, Trevor Smith, driving through burned homes... collecting mail' → 同义替换 'burned homes' 为 'extreme conditions'，'collecting mail' 为 'carrying out duties' → 确认段落D为答案

45. 定位题干关键词 'postal services' 'identify items' 'priority treatment' → 在提供的段落中未找到直接提及邮件分拣或优先处理的描述 → 排除所有提及具体事件或普遍影响的段落 → 选择未提及该具体操作的段落

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　同义改写　数据匹配　象征意义推断　信息排除

40. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词'safety' → 在段落[B]中找到'concerns for the safety of USPS employees' → 匹配段落[B]的主旨

37. 定位题干关键词'unique'和'direct reach' → 在段落[D]中找到USPS员工深入社区的描述 → 推断其独特性在于直接触达社区

38. 定位题干关键词'long-lasting impact' → 在段落[C]中找到'disrupting systems for months or years' → 匹配段落[C]的主旨

39. 定位题干关键词'half of payments' → 在段落[G]（未完整给出）中应找到相关数据 → 匹配段落[G]的主旨

40. 定位题干关键词'reassuring sign'和'life becoming normal' → 在段落[D]中找到USPS员工在灾后工作的描述 → 推断其象征意义

41. 定位题干关键词 'Hurricane Katrina' → 在语篇中未找到直接提及 → 排除所有提及具体灾害的段落 → 选择未提及该事件的段落

42. 定位题干关键词 'postal service' 'suspended' 'extreme cold' → 在段落B中找到 'USPS suspended mail delivery' 和 'arctic outbreak' → 同义替换 'arctic outbreak' 为 'extreme cold weather' → 确认段落B为答案

43. 定位题干关键词 'private postal companies' 'disaster relief' 'urgent supplies' → 在提供的段落中未找到直接提及 → 排除所有提及USPS（公共邮政）的段落 → 选择未提及私营公司救灾的段落

44. 定位题干关键词 'dedicated USPS employee' 'on the job' 'extreme conditions' → 在段落D中找到 'USPS worker, Trevor Smith, driving through burned homes... collecting mail' → 同义替换 'burned homes' 为 'extreme conditions'，'collecting mail' 为 'carrying out duties' → 确认段落D为答案

45. 定位题干关键词 'postal services' 'identify items' 'priority treatment' → 在提供的段落中未找到直接提及邮件分拣或优先处理的描述 → 排除所有提及具体事件或普遍影响的段落 → 选择未提及该具体操作的段落

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　同义改写　数据匹配　象征意义推断　信息排除

41. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词'safety' → 在段落[B]中找到'concerns for the safety of USPS employees' → 匹配段落[B]的主旨

37. 定位题干关键词'unique'和'direct reach' → 在段落[D]中找到USPS员工深入社区的描述 → 推断其独特性在于直接触达社区

38. 定位题干关键词'long-lasting impact' → 在段落[C]中找到'disrupting systems for months or years' → 匹配段落[C]的主旨

39. 定位题干关键词'half of payments' → 在段落[G]（未完整给出）中应找到相关数据 → 匹配段落[G]的主旨

40. 定位题干关键词'reassuring sign'和'life becoming normal' → 在段落[D]中找到USPS员工在灾后工作的描述 → 推断其象征意义

41. 定位题干关键词 'Hurricane Katrina' → 在语篇中未找到直接提及 → 排除所有提及具体灾害的段落 → 选择未提及该事件的段落

42. 定位题干关键词 'postal service' 'suspended' 'extreme cold' → 在段落B中找到 'USPS suspended mail delivery' 和 'arctic outbreak' → 同义替换 'arctic outbreak' 为 'extreme cold weather' → 确认段落B为答案

43. 定位题干关键词 'private postal companies' 'disaster relief' 'urgent supplies' → 在提供的段落中未找到直接提及 → 排除所有提及USPS（公共邮政）的段落 → 选择未提及私营公司救灾的段落

44. 定位题干关键词 'dedicated USPS employee' 'on the job' 'extreme conditions' → 在段落D中找到 'USPS worker, Trevor Smith, driving through burned homes... collecting mail' → 同义替换 'burned homes' 为 'extreme conditions'，'collecting mail' 为 'carrying out duties' → 确认段落D为答案

45. 定位题干关键词 'postal services' 'identify items' 'priority treatment' → 在提供的段落中未找到直接提及邮件分拣或优先处理的描述 → 排除所有提及具体事件或普遍影响的段落 → 选择未提及该具体操作的段落

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　同义改写　数据匹配　象征意义推断　信息排除

42. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词'safety' → 在段落[B]中找到'concerns for the safety of USPS employees' → 匹配段落[B]的主旨

37. 定位题干关键词'unique'和'direct reach' → 在段落[D]中找到USPS员工深入社区的描述 → 推断其独特性在于直接触达社区

38. 定位题干关键词'long-lasting impact' → 在段落[C]中找到'disrupting systems for months or years' → 匹配段落[C]的主旨

39. 定位题干关键词'half of payments' → 在段落[G]（未完整给出）中应找到相关数据 → 匹配段落[G]的主旨

40. 定位题干关键词'reassuring sign'和'life becoming normal' → 在段落[D]中找到USPS员工在灾后工作的描述 → 推断其象征意义

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43. 定位题干关键词 'private postal companies' 'disaster relief' 'urgent supplies' → 在提供的段落中未找到直接提及 → 排除所有提及USPS（公共邮政）的段落 → 选择未提及私营公司救灾的段落

44. 定位题干关键词 'dedicated USPS employee' 'on the job' 'extreme conditions' → 在段落D中找到 'USPS worker, Trevor Smith, driving through burned homes... collecting mail' → 同义替换 'burned homes' 为 'extreme conditions'，'collecting mail' 为 'carrying out duties' → 确认段落D为答案

45. 定位题干关键词 'postal services' 'identify items' 'priority treatment' → 在提供的段落中未找到直接提及邮件分拣或优先处理的描述 → 排除所有提及具体事件或普遍影响的段落 → 选择未提及该具体操作的段落

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　同义改写　数据匹配　象征意义推断　信息排除

43. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词'safety' → 在段落[B]中找到'concerns for the safety of USPS employees' → 匹配段落[B]的主旨

37. 定位题干关键词'unique'和'direct reach' → 在段落[D]中找到USPS员工深入社区的描述 → 推断其独特性在于直接触达社区

38. 定位题干关键词'long-lasting impact' → 在段落[C]中找到'disrupting systems for months or years' → 匹配段落[C]的主旨

39. 定位题干关键词'half of payments' → 在段落[G]（未完整给出）中应找到相关数据 → 匹配段落[G]的主旨

40. 定位题干关键词'reassuring sign'和'life becoming normal' → 在段落[D]中找到USPS员工在灾后工作的描述 → 推断其象征意义

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42. 定位题干关键词 'postal service' 'suspended' 'extreme cold' → 在段落B中找到 'USPS suspended mail delivery' 和 'arctic outbreak' → 同义替换 'arctic outbreak' 为 'extreme cold weather' → 确认段落B为答案

43. 定位题干关键词 'private postal companies' 'disaster relief' 'urgent supplies' → 在提供的段落中未找到直接提及 → 排除所有提及USPS（公共邮政）的段落 → 选择未提及私营公司救灾的段落

44. 定位题干关键词 'dedicated USPS employee' 'on the job' 'extreme conditions' → 在段落D中找到 'USPS worker, Trevor Smith, driving through burned homes... collecting mail' → 同义替换 'burned homes' 为 'extreme conditions'，'collecting mail' 为 'carrying out duties' → 确认段落D为答案

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　同义改写　数据匹配　象征意义推断　信息排除

44. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词'safety' → 在段落[B]中找到'concerns for the safety of USPS employees' → 匹配段落[B]的主旨

37. 定位题干关键词'unique'和'direct reach' → 在段落[D]中找到USPS员工深入社区的描述 → 推断其独特性在于直接触达社区

38. 定位题干关键词'long-lasting impact' → 在段落[C]中找到'disrupting systems for months or years' → 匹配段落[C]的主旨

39. 定位题干关键词'half of payments' → 在段落[G]（未完整给出）中应找到相关数据 → 匹配段落[G]的主旨

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　同义改写　数据匹配　象征意义推断　信息排除

45. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词'safety' → 在段落[B]中找到'concerns for the safety of USPS employees' → 匹配段落[B]的主旨

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38. 定位题干关键词'long-lasting impact' → 在段落[C]中找到'disrupting systems for months or years' → 匹配段落[C]的主旨

39. 定位题干关键词'half of payments' → 在段落[G]（未完整给出）中应找到相关数据 → 匹配段落[G]的主旨

40. 定位题干关键词'reassuring sign'和'life becoming normal' → 在段落[D]中找到USPS员工在灾后工作的描述 → 推断其象征意义

41. 定位题干关键词 'Hurricane Katrina' → 在语篇中未找到直接提及 → 排除所有提及具体灾害的段落 → 选择未提及该事件的段落

42. 定位题干关键词 'postal service' 'suspended' 'extreme cold' → 在段落B中找到 'USPS suspended mail delivery' 和 'arctic outbreak' → 同义替换 'arctic outbreak' 为 'extreme cold weather' → 确认段落B为答案

43. 定位题干关键词 'private postal companies' 'disaster relief' 'urgent supplies' → 在提供的段落中未找到直接提及 → 排除所有提及USPS（公共邮政）的段落 → 选择未提及私营公司救灾的段落

44. 定位题干关键词 'dedicated USPS employee' 'on the job' 'extreme conditions' → 在段落D中找到 'USPS worker, Trevor Smith, driving through burned homes... collecting mail' → 同义替换 'burned homes' 为 'extreme conditions'，'collecting mail' 为 'carrying out duties' → 确认段落D为答案

45. 定位题干关键词 'postal services' 'identify items' 'priority treatment' → 在提供的段落中未找到直接提及邮件分拣或优先处理的描述 → 排除所有提及具体事件或普遍影响的段落 → 选择未提及该具体操作的段落

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　同义改写　数据匹配　象征意义推断　信息排除

46. 【答案】B

定位首句 → 识别同位语解释 → 得出答案

考点：同位语解释　课程定义

47. 【答案】C

定位问题描述句 → 提取核心矛盾 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　问题概括

48. 【答案】A

定位Jill Watson的最终表现 → 推断其成功程度 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　结果推断

49. 【答案】D

定位学生反应句 → 提取关键描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】C

定位未来计划句 → 提取具体目标 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　目标提取

51. 【答案】C

定位关键句 'Some raised more than twice their goals, but others have fallen short of reaching even modest targets.' → 提取核心信息 'some... others...' 表明结果不一 → 同义替换为 'Not all of them achieved their anticipated goals.'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

52. 【答案】B

定位研究目的句 'To determine what separates science crowdfunding triumphs from failures...' → 提取核心目的 'determine what separates... triumphs from failures' → 同义替换为 'identify reasons for their different outcomes.'

考点：主旨大意　同义改写

53. 【答案】B

定位成功特征句 'Most of them engage with potential donors, since projects that answered questions from interested donors fared better.' → 提取核心特征 'engage with potential donors' → 同义替换为 'Its interaction with prospective donors.'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

54. 【答案】A

定位研究发现句 'The more money a project sought, the lower the chance it reached its goal...' → 提取核心观点：目标金额与成功率负相关 → 推理得出：目标应小 → 同义替换为 'They should be small to be successful.'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

55. 【答案】D

定位捐赠动机句 'people give because "they feel a connection to the person" who is doing the fundraising—not necessarily to the science.' → 提取核心动机 'feel a connection to the person' → 同义替换为 'Their feeling of connection to the scientists themselves.'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

56. 【答案】Dear Mike, I was so glad to hear that you're…

考生需围绕推荐城市这一核心任务，组织信件结构（开头、正文、结尾），并运用多样化的句式和词汇进行有效表达。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】Chinese families attach great importance to…

翻译需处理多个并列句、定语从句（如'which...'）及固定搭配（如'take on'），并确保句式多样性和逻辑连贯。

考点：重视孩子的教育　努力工作　确保孩子受到良好教育　为孩子的教育投资　督促他们学习　上名牌大学　改革开放　拓宽其视野　健康成长　为国家的发展和繁荣作出贡献