四级 · 2020年12月大学英语四级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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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 does the news report say about the waiter?

A. He wanted to buy a home.

B. He suffered from a shock.

C. He lost a huge sum of money.

D. He did an unusual good deed.

2. What did the customer try to do when she got her check back?

A. Invite the waiter to a fancy dinner.
B. Tell her story to the Daily News.
C. Give some money to the waiter.
D. Pay the waiter's school tuition.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What is Maref's vote on Tuesday about?

A. Whether or not to move to the state's mainland.
B. How to keep the village from sinking into the sea.
C. Where to get the funds for rebuilding their village.
D. What to do about the rising level of the seawater.

4. Why did Donna Barr say they wouldn't see the plan carried out any time soon?

A. It takes too long a time.
B. It costs too much money.
C. It has to wait for the state's final approval.
D. It faces strong opposition from many villagers.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What is the purpose of the social experiment?

A. To investigate whether people are grateful for help.
B. To see whether people hold doors open for strangers.
C. To explore ways of inducing gratitude in people.
D. To find out how people express gratitude.

6. What did Steve Foran and his team do in the experiment?

A. They induced strangers to talk with them.
B. They helped 15 to 20 people in a bad mood.
C. They held doors open for people at various places.
D. They interviewed people who didn't say thank you.

7. What do we learn from the news report?

A. People can be educated to be grateful.
B. Most people express gratitude for help.
C. Most people have bad days now and then.
D. People are ungrateful when in a bad mood.

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 is the man's purpose for calling the woman?

A. To order a solar panel installation.
B. To report a serious leak in his roof.
C. To enquire about solar panel installations.
D. To complain about the faulty solar panels.

9. What do we learn about the man's neighbor from the conversation?

A. He plans to install solar panels.
B. He owns a four-bedroom house.
C. He saves $300 a year.
D. He has a large family.

10. What is one of the man's chief concerns?

A. The service of the solar panel company.
B. The cost of a solar panel installation.
C. The maintenance of the solar panels.
D. The quality of the solar panels.

11. How long will it take a typical household to make back the initial investment?

A. One year and a half.
B. Less than four years.
C. Roughly six years.
D. About five years.

Questions 12 to 15

12. Where is the conversation taking place?

A. At a travel agency.
B. At an Australian airport.
C. At an airline transfer service.
D. At a local transportation authority.

13. Why is the woman interested in package holidays?

A. She would be able to visit more scenic spots.
B. She wanted to save as much money as possible.
C. She would like to have everything taken care of.
D. She wanted to spend more time with her family.

14. How long does the woman want to go for the holiday?

A. Four days.
B. Five days.
C. One week.
D. Two weeks.

15. What does the woman say she likes about the holiday package?

A. Choosing some activities herself.
B. Spending Christmas with Australians.
C. Driving along the Great Ocean Road.
D. Learning more about wine making.

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 would tourists have to do when they visit Indonesia's Bali Island?

A. Bring their own bags when shopping.
B. Use public transport when traveling.
C. Dispose of their trash properly.
D. Pay a green tax upon arrival.

17. What does the passage say about Indonesia?

A. It has not been doing a good job in recycling.
B. It has witnessed a rise in accidental drowning.
C. It has not attracted many tourists in recent years.
D. It has experienced an overall decline in air quality.

18. What is the new plan Governor Koster recently announced?

A. To charge a small fee on plastic products in supermarkets.
B. To ban single-use plastic bags and straws on Bali Island.
C. To promote the use of paper bags for shopping.
D. To impose a penalty on anyone caught littering.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What do we learn from the passage about the North Atlantic right whale?

A. It gives birth to several babies at a time.
B. It is the least protected mammal species.
C. It's breeding grounds are now better preserved.
D. It's population is now showing signs of increase.

20. What has caused the decline of the whale population in recent years?

A. Global warming.
B. Polluted seawaters.
C. Commercial hunting.
D. Decreasing birthrates.

21. Why do the whales travel to the Northeast Coast of America in the early spring?

A. To mate.
B. To look for food.
C. To escape hunters.
D. To seek breeding grounds.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the passage say about Americans?

A. They prefer to drink low-fat milk.
B. They think milk is good for health.
C. They consume less milk these days.
D. They buy more milk than the British.

23. How do Americans and British people think of milk nowadays?

A. It is not as healthy as once thought.
B. It is not easy to stay fresh for long.
C. It benefits the elderly more.
D. It tends to make people fat.

24. Why does drinking milk cause pain in some people?

A. They drink too many pints every day.
B. They are sensitive to certain minerals.
C. They lack the necessary proteins to digest it.
D. They have eaten food incompatible with milk.

25. What does the passage say is a benefit of milk?

A. It is easier for sick people to digest.
B. It provides some necessary nutrients.
C. It is healthier than other animal products.
D. It supplies the body with enough calories.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. choose	B. constant	C. disappointing
D. distinguish	E. exhausting	F. experienced
G. negative	H. outcome	I. pattern
J. plural	K. repeatedly	L. rewarded
M. separately	N. simply	O. undertaken

When my son completes a task, I can't help but praise him. It's only natural to give praise where praise is due, right? But is there such a thing as too much praise? According to psychologist Katherine Phillip, children don't benefit from ___26___ praise as much as we'd like to think. "Parents often praise, believing they are building their child's self-confidence. However, over-praising can have a ___27___ effect," says Phillip. "When we use the same praise ___28___ , it may become empty and no longer valued by the child. It can also become an expectation that anything they do must be ___29___ with praise. This may lead to the child avoiding taking risks due to fear of ___30___ their parents." Does this mean we should do away with all the praise? Phillip says no. "The key to healthy praise is to focus on the process rather than the ___31___ . It is the recognition of a child's attempt, or the process in which they achieved something, that is essential," she says. "Parents should encourage their child to take the risks needed to learn and grow." So how do we break the ___32___ of praise we're all so accustomed to? Phillip says it's important to ___33___ between "person praise" and "process praise". "Person praise is ___34___ saying how great someone is. It's a form of personal approval. Process praise is acknowledgement of the efforts the person has just ___35___ . Children who receive person praise are more likely to feel shame after losing," says Phillip.

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. One legislative staffer assumed that a woman of color who advocated affordable childcare must be a single mother. _____

37. People from different races, genders and regions all suffer from a lack of financial security. _____

38. According to a survey, while the majority believe too little assistance is given to the poor, more than a third believe too much is spent on welfare. _____

39. A research group has found that Americans who are struggling are thought to be lazy and to have made the wrong decisions. _____

40. Under the old system in America, a mother was supposed to stay home and take care of her children. _____

41. It was found that nearly 50% of Americans are poor or receive low pay. _____

42. Americans usually overestimate the number of blacks receiving welfare benefits. _____

43. It is impossible for Americans to lift themselves out of poverty entirely on their own. _____

44. Nowadays, it seems none of us can get away from income inequality. _____

45. Assumptions about poor people become even more negative when they live on welfare. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 春节前夕吃团圆饭是中国人的传统。团圆饭是一年中最重要的晚餐,也是家庭团聚的最佳时机,家人生活在不同地方的家庭尤其如此。团圆饭上的菜肴丰富多样,其中有些菜肴有特殊含义。例如,鱼是不可缺少的一道菜,因为汉语中的"鱼"字和"余"字听上去一样。在中国的许多地方,饺子也是一道重要的佳肴,因为饺子象征着财富和好运。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Boredom has, paradoxically, become quite interesting to academics lately. In early May, London's Boring Conference celebrated seven years of delighting in dullness. At this event, people flocked to talks about weather, traffic jams and vending-machine sounds, among other sleep-inducing topics. What, exactly, is everybody studying? One widely accepted psychological definition of boredom is "the distasteful experience of wanting, but being unable, to engage in satisfying activity." But how can you quantify a person's boredom level and compare it with someone else's? In 1986, psychologists introduced the Boredom Proneness Scale, designed to measure an individual's overall tendency to feel bored. By contrast, the Multidimensional State Boredom Scale, developed in 2008, measures a person's feelings of boredom in a given situation. Boredom has been linked to behavior issues including inattentive driving, mindless snacking, excessive drinking, and addictive gambling. In fact, many of us would choose pain over boredom. One team of psychologists discovered that two-thirds of men and a quarter of women would rather self-administer electric shocks than sit alone with their thoughts for 15 minutes. Researching this phenomenon, another team asked volunteers to watch boring, sad, or neutral films, during which they could self-administer electric shocks. The bored volunteers shocked themselves more and harder than the sad or neutral ones did. But boredom isn't all bad. By encouraging self-reflection and daydreaming, it can spur creativity. An early study gave participants abundant time to complete problem-solving and word-association exercises. Once all the obvious answers were exhausted, participants gave more and more inventive answers to combat boredom. A British study took these findings one step further, asking subjects to complete a creative challenge (coming up with a list of alternative uses for a household item). One group of subjects did a boring activity first, while the others went straight to the creative task. Those whose boredom pumps had been primed were more productive. In our always-connected world, boredom may be a hard-to-define state, but it is a fertile one. Watch paint dry or water boil, or at least put away your smartphone for a while, and you might unlock your next big idea.

46. When are people likely to experience boredom, according to an accepted psychological definition?

A. When they don't have the chance to do what they want.

B. When they don't enjoy the materials they are studying.

C. When they experience something unpleasant.

D. When they engage in some routine activities.

47. What does the author say boredom can lead to?

A. Determination.

B. Concentration.

C. Mental deterioration.

D. Harmful conduct.

48. What is the finding of one team of psychologists in their experiment?

A. Volunteers prefer watching a boring movie to sitting alone deliberating.

B. Many volunteers choose to hurt themselves rather than endure boredom.

C. Male volunteers are more immune to the effects of boredom than females.

D. Many volunteers are unable to resist boredom longer than fifteen minutes.

49. Why does the author say boredom isn't all bad?

A. It stimulates memorization.

B. It allows time for relaxation.

C. It may promote creative thinking.

D. It may facilitate independent learning.

50. What does the author suggest one do when faced with a challenging problem?

A. Stop idling and think big.

B. Unlock one's smartphone.

C. Look around oneself for stimulation.

D. Allow oneself some time to be bored.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Forests in countries like Brazil and the Congo get a lot of attention from environmentalists, and it is easy to see why. South America and sub-Saharan Africa are experiencing deforestation on an enormous scale: every year almost 5 million hectares are lost. But forests are also changing in rich Western countries. They are growing larger, both in the sense that they occupy more land and that the trees in them are bigger. What is going on? Forests are spreading in almost all Western countries, with the fastest growth in places that historically had rather few trees. In 1990 28% of Spain was forested; now the proportion is 37%. In both Greece and Italy, the growth was from 26% to 32% over the same period. Forests are gradually taking more land in America and Australia. Perhaps most astonishing is the trend in Ireland. Roughly 1% of that country was forested when it became independent in 1922. Now forests cover 11% of the land, and the government wants to push the proportion to 18% by the 2040s. Two things are fertilising this growth. The first is the abandonment of farmland, especially in high, dry places where nothing grows terribly well. When farmers give up trying to earn a living from farming or herding, trees simply move in. The second is government policy and subsidy. Throughout history, governments have protected and promoted forests for diverse reasons, ranging from the need for wooden warships to a desire to promote suburban house-building. Nowadays forests are increasingly welcome because they suck in carbon pollution from the air. The justifications change, the desire for more trees remains constant. The greening of the West does not delight everyone. Farmers complain that land is being taken out of use by generously subsidised tree plantations. Parts of Spain and Portugal suffer from terrible forest fires. Others simply dislike the appearance of forests planted in neat rows. They will have to get used to the trees, however. The growth of Western forests seems almost as unstoppable as deforestation elsewhere.

51. What is catching environmentalists' attention nowadays?

A. Rich countries are stripping poor ones of their resources.

B. Forests are fast shrinking in many developing countries.

C. Forests are eating away the fertile farmland worldwide.

D. Rich countries are doing little to address deforestation.

52. Which countries have the fastest forest growth?

A. Those that have newly achieved independence.

B. Those that have the greatest demand for timber.

C. Those that used to have the lowest forest coverage.

D. Those that provide enormous government subsidies.

53. What has encouraged forest growth historically?

A. The government's advocacy.

B. The use of wood for fuel.

C. The favourable climate.

D. The green movement.

54. What accounts for our increasing desire for forests?

A. Their unique scenic beauty.

B. Their use as fruit plantations.

C. Their capability of improving air quality.

D. Their stable supply of building materials.

55. What does the author conclude about the prospects of forestation?

A. Deserts in sub-Saharan Africa will diminish gradually.

B. It will play a more and more important role in people's lives.

C. Forest destruction in the developing world will quickly slow down.

D. Developed and developing countries are moving in opposite directions.

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

56. How people travel has changed dramatically over the past few decades. In the past, most of my grandparents'
generation walked or rode bicycles to work, and a trip to another city took a whole day by slow train. Nowadays, the picture looks completely different.
The most obvious change lies in the variety and speed of transport. Today we can take the subway across a
huge city in minutes, reach a distant province by high-speed rail in a few hours, or simply open an app to call a
car or unlock a shared bike. Two forces drive this shift. Technological progress makes fast and smart travel
possible, while rising incomes and growing environmental concerns push people toward high-speed rail and
new-energy vehicles.
In my view, these changes have made our lives far more convenient and our cities greener. As technology
keeps advancing, I firmly believe transportation will become even faster, cleaner and smarter in the years
to come.

57. It is a tradition for Chinese people to have the reunion dinner on Chinese New Year's Eve. The reunion dinner is the most important dinner of the year and also the best occasion for family reunion,
especially for families whose members live in different places. The dishes served at the reunion dinner
are rich and varied, some of which have special meanings. For example, fish is an indispensable dish,
because the Chinese character for "fish" (yu) sounds the same as the character for "surplus" (yu). In many parts of China, dumplings are also an important dish, because they symbolize wealth and good
luck.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位服务员行为描述 → 提炼核心行为（归还巨额支票、拒绝小费） → 推断其行为性质为“不寻常的善举”

考点：细节定位　行为归纳　语义推断

2. 【答案】C

定位顾客取回支票后的行为描述 → 匹配“tried to give him money” → 同义替换为“Give some money to the waiter”

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】A

定位投票事件的核心内容 → 匹配“voted... to move to the state's mainland” → 同义替换为“Whether or not to move...”

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】B

定位Donna Barr的发言 → 提取原因“because of the funding” → 同义替换为“It costs too much money”

考点：细节定位　因果推理　同义替换

5. 【答案】A

定位实验发起者的直接陈述 → 匹配“wanted to find out if people were thankful” → 同义替换为“To investigate whether people are grateful for help”

考点：主旨定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】C

定位实验目的（induce gratitude）与具体行动（went to six places and opened the doors） → 同义替换为 held doors open at various places → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】B

定位实验核心数据（99 out of 100 people expressed gratitude） → 推理出大多数人表达感谢 → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　数据推理

8. 【答案】C

定位对话开头男士的直接陈述（I wish to enquire about solar panel installations） → 同义替换为 enquire about installations → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】D

定位关于邻居的描述（he does have a large family of six） → 直接匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

10. 【答案】B

定位男士最后的核心问题（could you tell me approximately how much a typical installation costs） → 同义替换为 the cost of installation → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】D

定位关键信息 → 识别数字与时间关系 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：数字信息捕捉　时间计算

12. 【答案】A

识别对话场景 → 根据关键词推断地点 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇识别　人物关系推断

13. 【答案】C

定位女士表达偏好的语句 → 识别因果关系 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果逻辑

14. 【答案】D

定位女士回答时长的语句 → 识别数字信息 → 得出答案

考点：数字信息捕捉

15. 【答案】A

定位女士表达喜好的语句 → 识别具体细节 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　观点态度

16. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'tourists' 和 'Bali Island' → 听到 'facing a new $14-per-person tax when they arrive' → 同义替换为 'pay a green tax upon arrival' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'Indonesia' → 听到 'Recycling is not one of the country's strong points' → 同义替换为 'has not been doing a good job in recycling' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Governor Koster' 和 'new plan' → 听到 'ban single-use plastic bags and straws across the island' → 同义替换为 'ban single-use plastic bags and straws on Bali Island' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'North Atlantic right whale' → 听到 'the whale population has been falling... seven baby whales have been spotted so far this year' → 推理出种群数量开始回升 → 同义替换为 'population is now showing signs of increase' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

20. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'decline' 和 'whale population' → 听到 'become endangered due to commercial whaling activities' → 同义替换为 'commercial hunting' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'travel to the Northeast Coast' → 听到 'travel to feeding grounds off the Northeast Coast' → 同义替换 'feeding grounds' 为 'look for food' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Americans' → 听到 'Americans drink 37% less milk than they did in the 1970s' → 同义替换 'drink 37% less milk' 为 'consume less milk' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'think of milk nowadays' → 听到 'what was once advertised as nutritious is becoming unpopular' 和 'Milk is increasingly being described in a negative light' → 综合推断出牛奶不再像过去那样被认为健康 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　综合推断

24. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'drinking milk cause pain' → 听到 'Without enough of these proteins, the lactose is broken down by bacteria... This can cause physical pain' → 同义替换 'Without enough of these proteins' 为 'lack the necessary proteins' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'benefit of milk' → 听到 'Milk is nutritious. It contains vitamins A and D, as well as protein' → 同义替换 'contains vitamins... and protein' 为 'provides some necessary nutrients' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前 'don't benefit from' → 结合后文 'over-praising' 与 'too much praise' 的负面语境 → 选择表示‘过度’或‘过多’含义的形容词

27 空 定位空格前 'over-praising can have a' → 结合转折词 'However' 与后文负面描述 → 选择表示‘负面’或‘相反’效果的形容词

28 空 定位空格前 'use the same praise' → 结合后文 'it may become empty' → 选择表示‘方式’或‘频率’的副词

29 空 定位空格前 'anything they do must be' → 结合后文 'with praise' → 选择表示‘伴随’或‘被给予’的动词过去分词

30 空 定位空格前 'fear of' → 结合后文 'their parents' 与前文 'avoiding taking risks' → 选择表示‘让…失望’或‘未能满足…期望’的动名词

31 空 定位空格前文‘over-praising can have a... effect’ → 结合转折词‘However’与负面语境 → 选择表示‘相反的’形容词

32 空 定位空格前文‘When we use the same praise...’ → 结合后文‘it may become empty’ → 选择表示‘方

式’或‘频率’的副词
33 空 定位空格前文‘anything they do must be... with praise’ → 结合‘expectation’与被动语态 → 选择表示‘伴随’或‘获得’的动词过去分词
34 空 定位空格前文‘fear of... their parents’ → 结合‘avoiding taking risks’与负面情绪 → 选择表示‘让失望’的动名词
35 空 定位空格前文‘focus on the process rather than the...’ → 结合‘process’的对比对象 → 选择表示‘结果’的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

27. 【答案】G
26 空 定位空格前 'don't benefit from' → 结合后文 'over-praising' 与 'too much praise' 的负面语境 → 选择表示‘过度’或‘过多’含义的形容词
27 空 定位空格前 'over-praising can have a' → 结合转折词 'However' 与后文负面描述 → 选择表示‘负面’或‘相反’效果的形容词
28 空 定位空格前 'use the same praise' → 结合后文 'it may become empty' → 选择表示‘方式’或‘频率’的副词
29 空 定位空格前 'anything they do must be' → 结合后文 'with praise' → 选择表示‘伴随’或‘被给予’的动词过去分词
30 空 定位空格前 'fear of' → 结合后文 'their parents' 与前文 'avoiding taking risks' → 选择表示‘让…失望’或‘未能满足…期望’的动名词
31 空 定位空格前文‘over-praising can have a... effect’ → 结合转折词‘However’与负面语境 → 选择表示‘相反的’形容词
32 空 定位空格前文‘When we use the same praise...’ → 结合后文‘it may become empty’ → 选择表示‘方式’或‘频率’的副词
33 空 定位空格前文‘anything they do must be... with praise’ → 结合‘expectation’与被动语态 → 选择表示‘伴随’或‘获得’的动词过去分词
34 空 定位空格前文‘fear of... their parents’ → 结合‘avoiding taking risks’与负面情绪 → 选择表示‘让失望’的动名词
35 空 定位空格前文‘focus on the process rather than the...’ → 结合‘process’的对比对象 → 选择表示‘结果’的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

28. 【答案】K
26 空 定位空格前 'don't benefit from' → 结合后文 'over-praising' 与 'too much praise' 的负面语境 → 选择表示‘过度’或‘过多’含义的形容词
27 空 定位空格前 'over-praising can have a' → 结合转折词 'However' 与后文负面描述 → 选择表示‘负面’或‘相反’效果的形容词
28 空 定位空格前 'use the same praise' → 结合后文 'it may become empty' → 选择表示‘方式’或‘频率’的副词
29 空 定位空格前 'anything they do must be' → 结合后文 'with praise' → 选择表示‘伴随’或‘被给予’的动词过去分词
30 空 定位空格前 'fear of' → 结合后文 'their parents' 与前文 'avoiding taking risks' → 选择表示‘让…失望’或‘未能满足…期望’的动名词
31 空 定位空格前文‘over-praising can have a... effect’ → 结合转折词‘However’与负面语境 → 选择表示‘相反的’形容词

32 空 定位空格前文‘When we use the same praise...’ → 结合后文‘it may become empty’ → 选择表示‘方式’或‘频率’的副词
33 空 定位空格前文‘anything they do must be... with praise’ → 结合‘expectation’与被动语态 → 选择表示‘伴随’或‘获得’的动词过去分词
34 空 定位空格前文‘fear of... their parents’ → 结合‘avoiding taking risks’与负面情绪 → 选择表示‘让失望’的动名词
35 空 定位空格前文‘focus on the process rather than the...’ → 结合‘process’的对比对象 → 选择表示‘结果’的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

29. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前 'don't benefit from' → 结合后文 'over-praising' 与 'too much praise' 的负面语境 → 选择表示‘过度’或‘过多’含义的形容词
27 空 定位空格前 'over-praising can have a' → 结合转折词 'However' 与后文负面描述 → 选择表示‘负面’或‘相反’效果的形容词
28 空 定位空格前 'use the same praise' → 结合后文 'it may become empty' → 选择表示‘方式’或‘频率’的副词
29 空 定位空格前 'anything they do must be' → 结合后文 'with praise' → 选择表示‘伴随’或‘被给予’的动词过去分词
30 空 定位空格前 'fear of' → 结合后文 'their parents' 与前文 'avoiding taking risks' → 选择表示‘让…失望’或‘未能满足…期望’的动名词
31 空 定位空格前文‘over-praising can have a... effect’ → 结合转折词‘However’与负面语境 → 选择表示‘相反的’形容词
32 空 定位空格前文‘When we use the same praise...’ → 结合后文‘it may become empty’ → 选择表示‘方式’或‘频率’的副词
33 空 定位空格前文‘anything they do must be... with praise’ → 结合‘expectation’与被动语态 → 选择表示‘伴随’或‘获得’的动词过去分词
34 空 定位空格前文‘fear of... their parents’ → 结合‘avoiding taking risks’与负面情绪 → 选择表示‘让失望’的动名词
35 空 定位空格前文‘focus on the process rather than the...’ → 结合‘process’的对比对象 → 选择表示‘结果’的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

30. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前 'don't benefit from' → 结合后文 'over-praising' 与 'too much praise' 的负面语境 → 选择表示‘过度’或‘过多’含义的形容词
27 空 定位空格前 'over-praising can have a' → 结合转折词 'However' 与后文负面描述 → 选择表示‘负面’或‘相反’效果的形容词
28 空 定位空格前 'use the same praise' → 结合后文 'it may become empty' → 选择表示‘方式’或‘频率’的副词
29 空 定位空格前 'anything they do must be' → 结合后文 'with praise' → 选择表示‘伴随’或‘被给予’的动词过去分词
30 空 定位空格前 'fear of' → 结合后文 'their parents' 与前文 'avoiding taking risks' → 选择表示‘让…失望’或‘未能满足…期望’的动名词
31 空 定位空格前文‘over-praising can have a... effect’ → 结合转折词‘However’与负面语境 → 选择表示‘相

反的’形容词
32 空 定位空格前文‘When we use the same praise...’ → 结合后文‘it may become empty’ → 选择表示‘方式’或‘频率’的副词
33 空 定位空格前文‘anything they do must be... with praise’ → 结合‘expectation’与被动语态 → 选择表示‘伴随’或‘获得’的动词过去分词
34 空 定位空格前文‘fear of... their parents’ → 结合‘avoiding taking risks’与负面情绪 → 选择表示‘让失望’的动名词
35 空 定位空格前文‘focus on the process rather than the...’ → 结合‘process’的对比对象 → 选择表示‘结果’的名词

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 固定搭配

31. 【答案】H
26 空 定位空格前 'don't benefit from' → 结合后文 'over-praising' 与 'too much praise' 的负面语境 → 选择表示‘过度’或‘过多’含义的形容词
27 空 定位空格前 'over-praising can have a' → 结合转折词 'However' 与后文负面描述 → 选择表示‘负面’或‘相反’效果的形容词
28 空 定位空格前 'use the same praise' → 结合后文 'it may become empty' → 选择表示‘方式’或‘频率’的副词
29 空 定位空格前 'anything they do must be' → 结合后文 'with praise' → 选择表示‘伴随’或‘被给予’的动词过去分词
30 空 定位空格前 'fear of' → 结合后文 'their parents' 与前文 'avoiding taking risks' → 选择表示‘让…失望’或‘未能满足…期望’的动名词
31 空 定位空格前文‘over-praising can have a... effect’ → 结合转折词‘However’与负面语境 → 选择表示‘相反的’形容词
32 空 定位空格前文‘When we use the same praise...’ → 结合后文‘it may become empty’ → 选择表示‘方式’或‘频率’的副词
33 空 定位空格前文‘anything they do must be... with praise’ → 结合‘expectation’与被动语态 → 选择表示‘伴随’或‘获得’的动词过去分词
34 空 定位空格前文‘fear of... their parents’ → 结合‘avoiding taking risks’与负面情绪 → 选择表示‘让失望’的动名词
35 空 定位空格前文‘focus on the process rather than the...’ → 结合‘process’的对比对象 → 选择表示‘结果’的名词

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 固定搭配

32. 【答案】I
26 空 定位空格前 'don't benefit from' → 结合后文 'over-praising' 与 'too much praise' 的负面语境 → 选择表示‘过度’或‘过多’含义的形容词
27 空 定位空格前 'over-praising can have a' → 结合转折词 'However' 与后文负面描述 → 选择表示‘负面’或‘相反’效果的形容词
28 空 定位空格前 'use the same praise' → 结合后文 'it may become empty' → 选择表示‘方式’或‘频率’的副词
29 空 定位空格前 'anything they do must be' → 结合后文 'with praise' → 选择表示‘伴随’或‘被给予’的动词过去分词
30 空 定位空格前 'fear of' → 结合后文 'their parents' 与前文 'avoiding taking risks' → 选择表示‘让…失望’或‘未能满足…期望’的动名词

31 空 定位空格前文‘over-praising can have a... effect’ → 结合转折词‘However’与负面语境 → 选择表示‘相反的’形容词
32 空 定位空格前文‘When we use the same praise...’ → 结合后文‘it may become empty’ → 选择表示‘方式’或‘频率’的副词
33 空 定位空格前文‘anything they do must be... with praise’ → 结合‘expectation’与被动语态 → 选择表示‘伴随’或‘获得’的动词过去分词
34 空 定位空格前文‘fear of... their parents’ → 结合‘avoiding taking risks’与负面情绪 → 选择表示‘让失望’的动名词
35 空 定位空格前文‘focus on the process rather than the...’ → 结合‘process’的对比对象 → 选择表示‘结果’的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

33. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前 'don't benefit from' → 结合后文 'over-praising' 与 'too much praise' 的负面语境 → 选择表示‘过度’或‘过多’含义的形容词
27 空 定位空格前 'over-praising can have a' → 结合转折词 'However' 与后文负面描述 → 选择表示‘负面’或‘相反’效果的形容词
28 空 定位空格前 'use the same praise' → 结合后文 'it may become empty' → 选择表示‘方式’或‘频率’的副词
29 空 定位空格前 'anything they do must be' → 结合后文 'with praise' → 选择表示‘伴随’或‘被给予’的动词过去分词
30 空 定位空格前 'fear of' → 结合后文 'their parents' 与前文 'avoiding taking risks' → 选择表示‘让…失望’或‘未能满足…期望’的动名词
31 空 定位空格前文‘over-praising can have a... effect’ → 结合转折词‘However’与负面语境 → 选择表示‘相反的’形容词
32 空 定位空格前文‘When we use the same praise...’ → 结合后文‘it may become empty’ → 选择表示‘方式’或‘频率’的副词
33 空 定位空格前文‘anything they do must be... with praise’ → 结合‘expectation’与被动语态 → 选择表示‘伴随’或‘获得’的动词过去分词
34 空 定位空格前文‘fear of... their parents’ → 结合‘avoiding taking risks’与负面情绪 → 选择表示‘让失望’的动名词
35 空 定位空格前文‘focus on the process rather than the...’ → 结合‘process’的对比对象 → 选择表示‘结果’的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

34. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前 'don't benefit from' → 结合后文 'over-praising' 与 'too much praise' 的负面语境 → 选择表示‘过度’或‘过多’含义的形容词
27 空 定位空格前 'over-praising can have a' → 结合转折词 'However' 与后文负面描述 → 选择表示‘负面’或‘相反’效果的形容词
28 空 定位空格前 'use the same praise' → 结合后文 'it may become empty' → 选择表示‘方式’或‘频率’的副词
29 空 定位空格前 'anything they do must be' → 结合后文 'with praise' → 选择表示‘伴随’或‘被给予’的动词过去分词
30 空 定位空格前 'fear of' → 结合后文 'their parents' 与前文 'avoiding taking risks' → 选择表示‘让…失

望’或‘未能满足…期望’的动名词
31 空 定位空格前文‘over-praising can have a... effect’ → 结合转折词‘However’与负面语境 → 选择表示‘相反的’形容词
32 空 定位空格前文‘When we use the same praise...’ → 结合后文‘it may become empty’ → 选择表示‘方式’或‘频率’的副词
33 空 定位空格前文‘anything they do must be... with praise’ → 结合‘expectation’与被动语态 → 选择表示‘伴随’或‘获得’的动词过去分词
34 空 定位空格前文‘fear of... their parents’ → 结合‘avoiding taking risks’与负面情绪 → 选择表示‘让失望’的动名词
35 空 定位空格前文‘focus on the process rather than the...’ → 结合‘process’的对比对象 → 选择表示‘结果’的名词

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 固定搭配

35. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前 'don't benefit from' → 结合后文 'over-praising' 与 'too much praise' 的负面语境 → 选择表示‘过度’或‘过多’含义的形容词
27 空 定位空格前 'over-praising can have a' → 结合转折词 'However' 与后文负面描述 → 选择表示‘负面’或‘相反’效果的形容词
28 空 定位空格前 'use the same praise' → 结合后文 'it may become empty' → 选择表示‘方式’或‘频率’的副词
29 空 定位空格前 'anything they do must be' → 结合后文 'with praise' → 选择表示‘伴随’或‘被给予’的动词过去分词
30 空 定位空格前 'fear of' → 结合后文 'their parents' 与前文 'avoiding taking risks' → 选择表示‘让…失望’或‘未能满足…期望’的动名词
31 空 定位空格前文‘over-praising can have a... effect’ → 结合转折词‘However’与负面语境 → 选择表示‘相反的’形容词
32 空 定位空格前文‘When we use the same praise...’ → 结合后文‘it may become empty’ → 选择表示‘方式’或‘频率’的副词
33 空 定位空格前文‘anything they do must be... with praise’ → 结合‘expectation’与被动语态 → 选择表示‘伴随’或‘获得’的动词过去分词
34 空 定位空格前文‘fear of... their parents’ → 结合‘avoiding taking risks’与负面情绪 → 选择表示‘让失望’的动名词
35 空 定位空格前文‘focus on the process rather than the...’ → 结合‘process’的对比对象 → 选择表示‘结果’的名词

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 固定搭配

36. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键信息（legislative staffer, woman of color, childcare, single mother）→ 在语篇中寻找对应段落（D段提及Mothering Justice组织游说 childcare 问题）→ 匹配段落E（语篇未提供，但根据题干与D段内容推断E段应包含该具体事例）
37. 定位题干核心观点（不同种族、性别、地区的人们都缺乏经济保障）→ 在语篇中寻找概括性表述（C段首句'Today's faces of income inequality and lack of opportunity look like all of us'及后续具体例子）→ 匹配段落H（语篇未提供，但根据题干与C段内容推断H段应为总结性段落）
38. 定位题干关键信息（survey, majority believe too little assistance, more than a third believe too much is spent on welfare）→ 在语篇中寻找相关调查数据或观点（语篇未直接提供，但根据题干与文章主题推断M段应包含

该调查结果）→ 匹配段落M
39. 定位题干关键信息（research group, Americans who are struggling, thought to be lazy, wrong decisions）→ 在语篇中寻找相关研究或观点（语篇未直接提供，但根据题干与文章主题推断J段应包含该研究发现）→ 匹配段落J
40. 定位题干关键信息（old system, mother stay home, take care of children）→ 在语篇中寻找对应表述（D段末尾提及'the vestiges of a system that expected mothers to stay home with their children'）→ 匹配段落D
41. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（近50%美国人贫穷或低薪） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落
42. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（美国人高估黑人领取福利的比例） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落
43. 定位段落 → 分析题干逻辑（完全靠自己脱贫不可能） → 在语篇中寻找支持或反驳该观点的论述
44. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（如今似乎无人能摆脱收入不平等） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落
45. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（对穷人的假设在他们靠福利生活时变得更负面） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　主旨大意　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键信息（legislative staffer, woman of color, childcare, single mother）→ 在语篇中寻找对应段落（D段提及Mothering Justice组织游说 childcare 问题）→ 匹配段落E（语篇未提供，但根据题干与D段内容推断E段应包含该具体事例）
37. 定位题干核心观点（不同种族、性别、地区的人们都缺乏经济保障）→ 在语篇中寻找概括性表述（C段首句'Today's faces of income inequality and lack of opportunity look like all of us'及后续具体例子）→ 匹配段落H（语篇未提供，但根据题干与C段内容推断H段应为总结性段落）
38. 定位题干关键信息（survey, majority believe too little assistance, more than a third believe too much is spent on welfare）→ 在语篇中寻找相关调查数据或观点（语篇未直接提供，但根据题干与文章主题推断M段应包含该调查结果）→ 匹配段落M
39. 定位题干关键信息（research group, Americans who are struggling, thought to be lazy, wrong decisions）→ 在语篇中寻找相关研究或观点（语篇未直接提供，但根据题干与文章主题推断J段应包含该研究发现）→ 匹配段落J
40. 定位题干关键信息（old system, mother stay home, take care of children）→ 在语篇中寻找对应表述（D段末尾提及'the vestiges of a system that expected mothers to stay home with their children'）→ 匹配段落D
41. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（近50%美国人贫穷或低薪） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落
42. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（美国人高估黑人领取福利的比例） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落
43. 定位段落 → 分析题干逻辑（完全靠自己脱贫不可能） → 在语篇中寻找支持或反驳该观点的论述
44. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（如今似乎无人能摆脱收入不平等） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落
45. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（对穷人的假设在他们靠福利生活时变得更负面） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　主旨大意　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干关键信息（legislative staffer, woman of color, childcare, single mother）→ 在语篇中寻找对应段落（D段提及Mothering Justice组织游说 childcare 问题）→ 匹配段落E（语篇未提供，但根据题干与D段内容推断E段应包含该具体事例）
37. 定位题干核心观点（不同种族、性别、地区的人们都缺乏经济保障）→ 在语篇中寻找概括性表述（C段首句'Today's faces of income inequality and lack of opportunity look like all of us'及后续具体例子）→ 匹配段落H（语篇未提供，但根据题干与C段内容推断H段应为总结性段落）
38. 定位题干关键信息（survey, majority believe too little assistance, more than a third believe too much is spent on welfare）→ 在语篇中寻找相关调查数据或观点（语篇未直接提供，但根据题干与文章主题推断M段应包含该调查结果）→ 匹配段落M

39. 定位题干关键信息（research group, Americans who are struggling, thought to be lazy, wrong decisions）→ 在语篇中寻找相关研究或观点（语篇未直接提供，但根据题干与文章主题推断J段应包含该研究发现）→ 匹配段落J
40. 定位题干关键信息（old system, mother stay home, take care of children）→ 在语篇中寻找对应表述（D段末尾提及'the vestiges of a system that expected mothers to stay home with their children'）→ 匹配段落D
41. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（近50%美国人贫穷或低薪） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落
42. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（美国人高估黑人领取福利的比例） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落
43. 定位段落 → 分析题干逻辑（完全靠自己脱贫不可能） → 在语篇中寻找支持或反驳该观点的论述
44. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（如今似乎无人能摆脱收入不平等） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落
45. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（对穷人的假设在他们靠福利生活时变得更负面） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　主旨大意　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键信息（legislative staffer, woman of color, childcare, single mother）→ 在语篇中寻找对应段落（D段提及Mothering Justice组织游说 childcare 问题）→ 匹配段落E（语篇未提供，但根据题干与D段内容推断E段应包含该具体事例）
37. 定位题干核心观点（不同种族、性别、地区的人们都缺乏经济保障）→ 在语篇中寻找概括性表述（C段首句'Today's faces of income inequality and lack of opportunity look like all of us'及后续具体例子）→ 匹配段落H（语篇未提供，但根据题干与C段内容推断H段应为总结性段落）
38. 定位题干关键信息（survey, majority believe too little assistance, more than a third believe too much is spent on welfare）→ 在语篇中寻找相关调查数据或观点（语篇未直接提供，但根据题干与文章主题推断M段应包含该调查结果）→ 匹配段落M
39. 定位题干关键信息（research group, Americans who are struggling, thought to be lazy, wrong decisions）→ 在语篇中寻找相关研究或观点（语篇未直接提供，但根据题干与文章主题推断J段应包含该研究发现）→ 匹配段落J
40. 定位题干关键信息（old system, mother stay home, take care of children）→ 在语篇中寻找对应表述（D段末尾提及'the vestiges of a system that expected mothers to stay home with their children'）→ 匹配段落D
41. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（近50%美国人贫穷或低薪） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落
42. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（美国人高估黑人领取福利的比例） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落
43. 定位段落 → 分析题干逻辑（完全靠自己脱贫不可能） → 在语篇中寻找支持或反驳该观点的论述
44. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（如今似乎无人能摆脱收入不平等） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落
45. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（对穷人的假设在他们靠福利生活时变得更负面） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　主旨大意　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键信息（legislative staffer, woman of color, childcare, single mother）→ 在语篇中寻找对应段落（D段提及Mothering Justice组织游说 childcare 问题）→ 匹配段落E（语篇未提供，但根据题干与D段内容推断E段应包含该具体事例）
37. 定位题干核心观点（不同种族、性别、地区的人们都缺乏经济保障）→ 在语篇中寻找概括性表述（C段首句'Today's faces of income inequality and lack of opportunity look like all of us'及后续具体例子）→ 匹配段落H（语篇未提供，但根据题干与C段内容推断H段应为总结性段落）
38. 定位题干关键信息（survey, majority believe too little assistance, more than a third believe too much is spent on welfare）→ 在语篇中寻找相关调查数据或观点（语篇未直接提供，但根据题干与文章主题推断M段应包含该调查结果）→ 匹配段落M
39. 定位题干关键信息（research group, Americans who are struggling, thought to be lazy, wrong decisions）

→ 在语篇中寻找相关研究或观点（语篇未直接提供，但根据题干与文章主题推断J段应包含该研究发现）→ 匹配段落J
40. 定位题干关键信息（old system, mother stay home, take care of children）→ 在语篇中寻找对应表述（D段末尾提及'the vestiges of a system that expected mothers to stay home with their children'）→ 匹配段落D
41. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（近50%美国人贫穷或低薪） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落
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43. 定位段落 → 分析题干逻辑（完全靠自己脱贫不可能） → 在语篇中寻找支持或反驳该观点的论述
44. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（如今似乎无人能摆脱收入不平等） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落
45. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（对穷人的假设在他们靠福利生活时变得更负面） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　主旨大意　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

41. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键信息（legislative staffer, woman of color, childcare, single mother）→ 在语篇中寻找对应段落（D段提及Mothering Justice组织游说 childcare 问题）→ 匹配段落E（语篇未提供，但根据题干与D段内容推断E段应包含该具体事例）
37. 定位题干核心观点（不同种族、性别、地区的人们都缺乏经济保障）→ 在语篇中寻找概括性表述（C段首句'Today's faces of income inequality and lack of opportunity look like all of us'及后续具体例子）→ 匹配段落H（语篇未提供，但根据题干与C段内容推断H段应为总结性段落）
38. 定位题干关键信息（survey, majority believe too little assistance, more than a third believe too much is spent on welfare）→ 在语篇中寻找相关调查数据或观点（语篇未直接提供，但根据题干与文章主题推断M段应包含该调查结果）→ 匹配段落M
39. 定位题干关键信息（research group, Americans who are struggling, thought to be lazy, wrong decisions）→ 在语篇中寻找相关研究或观点（语篇未直接提供，但根据题干与文章主题推断J段应包含该研究发现）→ 匹配段落J
40. 定位题干关键信息（old system, mother stay home, take care of children）→ 在语篇中寻找对应表述（D段末尾提及'the vestiges of a system that expected mothers to stay home with their children'）→ 匹配段落D
41. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（近50%美国人贫穷或低薪） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落
42. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（美国人高估黑人领取福利的比例） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落
43. 定位段落 → 分析题干逻辑（完全靠自己脱贫不可能） → 在语篇中寻找支持或反驳该观点的论述
44. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（如今似乎无人能摆脱收入不平等） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落
45. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（对穷人的假设在他们靠福利生活时变得更负面） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　主旨大意　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】N

36. 定位题干关键信息（legislative staffer, woman of color, childcare, single mother）→ 在语篇中寻找对应段落（D段提及Mothering Justice组织游说 childcare 问题）→ 匹配段落E（语篇未提供，但根据题干与D段内容推断E段应包含该具体事例）
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39. 定位题干关键信息（research group, Americans who are struggling, thought to be lazy, wrong decisions）→ 在语篇中寻找相关研究或观点（语篇未直接提供，但根据题干与文章主题推断J段应包含该研究发现）→ 匹配段

落J

40. 定位题干关键信息（old system, mother stay home, take care of children）→ 在语篇中寻找对应表述（D段末尾提及'the vestiges of a system that expected mothers to stay home with their children'）→ 匹配段落D

41. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（近50%美国人贫穷或低薪） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落

42. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（美国人高估黑人领取福利的比例） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落

43. 定位段落 → 分析题干逻辑（完全靠自己脱贫不可能） → 在语篇中寻找支持或反驳该观点的论述

44. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（如今似乎无人能摆脱收入不平等） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落

45. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（对穷人的假设在他们靠福利生活时变得更负面） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　主旨大意　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键信息（legislative staffer, woman of color, childcare, single mother）→ 在语篇中寻找对应段落（D段提及Mothering Justice组织游说 childcare 问题）→ 匹配段落E（语篇未提供，但根据题干与D段内容推断E段应包含该具体事例）

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38. 定位题干关键信息（survey, majority believe too little assistance, more than a third believe too much is spent on welfare）→ 在语篇中寻找相关调查数据或观点（语篇未直接提供，但根据题干与文章主题推断M段应包含该调查结果）→ 匹配段落M

39. 定位题干关键信息（research group, Americans who are struggling, thought to be lazy, wrong decisions）→ 在语篇中寻找相关研究或观点（语篇未直接提供，但根据题干与文章主题推断J段应包含该研究发现）→ 匹配段落J

40. 定位题干关键信息（old system, mother stay home, take care of children）→ 在语篇中寻找对应表述（D段末尾提及'the vestiges of a system that expected mothers to stay home with their children'）→ 匹配段落D

41. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（近50%美国人贫穷或低薪） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落

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43. 定位段落 → 分析题干逻辑（完全靠自己脱贫不可能） → 在语篇中寻找支持或反驳该观点的论述

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45. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（对穷人的假设在他们靠福利生活时变得更负面） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　主旨大意　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

44. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键信息（legislative staffer, woman of color, childcare, single mother）→ 在语篇中寻找对应段落（D段提及Mothering Justice组织游说 childcare 问题）→ 匹配段落E（语篇未提供，但根据题干与D段内容推断E段应包含该具体事例）

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39. 定位题干关键信息（research group, Americans who are struggling, thought to be lazy, wrong decisions）→ 在语篇中寻找相关研究或观点（语篇未直接提供，但根据题干与文章主题推断J段应包含该研究发现）→ 匹配段落J

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45. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（对穷人的假设在他们靠福利生活时变得更负面） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　主旨大意　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键信息（legislative staffer, woman of color, childcare, single mother）→ 在语篇中寻找对应段落（D段提及Mothering Justice组织游说 childcare 问题）→ 匹配段落E（语篇未提供，但根据题干与D段内容推断E段应包含该具体事例）
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44. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（如今似乎无人能摆脱收入不平等） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落
45. 定位段落 → 匹配题干关键信息（对穷人的假设在他们靠福利生活时变得更负面） → 在语篇中寻找对应段落

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　主旨大意　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

46. 【答案】A

定位定义句 → 提取核心要素（wanting, unable, satisfying activity） → 同义替换匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义改写

47. 【答案】D

定位 ‘Boredom has been linked to...’ → 提取行为问题列表 → 归纳为 ‘harmful conduct’

考点：细节定位　归纳概括

48. 【答案】B

定位 ‘One team of psychologists discovered...’ → 区分该团队与 ‘another team’ 的实验 → 提取 ‘would rather self-administer electric shocks’ 的发现

考点：细节定位　指代区分

49. 【答案】C

定位‘But boredom isn't all bad.’ → 提取后续解释‘spur creativity’ → 同义替换匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义改写

50. 【答案】D

定位‘A British study...’的实验设计与结果 → 推断作者建议（先做无聊活动再做创造性任务效果更好） → 匹配选项

考点：推理判断　实验结论应用

51. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'catching environmentalists' attention' → 对应首段首句 'Forests in countries like Brazil and the Congo get a lot of attention from environmentalists' → 后文解释原因 'South America and sub-Saharan Africa are experiencing deforestation on an enormous scale' → 同义替换为 'Forests are fast shrinking in many developing countries'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'fastest forest growth' → 对应语篇 'with the fastest growth in places that historically had rather few trees' → 同义替换为 'Those that used to have the lowest forest coverage'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'historically' → 对应语篇 'Throughout history, governments have protected and promoted forests for diverse reasons' → 同义替换为 'The government's advocacy'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'increasing desire for forests' → 对应语篇 'Nowadays forests are increasingly welcome because they suck in carbon pollution from the air' → 同义替换为 'Their capability of improving air quality'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'conclude about the prospects' → 对应末段 'The growth of Western forests seems almost as unstoppable as deforestation elsewhere' → 推理：西方森林增长与发展中地区森林减少趋势相反 → 同义替换为 'Developed and developing countries are moving in opposite directions'

考点：推理判断　同义替换

56. 【答案】How people travel has changed dramatically…

围绕交通方式变化主题，构建清晰的篇章结构（引言-主体-结论），运用多样句式和恰当搭配进行论述。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　动词搭配 take on

57. 【答案】It is a tradition for Chinese people to have…

准确翻译文化习俗描述，需处理定语从句、非谓语结构及文化负载词的对应表达。

考点：团圆饭　象征着　不可缺少　听上去一样