四级 · 2019年12月大学英语四级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
904 221
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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 problem is Britain facing?

A. The number of nurses has dropped to a record low.

B. There is a growing shortage of medical personnel.

C. There is discrimination against male nurses.

D. The number of male nurses has gone down.

2. What is the cause of the problem according to the UK Health Secretary?

A. Cultural bias.
B. Inadequate pay.
C. Educational system.
D. Working conditions.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What does the news report say about the Libyan man?

A. He fell out of a lifeboat.
B. He lost his way on a beach.
C. He was almost drowned.
D. He enjoyed swimming in the sea.

4. What did Keith Porter say at an interview?

A. The beach is a popular tourist resort.
B. The emergency services are efficient.
C. The beach is a good place to watch the tide.
D. The lifeboats patrol the area round the clock.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What does the news report say about the raccoon, a small cat-like animal?

A. It became an online star.
B. It broke into an office room.
C. It escaped from a local zoo.
D. It climbed 25 storeys at one go.

6. What will the wildlife management company do with the captured raccoon?

A. Send it back to the zoo.
B. Release it into the wild.
C. Return it to its owner.
D. Give it a physical checkup.

7. What did one online post say?

A. A raccoon can perform acts no human can.
B. A raccoon can climb much higher than a cat.
C. The raccoon became as famous as some politicians.
D. The raccoon did something no politician could. four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11

8. Why did the woman feel excited?

A. She got a well-paying job in a bank.
B. She received a bonus unexpectedly.
C. She received her first monthly salary.
D. She got a pay raise for her performance.

9. When did the man get his first full-time job?

A. Several years ago.
B. Two decades ago.
C. Right after graduation.
D. Just last month.

10. What did the man do when he got his first pay?

A. He sent a small check to his parents.
B. He took a few of his friends to a gym.
C. He immediately deposited it in a bank.
D. He treated his parents to a nice meal.

11. What does the woman say she is going to do?

A. Buy some professional clothes.
B. Budget her salary carefully.
C. Join her colleagues for gym exercise.
D. Visit her former university campus.

Questions 12 to 15

12. Why does the man seem to be distracted?

A. He has a difficult decision to make.
B. He has been overworked recently.
C. He has just quarreled with his girlfriend.
D. He has just too many things to attend to.

13. What does the woman say the man should do?

A. Give priority to things more urgent.
B. Turn to his girlfriend for assistance.
C. Think twice before making the decision.
D. Seek advice from his family and advisor.

14. What does the man say is part of his problem?

A. His parents and advisor have different opinions.
B. He is not particularly keen on the job offered.
C. He lacks the money for his doctoral program.
D. His girlfriend does not support his decision.

15. Why doesn't the man's girlfriend agree to get married right now?

A. They need time to make preparations.
B. They need to save enough money for it.
C. They haven't started their careers yet.
D. They haven't won their parents' approval.
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 kind of ability do analytical skills refer to in the passage?

A. Acquiring information and professional knowledge.
B. Using information to understand and solve problems.
C. Enriching social and intellectual lives.
D. Expressing ideas and opinions freely.

17. What does the passage say is an entertaining way of enhancing one's analytical skills?

A. Improving mind-reading strategies.
B. Reading classic scientific literature.
C. Playing games that challenge one's mind.
D. Traveling to different places in the world.

18. What else does the speaker advise people to do to improve their analytical skills?

A. Give others freedom to express themselves.
B. Expose themselves to different cultures.
C. Discard personal biases and prejudices.
D. Participate in debates or discussions.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the passage say we don't know much about?

A. The nature of relationships between dogs.
B. The reason a great many people love dogs.
C. Why dogs can be faithful friends of humans.
D. How dogs feel about their bonds with humans.

20. What does Dr. Marc Bekoff say about dogs?

A. They have an unusual sense of responsibility.
B. They can respond to humans' questions.
C. They can fall in love just like humans.
D. They behave like other animals in many ways.

21. What does the speaker say about most dogs?

A. They have their own joys and sorrows.
B. They experience true romantic love.
C. They help humans in various ways.
D. They stay with one partner for life.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What did the boy Jude Sparks think he had discovered?

A. A cow bone.
B. A rare animal.
C. A historical site.
D. A precious stone.

23. What are the researchers at New Mexico State University doing with the boy's discovery?

A. Measuring it.
B. Preserving it.
C. Dating it.
D. Identifying it.

24. What did Professor Peter Houde say when interviewed by ABC News?

A. The site should have been protected.
B. The boy's family had acted correctly.
C. The boy should have called an expert.
D. The channel needs to interview the boy.

25. What do the researchers plan to do?

A. Search for similar fossils elsewhere.
B. Ask the university to reward Jude.
C. Conduct a more detailed search.
D. Seek additional funds for the search.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. accurate	B. conclusion	C. directly
D. either	E. evaluate	F. explorations
G. flights	H. largely	I. nearby
J. respond	K. slim	L. spread
M. summit	N. vividly	O. vulnerable

Finally, some good news about airplane travel. If you are on a plane with a sick passenger, you are unlikely to get sick. That is the ___26___ of a new study that looked at how respiratory( ) viruses ___27___ on airplanes. Researchers found that only people who were seated in the same row as a passenger with the flu, for example—or one row in front of or behind that individual—had a high risk of catching the illness. All other passengers had only a very ___28___ chance of getting sick, according to the findings. Media reports have not necessarily presented ___29___ information about the risk of getting infected on an airplane in the past. Therefore, these new findings should help airplane passengers to feel less ___30___ to catching respiratory infections while traveling by air. Prior to the new study, little was known about the risks of getting ___31___ infected by common respiratory viruses, such as the flu or common cold, on an airplane, the researchers said. So, to ___32___ the risks of infection, the study team flew on 10 different ___33___ in the U.S. during the flu season. The researchers found that passengers sitting within two seats on ___34___ side of a person infected with the flu, as well as those sitting one row in front of or behind this individual, had about an 80 percent chance of getting sick. But other passengers were ___35___ safe from infection. They had a less than 3 percent chance of catching the flu.

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. According to one professor, obesity is related to a lack of basic awareness of nutrition and health. _____

37. Some scientists claim that people should consume the right kind of food at breakfast. _____

38. Opinions differ as to whether breakfast is the most important meal of the day. _____

39. It has been found that not eating breakfast is related to the incidence of certain diseases in some countries. _____

40. Researchers found it was a change in eating habits rather than breakfast itself that induced weight loss. _____

41. To keep oneself healthy, eating breakfast is more important than choosing what to eat. _____

42. It is widely considered wrong not to eat breakfast. _____

43. More research is needed to prove that breakfast is related to weight loss or food intake. _____

44. People who prioritise breakfasts tend to have lower calorie but higher nutritional intake. _____

45. Many studies reveal that eating breakfast helps people memorise and concentrate. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 中国的家庭观念与其文化传统有关。和睦的大家庭曾非常令人羡慕。过去四代同堂并不少见。由于这个传统,许多年轻人婚后继续与父母同住。今天,这个传统正在改变。随着住房条件的改善,越来越多年轻夫妇选择与父母分开住。但他们之间的联系仍然很密切。许多老年人仍然帮清照看孙辈。年轻夫妇也抽时间探望父母,特别是在春节和中秋节等重要节日。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Textbooks represent an 11 billion dollar industry, up from $8 billion in 2014. Textbook publisher Pearson is the largest publisher—of any kind—in the world. It costs about $1 million to create a new textbook. A freshman textbook will have dozens of contributors, from subject-matter experts through graphic and layout artists to expert reviewers and classroom testers. Textbook publishers connect professors, instructors and students in ways that alternatives, such as open e-textbooks and open educational resources, simply do not. This connection happens not only by means of collaborative development, review and testing, but also at conferences where faculty regularly decide on their textbooks and curricula for the coming year. It is true that textbook publishers have recently reported losses, largely due to students renting or buying used print textbooks. But this can be chalked up to the excessively high cost of their books—which has increased over 1,000 percent since 1977. A restructuring of the textbook industry may well be in order. But this does not mean the end of the textbook itself. While they may not be as dynamic as an iPad, textbooks are not passive or lifeless. For example, over the centuries, they have simulated dialogues in a number of ways. From 1800 to the present day, textbooks have done this by posing questions for students to answer inductively . That means students are asked to use their individual experience to come up with answers to general questions. Today's psychology texts, for example, ask: "How much of your personality do you think you inherited?" while ones in physics say: "How can you predict where the ball you tossed will land?" Experts observe that "textbooks come in layers, something like an onion". For an active learner, engaging with a textbook can be an interactive experience: Readers proceed at their own pace. They "customize" their books by engaging with different layers and linkages. Highlighting, Post-It notes, dog-ears and other techniques allow for further customization that students value in print books over digital forms of books.

46. What does the passage say about open educational resources?

A. They contribute to teaching as much as to learning.

B. They don't profit as much as traditional textbooks do.

C. They can't connect professors and students as textbooks do.

D. They compete fiercely for customers with textbook producers.

47. What is the main cause of the publishers' losses?

A. Failure to meet student need.

B. Industry restructuring.

C. Emergence of e-books.

D. Falling sales.

48. What does the textbook industry need to do?

A. Reform its structures.

B. Cut its retail prices.

C. Find replacements for printed textbooks.

D. Change its business strategy periodically.

49. What are students expected to do in the learning process?

A. Think carefully before answering each question.

B. Ask questions based on their own understanding.

C. Answer questions using their personal experience.

D. Give answers showing their respective personality.

50. What do experts say about students using textbooks?

A. They can digitalize the prints easily.

B. They can purchase customized versions.

C. They can learn in an interactive way.

D. They can adapt the material themselves.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

When we think of animals and plants, we have a pretty good way of dividing them into two distinct groups: one converts sunlight into energy and the other has to eat food to make its energy. Well, those dividing lines come crashing down with the discovery of a sea slug that's truly half animal and half plant. It's pretty incredible how it has managed to hijack the genes of the algae( ) on which it feeds. The slugs can manufacture chlorophyll, the green pigment in plants that captures energy from sunlight, and hold these genes within their body. The term kleptoplasty is used to describe the practice of using hijacked genes to create nutrients from sunlight. And so far, this green sea slug is the only known animal that can be truly considered solar-powered, although some animals do exhibit some plant-like behaviors. Many scientists have studied the green sea slugs to confirm that they are actually able to create energy from sunlight. In fact, the slugs use the genetic material so well that they pass it on to their future generations. Their babies retain the ability to produce their own chlorophyll, though they can't generate energy from sunlight until they've eaten enough algae to steal the necessary genes, which they can't yet produce on their own. "There's no way on earth that genes from an alga should work inside an animal cell," says Sidney Pierce from the University of South Florida. "And yet here, they do. They allow the animal to rely on sunshine for its nutrition. So if something happens to their food source, they have a way of not starving to death until they find more algae to eat." The sea slugs are so good at gathering energy from the sun that they can live up to nine months without having to eat any food. They get all their nutritional needs met by the genes that they've hijacked from the algae.

51. What is the distinctive feature of a sea slug?

A. It looks like both a plant and animal.
B. It lives half on animals and half on plants.
C. It converts some sea animals into plants.
D. It gets energy from both food and sunlight.

52. What enables the sea slug to live like a plant?

A. The genes it captures from the sea plant algae.
B. The nutrients it hijacks from other species.
C. The mechanism by which it conserves energy.
D. The green pigment it inherits from its ancestors.

53. What does the author say about baby sea slugs?

A. They can live without sunlight for a long time.
B. They can absorb sunlight right after their birth.
C. They can survive without algae for quite some time.
D. They can produce chlorophyll on their own.

54. What does Sidney Pierce say about genes from an alga?

A. They are stolen from animals like the sea slug.

B. They can't function unless exposed to sunlight.

C. They don't usually function inside animal cells.

D. They can readily be converted to sea slug genes.

55. What do we learn about sea slugs from the passage?

A. They behave the way most plant species do.

B. They can survive for months without eating.

C. They will turn into plants when they mature.

D. They will starve to death without sunlight.

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

56. Dear Chris, I was so glad to hear that you have decided to learn Chinese. As your friend, I'd like to recommend
Beijing as the ideal place for you to study our language.
The first reason is its wonderful language environment. As the capital, Beijing is the home of standard
Mandarin, so almost everyone around you, from taxi drivers to shopkeepers, speaks clear Putonghua. Chatting
with locals every day will improve your listening and speaking far faster than any textbook could.
What also makes Beijing special is its rich cultural atmosphere and learning resources. You can visit the
Forbidden City and old hutongs to feel the living history behind the characters, and top universities such as
Peking University offer excellent Chinese courses designed for foreigners.
I'm sure this city will make your learning both easy and enjoyable. If you come, I'd be more than happy to
show you around and practise together. Best wishes, Li Hua

57. China's family values are closely related to its cultural traditions. Harmonious extended families were once much admired. In the past, it was not uncommon for four generations to live under one roof.
Because of this tradition, many young people continued to live with their parents after marriage. Today,
this tradition is changing. With the improvement of housing conditions, more and more young couples
choose to live apart from their parents. However, the ties between them remain close. Many elderly people still help take care of their grandchildren. Young couples also make time to visit their parents, especially during important festivals such as the Spring Festival and the Mid-Autumn Festival.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D
定位关键句 'the number of male nurses has fallen' → 同义替换为 'gone down' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】A
定位 UK Health Secretary 的直接引语 'This is clearly a cultural problem' → 同义替换为 'Cultural bias' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】C
定位关键句 'stop him from drowning' → 推断其险些溺水 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　推理判断

4. 【答案】B
定位 Keith Porter 的引语 'Thankfully the emergency services have again worked well together' → 推断其对应急服务效率的肯定 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　推理判断

5. 【答案】A
定位关键句 'became an online star across the world' → 同义替换为 'became an online star' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】B
定位关键句 'A private wildlife management company will release the animal into the wild.' → 同义替换 'release' 为 'Release' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

7. 【答案】D
定位关键句 'One online post said that the raccoon has succeeded in uniting the country the way no politician could.' → 同义替换 'did something no politician could' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

8. 【答案】C
定位关键句 'So this is the first time I've ever been paid for a month of full-time work.' → 同义替换 'first monthly salary' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

9. 【答案】B
定位关键句 'it's been two decades, but I can still remember when I got my first real salary.' → 同义替换 'two decades' 为 'Two decades ago' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

10. 【答案】D
定位关键句 'I bought a new suit for work and took my parents to a nice restaurant to celebrate.' → 同义替换 'took my parents to a nice restaurant' 为 'treated his parents to a nice meal' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

11. 【答案】C
定位对话结尾女方决定 → 同义替换 'join the gym' 为 'Join her colleagues for gym exercise' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】A
定位男士解释分心原因 → 同义替换 'haven't decided if I should accept... or take...' 为 'has a difficult decision to make' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】D
定位女士建议部分 → 同义替换 'What does your family think? And your advisor...' 为 'Seek advice from his family and advisor' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】A
定位男士解释 'part of the problem' → 直接对应 'My parents want me to get the degree, but my advisor thinks...' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　直接对应

15. 【答案】C
定位男士解释女友想法 → 同义替换 'wait until we've launched our careers' 为 'They haven't started their careers yet' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】B
定位首句定义 → 识别同义替换（using information to understand and solve problems） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】C
定位关键词entertaining way → 识别同义替换（playing brain games → games that challenge one's mind） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】D
定位关键词else → 识别第三段建议（joining a debate or reading club） → 同义替换（participate in debates or discussions） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】A
定位关键词don't know much about → 识别同义替换（ignorant about） → 定位具体对象（the nature of the relationships that form between dogs） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】C

定位Dr. Marc Bekoff的观点 → 识别其直接回答（'Of course' dogs can fall in love） → 同义替换（fall in love just like humans） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词'most dogs' → 在语篇中定位到'In fact, evidence shows that most dogs stay with one partner their whole lives.' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词'Jude Sparks'和'thought he had discovered' → 在语篇中定位到'he tripped over what he thought was a cow bone' → 直接对应得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接对应

23. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'researchers'和'doing' → 在语篇中定位到'researchers at New Mexico State University are preserving this discovery' → 直接对应得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接对应

24. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'Professor Peter Houde'和'ABC News' → 在语篇中定位到教授的直接引语 → 同义替换'did the right thing'与'acted correctly'得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'researchers plan to do' → 在语篇中定位到'They hope to return to the site with geologists for an additional search' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前 'That is the' → 分析空格后 'of a new study' → 结合首句 'good news' 与研究结论 → 选择表示 '结论/结果' 的名词

27 空 定位空格前 'how respiratory viruses' → 分析空格后 'on airplanes' → 结合全文讨论病毒在飞机上的传播风险 → 选择表示 '传播/扩散' 的动词

28 空 定位空格前 'only a very' → 分析空格后 'chance of getting sick' → 结合前文 'unlikely to get sick' 与 'high risk' 的对比 → 选择表示 '微小/极低' 的形容词

29 空 定位空格前 'Media reports have not necessarily presented' → 分析空格后 'information' → 结合后文 'Therefore, these new findings should help... feel less...' → 推断媒体报道的信息可能具有误导性或不准确 → 选择表示 '准确/真实' 的形容词

30 空 定位空格前 'feel less' → 分析空格后 'to catching respiratory infections' → 结合前文 'good news' 与研究结论 → 选择表示 '易受影响/脆弱' 的形容词

31 空 定位空格前 'That is the' → 结合后文 'of a new study' → 判断此处需名词，且指代研究结论 → 从选项中筛选名词，排除动词/形容词 → 结合语境 '结论' → 选择 'conclusion'

32 空 定位空格前 'how respiratory viruses' → 结合后文 'on airplanes' → 判断此处需动词，描述病毒在飞机上的行为 → 从选项中筛选动词 → 结合语境 '传播' → 选择 'spread'

33 空 定位空格前 'only a very' → 结合后文 'chance of getting sick' → 判断此处需形容词，描述机会大小 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '很小的机会' → 选择 'slight'
34 空 定位空格前 'presented' → 结合后文 'information about the risk' → 判断此处需形容词，描述信息的性质 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '准确的信息' → 选择 'accurate'
35 空 定位空格前 'feel less' → 结合后文 'to catching respiratory infections' → 判断此处需形容词，描述感受 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '感到不那么易受感染' → 选择 'susceptible'

考点：名词辨析　语境选词　固定搭配　动词辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑对比　逻辑推理　近义词辨析　动词搭配

27. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前 'That is the' → 分析空格后 'of a new study' → 结合首句 'good news' 与研究结论 → 选择表示 '结论/结果' 的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'how respiratory viruses' → 分析空格后 'on airplanes' → 结合全文讨论病毒在飞机上的传播风险 → 选择表示 '传播/扩散' 的动词
28 空 定位空格前 'only a very' → 分析空格后 'chance of getting sick' → 结合前文 'unlikely to get sick' 与 'high risk' 的对比 → 选择表示 '微小/极低' 的形容词
29 空 定位空格前 'Media reports have not necessarily presented' → 分析空格后 'information' → 结合后文 'Therefore, these new findings should help... feel less...' → 推断媒体报道的信息可能具有误导性或不准确 → 选择表示 '准确/真实' 的形容词
30 空 定位空格前 'feel less' → 分析空格后 'to catching respiratory infections' → 结合前文 'good news' 与研究结论 → 选择表示 '易受影响/脆弱' 的形容词
31 空 定位空格前 'That is the' → 结合后文 'of a new study' → 判断此处需名词，且指代研究结论 → 从选项中筛选名词，排除动词/形容词 → 结合语境 '结论' → 选择 'conclusion'
32 空 定位空格前 'how respiratory viruses' → 结合后文 'on airplanes' → 判断此处需动词，描述病毒在飞机上的行为 → 从选项中筛选动词 → 结合语境 '传播' → 选择 'spread'
33 空 定位空格前 'only a very' → 结合后文 'chance of getting sick' → 判断此处需形容词，描述机会大小 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '很小的机会' → 选择 'slight'
34 空 定位空格前 'presented' → 结合后文 'information about the risk' → 判断此处需形容词，描述信息的性质 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '准确的信息' → 选择 'accurate'
35 空 定位空格前 'feel less' → 结合后文 'to catching respiratory infections' → 判断此处需形容词，描述感受 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '感到不那么易受感染' → 选择 'susceptible'

考点：名词辨析　语境选词　固定搭配　动词辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑对比　逻辑推理　近义词辨析　动词搭配

28. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前 'That is the' → 分析空格后 'of a new study' → 结合首句 'good news' 与研究结论 → 选择表示 '结论/结果' 的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'how respiratory viruses' → 分析空格后 'on airplanes' → 结合全文讨论病毒在飞机上的传播风险 → 选择表示 '传播/扩散' 的动词
28 空 定位空格前 'only a very' → 分析空格后 'chance of getting sick' → 结合前文 'unlikely to get sick' 与 'high risk' 的对比 → 选择表示 '微小/极低' 的形容词
29 空 定位空格前 'Media reports have not necessarily presented' → 分析空格后 'information' → 结合后文 'Therefore, these new findings should help... feel less...' → 推断媒体报道的信息可能具有误导性或不准确 → 选择表示 '准确/真实' 的形容词
30 空 定位空格前 'feel less' → 分析空格后 'to catching respiratory infections' → 结合前文 'good news' 与研究结论 → 选择表示 '易受影响/脆弱' 的形容词
31 空 定位空格前 'That is the' → 结合后文 'of a new study' → 判断此处需名词，且指代研究结论 → 从选项中筛选

名词，排除动词/形容词 → 结合语境 '结论' → 选择 'conclusion'
32 空 定位空格前 'how respiratory viruses' → 结合后文 'on airplanes' → 判断此处需动词，描述病毒在飞机上的行为 → 从选项中筛选动词 → 结合语境 '传播' → 选择 'spread'
33 空 定位空格前 'only a very' → 结合后文 'chance of getting sick' → 判断此处需形容词，描述机会大小 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '很小的机会' → 选择 'slight'
34 空 定位空格前 'presented' → 结合后文 'information about the risk' → 判断此处需形容词，描述信息的性质 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '准确的信息' → 选择 'accurate'
35 空 定位空格前 'feel less' → 结合后文 'to catching respiratory infections' → 判断此处需形容词，描述感受 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '感到不那么易受感染' → 选择 'susceptible'

考点：名词辨析　语境选词　固定搭配　动词辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑对比　逻辑推理　近义词辨析　动词搭配

29. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前 'That is the' → 分析空格后 'of a new study' → 结合首句 'good news' 与研究结论 → 选择表示 '结论/结果' 的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'how respiratory viruses' → 分析空格后 'on airplanes' → 结合全文讨论病毒在飞机上的传播风险 → 选择表示 '传播/扩散' 的动词
28 空 定位空格前 'only a very' → 分析空格后 'chance of getting sick' → 结合前文 'unlikely to get sick' 与 'high risk' 的对比 → 选择表示 '微小/极低' 的形容词
29 空 定位空格前 'Media reports have not necessarily presented' → 分析空格后 'information' → 结合后文 'Therefore, these new findings should help... feel less...' → 推断媒体报道的信息可能具有误导性或不准确 → 选择表示 '准确/真实' 的形容词
30 空 定位空格前 'feel less' → 分析空格后 'to catching respiratory infections' → 结合前文 'good news' 与研究结论 → 选择表示 '易受影响/脆弱' 的形容词
31 空 定位空格前 'That is the' → 结合后文 'of a new study' → 判断此处需名词，且指代研究结论 → 从选项中筛选名词，排除动词/形容词 → 结合语境 '结论' → 选择 'conclusion'
32 空 定位空格前 'how respiratory viruses' → 结合后文 'on airplanes' → 判断此处需动词，描述病毒在飞机上的行为 → 从选项中筛选动词 → 结合语境 '传播' → 选择 'spread'
33 空 定位空格前 'only a very' → 结合后文 'chance of getting sick' → 判断此处需形容词，描述机会大小 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '很小的机会' → 选择 'slight'
34 空 定位空格前 'presented' → 结合后文 'information about the risk' → 判断此处需形容词，描述信息的性质 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '准确的信息' → 选择 'accurate'
35 空 定位空格前 'feel less' → 结合后文 'to catching respiratory infections' → 判断此处需形容词，描述感受 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '感到不那么易受感染' → 选择 'susceptible'

考点：名词辨析　语境选词　固定搭配　动词辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑对比　逻辑推理　近义词辨析　动词搭配

30. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前 'That is the' → 分析空格后 'of a new study' → 结合首句 'good news' 与研究结论 → 选择表示 '结论/结果' 的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'how respiratory viruses' → 分析空格后 'on airplanes' → 结合全文讨论病毒在飞机上的传播风险 → 选择表示 '传播/扩散' 的动词
28 空 定位空格前 'only a very' → 分析空格后 'chance of getting sick' → 结合前文 'unlikely to get sick' 与 'high risk' 的对比 → 选择表示 '微小/极低' 的形容词
29 空 定位空格前 'Media reports have not necessarily presented' → 分析空格后 'information' → 结合后文 'Therefore, these new findings should help... feel less...' → 推断媒体报道的信息可能具有误导性或不准确 → 选择表示 '准确/真实' 的形容词

30 空 定位空格前 'feel less' → 分析空格后 'to catching respiratory infections' → 结合前文 'good news' 与研究结论 → 选择表示 '易受影响/脆弱' 的形容词
31 空 定位空格前 'That is the' → 结合后文 'of a new study' → 判断此处需名词，且指代研究结论 → 从选项中筛选名词，排除动词/形容词 → 结合语境 '结论' → 选择 'conclusion'
32 空 定位空格前 'how respiratory viruses' → 结合后文 'on airplanes' → 判断此处需动词，描述病毒在飞机上的行为 → 从选项中筛选动词 → 结合语境 '传播' → 选择 'spread'
33 空 定位空格前 'only a very' → 结合后文 'chance of getting sick' → 判断此处需形容词，描述机会大小 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '很小的机会' → 选择 'slight'
34 空 定位空格前 'presented' → 结合后文 'information about the risk' → 判断此处需形容词，描述信息的性质 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '准确的信息' → 选择 'accurate'
35 空 定位空格前 'feel less' → 结合后文 'to catching respiratory infections' → 判断此处需形容词，描述感受 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '感到不那么易受感染' → 选择 'susceptible'

考点：名词辨析　语境选词　固定搭配　动词辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑对比　逻辑推理　近义词辨析　动词搭配

31. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前 'That is the' → 分析空格后 'of a new study' → 结合首句 'good news' 与研究结论 → 选择表示 '结论/结果' 的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'how respiratory viruses' → 分析空格后 'on airplanes' → 结合全文讨论病毒在飞机上的传播风险 → 选择表示 '传播/扩散' 的动词
28 空 定位空格前 'only a very' → 分析空格后 'chance of getting sick' → 结合前文 'unlikely to get sick' 与 'high risk' 的对比 → 选择表示 '微小/极低' 的形容词
29 空 定位空格前 'Media reports have not necessarily presented' → 分析空格后 'information' → 结合后文 'Therefore, these new findings should help... feel less...' → 推断媒体报道的信息可能具有误导性或不准确 → 选择表示 '准确/真实' 的形容词
30 空 定位空格前 'feel less' → 分析空格后 'to catching respiratory infections' → 结合前文 'good news' 与研究结论 → 选择表示 '易受影响/脆弱' 的形容词
31 空 定位空格前 'That is the' → 结合后文 'of a new study' → 判断此处需名词，且指代研究结论 → 从选项中筛选名词，排除动词/形容词 → 结合语境 '结论' → 选择 'conclusion'
32 空 定位空格前 'how respiratory viruses' → 结合后文 'on airplanes' → 判断此处需动词，描述病毒在飞机上的行为 → 从选项中筛选动词 → 结合语境 '传播' → 选择 'spread'
33 空 定位空格前 'only a very' → 结合后文 'chance of getting sick' → 判断此处需形容词，描述机会大小 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '很小的机会' → 选择 'slight'
34 空 定位空格前 'presented' → 结合后文 'information about the risk' → 判断此处需形容词，描述信息的性质 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '准确的信息' → 选择 'accurate'
35 空 定位空格前 'feel less' → 结合后文 'to catching respiratory infections' → 判断此处需形容词，描述感受 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '感到不那么易受感染' → 选择 'susceptible'

考点：名词辨析　语境选词　固定搭配　动词辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑对比　逻辑推理　近义词辨析　动词搭配

32. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前 'That is the' → 分析空格后 'of a new study' → 结合首句 'good news' 与研究结论 → 选择表示 '结论/结果' 的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'how respiratory viruses' → 分析空格后 'on airplanes' → 结合全文讨论病毒在飞机上的传播风险 → 选择表示 '传播/扩散' 的动词
28 空 定位空格前 'only a very' → 分析空格后 'chance of getting sick' → 结合前文 'unlikely to get sick' 与 'high risk' 的对比 → 选择表示 '微小/极低' 的形容词

29 空 定位空格前 'Media reports have not necessarily presented' → 分析空格后 'information' → 结合后文 'Therefore, these new findings should help... feel less...' → 推断媒体报道的信息可能具有误导性或不准确 → 选择表示 '准确/真实' 的形容词
30 空 定位空格前 'feel less' → 分析空格后 'to catching respiratory infections' → 结合前文 'good news' 与研究结论 → 选择表示 '易受影响/脆弱' 的形容词
31 空 定位空格前 'That is the' → 结合后文 'of a new study' → 判断此处需名词，且指代研究结论 → 从选项中筛选名词，排除动词/形容词 → 结合语境 '结论' → 选择 'conclusion'
32 空 定位空格前 'how respiratory viruses' → 结合后文 'on airplanes' → 判断此处需动词，描述病毒在飞机上的行为 → 从选项中筛选动词 → 结合语境 '传播' → 选择 'spread'
33 空 定位空格前 'only a very' → 结合后文 'chance of getting sick' → 判断此处需形容词，描述机会大小 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '很小的机会' → 选择 'slight'
34 空 定位空格前 'presented' → 结合后文 'information about the risk' → 判断此处需形容词，描述信息的性质 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '准确的信息' → 选择 'accurate'
35 空 定位空格前 'feel less' → 结合后文 'to catching respiratory infections' → 判断此处需形容词，描述感受 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '感到不那么易受感染' → 选择 'susceptible'

考点：名词辨析　语境选词　固定搭配　动词辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑对比　逻辑推理　近义词辨析　动词搭配

33. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前 'That is the' → 分析空格后 'of a new study' → 结合首句 'good news' 与研究结论 → 选择表示 '结论/结果' 的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'how respiratory viruses' → 分析空格后 'on airplanes' → 结合全文讨论病毒在飞机上的传播风险 → 选择表示 '传播/扩散' 的动词
28 空 定位空格前 'only a very' → 分析空格后 'chance of getting sick' → 结合前文 'unlikely to get sick' 与 'high risk' 的对比 → 选择表示 '微小/极低' 的形容词
29 空 定位空格前 'Media reports have not necessarily presented' → 分析空格后 'information' → 结合后文 'Therefore, these new findings should help... feel less...' → 推断媒体报道的信息可能具有误导性或不准确 → 选择表示 '准确/真实' 的形容词
30 空 定位空格前 'feel less' → 分析空格后 'to catching respiratory infections' → 结合前文 'good news' 与研究结论 → 选择表示 '易受影响/脆弱' 的形容词
31 空 定位空格前 'That is the' → 结合后文 'of a new study' → 判断此处需名词，且指代研究结论 → 从选项中筛选名词，排除动词/形容词 → 结合语境 '结论' → 选择 'conclusion'
32 空 定位空格前 'how respiratory viruses' → 结合后文 'on airplanes' → 判断此处需动词，描述病毒在飞机上的行为 → 从选项中筛选动词 → 结合语境 '传播' → 选择 'spread'
33 空 定位空格前 'only a very' → 结合后文 'chance of getting sick' → 判断此处需形容词，描述机会大小 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '很小的机会' → 选择 'slight'
34 空 定位空格前 'presented' → 结合后文 'information about the risk' → 判断此处需形容词，描述信息的性质 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '准确的信息' → 选择 'accurate'
35 空 定位空格前 'feel less' → 结合后文 'to catching respiratory infections' → 判断此处需形容词，描述感受 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '感到不那么易受感染' → 选择 'susceptible'

考点：名词辨析　语境选词　固定搭配　动词辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑对比　逻辑推理　近义词辨析　动词搭配

34. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前 'That is the' → 分析空格后 'of a new study' → 结合首句 'good news' 与研究结论 → 选择表示 '结论/结果' 的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'how respiratory viruses' → 分析空格后 'on airplanes' → 结合全文讨论病毒在飞机上的传播风险

→ 选择表示 '传播/扩散' 的动词
28 空 定位空格前 'only a very' → 分析空格后 'chance of getting sick' → 结合前文 'unlikely to get sick' 与 'high risk' 的对比 → 选择表示 '微小/极低' 的形容词
29 空 定位空格前 'Media reports have not necessarily presented' → 分析空格后 'information' → 结合后文 'Therefore, these new findings should help... feel less...' → 推断媒体报道的信息可能具有误导性或不准确 → 选择表示 '准确/真实' 的形容词
30 空 定位空格前 'feel less' → 分析空格后 'to catching respiratory infections' → 结合前文 'good news' 与研究结论 → 选择表示 '易受影响/脆弱' 的形容词
31 空 定位空格前 'That is the' → 结合后文 'of a new study' → 判断此处需名词，且指代研究结论 → 从选项中筛选名词，排除动词/形容词 → 结合语境 '结论' → 选择 'conclusion'
32 空 定位空格前 'how respiratory viruses' → 结合后文 'on airplanes' → 判断此处需动词，描述病毒在飞机上的行为 → 从选项中筛选动词 → 结合语境 '传播' → 选择 'spread'
33 空 定位空格前 'only a very' → 结合后文 'chance of getting sick' → 判断此处需形容词，描述机会大小 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '很小的机会' → 选择 'slight'
34 空 定位空格前 'presented' → 结合后文 'information about the risk' → 判断此处需形容词，描述信息的性质 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '准确的信息' → 选择 'accurate'
35 空 定位空格前 'feel less' → 结合后文 'to catching respiratory infections' → 判断此处需形容词，描述感受 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '感到不那么易受感染' → 选择 'susceptible'

考点：名词辨析　语境选词　固定搭配　动词辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑对比　逻辑推理　近义词辨析　动词搭配

35. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前 'That is the' → 分析空格后 'of a new study' → 结合首句 'good news' 与研究结论 → 选择表示 '结论/结果' 的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'how respiratory viruses' → 分析空格后 'on airplanes' → 结合全文讨论病毒在飞机上的传播风险 → 选择表示 '传播/扩散' 的动词
28 空 定位空格前 'only a very' → 分析空格后 'chance of getting sick' → 结合前文 'unlikely to get sick' 与 'high risk' 的对比 → 选择表示 '微小/极低' 的形容词
29 空 定位空格前 'Media reports have not necessarily presented' → 分析空格后 'information' → 结合后文 'Therefore, these new findings should help... feel less...' → 推断媒体报道的信息可能具有误导性或不准确 → 选择表示 '准确/真实' 的形容词
30 空 定位空格前 'feel less' → 分析空格后 'to catching respiratory infections' → 结合前文 'good news' 与研究结论 → 选择表示 '易受影响/脆弱' 的形容词
31 空 定位空格前 'That is the' → 结合后文 'of a new study' → 判断此处需名词，且指代研究结论 → 从选项中筛选名词，排除动词/形容词 → 结合语境 '结论' → 选择 'conclusion'
32 空 定位空格前 'how respiratory viruses' → 结合后文 'on airplanes' → 判断此处需动词，描述病毒在飞机上的行为 → 从选项中筛选动词 → 结合语境 '传播' → 选择 'spread'
33 空 定位空格前 'only a very' → 结合后文 'chance of getting sick' → 判断此处需形容词，描述机会大小 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '很小的机会' → 选择 'slight'
34 空 定位空格前 'presented' → 结合后文 'information about the risk' → 判断此处需形容词，描述信息的性质 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '准确的信息' → 选择 'accurate'
35 空 定位空格前 'feel less' → 结合后文 'to catching respiratory infections' → 判断此处需形容词，描述感受 → 从选项中筛选形容词 → 结合语境 '感到不那么易受感染' → 选择 'susceptible'

考点：名词辨析　语境选词　固定搭配　动词辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑对比　逻辑推理　近义词辨析　动词搭配

36. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'obesity' 与 'lack of basic awareness' → 在段落C中找到 'links to obesity' 与 'Scientists have different theories' → 推断教授观点对应理论解释 → 匹配段落E（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
37. 定位题干关键词 'right kind of food' 与 'breakfast' → 在段落B中找到 'Eating a balanced breakfast' 与 'concerns around the sugar content' → 推断科学家主张应吃合适食物 → 匹配段落I（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
38. 定位题干关键词 'opinions differ' 与 'most important meal' → 在段落B中找到 'widespread disagreement over whether breakfast should keep its top spot' → 直接匹配段落B
39. 定位题干关键词 'not eating breakfast' 与 'incidence of certain diseases' → 在段落C中找到 'links to obesity' 与 'breakfast-skipping' → 推断疾病指肥胖 → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
40. 定位题干关键词 'change in eating habits' 与 'rather than breakfast itself' → 在段落C中找到 'it was unclear if that was...' → 推断后续段落D会讨论因果关系 → 匹配段落D
41. 定位段落C中关于早餐与体重关系的研究 → 提取研究结论（早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入并改善饮食质量） → 同义替换为题干表述（保持健康，吃什么比吃不吃更重要）
42. 定位段落A中“许多人相信不吃早餐是严重错误” → 同义替换为题干“被广泛认为是错误的” → 匹配选项A
43. 定位段落C中“但像任何这类研究一样，尚不清楚……” → 推断出研究结论尚不明确，需要更多研究 → 同义替换为题干“需要更多研究来证明……” → 匹配选项F
44. 定位段落C中“早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入并改善我们的饮食质量” → 同义替换为题干“优先吃早餐的人往往热量摄入较低但营养摄入较高” → 匹配选项C
45. 定位段落B中“早餐有助于补充能量” → 推断出早餐对认知功能（记忆和注意力）的潜在益处 → 同义替换为题干“许多研究表明吃早餐有助于记忆和注意力” → 匹配选项H

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

37. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'obesity' 与 'lack of basic awareness' → 在段落C中找到 'links to obesity' 与 'Scientists have different theories' → 推断教授观点对应理论解释 → 匹配段落E（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
37. 定位题干关键词 'right kind of food' 与 'breakfast' → 在段落B中找到 'Eating a balanced breakfast' 与 'concerns around the sugar content' → 推断科学家主张应吃合适食物 → 匹配段落I（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
38. 定位题干关键词 'opinions differ' 与 'most important meal' → 在段落B中找到 'widespread disagreement over whether breakfast should keep its top spot' → 直接匹配段落B
39. 定位题干关键词 'not eating breakfast' 与 'incidence of certain diseases' → 在段落C中找到 'links to obesity' 与 'breakfast-skipping' → 推断疾病指肥胖 → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
40. 定位题干关键词 'change in eating habits' 与 'rather than breakfast itself' → 在段落C中找到 'it was unclear if that was...' → 推断后续段落D会讨论因果关系 → 匹配段落D
41. 定位段落C中关于早餐与体重关系的研究 → 提取研究结论（早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入并改善饮食质量） → 同义替换为题干表述（保持健康，吃什么比吃不吃更重要）
42. 定位段落A中“许多人相信不吃早餐是严重错误” → 同义替换为题干“被广泛认为是错误的” → 匹配选项A
43. 定位段落C中“但像任何这类研究一样，尚不清楚……” → 推断出研究结论尚不明确，需要更多研究 → 同义替换为题干“需要更多研究来证明……” → 匹配选项F
44. 定位段落C中“早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入并改善我们的饮食质量” → 同义替换为题干“优先吃早餐的人往往热量摄入较低但营养摄入较高” → 匹配选项C
45. 定位段落B中“早餐有助于补充能量” → 推断出早餐对认知功能（记忆和注意力）的潜在益处 → 同义替换为题干“许多研究表明吃早餐有助于记忆和注意力” → 匹配选项H

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

38. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'obesity' 与 'lack of basic awareness' → 在段落C中找到 'links to obesity' 与 'Scientists have different theories' → 推断教授观点对应理论解释 → 匹配段落E（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
37. 定位题干关键词 'right kind of food' 与 'breakfast' → 在段落B中找到 'Eating a balanced breakfast' 与 'concerns around the sugar content' → 推断科学家主张应吃合适食物 → 匹配段落I（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
38. 定位题干关键词 'opinions differ' 与 'most important meal' → 在段落B中找到 'widespread disagreement over whether breakfast should keep its top spot' → 直接匹配段落B
39. 定位题干关键词 'not eating breakfast' 与 'incidence of certain diseases' → 在段落C中找到 'links to obesity' 与 'breakfast-skipping' → 推断疾病指肥胖 → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
40. 定位题干关键词 'change in eating habits' 与 'rather than breakfast itself' → 在段落C中找到 'it was unclear if that was...' → 推断后续段落D会讨论因果关系 → 匹配段落D
41. 定位段落C中关于早餐与体重关系的研究 → 提取研究结论（早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入并改善饮食质量） → 同义替换为题干表述（保持健康，吃什么比吃不吃更重要）
42. 定位段落A中“许多人相信不吃早餐是严重错误” → 同义替换为题干“被广泛认为是错误的” → 匹配选项A
43. 定位段落C中“但像任何这类研究一样，尚不清楚……” → 推断出研究结论尚不明确，需要更多研究 → 同义替换为题干“需要更多研究来证明……” → 匹配选项F
44. 定位段落C中“早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入并改善我们的饮食质量” → 同义替换为题干“优先吃早餐的人往往热量摄入较低但营养摄入较高” → 匹配选项C
45. 定位段落B中“早餐有助于补充能量” → 推断出早餐对认知功能（记忆和注意力）的潜在益处 → 同义替换为题干“许多研究表明吃早餐有助于记忆和注意力” → 匹配选项H

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

39. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'obesity' 与 'lack of basic awareness' → 在段落C中找到 'links to obesity' 与 'Scientists have different theories' → 推断教授观点对应理论解释 → 匹配段落E（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
37. 定位题干关键词 'right kind of food' 与 'breakfast' → 在段落B中找到 'Eating a balanced breakfast' 与 'concerns around the sugar content' → 推断科学家主张应吃合适食物 → 匹配段落I（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
38. 定位题干关键词 'opinions differ' 与 'most important meal' → 在段落B中找到 'widespread disagreement over whether breakfast should keep its top spot' → 直接匹配段落B
39. 定位题干关键词 'not eating breakfast' 与 'incidence of certain diseases' → 在段落C中找到 'links to obesity' 与 'breakfast-skipping' → 推断疾病指肥胖 → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
40. 定位题干关键词 'change in eating habits' 与 'rather than breakfast itself' → 在段落C中找到 'it was unclear if that was...' → 推断后续段落D会讨论因果关系 → 匹配段落D
41. 定位段落C中关于早餐与体重关系的研究 → 提取研究结论（早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入并改善饮食质量） → 同义替换为题干表述（保持健康，吃什么比吃不吃更重要）
42. 定位段落A中“许多人相信不吃早餐是严重错误” → 同义替换为题干“被广泛认为是错误的” → 匹配选项A
43. 定位段落C中“但像任何这类研究一样，尚不清楚……” → 推断出研究结论尚不明确，需要更多研究 → 同义替换为题干“需要更多研究来证明……” → 匹配选项F
44. 定位段落C中“早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入并改善我们的饮食质量” → 同义替换为题干“优先吃早餐的人往往热量摄入较低但营养摄入较高” → 匹配选项C
45. 定位段落B中“早餐有助于补充能量” → 推断出早餐对认知功能（记忆和注意力）的潜在益处 → 同义替换为题干“许多研究表明吃早餐有助于记忆和注意力” → 匹配选项H

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

40. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'obesity' 与 'lack of basic awareness' → 在段落C中找到 'links to obesity' 与 'Scientists have different theories' → 推断教授观点对应理论解释 → 匹配段落E（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
37. 定位题干关键词 'right kind of food' 与 'breakfast' → 在段落B中找到 'Eating a balanced breakfast' 与 'concerns around the sugar content' → 推断科学家主张应吃合适食物 → 匹配段落I（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
38. 定位题干关键词 'opinions differ' 与 'most important meal' → 在段落B中找到 'widespread disagreement over whether breakfast should keep its top spot' → 直接匹配段落B
39. 定位题干关键词 'not eating breakfast' 与 'incidence of certain diseases' → 在段落C中找到 'links to obesity' 与 'breakfast-skipping' → 推断疾病指肥胖 → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
40. 定位题干关键词 'change in eating habits' 与 'rather than breakfast itself' → 在段落C中找到 'it was unclear if that was...' → 推断后续段落D会讨论因果关系 → 匹配段落D
41. 定位段落C中关于早餐与体重关系的研究 → 提取研究结论（早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入并改善饮食质量） → 同义替换为题干表述（保持健康，吃什么比吃不吃更重要）
42. 定位段落A中“许多人相信不吃早餐是严重错误” → 同义替换为题干“被广泛认为是错误的” → 匹配选项A
43. 定位段落C中“但像任何这类研究一样，尚不清楚……” → 推断出研究结论尚不明确，需要更多研究 → 同义替换为题干“需要更多研究来证明……” → 匹配选项F
44. 定位段落C中“早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入并改善我们的饮食质量” → 同义替换为题干“优先吃早餐的人往往热量摄入较低但营养摄入较高” → 匹配选项C
45. 定位段落B中“早餐有助于补充能量” → 推断出早餐对认知功能（记忆和注意力）的潜在益处 → 同义替换为题干“许多研究表明吃早餐有助于记忆和注意力” → 匹配选项H

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

41. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'obesity' 与 'lack of basic awareness' → 在段落C中找到 'links to obesity' 与 'Scientists have different theories' → 推断教授观点对应理论解释 → 匹配段落E（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
37. 定位题干关键词 'right kind of food' 与 'breakfast' → 在段落B中找到 'Eating a balanced breakfast' 与 'concerns around the sugar content' → 推断科学家主张应吃合适食物 → 匹配段落I（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
38. 定位题干关键词 'opinions differ' 与 'most important meal' → 在段落B中找到 'widespread disagreement over whether breakfast should keep its top spot' → 直接匹配段落B
39. 定位题干关键词 'not eating breakfast' 与 'incidence of certain diseases' → 在段落C中找到 'links to obesity' 与 'breakfast-skipping' → 推断疾病指肥胖 → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
40. 定位题干关键词 'change in eating habits' 与 'rather than breakfast itself' → 在段落C中找到 'it was unclear if that was...' → 推断后续段落D会讨论因果关系 → 匹配段落D
41. 定位段落C中关于早餐与体重关系的研究 → 提取研究结论（早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入并改善饮食质量） → 同义替换为题干表述（保持健康，吃什么比吃不吃更重要）
42. 定位段落A中“许多人相信不吃早餐是严重错误” → 同义替换为题干“被广泛认为是错误的” → 匹配选项A
43. 定位段落C中“但像任何这类研究一样，尚不清楚……” → 推断出研究结论尚不明确，需要更多研究 → 同义替换为题干“需要更多研究来证明……” → 匹配选项F
44. 定位段落C中“早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入并改善我们的饮食质量” → 同义替换为题干“优先吃早餐的人往往热量摄入较低但营养摄入较高” → 匹配选项C
45. 定位段落B中“早餐有助于补充能量” → 推断出早餐对认知功能（记忆和注意力）的潜在益处 → 同义替换为题干“许多研究表明吃早餐有助于记忆和注意力” → 匹配选项H

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

42. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'obesity' 与 'lack of basic awareness' → 在段落C中找到 'links to obesity' 与 'Scientists have different theories' → 推断教授观点对应理论解释 → 匹配段落E（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
37. 定位题干关键词 'right kind of food' 与 'breakfast' → 在段落B中找到 'Eating a balanced breakfast' 与 'concerns around the sugar content' → 推断科学家主张应吃合适食物 → 匹配段落I（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
38. 定位题干关键词 'opinions differ' 与 'most important meal' → 在段落B中找到 'widespread disagreement over whether breakfast should keep its top spot' → 直接匹配段落B
39. 定位题干关键词 'not eating breakfast' 与 'incidence of certain diseases' → 在段落C中找到 'links to obesity' 与 'breakfast-skipping' → 推断疾病指肥胖 → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
40. 定位题干关键词 'change in eating habits' 与 'rather than breakfast itself' → 在段落C中找到 'it was unclear if that was...' → 推断后续段落D会讨论因果关系 → 匹配段落D
41. 定位段落C中关于早餐与体重关系的研究 → 提取研究结论（早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入并改善饮食质量） → 同义替换为题干表述（保持健康，吃什么比吃不吃更重要）
42. 定位段落A中“许多人相信不吃早餐是严重错误” → 同义替换为题干“被广泛认为是错误的” → 匹配选项A
43. 定位段落C中“但像任何这类研究一样，尚不清楚……” → 推断出研究结论尚不明确，需要更多研究 → 同义替换为题干“需要更多研究来证明……” → 匹配选项F
44. 定位段落C中“早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入并改善我们的饮食质量” → 同义替换为题干“优先吃早餐的人往往热量摄入较低但营养摄入较高” → 匹配选项C
45. 定位段落B中“早餐有助于补充能量” → 推断出早餐对认知功能（记忆和注意力）的潜在益处 → 同义替换为题干“许多研究表明吃早餐有助于记忆和注意力” → 匹配选项H

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

43. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'obesity' 与 'lack of basic awareness' → 在段落C中找到 'links to obesity' 与 'Scientists have different theories' → 推断教授观点对应理论解释 → 匹配段落E（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
37. 定位题干关键词 'right kind of food' 与 'breakfast' → 在段落B中找到 'Eating a balanced breakfast' 与 'concerns around the sugar content' → 推断科学家主张应吃合适食物 → 匹配段落I（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
38. 定位题干关键词 'opinions differ' 与 'most important meal' → 在段落B中找到 'widespread disagreement over whether breakfast should keep its top spot' → 直接匹配段落B
39. 定位题干关键词 'not eating breakfast' 与 'incidence of certain diseases' → 在段落C中找到 'links to obesity' 与 'breakfast-skipping' → 推断疾病指肥胖 → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
40. 定位题干关键词 'change in eating habits' 与 'rather than breakfast itself' → 在段落C中找到 'it was unclear if that was...' → 推断后续段落D会讨论因果关系 → 匹配段落D
41. 定位段落C中关于早餐与体重关系的研究 → 提取研究结论（早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入并改善饮食质量） → 同义替换为题干表述（保持健康，吃什么比吃不吃更重要）
42. 定位段落A中“许多人相信不吃早餐是严重错误” → 同义替换为题干“被广泛认为是错误的” → 匹配选项A
43. 定位段落C中“但像任何这类研究一样，尚不清楚……” → 推断出研究结论尚不明确，需要更多研究 → 同义替换为题干“需要更多研究来证明……” → 匹配选项F
44. 定位段落C中“早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入并改善我们的饮食质量” → 同义替换为题干“优先吃早餐的人往往热量摄入较低但营养摄入较高” → 匹配选项C
45. 定位段落B中“早餐有助于补充能量” → 推断出早餐对认知功能（记忆和注意力）的潜在益处 → 同义替换为题干“许多研究表明吃早餐有助于记忆和注意力” → 匹配选项H

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

44. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'obesity' 与 'lack of basic awareness' → 在段落C中找到 'links to obesity' 与 'Scientists have different theories' → 推断教授观点对应理论解释 → 匹配段落E（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
37. 定位题干关键词 'right kind of food' 与 'breakfast' → 在段落B中找到 'Eating a balanced breakfast' 与 'concerns around the sugar content' → 推断科学家主张应吃合适食物 → 匹配段落I（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
38. 定位题干关键词 'opinions differ' 与 'most important meal' → 在段落B中找到 'widespread disagreement over whether breakfast should keep its top spot' → 直接匹配段落B
39. 定位题干关键词 'not eating breakfast' 与 'incidence of certain diseases' → 在段落C中找到 'links to obesity' 与 'breakfast-skipping' → 推断疾病指肥胖 → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
40. 定位题干关键词 'change in eating habits' 与 'rather than breakfast itself' → 在段落C中找到 'it was unclear if that was...' → 推断后续段落D会讨论因果关系 → 匹配段落D
41. 定位段落C中关于早餐与体重关系的研究 → 提取研究结论（早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入并改善饮食质量） → 同义替换为题干表述（保持健康，吃什么比吃不吃更重要）
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43. 定位段落C中“但像任何这类研究一样，尚不清楚……” → 推断出研究结论尚不明确，需要更多研究 → 同义替换为题干“需要更多研究来证明……” → 匹配选项F
44. 定位段落C中“早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入并改善我们的饮食质量” → 同义替换为题干“优先吃早餐的人往往热量摄入较低但营养摄入较高” → 匹配选项C
45. 定位段落B中“早餐有助于补充能量” → 推断出早餐对认知功能（记忆和注意力）的潜在益处 → 同义替换为题干“许多研究表明吃早餐有助于记忆和注意力” → 匹配选项H

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

45. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'obesity' 与 'lack of basic awareness' → 在段落C中找到 'links to obesity' 与 'Scientists have different theories' → 推断教授观点对应理论解释 → 匹配段落E（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
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41. 定位段落C中关于早餐与体重关系的研究 → 提取研究结论（早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入并改善饮食质量） → 同义替换为题干表述（保持健康，吃什么比吃不吃更重要）
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43. 定位段落C中“但像任何这类研究一样，尚不清楚……” → 推断出研究结论尚不明确，需要更多研究 → 同义替换为题干“需要更多研究来证明……” → 匹配选项F
44. 定位段落C中“早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入并改善我们的饮食质量” → 同义替换为题干“优先吃早餐的人往往热量摄入较低但营养摄入较高” → 匹配选项C
45. 定位段落B中“早餐有助于补充能量” → 推断出早餐对认知功能（记忆和注意力）的潜在益处 → 同义替换为题干“许多研究表明吃早餐有助于记忆和注意力” → 匹配选项H

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

46. 【答案】C

定位到语篇中关于开放教育资源的描述 → 提取其与教科书在连接功能上的对比 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　对比关系

47. 【答案】D

定位到出版商亏损的直接原因 → 识别其根本原因（高成本）与直接表现（销量下降）的关系 → 得出答案

考点：因果链条　细节定位

48. 【答案】A

定位到关于行业未来的建议性陈述 → 提取‘restructuring’这一核心建议 → 得出答案

考点：建议识别　同义替换

49. 【答案】C

定位到描述学生学习过程的具体段落 → 提取‘use their individual experience to come up with answers’这一核心要求 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】C

定位到专家观点的直接引语 → 提取‘interactive experience’这一核心描述 → 得出答案

考点：专家观点定位　同义替换

51. 【答案】D

定位首段对海蛞蝓的总体描述 → 提取其兼具动物（进食）与植物（光合作用）特征的核心信息 → 同义替换为从食物和阳光获取能量

考点：细节定位　同义改写

52. 【答案】A

定位关键词‘live like a plant’ → 在文中找到对应描述‘create nutrients from sunlight’ → 追溯其原因（hijack the genes of the algae） → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　因果追溯

53. 【答案】D

定位关于‘baby sea slugs’的段落 → 提取关键信息‘retain the ability to produce their own chlorophyll’ → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位　同义改写

54. 【答案】C

定位Sidney Pierce的直接引语 → 提取核心观点‘There's no way on earth that genes from an alga should work inside an animal cell’ → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　同义改写

55. 【答案】B

定位文章末段关于海蛞蝓能力的总结 → 提取‘live up to nine months without having to eat any food’ → 同义替换为选项B

考点：细节定位　同义改写

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

根据书信格式要求，围绕推荐地点展开，需组织清晰段落并运用恰当搭配。

考点：推荐信结构　SVO主干句　take on等动词搭配

57. 【答案】China's family values are closely related to…

翻译需处理中文流水句，构建英语复合句，并准确使用固定搭配与从句结构。

考点：四代同堂　与父母同住　抽时间探望　due to　as引导原因状语从句　定语从句