四级 · 2019年12月大学英语四级真题（第3套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
709 586
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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. adjusted	B. channels	C. equivalent
D. experience	E. filters	F. frequently
G. individuals	H. originally	I. particular
J. primarily	K. reduce	L. renovated
M. smooth	N. thrive	O. unpleasant

Millions of people travel by plane every single day. If you're planning on being one of them soon, you might not be looking forward to the ___26___ feeling air travel often leaves you with. Besides the airport crowds and stress, travelling at a high altitude has real effects on the body. Although the pressure of the cabin is ___27___ to prevent altitude sickness, you could still ___28___ sleepiness or a headache. The lower oxygen pressure found in an aircraft cabin is ___29___ to that at 6,000-8,000 feet of altitude. A drop in oxygen pressure can cause headaches in certain ___30___ . To help prevent headaches, drink plenty of water, and avoid alcohol and coffee. Airplane food might not really be as tasteless as you ___31___ thought. The air you breathe in a plane dries out your mouth and nose, which can affect your sense of taste. Perception of sweet and salty foods dropped by almost ___30___ percent in a simulation of air travel. However, you can make your taste buds active again by drinking water. A dry mouth may ___32___ taste sensitivity, but taste is restored by drinking fluids. Although in-flight infections ___33___ in dry environments like airplanes, your risk of getting sick from an airplane is actually low because of the air ___34___ used. Unless you're sitting next to someone who is coughing or sneezing, you shouldn't worry too much about getting sick. However, bacteria have been shown to live on cabin surfaces, so wash your hands ___35___ .

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

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

四、长篇阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 7.1 分，共 71 分）

36. Songdo's popularity lies more in its quality of life than its business attraction. _____

37. The man who conceived Songdo feels disappointed because it has fallen short of his expectations. _____

38. A scene in a popular South Korean music video was shot in Songdo. _____

39. Songdo still lacks the financial stimulus for businesses to set up shop there. _____

40. Airplanes will increasingly become the chief means of transportation, according to a professor. _____

41. Songdo has ended up different from the city it was supposed to be. _____

42. Some of the people who work in Songdo complain about boredom in the workplace. _____

43. A business professor says that a future city should have easy access to international transportation. _____

44. According to an urban design professor, it is difficult for city designers to foresee what will happen in the future. _____

45. Park Yeon Soo, who envisioned Songdo, feels a parental connection with the city. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 中国汉族人的全名由姓和名组成。中文姓名的特点是,姓总是在前,名跟在其后。千百年来,父姓一直世代相传。然而,如今,孩子跟母亲姓并不罕见。一般来说名有一个或两个汉字,通常承载父母对孩子的愿望。从孩子的名字可以推断出父母希望孩子成为什么样的人, 或者期望他们过什么样的生活。父母非常重视给孩子取名,因为名字往往会伴随孩子一生。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

The fifth largest city in the US passed a significant soda tax proposal that will levy 1.5 cents per liquid ounce on distributors. Philadelphia's new measure was approved by a 13 to 4 city council vote. It sets a new bar for similar initiatives across the country. It is proof that taxes on sugary drinks can win substantial support outside super- liberal areas. Until now, the only city to successfully pass and implement a soda tax was Berkeley, California, in The tax will apply to regular and diet sodas, as well as other drinks with added sugar, such as Gatorade and iced teas. It's expected to raise $410 million over the next five years, most of which will go toward funding a universal prekindergarten program for the city. While the city council vote was met with applause inside the council room, opponents to the measure, including soda lobbyists, made sharp criticisms and a promise to challenge the tax in court. "The tax passed today unfairly singles out beverages—including low- and no-calorie choices," said Lauren Kane, spokeswoman for the American Beverage Association. "But most importantly, it is against the law. So we will side with the majority of the people of Philadelphia who oppose this tax and take legal action to stop it." An industry-backed anti-tax campaign has spent at least $4 million on advertisements. The ads criticized the measure, characterizing it as a "grocery tax." Public health groups applauded the approved tax as a step toward fixing certain lasting health issues that plague Americans. "The move to recapture a small part of the profits from an industry that pushes a product that contributes to diabetes, obesity and heart disease in poorer communities in order to reinvest in those communities will sure be inspirational to many other places," said Jim Krieger, executive director of Healthy Food America. "Indeed, we are already hearing from some of them. It's not 'just Berkeley' anymore." Similar measures in California's Albany, Oakland, San Francisco and Colorado's Boulder are becoming hot- button issues. Health advocacy groups have hinted that even more might be coming.

46. What does the passage say about the newly-approved soda tax in Philadelphia?

A. It will change the lifestyle of many consumers.

B. It may encourage other US cities to follow suit.

C. It will cut soda consumption among low-income communities.

D. It may influence the marketing strategies of the soda business.

47. What will the opponents probably do to respond to the soda tax proposal?

A. Bargain with the city council.

B. Refuse to pay additional tax.

C. Take legal action against it.

D. Try to win public support.

48. What did the industry-backed anti-tax campaign do about the soda tax proposal?

A. It tried to arouse hostile feelings among consumers.

B. It tried to win grocers' support against the measure.

C. It kept sending letters of protest to the media.

D. It criticized the measure through advertising.

49. What did public health groups think the soda tax would do?

A. Alert people to the risk of sugar induced diseases.

B. Help people to fix certain long-time health issues.

C. Add to the fund for their research on diseases.

D. Benefit low-income people across the country.

50. What do we learn about similar measures concerning the soda tax in some other cities?

A. They are becoming rather sensitive issues.

B. They are spreading panic in the soda industry.

C. They are reducing the incidence of sugar-induced diseases.

D. They are taking away a lot of profit from the soda industry.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Popping food into the microwave for a couple of minutes may seem utterly harmless, but Europe's stock of these quick-cooking ovens emits as much carbon as nearly 7 million cars, a new study has found. And the problem is growing. With costs falling and kitchen appliances becoming "status" items, owners are throwing away microwaves after an average of eight years. This is pushing sales of new microwaves which are expected to reach 135 million annually in the EU by the end of the decade. A study by the University of Manchester calculated the emissions of CO2—the main greenhouse gas responsible for climate change—at every stage of microwaves, from manufacture to waste disposal. "It is electricity consumption by microwaves that has the biggest impact on the environment," say the authors. The authors also calculate that the emissions from using 19 microwaves over a year are the same as those from using a car. According to the same study, efforts to reduce consumption should focus on improving consumer awareness and behaviour. For example, consumers could use appliances in a more efficient way by adjusting the time of cooking to the type of food. However, David Reay, professor of carbon management, argues that, although microwaves use a great deal of energy, their emissions are minor compared to those from cars. In the UK alone, there are around 30 million cars. These cars emit more than all the microwaves in the EU. Backing this up, recent data show that passenger cars in the UK emitted 69 million tons of CO2 in 2015. This is 10 times the amount this new microwave oven study estimates for annual emissions for all the microwave ovens in the EU. Further, the energy used by microwaves is lower than any other form of cooking. Among common kitchen appliances used for cooking, microwaves are the most energy efficient, followed by a stove and finally a standard oven. Thus, rising microwave sales could be seen as a positive thing.

51. What is the finding of the new study?

A. Quick-cooking microwave ovens have become more popular.

B. The frequent use of microwaves may do harm to our health.

C. CO2 emissions constitute a major threat to the environment.

D. The use of microwaves emits more CO2 than people think.

52. Why are the sales of microwaves expected to rise?

A. They are becoming more affordable.

B. They have a shorter life cycle than other appliances.

C. They are getting much easier to operate.

D. They take less time to cook than other appliances.

53. What recommendation does the study by the University of Manchester make?

A. Cooking food of different varieties.

B. Improving microwave users' habits.

C. Eating less to cut energy consumption.

D. Using microwave ovens less frequently.

54. What does Professor David Reay try to argue?

A. There are far more emissions from cars than from microwaves.

B. People should be persuaded into using passenger cars less often.

C. The UK produces less CO2 than many other countries in the EU.

D. More data are needed to show whether microwaves are harmful.

55. What does Professor David Reay think of the use of microwaves?

A. It will become less popular in the coming decades.

B. It makes everyday cooking much more convenient.

C. It plays a positive role in environmental protection.

D. It consumes more power than conventional cooking.

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

56. Dear Peter, I was thrilled to hear that you are planning to study in China, and I am more than happy to
recommend a university to you. In my opinion, Zhejiang University in Hangzhou would be an ideal choice.
I recommend it for several concrete reasons. First, it enjoys a strong academic reputation and is especially
renowned for computer science and engineering, which happen to match your major. Second, its professors are
both knowledgeable and approachable, and the campus is equipped with modern laboratories and a huge
library. What impresses me most, however, is the campus life: Hangzhou is a beautiful city with the famous
West Lake nearby, so you can relax after a busy week of study.
I am sure you will enjoy studying there. If you need any further information, please feel free to contact me.
Looking forward to seeing you in China soon! Yours, Li Ming

57. The full name of a Han Chinese consists of a family name and a given name. In a Chinese name, the family name always comes before the given name. For thousands of years, the father's family name
has been passed down from generation to generation. However, nowadays, it is not uncommon for children to take their mother's family name. Generally speaking, a given name consists of one or two Chinese characters and usually carries the parents' wishes for their child. From a child's given name, one
can infer what kind of person the parents want their child to become, or what kind of life they expect their child to live. Parents attach great importance to naming their children, because a name often accompanies them throughout their lives.

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】O

26 空 定位空格前 'the' 与空格后 'feeling' → 分析语境：描述飞行后普遍的负面感受 → 结合选项词义与搭配，选择能修饰 'feeling' 的形容词

27 空 定位空格前 'the pressure of the cabin is' 与空格后 'to prevent altitude sickness' → 分析句意：机舱压力被设计/旨在预防高原反应 → 结合固定搭配 'be designed to' 或 'be intended to'

28 空 定位空格前 'you could still' 与空格后 'sleepiness or a headache' → 分析句意：你仍可能经历/感受到困倦或头痛 → 结合选项词义，选择表示'经历/感受'的动词

29 空 定位空格前 'The lower oxygen pressure found in an aircraft cabin is' 与空格后 'to that at 6,000-8,000 feet of altitude' → 分析句意：机舱内较低的氧气压力相当于/类似于6000-8000英尺高度的压力 → 结合固定搭配 'be equivalent to' 或 'be comparable to'

30 空 定位空格前 'A drop in oxygen pressure can cause headaches in certain' → 分析句意：氧气压力下降会导致某些人/情况下头痛 → 结合选项词义，选择表示'人'或'情况'的名词

31 空 定位空格前动词 ‘could still’ → 分析空格后宾语 ‘sleepiness or a headache’ → 识别 ‘experience’ 与 ‘feel’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前主语 ‘A dry mouth’ → 分析空格后宾语 ‘taste sensitivity’ → 识别 ‘reduce’ 与 ‘decrease’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前主语 ‘in-flight infections’ → 分析空格后状语 ‘in dry environments’ → 识别 ‘thrive’ 与 ‘flourish’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前名词 ‘air’ → 分析空格后动词 ‘used’ → 识别 ‘circulated’ 与 ‘recycled’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前动词 ‘wash’ → 分析空格后宾语 ‘your hands’ → 识别 ‘frequently’ 与 ‘often’ 的同义替换

→ 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

27. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前 'the' 与空格后 'feeling' → 分析语境：描述飞行后普遍的负面感受 → 结合选项词义与搭配，选择能修饰 'feeling' 的形容词

27 空 定位空格前 'the pressure of the cabin is' 与空格后 'to prevent altitude sickness' → 分析句意：机舱压力被设计/旨在预防高原反应 → 结合固定搭配 'be designed to' 或 'be intended to'

28 空 定位空格前 'you could still' 与空格后 'sleepiness or a headache' → 分析句意：你仍可能经历/感受到困倦或头痛 → 结合选项词义，选择表示'经历/感受'的动词

29 空 定位空格前 'The lower oxygen pressure found in an aircraft cabin is' 与空格后 'to that at 6,000-8,000 feet of altitude' → 分析句意：机舱内较低的氧气压力相当于/类似于6000-8000英尺高度的压力 → 结合固定搭配 'be equivalent to' 或 'be comparable to'

30 空 定位空格前 'A drop in oxygen pressure can cause headaches in certain' → 分析句意：氧气压力下降会导致某些人/情况下头痛 → 结合选项词义，选择表示'人'或'情况'的名词

31 空 定位空格前动词 ‘could still’ → 分析空格后宾语 ‘sleepiness or a headache’ → 识别 ‘experience’ 与 ‘feel’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前主语 ‘A dry mouth’ → 分析空格后宾语 ‘taste sensitivity’ → 识别 ‘reduce’ 与 ‘decrease’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前主语 ‘in-flight infections’ → 分析空格后状语 ‘in dry environments’ → 识别 ‘thrive’ 与 ‘flourish’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前名词 ‘air’ → 分析空格后动词 ‘used’ → 识别 ‘circulated’ 与 ‘recycled’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前动词 ‘wash’ → 分析空格后宾语 ‘your hands’ → 识别 ‘frequently’ 与 ‘often’ 的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

28. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前 'the' 与空格后 'feeling' → 分析语境：描述飞行后普遍的负面感受 → 结合选项词义与搭配，选择能修饰 'feeling' 的形容词

27 空 定位空格前 'the pressure of the cabin is' 与空格后 'to prevent altitude sickness' → 分析句意：机舱压力被设计/旨在预防高原反应 → 结合固定搭配 'be designed to' 或 'be intended to'

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

29. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前 'the' 与空格后 'feeling' → 分析语境：描述飞行后普遍的负面感受 → 结合选项词义与搭配，选择能修饰 'feeling' 的形容词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

30. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前 'the' 与空格后 'feeling' → 分析语境：描述飞行后普遍的负面感受 → 结合选项词义与搭配，选择能修饰 'feeling' 的形容词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

31. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前 'the' 与空格后 'feeling'→分析语境：描述飞行后普遍的负面感受→结合选项词义与搭配，选择能修饰 'feeling' 的形容词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

32. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前 'the' 与空格后 'feeling'→分析语境：描述飞行后普遍的负面感受→结合选项词义与搭配，选择能修饰 'feeling' 的形容词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

33. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前 'the' 与空格后 'feeling' → 分析语境：描述飞行后普遍的负面感受 → 结合选项词义与搭配，选择能修饰 'feeling' 的形容词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

34. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前 'the' 与空格后 'feeling' → 分析语境：描述飞行后普遍的负面感受 → 结合选项词义与搭配，选择能修饰 'feeling' 的形容词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

35. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前 'the' 与空格后 'feeling' → 分析语境：描述飞行后普遍的负面感受 → 结合选项词义与搭配，选择能修饰 'feeling' 的形容词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

36. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'quality of life' → 在段落F中找到对应描述 'more about quality of life than business' → 同义替换确认答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'conceived Songdo' 'disappointed' → 在段落I中找到Park Yeon Soo的描述 → 推断其态度与期望
38. 定位题干关键词 'music video' 'shot in Songdo' → 在段落D中找到对应描述 → 确认细节匹配

39. 定位题干关键词 'financial stimulus' 'set up shop' → 在段落G中找到对应描述 'lacks the financial stimulus' → 同义替换确认答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'airplanes' 'chief means of transportation' 'professor' → 在段落B中找到Kasarda的引述 → 同义替换确认答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'ended up different' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'But it takes a lot more than a nearby airport to be a city of the future' 及后续描述 → 同义替换为 'different from the city it was supposed to be'
42. 定位题干关键词 'complain about boredom' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 之后未提供的部分（根据题型推断） → 同义替换为 'workplace boredom'
43. 定位题干关键词 'business professor' 和 'easy access to international transportation' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [A] 的 'Kasarda says future cities should be built intentionally around or near airports' → 同义替换为 'easy access to international transportation'
44. 定位题干关键词 'urban design professor' 和 'difficult to foresee' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 之后未提供的部分（根据题型推断） → 同义替换为 'hard to predict the future'
45. 定位题干关键词 'Park Yeon Soo' 和 'parental connection' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'He considers Songdo his baby' → 同义替换为 'feels a parental connection'

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'quality of life' → 在段落F中找到对应描述 'more about quality of life than business' → 同义替换确认答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'conceived Songdo' 'disappointed' → 在段落I中找到Park Yeon Soo的描述 → 推断其态度与期望
38. 定位题干关键词 'music video' 'shot in Songdo' → 在段落D中找到对应描述 → 确认细节匹配
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'quality of life' → 在段落F中找到对应描述 'more about quality of life than business' → 同义替换确认答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'quality of life' → 在段落F中找到对应描述 'more about quality of life than business' → 同义替换确认答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'quality of life' → 在段落F中找到对应描述 'more about quality of life than business' → 同义替换确认答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

41. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'quality of life' → 在段落F中找到对应描述 'more about quality of life than business' → 同义替换确认答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'quality of life' → 在段落F中找到对应描述 'more about quality of life than business' → 同义替换确认答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'quality of life' → 在段落F中找到对应描述 'more about quality of life than business' → 同义替换确认答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

44. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'quality of life' → 在段落F中找到对应描述 'more about quality of life than business' → 同义替换确认答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'quality of life' → 在段落F中找到对应描述 'more about quality of life than business' → 同义替换确认答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

46. 【答案】B

定位首段末句与末段首句 → 提取‘sets a new bar’、‘inspirational to many other places’等关键信息 → 推断其示范效应

考点：示范效应　激励作用

47. 【答案】C

定位‘opponents...made sharp criticisms and a promise to challenge the tax in court’及后续引语→提取‘take legal action to stop it’→同义替换为‘Take legal action against it’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】D

定位‘An industry-backed anti-tax campaign has spent at least $4 million on advertisements. The ads criticized the measure...’→提取核心行为‘通过广告批评该措施’→同义替换为‘criticized the measure through advertising’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】B

定位‘Public health groups applauded the approved tax as a step toward fixing certain lasting health issues...’→提取‘fixing certain lasting health issues’→同义替换为‘Help people to fix certain long-time health issues’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】A

定位末□□‘Similar measures...are becoming hot-button issues’→提取‘hot-button issues’→同义替换为‘rather sensitive issues’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

51. 【答案】D

定位研究发现段落→对比研究结论与选项表述→识别同义替换

考点：主旨概括　同义改写

52. 【答案】A

定位销售增长原因句→提取关键因素→匹配选项同义表达

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】B

定位研究建议句→提取核心建议→匹配选项同义表达

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】A

定位David Reay的观点句→提取其核心论点→匹配选项同义表达

考点：观点定位　同义改写

55. 【答案】C

定位David Reay的完整论述→推断其对微波炉的总体态度→匹配选项

考点：观点态度推断　逻辑归纳

56. 【答案】Dear Peter, I was thrilled to hear that you…

根据书信格式要求，组织推荐信的结构（开头问候、推荐理由、具体信息、结尾祝愿），并运用恰当的词汇搭配和句型完成写作。

考点：书信格式与谋篇布局　SVO主干句型构建　动词搭配take on（承担/呈现）

57. 【答案】The full name of a Han Chinese consists of a…

翻译需处理中文长句的逻辑拆分、定语从句的构建（如修饰'名字'的定语从句）以及固定搭配（如'take on'承载）的准确运用。

考点：定语从句构建　固定搭配 take on　句式变化与复杂句构建