# 四级 · 2020年12月大学英语四级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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## 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 is reported in the news?

A. Many people have been attacked by Devil Firefish.

B. The Mediterranean is a natural habitat of Devil Firefish.

C. Invasive species are driving away certain native species.

D. A deadly fish has been spotted in the Mediterranean waters.

2. What is the environmentalist concerned about the spread of Devil Firefish in the Mediterranean?

A. It could badly pollute the surrounding waters.
B. It could pose a threat to other marine species.
C. It could disrupt the food chains there.
D. It could add to greenhouse emissions.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What will happen on World Car-Free Day in Paris?

A. Cars will not be allowed to enter the city.
B. Pedestrians will have free access to the city.
C. About half of its city center will be closed to cars.
D. Buses will be the only vehicles allowed on its streets.

4. What motivated the mayor of Paris to promote the first World Car-Free Day in her city?

A. The unbearable traffic noise.
B. The worsening global warming.
C. The ever-growing cost of petrol.
D. The rising air pollution in Paris.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What happened to the Philippine fisherman one day?

A. His house was burnt down in a fire.
B. Many of his possessions were stolen.
C. His good luck charm sank into the sea.
D. His fishing boat got wrecked on a rock.

6. What was the fisherman forced to do?

A. Change his fishing locations.
B. Find a job in a travel agency.
C. Sell the pearl he had kept for years.
D. Spend a few nights on a small island.

7. What did the fisherman learn from the tourist agent?

A. His pearl could be displayed in a museum.
B. His monstrous pearl was extremely valuable.
C. The largest pearl in the world weighs 14 pounds.
D. A New York museum has the world's biggest pearl. 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. What do we learn about the woman's company?

A. It boasts a fairly long history.
B. It has over 50 business partners.
C. It has 75 offices around the world.
D. It produces construction materials.

9. What does the man say about his own company?

A. It was started by his father.
B. It has about 50 employees.
C. It is over 100 years old.
D. It is a family business.

10. What is the main problem with the man's company?

A. Outdated product design.
B. Loss of competitive edge.
C. Shortage of raw material supply.
D. Legal disputes in many countries.

11. What does the woman suggest doing to help the man's company?

A. Introducing innovative marketing strategies.
B. Seeking new ways to increase its exports.
C. Providing training for its staff members.
D. Conducting a financial analysis for it.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What do we learn about the woman from the conversation?

A. She is a real expert at house decorations.
B. She is really impressed by the man's house.
C. She is well informed about the design business.
D. She is attracted by the color of the sitting room.

13. Where did the man get his ideas for the project?

A. From a construction businessman.
B. From his younger brother Greg.
C. From home design magazines.
D. From a professional interior designer.

14. What did the man say about the project he recently completed?

A. The cost was affordable.
B. The style was fashionable.
C. The effort was worthwhile.
D. The effect was unexpected.

15. Why does the woman invite the man to her house next week?

A. She'd like him to talk with Jonathan about a new project.
B. She'd like to show him around her newly-renovated house.
C. She wants to discuss the house decoration budget with him.
D. She wants him to share his renovation experience with her. 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 does England spend an annual three million pounds on?

A. Paying hospital bills for emergency cases.
B. Doing research on ear, nose and throat diseases.
C. Removing objects from patients' noses and ears.
D. Providing routine care for small children.

17. What do we learn from England's Hospital Episode Statistics?

A. Children aged one to four are often more curious than older children.

B. Five- to nine-year-olds are the most likely to put things in their ears.

C. Many children like to put foreign objects in their mouths.

D. Many children like to smell things they find or play with.

18. What is generally believed to account for children putting things in their ears or noses?

A. They want to attract attention.

B. They tend to act out of impulse.

C. They are unaware of the potential risks.

D. They are curious about these body parts.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What did ReBicycle do to help Leila Rahimi?

A. It gave her a used bicycle.

B. It paid for her English lessons.

C. It delivered her daily necessities.

D. It provided her with physical therapy.

20. What is ReBicycle doing to help those in need?

A. Expanding bike-riding lessons.

B. Providing free public transport.

C. Offering walking tours to visitors.

D. Asking local people for donations.

21. What do we learn from the passage about ReBicycle?

A. It is a sports club.

B. It is a language school.

C. It is a counseling center.

D. It is a charity organization.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What do NASA scientists want to learn about?

A. How animals deal with lack of gravity.

B. How mice interact in a new environment.

C. How low gravity affects the human body.

D. How mice imitate human behavior in space.

23. What does the passage say about the mice at the beginning of the experiment?

A. They found the space in the cage too small to stay in.

B. They found it difficult to figure out where they were.

C. They were not used to the low-gravity environment.

D. They were not sensitive to the changed environment.

24. What was observed about the mice on the eleventh day of the experiment?

A. They continued to behave as they did in the beginning.

B. They already felt at home in the new environment.

C. They had found a lot more activities to engage in.

D. They tried everything possible to escape from the cage.

25. What did the scientists find about the mice from the experiment?

A. They changed their routines in space.

B. They began to eat less after some time.

C. They behaved as if they were on Earth.

D. They repeated their activities every day.

## 三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. constantly | B. credible | C. essential |
| D. exploring | E. gather | F. load |
| G. miserable | H. pressure | I. properly |
| J. records | K. removed | L. stacks |
| M. suspicion | N. tracked | O. watching |

Trust is fundamental to life. If you can't trust anything, life becomes intolerable. You can't have relationships without trust, let alone good ones. In the workplace, too, trust is ___26___ . An organization without trust will be full of fear and ___27___ . If you work for a boss who doesn't trust their employees to do things right, you'll have a ___28___ time. They'll be checking up on you all the time, correcting "mistakes" and ___29___ reminding you to do this or that. Colleagues who don't trust one another will need to spend more time ___30___ their backs than doing any useful work. Organizations are always trying to cut costs. Think of all the additional tasks caused by lack of trust. Audit departments only exist because of it. Companies keep large volumes of ___31___ because they don't trust their suppliers, their contractors or their customers. Probably more than half of all administrative work is only there because of an ever-existing sense that "you can't trust anyone these days." If even a small part of such valueless work could be ___32___ , the savings would run into millions of dollars. All this is extra work we ___33___ onto ourselves because we don't trust people—the checking, following through, doing things ourselves because we don't believe others will do them ___34___ —or at all. If we took all that away, how much extra time would we suddenly find in our life? How much of our work ___35___ would disappear?

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 some people living in San Jose, it has become much harder for the poor to get ahead due to the increased inequality. _____

37. In American history, immigrants used to have a good chance to move upward in society. _____

38. If the problems of San Jose can't be solved, one of America's fundamental beliefs about itself can be shaken. _____

39. San Jose was among the best cities in America for poor kids to move up the social ladder. _____

40. Whether poor kids in San Jose today still have the chance to move upward is questionable. _____

41. San Jose's officials are resolved to give poor kids access to the resources necessary for success in life. _____

42. San Jose appears to manifest some of the best features of America. _____

43. As far as social mobility is concerned, San Jose beat many other progressive cities in America. _____

44. Due to some changes like increases in housing prices in San Jose, the prospects for its poor people have dimmed. _____

45. Researchers do not have a clear idea why poor children in San Jose achieved such great success several decades ago. _____

## 五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 生活在中国不同地区的人们饮食多种多样。北方人主要吃面食,南方人大多吃米饭。在沿海地区,海鲜和淡水水产品在人们饮食中占有相当大的比例,而在其他地区人们的饮食中,肉类和奶制品更为常见。四川、湖南等省份的居民普遍爱吃辛辣食物,而江苏和浙江人更喜欢甜食。然而,因为烹任方式各异,同类食物的味道可能会有所不同。

## 六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Three children in every classroom have a diagnosable mental health condition. Half of these are behavioural disorders, while one third are emotional disorders such as stress, anxiety and depression, which often become outwardly apparent through self-harm. There was an astonishing 52 percent jump in hospital admissions for children and young people who had harmed themselves between 2009 and 2015. Schools and teachers have consistently reported the scale of the problem since 2009. Last year, over half of teachers reported that more of their pupils experience mental health problems than in the past. But teachers also consistently report how ill-equipped they feel to meet pupils' mental health needs, and often cite a lack of training, expertise and support from the National Health Service . Part of the reason for the increased pressure on schools is that there are now fewer 'early intervention( )' and low-level mental health services based in the community. Cuts to local authority budgets since 2010 have resulted in a significant decline of these services, despite strong evidence of their effectiveness in preventing crises further down the line. The only way to break the pressures on both mental health services and schools is to reinvest in early intervention services inside schools. There are strong arguments for why schools are best placed to provide mental health services. Schools see young people more than any other service, which gives them a unique ability to get to hard-to-reach children and young people and build meaningful relationships with them over time. Recent studies have shown that children and young people largely prefer to see a counsellor in school rather than in an outside environment. Young people have reported that for low-level conditions such as stress and anxiety, a clinical setting can sometimes be daunting . There are already examples of innovative schools which combine mental health and wellbeing provision with a strong academic curriculum. This will, though, require a huge cultural shift. Politicians, policymakers, commissioners and school leaders must be brave enough to make the leap towards reimagining schools as providers of health as well as education services.

46. What are teachers complaining about?

A. There are too many students requiring special attention.

B. They are under too much stress counselling needy students.

C. Schools are inadequately equipped to implement any intervention.

D. They lack the necessary resources to address pupils' mental problems.

47. What do we learn from the passage about community health services in Britain?

A. They have deteriorated due to budget cuts.

B. They facilitate local residents' everyday lives.

C. They prove ineffective in helping mental patients.

D. They cover preventative care for the local resident.

48. Where does the author suggest mental health services be placed?

A. At home. B. At school. C. In hospitals. D. In communities.

49. What do we learn from the recent studies?

A. Students prefer to rely on peers to relieve stress and anxiety.

B. Young people are keen on building meaningful relationships.

C. Students are more comfortable seeking counselling in school.

D. Young people benefit from various kinds of outdoor activities.

50. What does the author mean by a cultural shift (Line 2, Para. 6)?

A. Simplification of schools' academic curriculums.

B. Parents' involvement in schools' policy-making.

C. A change in teachers' attitudes to mental health.

D. A change in the conception of what schools are.

## 七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Picture this: You're at a movie theater food stand loading up on snacks. You have a choice of a small, medium or large soda. The small is $3.50 and the large is $5.50. It's a tough decision: The small size may not last you through the whole movie, but $5.50 for some sugary drink seems ridiculous. But there's a third option, a medium soda for $5.25. Medium may be the perfect amount of soda for you, but the large is only a quarter more. If you're like most people, you end up buying the large (and taking a bathroom break midshow). If you're wondering who would buy the medium soda, the answer is almost no one. In fact, there's a good chance the marketing department purposely priced the medium soda as a decoy( ), making you more likely to buy the large soda rather than the small. I have written about this peculiarity in human nature before with my friend Dan Ariely, who studied this phenomenon extensively after noticing pricing for subscriptions to The Economist. The digital subscription was $59, the print subscription was $125, and the print plus digital subscription was also $125. No one in their right mind would buy the print subscription when you could get digital as well for the same price, so why was it even an option? Ariely ran an experiment and found that when only the two "real" choices were offered, more people chose the less-expensive digital subscription. But the addition of the bad option made people much more likely to choose the more expensive print plus digital option. Brain scientists call this effect "asymmetric dominance" and it means that people gravitate toward the choice nearest a clearly inferior option. Marketing professors call it the decoy effect, which is certainly easier to remember. Lucky for consumers, almost no one in the business community understands it. The decoy effect works because of the way our brains assign value when making choices. Value is almost never absolute; rather, we decide an object's value relative to our other choices. If more options are introduced, the value equation changes.

51. Why does the author ask us to imagine buying food in the movie theater?

A. To illustrate people's peculiar shopping behavior.

B. To illustrate the increasing variety of snacks there.

C. To show how hard it can be to choose a drink there.

D. To show how popular snacks are among movie fans.

52. Why is the medium soda priced the way it is?

A. To attract more customers to buy it.

B. To show the price matches the amount.

C. To ensure customers drink the right amount of soda.

D. To make customers believe they are getting a bargain.

53. What do we learn from Dan Ariely's experiment?

A. Lower-priced goods attract more customers.

B. The Economist's promotional strategy works.

C. The Economist's print edition turns out to sell the best.

D. More readers choose the digital over the print edition.

54. For what purpose is "the bad option" (Line 7, Para. 3) added?

A. To cater to the peculiar needs of some customers.

B. To help customers to make more rational choices.

C. To trap customers into buying the more pricey item.

D. To provide customers with a greater variety of goods.

55. How do we assess the value of a commodity, according to the passage?

A. By considering its usefulness.

B. By comparing it with other choices.

C. By taking its quality into account.

D. By examining its value equation.

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

56. Education is undergoing a profound transformation. Not long ago, learning meant sitting in a fixed classroom
and listening to a teacher; today it is being reshaped by technology into something far more flexible and
personal. In my view, these changes make education more open and effective than ever before.
The clearest sign of this shift is the rise of online and blended learning. During and after the pandemic, millions
of students turned to video lectures and learning apps, so that a lesson could be paused, replayed and studied at
one's own pace. Meanwhile, artificial intelligence now recommends exercises based on each learner's weak
points, transforming a one-size-fits-all lecture into tailored guidance. These tools break the old limits of time
and place and let knowledge reach anyone with a phone.
Admittedly, no screen can fully replace a caring teacher. Yet the direction is clear: education is moving from
rigid instruction toward flexible, learner-centred study. If we embrace these tools wisely, learning will become
both wider in reach and deeper in quality.

57. People living in different parts of China have diverse diets. People in the north mainly eat wheat-based foods, while those in the south mostly eat rice. In coastal areas, seafood and freshwater products
make up a large proportion of people's diets, while in other regions, meat and dairy products are more
common. Residents of provinces such as Sichuan and Hunan generally love spicy food, while people from Jiangsu and Zhejiang prefer sweet food. However, because cooking methods vary, the taste of the
same food may differ.

# 逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位导语句 → 识别核心事实（鱼被发现） → 匹配同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义改写

2. 【答案】B

定位环保人士观点句 → 识别担忧对象（其他海洋生物） → 匹配同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义改写

3. 【答案】C

定位事件核心安排句 → 识别具体措施（市中心一半区域禁车） → 匹配同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义改写

4. 【答案】D

定位市长动机句 → 识别因果信号（in response to） → 锁定原因（空气污染）

考点：细节定位　因果逻辑

5. 【答案】A

定位渔民遭遇句 → 识别关键事件（房屋火灾） → 匹配同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义改写

6. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 forced → 听到 forced him to clear out his possessions and change locations → 识别 forced to sell it 与题干 forced to do 同义 → 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 tourist agent → 听到 tourist agent told him that... was the biggest pearl... valued at 76 million pounds → 识别 extremely valuable 为最大/价值高的概括 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义概括

8. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 woman's company → 听到 We are a global company with 75 years of history → 识别 fairly long history 为 75 年历史的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 man's company → 听到 This is a family business started by my grandfather → 识别 family business 为直接对应 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接对应

10. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 main problem → 听到 Our main challenge is that... losing competitive advantage → 识别 Loss of competitive edge 为同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】D

定位女士建议句 → 识别同义替换（financial analysis） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】B

定位女士对男士房子的评价 → 识别其赞叹态度 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　观点态度

13. 【答案】C

定位男士回答灵感来源的句子 → 识别同义替换（home design magazines） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】A

定位男士描述项目成本的句子 → 识别同义替换（affordable） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】D

定位女士邀请男士的句子 → 推断其意图（pick your brains） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

16. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 three million pounds → 对应录音首句 Removing foreign objects from ears and noses costs... → 同义替换 objects = foreign objects → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

17. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 England's Hospital Episode Statistics → 对应录音中该短语后内容 → 提取具体数据：五至九岁儿童耳朵异物最多 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数据提取

18. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 generally believed to account for → 对应录音中 generally attributed to → 提取原因 curiosity → 同义替换 curious about these body parts → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 ReBicycle do to help Leila Rahimi → 对应录音中 ReBicycle got involved and gave Leila a second-hand bicycle → 同义替换 second-hand = used → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 ReBicycle doing to help → 对应录音中 is now expanding bike-riding lessons → 直接匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

21. 【答案】D

定位首段核心句 'my charity ReBicycle' → 结合后文 'donated more than 200 bikes to those in need' → 概括为慈善组织

考点：charity　donated　in need

22. 【答案】A

定位信号词 'To that end' → 捕捉其后目的句 'studying how other species deal with low gravity' → 同义替换为 'animals' 和 'lack of gravity'

考点：To that end　other species　low gravity

23. 【答案】C

定位时间锚 'at the beginning of the experiment' → 捕捉状态描述 'uncomfortable' → 概括为 'not used to'

考点：at the beginning　uncomfortable

24. 【答案】B

定位时间锚 'eleventh day' → 捕捉状态描述 'enjoying it' → 推断为 'felt at home'

考点：eleventh day　enjoying it

25. 【答案】C

定位结论句 'The study showed that...' → 捕捉核心发现 'kept much of their routines intact' → 同义替换为 'behaved as if they were on Earth'

考点：The study showed　kept much of their routines intact

26. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格所在句（In the workplace, too, trust is ___.）→ 分析上下文（前文强调信任对生活至关重要，后文举例说明缺乏信任的后果）→ 结合选项词义与搭配（trust is essential/crucial/vital）→ 选择最符合语境且与is搭配的形容词

27 空 定位空格前 'full of fear and' → 分析并列结构与语境（缺乏信任的组织氛围）→ 选择与 'fear' 并列的负面抽象名词 → 'suspicion' 符合语境

28 空 定位空格所在句（描述不信任员工的老板） → 分析语境（老板会不断检查、纠正、提醒） → 推断空格处需一个表示“困难、不愉快”的形容词 → 匹配选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格所在句（描述不信任的同事行为）→ 分析空格前后逻辑（需要花更多时间做某事，而非做有用工作）→ 结合语境（不信任导致防备行为）→ 选择符合“提防、防备”语义的动词短语

30 空 定位空格所在句（描述缺乏信任导致的额外工作）→ 分析空格与宾语（extra work）的动宾搭配 → 识别 take on（承担）为唯一符合语境的搭配 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前主语 'extra work' 与介词 'onto' → 识别固定搭配 'take on' 表示承担 → 结合语境 '我们因不信任而承担的额外工作' → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前 'could be' → 判断此处需要过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合语境 '这种无价值的工作能被_____' → 识别 'eliminate'（消除）符合逻辑 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前 'workload' → 结合前文 'extra time' 与 'disappear' → 推断此处指工作量减少 → 识别 'decrease'（减少）符合语境 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前 'do them' → 结合前文 'correctly' 与 'or at all' → 推断此处需要副词修饰 'do' → 识别 'properly'（正确地）与 'correctly' 同义 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'workload' → 结合前文 'extra time' 与 'disappear' → 推断此处指工作量减少 → 识别 'decrease'（减少）符合语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词作表语　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词（过去分词）

27. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格所在句（In the workplace, too, trust is ___.）→ 分析上下文（前文强调信任对生活至关重要，后文举例说明缺乏信任的后果）→ 结合选项词义与搭配（trust is essential/crucial/vital）→ 选择最符合语境且与is搭配的形容词
27 空 定位空格前 'full of fear and' → 分析并列结构与语境（缺乏信任的组织氛围）→ 选择与 'fear' 并列的负面抽象名词 → 'suspicion' 符合语境
28 空 定位空格所在句（描述不信任员工的老板） → 分析语境（老板会不断检查、纠正、提醒） → 推断空格处需一个表示“困难、不愉快”的形容词 → 匹配选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句（描述不信任的同事行为）→ 分析空格前后逻辑（需要花更多时间做某事，而非做有用工作）→ 结合语境（不信任导致防备行为）→ 选择符合“提防、防备”语义的动词短语
30 空 定位空格所在句（描述缺乏信任导致的额外工作）→ 分析空格与宾语（extra work）的动宾搭配 → 识别 take on（承担）为唯一符合语境的搭配 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语 'extra work' 与介词 'onto' → 识别固定搭配 'take on' 表示承担 → 结合语境 '我们因不信任而承担的额外工作' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'could be' → 判断此处需要过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合语境 '这种无价值的工作能被_____' → 识别 'eliminate'（消除）符合逻辑 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 'workload' → 结合前文 'extra time' 与 'disappear' → 推断此处指工作量减少 → 识别 'decrease'（减少）符合语境 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'do them' → 结合前文 'correctly' 与 'or at all' → 推断此处需要副词修饰 'do' → 识别 'properly'（正确地）与 'correctly' 同义 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'workload' → 结合前文 'extra time' 与 'disappear' → 推断此处指工作量减少 → 识别 'decrease'（减少）符合语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词作表语　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词（过去分词）

28. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格所在句（In the workplace, too, trust is ___.）→ 分析上下文（前文强调信任对生活至关重要，后文举例说明缺乏信任的后果）→ 结合选项词义与搭配（trust is essential/crucial/vital）→ 选择最符合语境且与is搭配的形容词
27 空 定位空格前 'full of fear and' → 分析并列结构与语境（缺乏信任的组织氛围）→ 选择与 'fear' 并列的负面抽象名词 → 'suspicion' 符合语境
28 空 定位空格所在句（描述不信任员工的老板） → 分析语境（老板会不断检查、纠正、提醒） → 推断空格处需一个表示“困难、不愉快”的形容词 → 匹配选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句（描述不信任的同事行为）→ 分析空格前后逻辑（需要花更多时间做某事，而非做有用工作）→ 结合语境（不信任导致防备行为）→ 选择符合“提防、防备”语义的动词短语
30 空 定位空格所在句（描述缺乏信任导致的额外工作）→ 分析空格与宾语（extra work）的动宾搭配 → 识别 take on（承担）为唯一符合语境的搭配 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语 'extra work' 与介词 'onto' → 识别固定搭配 'take on' 表示承担 → 结合语境 '我们因不信任而承担的额外工作' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'could be' → 判断此处需要过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合语境 '这种无价值的工作能被_____' →

识别 'eliminate'（消除）符合逻辑 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 'workload' → 结合前文 'extra time' 与 'disappear' → 推断此处指工作量减少 → 识别 'decrease'（减少）符合语境 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'do them' → 结合前文 'correctly' 与 'or at all' → 推断此处需要副词修饰 'do' → 识别 'properly'（正确地）与 'correctly' 同义 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'workload' → 结合前文 'extra time' 与 'disappear' → 推断此处指工作量减少 → 识别 'decrease'（减少）符合语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词作表语　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词（过去分词）

29. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格所在句（In the workplace, too, trust is ___.）→ 分析上下文（前文强调信任对生活至关重要，后文举例说明缺乏信任的后果）→ 结合选项词义与搭配（trust is essential/crucial/vital）→ 选择最符合语境且与is搭配的形容词
27 空 定位空格前 'full of fear and' → 分析并列结构与语境（缺乏信任的组织氛围）→ 选择与 'fear' 并列的负面抽象名词 → 'suspicion' 符合语境
28 空 定位空格所在句（描述不信任员工的老板） → 分析语境（老板会不断检查、纠正、提醒） → 推断空格处需一个表示“困难、不愉快”的形容词 → 匹配选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句（描述不信任的同事行为）→ 分析空格前后逻辑（需要花更多时间做某事，而非做有用工作）→ 结合语境（不信任导致防备行为）→ 选择符合“提防、防备”语义的动词短语
30 空 定位空格所在句（描述缺乏信任导致的额外工作）→ 分析空格与宾语（extra work）的动宾搭配 → 识别 take on（承担）为唯一符合语境的搭配 → 得出答案
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32 空 定位空格前 'could be' → 判断此处需要过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合语境 '这种无价值的工作能被_____' → 识别 'eliminate'（消除）符合逻辑 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 'workload' → 结合前文 'extra time' 与 'disappear' → 推断此处指工作量减少 → 识别 'decrease'（减少）符合语境 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'do them' → 结合前文 'correctly' 与 'or at all' → 推断此处需要副词修饰 'do' → 识别 'properly'（正确地）与 'correctly' 同义 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'workload' → 结合前文 'extra time' 与 'disappear' → 推断此处指工作量减少 → 识别 'decrease'（减少）符合语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词作表语　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词（过去分词）

30. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格所在句（In the workplace, too, trust is ___.）→ 分析上下文（前文强调信任对生活至关重要，后文举例说明缺乏信任的后果）→ 结合选项词义与搭配（trust is essential/crucial/vital）→ 选择最符合语境且与is搭配的形容词
27 空 定位空格前 'full of fear and' → 分析并列结构与语境（缺乏信任的组织氛围）→ 选择与 'fear' 并列的负面抽象名词 → 'suspicion' 符合语境
28 空 定位空格所在句（描述不信任员工的老板） → 分析语境（老板会不断检查、纠正、提醒） → 推断空格处需一个表示“困难、不愉快”的形容词 → 匹配选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句（描述不信任的同事行为）→ 分析空格前后逻辑（需要花更多时间做某事，而非做有用工作）→ 结合语境（不信任导致防备行为）→ 选择符合“提防、防备”语义的动词短语
30 空 定位空格所在句（描述缺乏信任导致的额外工作）→ 分析空格与宾语（extra work）的动宾搭配 → 识别 take on（承担）为唯一符合语境的搭配 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前主语 'extra work' 与介词 'onto' → 识别固定搭配 'take on' 表示承担 → 结合语境 '我们因不信任而承担的额外工作' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'could be' → 判断此处需要过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合语境 '这种无价值的工作能被_____' → 识别 'eliminate'（消除）符合逻辑 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 'workload' → 结合前文 'extra time' 与 'disappear' → 推断此处指工作量减少 → 识别 'decrease'（减少）符合语境 → 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格前 'workload' → 结合前文 'extra time' 与 'disappear' → 推断此处指工作量减少 → 识别 'decrease'（减少）符合语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词作表语　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词（过去分词）

31. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格所在句（In the workplace, too, trust is ___.）→ 分析上下文（前文强调信任对生活至关重要，后文举例说明缺乏信任的后果）→ 结合选项词义与搭配（trust is essential/crucial/vital）→ 选择最符合语境且与is搭配的形容词
27 空 定位空格前 'full of fear and' → 分析并列结构与语境（缺乏信任的组织氛围）→ 选择与 'fear' 并列的负面抽象名词 → 'suspicion' 符合语境
28 空 定位空格所在句（描述不信任员工的老板） → 分析语境（老板会不断检查、纠正、提醒） → 推断空格处需一个表示“困难、不愉快”的形容词 → 匹配选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句（描述不信任的同事行为）→ 分析空格前后逻辑（需要花更多时间做某事，而非做有用工作）→ 结合语境（不信任导致防备行为）→ 选择符合“提防、防备”语义的动词短语
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33 空 定位空格前 'workload' → 结合前文 'extra time' 与 'disappear' → 推断此处指工作量减少 → 识别 'decrease'（减少）符合语境 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'do them' → 结合前文 'correctly' 与 'or at all' → 推断此处需要副词修饰 'do' → 识别 'properly'（正确地）与 'correctly' 同义 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'workload' → 结合前文 'extra time' 与 'disappear' → 推断此处指工作量减少 → 识别 'decrease'（减少）符合语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词作表语　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词（过去分词）

32. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格所在句（In the workplace, too, trust is ___.）→ 分析上下文（前文强调信任对生活至关重要，后文举例说明缺乏信任的后果）→ 结合选项词义与搭配（trust is essential/crucial/vital）→ 选择最符合语境且与is搭配的形容词
27 空 定位空格前 'full of fear and' → 分析并列结构与语境（缺乏信任的组织氛围）→ 选择与 'fear' 并列的负面抽象名词 → 'suspicion' 符合语境
28 空 定位空格所在句（描述不信任员工的老板） → 分析语境（老板会不断检查、纠正、提醒） → 推断空格处需一个表示“困难、不愉快”的形容词 → 匹配选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句（描述不信任的同事行为）→ 分析空格前后逻辑（需要花更多时间做某事，而非做有用工作）

→ 结合语境（不信任导致防备行为）→ 选择符合“提防、防备”语义的动词短语
30 空 定位空格所在句（描述缺乏信任导致的额外工作）→ 分析空格与宾语（extra work）的动宾搭配 → 识别 take on（承担）为唯一符合语境的搭配 → 得出答案
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32 空 定位空格前 'could be' → 判断此处需要过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合语境 '这种无价值的工作能被_____' → 识别 'eliminate'（消除）符合逻辑 → 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格前 'workload' → 结合前文 'extra time' 与 'disappear' → 推断此处指工作量减少 → 识别 'decrease'（减少）符合语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词作表语　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词（过去分词）

33. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格所在句（In the workplace, too, trust is ___.）→ 分析上下文（前文强调信任对生活至关重要，后文举例说明缺乏信任的后果）→ 结合选项词义与搭配（trust is essential/crucial/vital）→ 选择最符合语境且与is搭配的形容词
27 空 定位空格前 'full of fear and' → 分析并列结构与语境（缺乏信任的组织氛围）→ 选择与 'fear' 并列的负面抽象名词 → 'suspicion' 符合语境
28 空 定位空格所在句（描述不信任员工的老板）→ 分析语境（老板会不断检查、纠正、提醒）→ 推断空格处需一个表示“困难、不愉快”的形容词 → 匹配选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句（描述不信任的同事行为）→ 分析空格前后逻辑（需要花更多时间做某事，而非做有用工作）→ 结合语境（不信任导致防备行为）→ 选择符合“提防、防备”语义的动词短语
30 空 定位空格所在句（描述缺乏信任导致的额外工作）→ 分析空格与宾语（extra work）的动宾搭配 → 识别 take on（承担）为唯一符合语境的搭配 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　形容词作表语　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词（过去分词）

34. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格所在句（In the workplace, too, trust is ___.）→ 分析上下文（前文强调信任对生活至关重要，后文举例说明缺乏信任的后果）→ 结合选项词义与搭配（trust is essential/crucial/vital）→ 选择最符合语境且与is搭配的形容词
27 空 定位空格前 'full of fear and' → 分析并列结构与语境（缺乏信任的组织氛围）→ 选择与 'fear' 并列的负面抽象名词 → 'suspicion' 符合语境

28 空 定位空格所在句（描述不信任员工的老板）→ 分析语境（老板会不断检查、纠正、提醒）→ 推断空格处需一个表示“困难、不愉快”的形容词 → 匹配选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句（描述不信任的同事行为）→ 分析空格前后逻辑（需要花更多时间做某事，而非做有用工作）→ 结合语境（不信任导致防备行为）→ 选择符合“提防、防备”语义的动词短语
30 空 定位空格所在句（描述缺乏信任导致的额外工作）→ 分析空格与宾语（extra work）的动宾搭配 → 识别 take on（承担）为唯一符合语境的搭配 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语 'extra work' 与介词 'onto' → 识别固定搭配 'take on' 表示承担 → 结合语境 '我们因不信任而承担的额外工作' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'could be' → 判断此处需要过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合语境 '这种无价值的工作能被_____' → 识别 'eliminate'（消除）符合逻辑 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 'workload' → 结合前文 'extra time' 与 'disappear' → 推断此处指工作量减少 → 识别 'decrease'（减少）符合语境 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'do them' → 结合前文 'correctly' 与 'or at all' → 推断此处需要副词修饰 'do' → 识别 'properly'（正确地）与 'correctly' 同义 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'workload' → 结合前文 'extra time' 与 'disappear' → 推断此处指工作量减少 → 识别 'decrease'（减少）符合语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词作表语　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词（过去分词）

35. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格所在句（In the workplace, too, trust is ___.）→ 分析上下文（前文强调信任对生活至关重要，后文举例说明缺乏信任的后果）→ 结合选项词义与搭配（trust is essential/crucial/vital）→ 选择最符合语境且与is搭配的形容词
27 空 定位空格前 'full of fear and' → 分析并列结构与语境（缺乏信任的组织氛围）→ 选择与 'fear' 并列的负面抽象名词 → 'suspicion' 符合语境
28 空 定位空格所在句（描述不信任员工的老板）→ 分析语境（老板会不断检查、纠正、提醒）→ 推断空格处需一个表示“困难、不愉快”的形容词 → 匹配选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句（描述不信任的同事行为）→ 分析空格前后逻辑（需要花更多时间做某事，而非做有用工作）→ 结合语境（不信任导致防备行为）→ 选择符合“提防、防备”语义的动词短语
30 空 定位空格所在句（描述缺乏信任导致的额外工作）→ 分析空格与宾语（extra work）的动宾搭配 → 识别 take on（承担）为唯一符合语境的搭配 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语 'extra work' 与介词 'onto' → 识别固定搭配 'take on' 表示承担 → 结合语境 '我们因不信任而承担的额外工作' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'could be' → 判断此处需要过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合语境 '这种无价值的工作能被_____' → 识别 'eliminate'（消除）符合逻辑 → 得出答案
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34 空 定位空格前 'do them' → 结合前文 'correctly' 与 'or at all' → 推断此处需要副词修饰 'do' → 识别 'properly'（正确地）与 'correctly' 同义 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　形容词作表语　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词（过去分词）

36. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'inequality' → 在段落[H]中找到 'growing inequality' 与 'harder for the poor to get ahead' 的因果关系 → 匹配段落[H]

37. 定位题干关键词 'immigrants' 和 'move upward' → 在段落[D]中找到 'immigrants and their children have historically experienced significant upward mobility' → 匹配段落[D]
38. 定位题干关键词 'fundamental beliefs' 和 'shaken' → 在段落[K]中找到 'If San Jose can't solve its problems, it could shake one of America's fundamental beliefs' → 匹配段落[K]
39. 定位题干关键词 'best cities' 和 'move up' → 在段落[B]中找到 'one of the best places to grow up poor in America' 和 'had the best shot in the country at reaching the top quintile' → 匹配段落[B]
40. 定位题干关键词 'questionable' 和 'today' → 在段落[G]中找到 'But is that still true today?' 和 'some people living in San Jose say it has become much harder' → 匹配段落[G]
41. 定位题干关键词 'poor kids' 和 'resources necessary for success' → 在段落[D]中找到对应信息 'providing opportunities' 和 'innovative companies' → 同义替换得出答案
42. 理解题干 'best features of America' 的含义 → 在段落[A]中定位 'land of opportunity' 这一美国核心特征 → 段落[A]整体描述了圣何塞作为机遇之地的特征，与题干主旨匹配
43. 定位题干关键词 'social mobility' 和 'beat many other progressive cities' → 在段落[C]中找到直接对应信息 'higher than other progressive cities such as Boston and Minneapolis' → 得出答案
44. 理解题干 'prospects... have dimmed' 的含义（前景黯淡） → 在语篇中寻找关于圣何塞贫困人群前景变化的描述 → 段落[H]（未提供全文，但根据题干和选项逻辑推断）应包含房价上涨等变化导致前景变差的信息 → 与题干构成同义替换
45. 理解题干 'do not have a clear idea'（不清楚原因） → 在语篇中寻找关于研究者对圣何塞成功原因认知状态的描述 → 段落[F]（未提供全文，但根据题干和选项逻辑推断）应包含研究者对原因不明确或存在争议的信息 → 与题干构成同义替换

考点：细节定位　因果关系　历史事实　推理判断　主旨大意　最高级表述　观点态度　同义替换　主旨概括　特征识别　直接匹配

37. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'inequality' → 在段落[H]中找到 'growing inequality' 与 'harder for the poor to get ahead' 的因果关系 → 匹配段落[H]
37. 定位题干关键词 'immigrants' 和 'move upward' → 在段落[D]中找到 'immigrants and their children have historically experienced significant upward mobility' → 匹配段落[D]
38. 定位题干关键词 'fundamental beliefs' 和 'shaken' → 在段落[K]中找到 'If San Jose can't solve its problems, it could shake one of America's fundamental beliefs' → 匹配段落[K]
39. 定位题干关键词 'best cities' 和 'move up' → 在段落[B]中找到 'one of the best places to grow up poor in America' 和 'had the best shot in the country at reaching the top quintile' → 匹配段落[B]
40. 定位题干关键词 'questionable' 和 'today' → 在段落[G]中找到 'But is that still true today?' 和 'some people living in San Jose say it has become much harder' → 匹配段落[G]
41. 定位题干关键词 'poor kids' 和 'resources necessary for success' → 在段落[D]中找到对应信息 'providing opportunities' 和 'innovative companies' → 同义替换得出答案
42. 理解题干 'best features of America' 的含义 → 在段落[A]中定位 'land of opportunity' 这一美国核心特征 → 段落[A]整体描述了圣何塞作为机遇之地的特征，与题干主旨匹配
43. 定位题干关键词 'social mobility' 和 'beat many other progressive cities' → 在段落[C]中找到直接对应信息 'higher than other progressive cities such as Boston and Minneapolis' → 得出答案
44. 理解题干 'prospects... have dimmed' 的含义（前景黯淡） → 在语篇中寻找关于圣何塞贫困人群前景变化的描述 → 段落[H]（未提供全文，但根据题干和选项逻辑推断）应包含房价上涨等变化导致前景变差的信息 → 与题干构成同义替换
45. 理解题干 'do not have a clear idea'（不清楚原因） → 在语篇中寻找关于研究者对圣何塞成功原因认知状态的描述 → 段落[F]（未提供全文，但根据题干和选项逻辑推断）应包含研究者对原因不明确或存在争议的信息 → 与题干

构成同义替换

考点：细节定位 因果关系 历史事实 推理判断 主旨大意 最高级表述 观点态度 同义替换 主旨概括 特征识别 直接匹配

38. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'inequality' → 在段落[H]中找到 'growing inequality' 与 'harder for the poor to get ahead' 的因果关系 → 匹配段落[H]
37. 定位题干关键词 'immigrants' 和 'move upward' → 在段落[D]中找到 'immigrants and their children have historically experienced significant upward mobility' → 匹配段落[D]
38. 定位题干关键词 'fundamental beliefs' 和 'shaken' → 在段落[K]中找到 'If San Jose can't solve its problems, it could shake one of America's fundamental beliefs' → 匹配段落[K]
39. 定位题干关键词 'best cities' 和 'move up' → 在段落[B]中找到 'one of the best places to grow up poor in America' 和 'had the best shot in the country at reaching the top quintile' → 匹配段落[B]
40. 定位题干关键词 'questionable' 和 'today' → 在段落[G]中找到 'But is that still true today?' 和 'some people living in San Jose say it has become much harder' → 匹配段落[G]
41. 定位题干关键词 'poor kids' 和 'resources necessary for success' → 在段落[D]中找到对应信息 'providing opportunities' 和 'innovative companies' → 同义替换得出答案
42. 理解题干 'best features of America' 的含义 → 在段落[A]中定位 'land of opportunity' 这一美国核心特征 → 段落[A]整体描述了圣何塞作为机遇之地的特征，与题干主旨匹配
43. 定位题干关键词 'social mobility' 和 'beat many other progressive cities' → 在段落[C]中找到直接对应信息 'higher than other progressive cities such as Boston and Minneapolis' → 得出答案
44. 理解题干 'prospects... have dimmed' 的含义（前景黯淡） → 在语篇中寻找关于圣何塞贫困人群前景变化的描述 → 段落[H]（未提供全文，但根据题干和选项逻辑推断）应包含房价上涨等变化导致前景变差的信息 → 与题干构成同义替换
45. 理解题干 'do not have a clear idea'（不清楚原因） → 在语篇中寻找关于研究者对圣何塞成功原因认知状态的描述 → 段落[F]（未提供全文，但根据题干和选项逻辑推断）应包含研究者对原因不明确或存在争议的信息 → 与题干构成同义替换

考点：细节定位 因果关系 历史事实 推理判断 主旨大意 最高级表述 观点态度 同义替换 主旨概括 特征识别 直接匹配

39. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'inequality' → 在段落[H]中找到 'growing inequality' 与 'harder for the poor to get ahead' 的因果关系 → 匹配段落[H]
37. 定位题干关键词 'immigrants' 和 'move upward' → 在段落[D]中找到 'immigrants and their children have historically experienced significant upward mobility' → 匹配段落[D]
38. 定位题干关键词 'fundamental beliefs' 和 'shaken' → 在段落[K]中找到 'If San Jose can't solve its problems, it could shake one of America's fundamental beliefs' → 匹配段落[K]
39. 定位题干关键词 'best cities' 和 'move up' → 在段落[B]中找到 'one of the best places to grow up poor in America' 和 'had the best shot in the country at reaching the top quintile' → 匹配段落[B]
40. 定位题干关键词 'questionable' 和 'today' → 在段落[G]中找到 'But is that still true today?' 和 'some people living in San Jose say it has become much harder' → 匹配段落[G]
41. 定位题干关键词 'poor kids' 和 'resources necessary for success' → 在段落[D]中找到对应信息 'providing opportunities' 和 'innovative companies' → 同义替换得出答案
42. 理解题干 'best features of America' 的含义 → 在段落[A]中定位 'land of opportunity' 这一美国核心特征 → 段落[A]整体描述了圣何塞作为机遇之地的特征，与题干主旨匹配
43. 定位题干关键词 'social mobility' 和 'beat many other progressive cities' → 在段落[C]中找到直接对应信息

'higher than other progressive cities such as Boston and Minneapolis' → 得出答案
44. 理解题干 'prospects... have dimmed' 的含义（前景黯淡） → 在语篇中寻找关于圣何塞贫困人群前景变化的描述 → 段落[H]（未提供全文，但根据题干和选项逻辑推断）应包含房价上涨等变化导致前景变差的信息 → 与题干构成同义替换
45. 理解题干 'do not have a clear idea'（不清楚原因） → 在语篇中寻找关于研究者对圣何塞成功原因认知状态的描述 → 段落[F]（未提供全文，但根据题干和选项逻辑推断）应包含研究者对原因不明确或存在争议的信息 → 与题干构成同义替换

考点：细节定位　因果关系　历史事实　推理判断　主旨大意　最高级表述　观点态度　同义替换　主旨概括　特征识别　直接匹配

40. 【答案】G
36. 定位题干关键词 'inequality' → 在段落[H]中找到 'growing inequality' 与 'harder for the poor to get ahead' 的因果关系 → 匹配段落[H]
37. 定位题干关键词 'immigrants' 和 'move upward' → 在段落[D]中找到 'immigrants and their children have historically experienced significant upward mobility' → 匹配段落[D]
38. 定位题干关键词 'fundamental beliefs' 和 'shaken' → 在段落[K]中找到 'If San Jose can't solve its problems, it could shake one of America's fundamental beliefs' → 匹配段落[K]
39. 定位题干关键词 'best cities' 和 'move up' → 在段落[B]中找到 'one of the best places to grow up poor in America' 和 'had the best shot in the country at reaching the top quintile' → 匹配段落[B]
40. 定位题干关键词 'questionable' 和 'today' → 在段落[G]中找到 'But is that still true today?' 和 'some people living in San Jose say it has become much harder' → 匹配段落[G]
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45. 理解题干 'do not have a clear idea'（不清楚原因） → 在语篇中寻找关于研究者对圣何塞成功原因认知状态的描述 → 段落[F]（未提供全文，但根据题干和选项逻辑推断）应包含研究者对原因不明确或存在争议的信息 → 与题干构成同义替换

考点：细节定位　因果关系　历史事实　推理判断　主旨大意　最高级表述　观点态度　同义替换　主旨概括　特征识别　直接匹配

41. 【答案】I
36. 定位题干关键词 'inequality' → 在段落[H]中找到 'growing inequality' 与 'harder for the poor to get ahead' 的因果关系 → 匹配段落[H]
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39. 定位题干关键词 'best cities' 和 'move up' → 在段落[B]中找到 'one of the best places to grow up poor in America' 和 'had the best shot in the country at reaching the top quintile' → 匹配段落[B]
40. 定位题干关键词 'questionable' 和 'today' → 在段落[G]中找到 'But is that still true today?' 和 'some people

living in San Jose say it has become much harder' → 匹配段落[G]
41. 定位题干关键词 'poor kids' 和 'resources necessary for success' → 在段落[D]中找到对应信息 'providing opportunities' 和 'innovative companies' → 同义替换得出答案
42. 理解题干 'best features of America' 的含义 → 在段落[A]中定位 'land of opportunity' 这一美国核心特征 → 段落[A]整体描述了圣何塞作为机遇之地的特征，与题干主旨匹配
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考点：细节定位　因果关系　历史事实　推理判断　主旨大意　最高级表述　观点态度　同义替换　主旨概括　特征识别　直接匹配

42. 【答案】E
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37. 定位题干关键词 'immigrants' 和 'move upward' → 在段落[D]中找到 'immigrants and their children have historically experienced significant upward mobility' → 匹配段落[D]
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44. 【答案】H

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46. 【答案】D

定位教师抱怨的段落 → 提取‘ill-equipped’、‘lack of training, expertise and support’等关键信息 → 同义替换为‘lack the necessary resources’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位‘community health services’相关段落 → 提取‘fewer...services based in the community’、‘Cuts to local authority budgets...resulted in a significant decline’ → 同义替换为‘deteriorated due to budget cuts’

考点：细节定位 因果关系

48. 【答案】B

定位作者建议的段落 → 提取‘reinvest in early intervention services inside schools’、‘schools are best placed to provide mental health services’ → 直接对应‘At school’

考点：细节定位 观点提取

49. 【答案】C

定位‘Recent studies’相关句子→提取‘children and young people largely prefer to see a counsellor in school rather than in an outside environment’→同义替换为‘more comfortable seeking counselling in school’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】D

定位‘cultural shift’所在句及上下文→结合后文‘reimagining schools as providers of health’→推断‘cultural shift’指对学校角色的根本性观念转变

考点：上下文推断　词义猜测

51. 【答案】A

定位首段举例→推断举例目的→得出答案

考点：举例目的推断　主旨归纳

52. 【答案】D

定位中杯定价描述→关联后文“诱饵效应”解释→推断定价意图

考点：细节定位　因果推断

53. 【答案】B

定位Ariely实验描述→提取实验结论（诱饵效应）→匹配选项

考点：细节定位　结论匹配

54. 【答案】C

定位“the bad option”指代→关联其作用描述（诱饵效应）→推断添加目的

考点：指代理解　目的推断

55. 【答案】B

定位价值评估相关语句→提取关键信息（相对性）→匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

56. 【答案】Education is undergoing a profound…

围绕教育方式变化主题，构建清晰的篇章结构（引言-主体-结论），运用多样句式和恰当词汇进行论述。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】People living in different parts of China…

通过对比句式（如'北方人...南方人...'）和定语从句（如'...的居民'）来组织信息，并准确使用'占有相当大的比例'等固定搭配进行翻译。

考点：对比句式　定语从句　固定搭配