四级 · 2020年09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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PNT7 AXG4
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本卷答案与讲解
565 646
yingyu8.cn/an/565646

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 has caused the thick clouds in the photos taken by NASA satellite?

A. Ship traffic in the Atlantic.

B. Warm currents in the ocean.

C. Exhaust from cars in Europe.

D. Particles emitted by power plants.

2. What do NASA officials think about the thick clouds?

A. They need to be taken seriously.
B. They have a huge effect on fishery.
C. They might be causing trouble to air flights.
D. They may be affecting the world's climate.

Questions 3 to 4

3. For what purpose did the staff at a supermarket in Melbourne sign a letter?

A. To appeal for higher wages.
B. To demand better health care.
C. To call for a permanent security guard.
D. To dismiss the bad-tempered supervisor.

4. What did the spokesman of the supermarket say regarding the employees' demand?

A. It had already taken strong action.
B. It would put customers' needs first.
C. It would take their appeal seriously.
D. It was seeking help from the police.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What did drivers on the motorway to Warsaw find?

A. The road was flooded.
B. The road was blocked.
C. The road was frozen with snow.
D. The road was covered with spilled gas.

6. What does the report say about the accident?

A. A truck plunged into a pool of liquid chocolate.
B. The heavy snow made driving very difficult.
C. The truck driver dozed off while driving.
D. A truck hit a barrier and overturned.

7. What did the firefighters' representative tell the local TV?

A. It was a long time before the cleanup was finished.
B. It was a hard task to remove the spilled substance.
C. It was fortunate that no passenger got injured.
D. It was difficult to contact the manufacturer.

four questions. Both the conversations 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 center.

Questions 8 to 11

8. Why did the woman decide to go back to cash for payment?

A. She wanted to save for a new phone.
B. She found it much safer to use cash.
C. She could enjoy discount with cash.
D. She had been cheated using phone apps.

9. What happens when people use apps for payment according to the woman?

A. They can save a lot more time and trouble.
B. They find it less difficult to make purchases.
C. They derive greater pleasure from buying things.
D. They are less aware of the value of their money.

10. What might the man tend to buy with payment apps?

A. More valuable items.
B. More non-essential things.
C. Everyday necessities.
D. Electronic devices.

11. What does the man think of electronic payment?

A. It can improve shopping efficiency.
B. It is altering the way of shopping.
C. It may lead to excessive spending.
D. It appeals more to younger people.

Questions 12 to 15

12. Why did the man call the woman?

A. He wanted to order some wooden furniture.
B. He had to change the furniture delivery time.
C. He had a problem with the furniture delivered.
D. He wanted the furniture store to give him a refund.

13. What did the woman ask the man to do?

A. Send the furniture back to the store.
B. Describe the furniture he received.
C. Collect the furniture he ordered.
D. Buy another brand of furniture.

14. What did the woman promise to do for the man?

A. Correct their mistake.
B. Improve their service.
C. Apologize to his wife.
D. Give the money back.

15. What did the woman do at the end of the conversation?

A. She recommended a new style.
B. She offered some gift to the man.
C. She apologized to the man once more.
D. She checked all the items with the man.

questions. Both the passages 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 center.

Questions 16 to 18

16. What is Marie Kondo's TV show about?

A. Reading books of wisdom.
B. Tidying up one's home.
C. Sharing with others.
D. Donating to charity.

17. What things can be kept in one's home according to Marie Kondo?

A. Things that make one happy.
B. Things that are becoming rare.
C. Things that occupy little space.
D. Things that cost a lot of money.

18. What do we learn about one used bookstore this January?

A. It joined the city's clean-up campaign.
B. It sold as many as fifty boxes of books.
C. It received an incredibly large number of donated books.
D. It did little business because of the unusual cold weather.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does Mike Hannon do to help people in his town?

A. Give free meals to the homeless.
B. Provide shelter for the homeless.
C. Help the vulnerable to cook lunches.
D. Call for change in the local government.

20. What does Mike hope others will do?

A. Strengthen co-operation.
B. Promote understanding.
C. Win national support.
D. Following his example.

21. How are people all over the country responding to what Mike is doing?

A. Spreading news of his deeds.
B. Writing him thank-you notes.
C. Following the example he sets.
D. Sending him hand-made bags.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What were the college students in both groups required to do in the study?

A. To solve word search puzzles.
B. To send smartphone messages.
C. To test their eyesight using a phone app.
D. To install some audio equipment in a lab.

23. What do we learn about many of the students in the second test group after the phone rang?

A. They could not go on until the ringing stopped.
B. They could no longer concentrate on their task.
C. They grabbed the phone and called back right away.
D. They asked their experimenter to hang up the phone.

24. According to the passage, what is the most dramatic impact of smartphone use?

A. A rise in emotional problems.
B. A decline in sports activities.
C. A reduction in the amount of sleep.
D. A decline in academic performance.

25. What does the speaker suggest people do?

A. Protect the eyesight of the younger generation.
B. Take effective measures to raise productivity.
C. Realize the disruptive effects of technology.
D. Ensure they have sufficient sleep every day.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. appearance	B. argued	C. avoid
D. considerable	E. definitely	F. extreme
G. inaction	H. incredibly	I. normal
J. possibly	K. proposition	L. repelled
M. statement	N. tend	O. traditional

There are three main types of financial stress people encounter. The first type is apparent in people being stressed about the ___26___ ups and downs of investment markets—actually not so much the ups, but ___27___ the downs. These people are usually unable or unprepared to endure the long haul. The next common type of financial stress is that caused by debt. In a ___28___ percentage of cases of debt-induced financial stress, credit cards and loans will be a central element. Often there will be a car loan and perhaps a mortgage, but credit cards often seem to be the gateway to debt-related financial difficulties for many. The third type of stress and ___29___ the least known is inherited financial stress, which is the most destructive. It is experienced by those who have grown up in households where their parents regularly ___30___ and fought about money. Money therefore becomes a stressful topic, and so the thought of sitting down and planning is an unattractive ___31___ . Those suffering inherited financial anxiety ___32___ to follow one of two patterns. Either they put their head in the sand: they would ___33___ examining their financial statements, budgeting and discussing financial matters with those closest to them. Alternatively, they would go to the other ___34___ , and micro-analyze everything, to the point of complete ___35___ . They are convinced that whatever decision they make will be the wrong one.

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. Increased use of digital devices steals away children's playtime. _____

37. Since the beginning of this century, an increasing amount of time has been shifted in public schools from recess to academic activities. _____

38. It has been acknowledged that while kids may welcome pediatricians' recommendation, their parents may doubt its feasibility. _____

39. According to some professionals, deprivation of young children's playtime will do harm not only to children themselves but to the country and the world. _____

40. By playing with children, parents can prevent them from being harmed by stress. _____

41. Playing with digital devices discourages kids from active discovery, according to pediatrician Dr. Michael Yogman. _____

42. The suggestion of letting children simply play may sound like going backwards to parents who want to help build their children's skills. _____

43. Dr. Michael Yogman believes the idea that parents should carefully schedule children's time may not be helpful to their growth. _____

44. One quarter of teachers in an American city said that children in kindergartens had no time for playing freely. _____

45. According to a pediatrician, no matter what kind of play children engage in, they are learning how to create things. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 茅台(Moutai)是中国最有名的白酒,在新中国成立前夕,被选为国宴用酒。 据说赤水沿岸的村民四千年前就开始酿造茅台。在西汉时期,那里的人们生产出了高质量的茅台,并把它贡给皇帝。自唐朝开始,这种地方酒通过海上丝绸之路运往海外。 茅台味道柔和,有一种特殊的香味;适量饮用可以帮助缓解疲劳,有镇静作用,因而广受国内外消费者的喜爱。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Americans spend billions of dollars each year trying to change our weight with diets, gym memberships and plastic surgery. Trying to live up to the images of "perfect" models and movie heroes has a dark side: anxiety and depression, as well as unhealthy strategies for weight loss or muscle gain. It also has a financial cost. Having an eating disorder boosts annual health care costs by nearly US $2,000 per person. Why is there both external and internal pressure to look "perfect"? One reason is that society rewards people who are thin and healthy looking. Researchers have shown that body mass index is related to wages and income. Especially for women, there is a clear penalty at work for being overweight or obese. Some studies have also found an impact for men, though a less noticeable one. While the research literature is clear that labor market success is partly based on how employers and customers perceive your body image, no one had explored the other side of the question. Does a person's own perception of body image matter to earnings and other indicators of success in the workplace? Our recently published study answered this question by tracking a large national random sample of Americans over a critical time period when bodies change from teenage shape into adult form and when people build their identities. As in other research, women in our sample tend to over-perceive their weight—they think they're heavier than they are—while men tend to under-perceive theirs. We found no relationship between the average person's self-perception of weight and labor market outcomes, although self-perceived weight can influence self-esteem , mental health and health behaviors. While the continued gender penalty in the labor market is frustrating, our finding that misperceived weight does not harm workers is more heartening. Since employers' perception of weight is what matters in the labor market, changing discrimination laws to include body type as a category would also help. Michigan is the only state that prohibits discrimination on the basis of weight and height. We believe expanding such protections would make the labor market more fair and efficient.

46. What does the author say may have an adverse impact on people?

A. Undergoing plastic surgeries in pursuit of beauty.

B. Imitating the lifestyles of heroes and role models.

C. Striving to achieve perfection regardless of financial cost.

D. Attempting to meet society's expectation of appearance.

47. What have researchers found out about people's earnings?

A. They are closely related to people's social status.

B. They have to do with people's body weight and shape.

C. They seem to matter much less to men than to women.

D. They may not be equal to people's contributions.

48. What does the author's recent study focus on?

A. Previous literature on indicators of competitiveness in the workplace.

B. Traits that matter most in one's pursuit of success in the labor market.

C. Whether self-perception of body image impacts one's workplace success.

D. How bosses' perception of body image impacts employees' advancement.

49. What is the finding of the author's recent research?

A. Being overweight actually does not do much harm to the overall well-being of employees.

B. People are not adversely affected in the workplace by false self-perception of body weight.

C. Self-esteem helps to combat gender inequality in the workplace.

D. Gender inequality continues to frustrate a lot of female employees.

50. What does the author think would help improve the condition in the labor market?

A. Banning discrimination on the basis of employees' body image.

B. Expanding protection of women against gender discrimination.

C. Helping employees change their own perception of beauty.

D. Excluding body shape as a category in the labor contract.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

The work-life balance is dead. By this, I'm not advocating that you should give up your pursuit of having a fulfilling career and a thriving personal life, and I'm definitely not saying that you have to give up one to have the other. I also acknowledge that we have a work-life problem, but I'm arguing that the concept of balance has never been helpful, because it's too limiting. You see, our language makes a difference, and how we refer to things matters because it affects our thinking and therefore our actions. At the minimum, most of us work because we want to be able to support ourselves, our families, and the people around us. In the ideal world, we're all doing work that we're proud of and that provides meaning and purpose to us. But even if your job doesn't give you shivers of joy each new day, working is a part of what each of us does and the contribution we make to society. When you separate work and life, it's a little bit harder to make that connection. But when you think of work as part of a full life and a complete experience, it becomes easier to see that success in one aspect often supports another. Losing your balance and falling isn't pleasant. A goal to balance suggests that things could quickly get off balance, and that causes terrible outcomes. It's more constructive to think of solutions that continue to evolve over shifts in life and work. Rather than falling or failing, you may have good days or better days or not-so- good days. These variations are normal, and it's more useful to think of life as something that is ever evolving and changing, rather than a high-risk enterprise where things could go wrong with one misstep. How we talk to ourselves matters, and how we talk about issues makes a difference. Let's bury "work-life balance" and think bigger and better about work-life fulfillment to do a little less balancing and a lot more living.

51. What does the author suggest by saying "The work-life balance is dead"?

A. The hope of achieving a thriving life is impossible to realize.

B. The pursuit of a fulfilling career involves personal sacrifice.

C. The imbalance between work and life simply doesn't exist anymore

D. The concept of work-life balance contributes little to a fulfilling life.

52. What does the author say about our use of language?

A. It impacts how we think and behave.

B. It changes with the passage of time.

C. It reflects how we communicate.

D. It differs from person to person.

53. What does the author say we do in an ideal world?

A. We do work that betters the lives of our families and friends.

B. We do work that gives us bursts of joy each new day.

C. We do meaningful work that contributes to society.

D. We do demanding work that brings our capacity into full play.

54. What does the author say about life?

A. It is cyclical. B. It is dynamic. C. It is fulfilling. D. It is risky.

55. What does the author advise us to do?

A. Make life as simple as possible.

B. Talk about balance in simpler terms.

C. Balance life and work in a new way.

D. Strive for a more fulfilling life.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

56. The online library is becoming increasingly popular. More and more students and researchers now turn to
digital collections rather than walking to a physical reading room. This shift is not a passing trend but a
reflection of how deeply the Internet has reshaped the way we learn.
There are two main reasons behind its growing appeal. For one thing, an online library allows us to access
resources anytime and anywhere. Whether we are sitting at home or waiting for a bus, a single click brings a
vast collection of e-books and journals to our screen. For another, it helps us search for information efficiently.
Instead of flipping through hundreds of pages, we simply type in a keyword and locate exactly what we need
within seconds, which saves an enormous amount of time.
In conclusion, the online library owes its popularity to its convenience and efficiency. As technology keeps
advancing, I firmly believe that it will play an even more important role in our future study and research.

57. Moutai is the most famous Chinese liquor, and on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic
of China, it was selected as the official drink for state banquets. It is said that villagers along the Chishui River began to brew Moutai four thousand years ago. During the Western Han Dynasty, the local people produced high-quality Moutai and presented it to the emperor. Starting from the Tang Dynasty, this local liquor was shipped overseas via the Maritime Silk Road. Moutai has a mellow taste
and a unique fragrance; when consumed in moderation, it can help relieve fatigue and has a calming effect, and thus it is very popular with consumers both at home and abroad.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位因果链（ship traffic → exhaust → particles → clouds） → 识别同义替换（ship traffic in the Atlantic） → 得出答案

考点：因果链定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】D

定位NASA官员观点（It's likely that... having some effect on the global climate） → 识别同义替换（may be affecting the world's climate） → 得出答案

考点：观点态度定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】C

定位员工行动目的（signed a letter calling for a permanent security guard） → 识别同义替换（call for a permanent security guard） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】A

定位超市发言人回应（the store had taken strong action in response to incidents） → 识别同义替换（had already taken strong action） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】B

定位司机发现的情况（found the road blocked by an unusual obstacle: tons of liquid chocolate） → 识别同义替换（The road was blocked） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】D

定位事故描述句 → 提取核心动作（hit a road barrier and overturned） → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位与捕捉

7. 【答案】B

定位消防员代表发言句 → 提取核心信息（removing the chocolate was worse than dealing with snow） → 同义替换为“hard task” → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

8. 【答案】A

定位女士解释原因句 → 提取核心目的（save money for a new phone） → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位与捕捉

9. 【答案】D

定位女士对手机支付影响的论述句 → 提取核心观点（less connection with the value of our money） → 同义替换为“less aware of the value” → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

10. 【答案】B
定位男士自我反思句 → 提取核心信息（tendency to buy more small or non-essential items） → 匹配选项B
考点：细节定位与捕捉

11. 【答案】C
定位男士观点 → 识别其从“无影响”到“可能买更多非必需品”的转变 → 推断其认为电子支付导致过度消费
考点：观点转变　细节捕捉　同义替换

12. 【答案】C
定位对话开头男士澄清问题对象 → 捕捉核心矛盾“送错椅子” → 概括为“收到的家具有问题”
考点：主旨概括　细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】B
定位女士请求句 → 识别“Do you mind describing...” → 同义替换为“描述收到的家具”
考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】A
定位女士承诺句 → 识别“We will send a van to collect... and replace them...” → 概括为“纠正他们的错误”
考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】C
定位对话结尾 → 捕捉女士最后一句“Once again, I'm sorry...” → 同义替换为“再次道歉”
考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】B
定位节目名称与描述 → 提取核心功能描述 → 同义替换为选项
考点：节目名称与功能描述　同义替换

17. 【答案】A
定位'KonMari'方法的核心原则 → 提取判断标准 → 同义替换为选项
考点：核心原则'sparks joy'　同义替换

18. 【答案】C
定位关于二手书店的具体事例 → 提取关键数据与对比 → 推断其异常情况
考点：具体事例定位　数据对比与推断

19. 【答案】A
定位Mike Hannon的具体行为描述 → 提取核心动作 → 同义替换为选项
考点：具体行为定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】D
定位Mike的希望/期望 → 提取其希望他人采取的行动 → 同义替换为选项
考点：期望内容定位　□□义替换

21. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'all over the country' → 匹配录音中 'People from all over the country are sending special handcrafted bags' → 同义替换 'handcrafted bags' 为 'hand-made bags' → 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 'college students in both groups' 和 'required to do' → 匹配录音首句 'two groups of college students were given word search puzzles' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

23. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'second test group' 和 'after the phone rang' → 匹配录音中 'Many of the students in that group were unable to focus from then on' → 同义替换 'unable to focus' 为 'could no longer concentrate' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'most dramatic impact' → 匹配录音中 'Perhaps the most dramatic impact is the reduction in the amount of sleep' → 直接对应选项C → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

25. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'speaker suggest' → 匹配录音结尾 'it's important to recognize its downsides' → 同义替换 'recognize its downsides' 为 'realize the disruptive effects' → 得出答案

考点：主旨推断　同义替换

26. 【答案】I

26 空 定位投资市场波动语境 → 识别修饰名词短语的形容词 → 选择符合'波动'语义的形容词

27 空 定位转折连词but → 识别省略结构'not so much...but...' → 选择表示强调的副词

28 空 定位债务压力案例语境 → 识别修饰百分比的形容词 → 选择符合'比例'语义的形容词

29 空 定位并列连词and → 识别修饰'least known'的副词 → 选择表示程度的副词

30 空 定位家庭争吵语境 → 识别与'fought about money'并列的动词 → 选择符合'争吵'语义的动词

31 空 定位空格前动词 'would' → 分析空格后动名词短语 'examining...' → 结合 'put their head in the sand'（逃避现实）的语境 → 选择表示'避免'的动词

32 空 定位空格前主语 'Those suffering inherited financial anxiety' → 分析空格后 'to follow one of two patterns' → 结合 'tend to'（倾向于）的固定搭配 → 选择表示'倾向于'的动词

33 空 定位空格前 'Either they put their head in the sand' → 分析空格后 'examining their financial statements...' → 结合逃避行为的语境 → 选择表示'避免'的动词

34 空 定位空格前 'go to the other' → 分析空格后 'and micro-analyze everything' → 结合 'Either...Alternatively...' 的对比结构 → 选择表示'极端'的名词

35 空 定位空格前 'to the point of complete' → 分析空格后 'They are convinced that whatever decision they make will be the wrong one' → 结合微观分析导致决策瘫痪的语境 → 选择表示'瘫痪'的名词

考点：形容词修饰名词短语　语境选词　转折连词　省略结构　副词辨析　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　并列结构　副词修饰　并列动词　动词搭配 would + 动词原形　语境选词：逃避行为　固定搭配 tend to do sth.　语境选词：行为模式倾向　语境选词：逃避行为的具体表现　近义词辨析：避免 vs 忽视　固定搭配 go to the other extreme　语境选词：行为模式的极端对比　语境选词：过度分析导致的决策障碍　近义词辨析：瘫痪 vs 停滞

27. 【答案】E

26 空 定位投资市场波动语境 → 识别修饰名词短语的形容词 → 选择符合'波动'语义的形容词

27 空 定位转折连词but → 识别省略结构'not so much...but...' → 选择表示强调的副词

28 空 定位债务压力案例语境 → 识别修饰百分比的形容词 → 选择符合'比例'语义的形容词

29 空 定位并列连词and → 识别修饰'least known'的副词 → 选择表示程度的副词

30 空 定位家庭争吵语境 → 识别与'fought about money'并列的动词 → 选择符合'争吵'语义的动词
31 空 定位空格前动词 'would' → 分析空格后动名词短语 'examining...' → 结合 'put their head in the sand'（逃避现实）的语境 → 选择表示'避免'的动词
32 空 定位空格前主语 'Those suffering inherited financial anxiety' → 分析空格后 'to follow one of two patterns' → 结合 'tend to'（倾向于）的固定搭配 → 选择表示'倾向于'的动词
33 空 定位空格前 'Either they put their head in the sand' → 分析空格后 'examining their financial statements...' → 结合逃避行为的语境 → 选择表示'避免'的动词
34 空 定位空格前 'go to the other' → 分析空格后 'and micro-analyze everything' → 结合 'Either...Alternatively...' 的对比结构 → 选择表示'极端'的名词
35 空 定位空格前 'to the point of complete' → 分析空格后 'They are convinced that whatever decision they make will be the wrong one' → 结合微观分析导致决策瘫痪的语境 → 选择表示'瘫痪'的名词

考点：形容词修饰名词短语　语境选词　转折连词　省略结构　副词辨析　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　并列结构　副词修饰　并列动词　动词搭配 would + 动词原形　语境选词：逃避行为　固定搭配 tend to do sth.　语境选词：行为模式倾向　语境选词：逃避行为的具体表现　近义词辨析：避免 vs 忽视　固定搭配 go to the other extreme　语境选词：行为模式的极端对比　语境选词：过度分析导致的决策障碍　近义词辨析：瘫痪 vs 停滞

28. 【答案】D

26 空 定位投资市场波动语境 → 识别修饰名词短语的形容词 → 选择符合'波动'语义的形容词
27 空 定位转折连词but → 识别省略结构'not so much...but...' → 选择表示强调的副词
28 空 定位债务压力案例语境 → 识别修饰百分比的形容词 → 选择符合'比例'语义的形容词
29 空 定位并列连词and → 识别修饰'least known'的副词 → 选择表示程度的副词
30 空 定位家庭争吵语境 → 识别与'fought about money'并列的动词 → 选择符合'争吵'语义的动词
31 空 定位空格前动词 'would' → 分析空格后动名词短语 'examining...' → 结合 'put their head in the sand'（逃避现实）的语境 → 选择表示'避免'的动词
32 空 定位空格前主语 'Those suffering inherited financial anxiety' → 分析空格后 'to follow one of two patterns' → 结合 'tend to'（倾向于）的固定搭配 → 选择表示'倾向于'的动词
33 空 定位空格前 'Either they put their head in the sand' → 分析空格后 'examining their financial statements...' → 结合逃避行为的语境 → 选择表示'避免'的动词
34 空 定位空格前 'go to the other' → 分析空格后 'and micro-analyze everything' → 结合 'Either...Alternatively...' 的对比结构 → 选择表示'极端'的名词
35 空 定位空格前 'to the point of complete' → 分析空格后 'They are convinced that whatever decision they make will be the wrong one' → 结合微观分析导致决策瘫痪的语境 → 选择表示'瘫痪'的名词

考点：形容词修饰名词短语　语境选词　转折连词　省略结构　副词辨析　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　并列结构　副词修饰　并列动词　动词搭配 would + 动词原形　语境选词：逃避行为　固定搭配 tend to do sth.　语境选词：行为模式倾向　语境选词：逃避行为的具体表现　近义词辨析：避免 vs 忽视　固定搭配 go to the other extreme　语境选词：行为模式的极端对比　语境选词：过度分析导致的决策障碍　近义词辨析：瘫痪 vs 停滞

29. 【答案】J

26 空 定位投资市场波动语境 → 识别修饰名词短语的形容词 → 选择符合'波动'语义的形容词
27 空 定位转折连词but → 识别省略结构'not so much...but...' → 选择表示强调的副词
28 空 定位债务压力案例语境 → 识别修饰百分比的形容词 → 选择符合'比例'语义的形容词
29 空 定位并列连词and → 识别修饰'least known'的副词 → 选择表示程度的副词
30 空 定位家庭争吵语境 → 识别与'fought about money'并列的动词 → 选择符合'争吵'语义的动词
31 空 定位空格前动词 'would' → 分析空格后动名词短语 'examining...' → 结合 'put their head in the sand'（逃避现实）的语境 → 选择表示'避免'的动词
32 空 定位空格前主语 'Those suffering inherited financial anxiety' → 分析空格后 'to follow one of two patterns'

→ 结合 'tend to'（倾向于）的固定搭配 → 选择表示'倾向于'的动词
33 空 定位空格前 'Either they put their head in the sand' → 分析空格后 'examining their financial statements...' → 结合逃避行为的语境 → 选择表示'避免'的动词
34 空 定位空格前 'go to the other' → 分析空格后 'and micro-analyze everything' → 结合 'Either...Alternatively...' 的对比结构 → 选择表示'极端'的名词
35 空 定位空格前 'to the point of complete' → 分析空格后 'They are convinced that whatever decision they make will be the wrong one' → 结合微观分析导致决策瘫痪的语境 → 选择表示'瘫痪'的名词

考点：形容词修饰名词短语　语境选词　转折连词　省略结构　副词辨析　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　并列结构　副词修饰　并列动词　动词搭配 would + 动词原形　语境选词：逃避行为　固定搭配 tend to do sth.　语境选词：行为模式倾向　语境选词：逃避行为的具体表现　近义词辨析：避免 vs 忽视　固定搭配 go to the other extreme　语境选词：行为模式的极端对比　语境选词：过度分析导致的决策障碍　近义词辨析：瘫痪 vs 停滞

30. 【答案】B

26 空 定位投资市场波动语境 → 识别修饰名词短语的形容词 → 选择符合'波动'语义的形容词
27 空 定位转折连词but → 识别省略结构'not so much...but...' → 选择表示强调的副词
28 空 定位债务压力案例语境 → 识别修饰百分比的形容词 → 选择符合'比例'语义的形容词
29 空 定位并列连词and → 识别修饰'least known'的副词 → 选择表示程度的副词
30 空 定位家庭争吵语境 → 识别与'fought about money'并列的动词 → 选择符合'争吵'语义的动词
31 空 定位空格前动词 'would' → 分析空格后动名词短语 'examining...' → 结合 'put their head in the sand'（逃避现实）的语境 → 选择表示'避免'的动词
32 空 定位空格前主语 'Those suffering inherited financial anxiety' → 分析空格后 'to follow one of two patterns' → 结合 'tend to'（倾向于）的固定搭配 → 选择表示'倾向于'的动词
33 空 定位空格前 'Either they put their head in the sand' → 分析空格后 'examining their financial statements...' → 结合逃避行为的语境 → 选择表示'避免'的动词
34 空 定位空格前 'go to the other' → 分析空格后 'and micro-analyze everything' → 结合 'Either...Alternatively...' 的对比结构 → 选择表示'极端'的名词
35 空 定位空格前 'to the point of complete' → 分析空格后 'They are convinced that whatever decision they make will be the wrong one' → 结合微观分析导致决策瘫痪的语境 → 选择表示'瘫痪'的名词

考点：形容词修饰名词短语　语境选词　转折连词　省略结构　副词辨析　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　并列结构　副词修饰　并列动词　动词搭配 would + 动词原形　语境选词：逃避行为　固定搭配 tend to do sth.　语境选词：行为模式倾向　语境选词：逃避行为的具体表现　近义词辨析：避免 vs 忽视　固定搭配 go to the other extreme　语境选词：行为模式的极端对比　语境选词：过度分析导致的决策障碍　近义词辨析：瘫痪 vs 停滞

31. 【答案】K

26 空 定位投资市场波动语境 → 识别修饰名词短语的形容词 → 选择符合'波动'语义的形容词
27 空 定位转折连词but → 识别省略结构'not so much...but...' → 选择表示强调的副词
28 空 定位债务压力案例语境 → 识别修饰百分比的形容词 → 选择符合'比例'语义的形容词
29 空 定位并列连词and → 识别修饰'least known'的副词 → 选择表示程度的副词
30 空 定位家庭争吵语境 → 识别与'fought about money'并列的动词 → 选择符合'争吵'语义的动词
31 空 定位空格前动词 'would' → 分析空格后动名词短语 'examining...' → 结合 'put their head in the sand'（逃避现实）的语境 → 选择表示'避免'的动词
32 空 定位空格前主语 'Those suffering inherited financial anxiety' → 分析空格后 'to follow one of two patterns' → 结合 'tend to'（倾向于）的固定搭配 → 选择表示'倾向于'的动词
33 空 定位空格前 'Either they put their head in the sand' → 分析空格后 'examining their financial statements...' → 结合逃避行为的语境 → 选择表示'避免'的动词
34 空 定位空格前 'go to the other' → 分析空格后 'and micro-analyze everything' → 结合 'Either...Alternatively...'

的对比结构 → 选择表示'极端'的名词
35 空 定位空格前 'to the point of complete' → 分析空格后 'They are convinced that whatever decision they make will be the wrong one' → 结合微观分析导致决策瘫痪的语境 → 选择表示'瘫痪'的名词

考点：形容词修饰名词短语　语境选词　转折连词　省略结构　副词辨析　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　并列结构　副词修饰　并列动词　动词搭配 would + 动词原形　语境选词：逃避行为　固定搭配 tend to do sth.　语境选词：行为模式倾向　语境选词：逃避行为的具体表现　近义词辨析：避免 vs 忽视　固定搭配 go to the other extreme　语境选词：行为模式的极端对比　语境选词：过度分析导致的决策障碍　近义词辨析：瘫痪 vs 停滞

32. 【答案】N
26 空 定位投资市场波动语境 → 识别修饰名词短语的形容词 → 选择符合'波动'语义的形容词
27 空 定位转折连词but → 识别省略结构'not so much...but...' → 选择表示强调的副词
28 空 定位债务压力案例语境 → 识别修饰百分比的形容词 → 选择符合'比例'语义的形容词
29 空 定位并列连词and → 识别修饰'least known'的副词 → 选择表示程度的副词
30 空 定位家庭争吵语境 → 识别与'fought about money'并列的动词 → 选择符合'争吵'语义的动词
31 空 定位空格前动词 'would' → 分析空格后动名词短语 'examining...' → 结合 'put their head in the sand'（逃避现实）的语境 → 选择表示'避免'的动词
32 空 定位空格前主语 'Those suffering inherited financial anxiety' → 分析空格后 'to follow one of two patterns' → 结合 'tend to'（倾向于）的固定搭配 → 选择表示'倾向于'的动词
33 空 定位空格前 'Either they put their head in the sand' → 分析空格后 'examining their financial statements...' → 结合逃避行为的语境 → 选择表示'避免'的动词
34 空 定位空格前 'go to the other' → 分析空格后 'and micro-analyze everything' → 结合 'Either...Alternatively...' 的对比结构 → 选择表示'极端'的名词
35 空 定位空格前 'to the point of complete' → 分析空格后 'They are convinced that whatever decision they make will be the wrong one' → 结合微观分析导致决策瘫痪的语境 → 选择表示'瘫痪'的名词

考点：形容词修饰名词短语　语境选词　转折连词　省略结构　副词辨析　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　并列结构　副词修饰　并列动词　动词搭配 would + 动词原形　语境选词：逃避行为　固定搭配 tend to do sth.　语境选词：行为模式倾向　语境选词：逃避行为的具体表现　近义词辨析：避免 vs 忽视　固定搭配 go to the other extreme　语境选词：行为模式的极端对比　语境选词：过度分析导致的决策障碍　近义词辨析：瘫痪 vs 停滞

33. 【答案】C
26 空 定位投资市场波动语境 → 识别修饰名词短语的形容词 → 选择符合'波动'语义的形容词
27 空 定位转折连词but → 识别省略结构'not so much...but...' → 选择表示强调的副词
28 空 定位债务压力案例语境 → 识别修饰百分比的形容词 → 选择符合'比例'语义的形容词
29 空 定位并列连词and → 识别修饰'least known'的副词 → 选择表示程度的副词
30 空 定位家庭争吵语境 → 识别与'fought about money'并列的动词 → 选择符合'争吵'语义的动词
31 空 定位空格前动词 'would' → 分析空格后动名词短语 'examining...' → 结合 'put their head in the sand'（逃避现实）的语境 → 选择表示'避免'的动词
32 空 定位空格前主语 'Those suffering inherited financial anxiety' → 分析空格后 'to follow one of two patterns' → 结合 'tend to'（倾向于）的固定搭配 → 选择表示'倾向于'的动词
33 空 定位空格前 'Either they put their head in the sand' → 分析空格后 'examining their financial statements...' → 结合逃避行为的语境 → 选择表示'避免'的动词
34 空 定位空格前 'go to the other' → 分析空格后 'and micro-analyze everything' → 结合 'Either...Alternatively...' 的对比结构 → 选择表示'极端'的名词
35 空 定位空格前 'to the point of complete' → 分析空格后 'They are convinced that whatever decision they make will be the wrong one' → 结合微观分析导致决策瘫痪的语境 → 选择表示'瘫痪'的名词

考点：形容词修饰名词短语　语境选词　转折连词　省略结构　副词辨析　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　并列结构　副词

修饰　并列动词　动词搭配 would + 动词原形　语境选词：逃避行为　固定搭配 tend to do sth.　语境选词：行为模式倾向　语境选词：逃避行为的具体表现　近义词辨析：避免 vs 忽视　固定搭配 go to the other extreme　语境选词：行为模式的极端对比　语境选词：过度分析导致的决策障碍　近义词辨析：瘫痪 vs 停滞

34. 【答案】F

26 空 定位投资市场波动语境 → 识别修饰名词短语的形容词 → 选择符合'波动'语义的形容词
27 空 定位转折连词but → 识别省略结构'not so much...but...' → 选择表示强调的副词
28 空 定位债务压力案例语境 → 识别修饰百分比的形容词 → 选择符合'比例'语义的形容词
29 空 定位并列连词and → 识别修饰'least known'的副词 → 选择表示程度的副词
30 空 定位家庭争吵语境 → 识别与'fought about money'并列的动词 → 选择符合'争吵'语义的动词
31 空 定位空格前动词 'would' → 分析空格后动名词短语 'examining...' → 结合 'put their head in the sand'（逃避现实）的语境 → 选择表示'避免'的动词
32 空 定位空格前主语 'Those suffering inherited financial anxiety' → 分析空格后 'to follow one of two patterns' → 结合 'tend to'（倾向于）的固定搭配 → 选择表示'倾向于'的动词
33 空 定位空格前 'Either they put their head in the sand' → 分析空格后 'examining their financial statements...' → 结合逃避行为的语境 → 选择表示'避免'的动词
34 空 定位空格前 'go to the other' → 分析空格后 'and micro-analyze everything' → 结合 'Either...Alternatively...' 的对比结构 → 选择表示'极端'的名词
35 空 定位空格前 'to the point of complete' → 分析空格后 'They are convinced that whatever decision they make will be the wrong one' → 结合微观分析导致决策瘫痪的语境 → 选择表示'瘫痪'的名词

考点：形容词修饰名词短语　语境选词　转折连词　省略结构　副词辨析　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　并列结构　副词修饰　并列动词　动词搭配 would + 动词原形　语境选词：逃避行为　固定搭配 tend to do sth.　语境选词：行为模式倾向　语境选词：逃避行为的具体表现　近义词辨析：避免 vs 忽视　固定搭配 go to the other extreme　语境选词：行为模式的极端对比　语境选词：过度分析导致的决策障碍　近义词辨析：瘫痪 vs 停滞

35. 【答案】G

26 空 定位投资市场波动语境 → 识别修饰名词短语的形容词 → 选择符合'波动'语义的形容词
27 空 定位转折连词but → 识别省略结构'not so much...but...' → 选择表示强调的副词
28 空 定位债务压力案例语境 → 识别修饰百分比的形容词 → 选择符合'比例'语义的形容词
29 空 定位并列连词and → 识别修饰'least known'的副词 → 选择表示程度的副词
30 空 定位家庭争吵语境 → 识别与'fought about money'并列的动词 → 选择符合'争吵'语义的动词
31 空 定位空格前动词 'would' → 分析空格后动名词短语 'examining...' → 结合 'put their head in the sand'（逃避现实）的语境 → 选择表示'避免'的动词
32 空 定位空格前主语 'Those suffering inherited financial anxiety' → 分析空格后 'to follow one of two patterns' → 结合 'tend to'（倾向于）的固定搭配 → 选择表示'倾向于'的动词
33 空 定位空格前 'Either they put their head in the sand' → 分析空格后 'examining their financial statements...' → 结合逃避行为的语境 → 选择表示'避免'的动词
34 空 定位空格前 'go to the other' → 分析空格后 'and micro-analyze everything' → 结合 'Either...Alternatively...' 的对比结构 → 选择表示'极端'的名词
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36. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'digital devices' 'steals away' 'playtime' → 在语篇中寻找同义替换或对应信息 → 未找到直接匹配段落，需结合全文主旨推断
37. 定位题干关键词 'beginning of this century' 'public schools' 'recess' 'academic activities' → 在语篇中寻找时间、地点、行为对应信息 → 未找到直接匹配段落，需结合全文主旨推断
38. 定位题干关键词 'kids may welcome' 'parents may doubt' 'feasibility' → 在语篇中寻找关于孩子和家长对建议反应的信息 → 未找到直接匹配段落，需结合全文主旨推断
39. 定位题干关键词 'deprivation' 'playtime' 'harm' 'children' 'country' 'world' → 在语篇中寻找关于剥夺游戏时间危害的信息 → 未找到直接匹配段落，需结合全文主旨推断
40. 定位题干关键词 'playing with children' 'parents' 'prevent' 'harm' 'stress' → 在语篇中寻找关于家长参与游戏与压力关系的信息 → 在段落[D]中找到对应信息 'builds a wall against the harmful effects of all kinds of stress'
41. 定位Dr. Yogman观点 → 识别其关于数字设备与主动探索关系的论述 → 匹配段落
42. 定位关于父母对“让孩子单纯游戏”建议反应的描述 → 识别“step backward”这一关键表述 → 匹配段落
43. 定位Dr. Yogman关于父母安排孩子时间的观点 → 识别其“当孩子不被告知该做什么时能学到技能”的论述 → 匹配段落
44. 定位关于教师调查的具体数据（四分之一）和地点（美国城市） → 识别其关于幼儿园孩子自由游戏时间的论述 → 匹配段落
45. 定位儿科医生关于游戏类型与学习内容的论述 → 识别“无论何种游戏，孩子都在学习创造”的核心观点 → 匹配段落

考点：细节定位　同义替换　时间信息匹配　观点态度匹配　危害范围匹配　Dr. Yogman观点　数字设备与主动探索　父母反应　step backward　技能培养　父母安排时间　技能学习　教师调查　四分之一　美国城市　自由游戏时间　儿科医生观点　游戏类型　学习创造

37. 【答案】E

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　时间信息匹配　观点态度匹配　危害范围匹配　Dr. Yogman观点　数字设备与主动探索　父母反应　step backward　技能培养　父母安排时间　技能学习　教师调查　四分之一　美国城市　自由游戏时间　儿科医生观点　游戏类型　学习创造

38. 【答案】L

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39. 【答案】G

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40. 【答案】D

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41. 【答案】I

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42. 【答案】C

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43. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'digital devices' 'steals away' 'playtime' → 在语篇中寻找同义替换或对应信息 → 未找到直接匹配段落，需结合全文主旨推断
37. 定位题干关键词 'beginning of this century' 'public schools' 'recess' 'academic activities' → 在语篇中寻找时间、地点、行为对应信息 → 未找到直接匹配段落，需结合全文主旨推断
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44. 【答案】F

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45. 【答案】B

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46. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'adverse impact' → 在语篇中定位到 'Trying to live up to the images... has a dark side: anxiety and depression...' → 该句主语为 'Trying to live up to the images of 'perfect' models and movie heroes'，即努力达到完美形象 → 同义替换为 'Attempting to meet society's expectation of appearance' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'researchers found out' 和 'earnings' → 在语篇中定位到 'Researchers have shown that body mass index is related to wages and income.' → 该句明确指出体重指数与工资收入相关 → 同义替换为 'body weight and shape' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'author's recent study focus on' → 在语篇中定位到 'Our recently published study answered this question...' → 'this question' 指代前文 'Does a person's own perception of body image matter to earnings...?' → 该研究聚焦于个人对身体形象的自我认知是否影响职场成功 → 同义替换为选项C → 得出答案

考点：指代理解　主旨概括

49. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'finding of the author's recent research' → 在语篇中定位到 'We found no relationship between the average person's self-perception of weight and labor market outcomes...' → 该发现表明个人对体重的自我认知与劳动力市场结果无关 → 同义替换为 'People are not adversely affected in the workplace by false perception of their weight' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

50. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'author think would help' → 在语篇中定位到 'changing discrimination laws to include body type as a category would also help.' → 作者认为修改歧视法，将体型纳入保护类别会有帮助 → 同义替换为 'Banning discrimination on the basis of employees' body image' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

51. 【答案】D

定位作者对‘work-life balance’的评价 → 提取‘too limiting’、‘never been helpful’等负面描述 → 同义替换为‘contributes little’

考点：观点态度　同义替换

52. 【答案】A

定位关于‘language’的论述 → 提取‘affects our thinking and therefore our actions’ → 同义替换为‘impacts how we think and behave’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】C

定位‘In the ideal world’ → 提取‘doing work that we’re proud of and that provides meaning and purpose’ → 同义替换为‘meaningful work that contributes to society’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】B

定位关于‘life’的描述 → 提取‘ever evolving and changing’ → 同义替换为‘dynamic’

考点：细节定位　词义猜测

55. 【答案】D

定位作者结论性建议 → 提取‘think bigger and better about work-life fulfillment’ → 同义替换为‘Strive for a more fulfilling life’

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

56. 【答案】The online library is becoming increasingly…

围绕在线图书馆主题，构建包含引言、主体段落和结论的完整议论文结构，并运用多样句式进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】Moutai is the most famous Chinese liquor, and…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并运用定语从句、非谓语结构及固定搭配进行准确、流畅的翻译。

考点：被选为国宴用酒 (be selected as)　酿造茅台 (brew Moutai)　贡给皇帝 (tribute to the emperor)　运往海外 (transport overseas)　缓解疲劳 (relieve fatigue)　镇静作用 (sedative effect)