四级 · 2020年12月大学英语四级真题（第3套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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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. automation	B. concerns	C. enormously
D. fantastic	E. fascinated	F. feature
G. flexible	H. inevitably	I. interaction
J. leaning	K. matters	L. moving
M. promised	N. shape	O. spared

The things people make, and the way they make them, determine how cities grow and decline, and influence how empires rise and fall. So, any disruption to the world's factories ___26___. And that disruption is surely coming. Factories are being digitised, filled with new sensors and new computers to make them quicker, more ___27___, and more efficient. Robots are breaking free from the cages that surround them, learning new skills and new ways of working. And 3D printers have long ___28___ a world where you can make anything, anywhere, from a computerised design. That vision is ___29___ closer to reality. These forces will lead to cleaner factories, producing better goods at lower prices, personalised to our individual needs and desires. Humans will be ___30___ many of the dirty, repetitive, and dangerous jobs that have long been a ___31___ of factory life. Greater efficiency ___32___ means fewer people can do the same work. Yet factory bosses in many developed countries are worried about a lack of skilled human workers—and see ___33___ and robots as a solution. But economist Helena Leurent says this period of rapid change in manufacturing is a ___34___ opportunity to make the world a better place. "Manufacturing is the one system where you have got the biggest source of innovation, the biggest source of economic growth, and the biggest source of great jobs in the past. You can see it changing. That's an opportunity to ___35___ that system differently, and if we can, it will have tremendous significance."

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. Lunch containers were not necessary for school kids in cities. _____

37. Putting TV characters on lunch boxes proved an effective marketing strategy. _____

38. Smaller lunch boxes are preferred because they fit easily into backpacks. _____

39. Lunch boxes have evolved along with the transformation of schools. _____

40. Around the beginning of the nineteen fifties, some school kids started to use metal meal containers. _____

41. School kids are eager to get a new lunch box every year to stay in fashion. _____

42. Rural kids used to walk a long way to school in the old days. _____

43. The author was proud of using a lunch box in her childhood. _____

44. The most probable reason for the popularity of plastic lunch boxes is that they are less expensive. _____

45. The durability of metal meal containers benefited consumers. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 鱼是春节前夕餐桌上不可或缺的一道菜,因为汉语中"鱼"字的发音与"余"字的发音相同。正由于这个象征性的意义,春节期间鱼也作为礼物送给亲戚朋友。鱼的象征意义据说源于中国传统文化。中国人有节省的传统,他们认为节省得愈多,就感到愈为安全。今天,尽管人们愈来愈富裕了,但他们仍然认为节省是一种值得弘扬的美德。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

A growing number of U.S. bike riders are attracted to electric bikes for convenience, health benefits and their fun factor. Although ebikes first appeared in the 90s, cheaper options and longer-lasting batteries are breathing new life into the concept. Established bike companies and startups are embracing ebikes to meet demand. About 34 million ebikes were sold worldwide last year, according to data from eCycleElectric Consultants. Most were sold in Europe and China, where the bikes already have exploded in popularity. Recently, the U.S. market has grown to 263,000 bikes, a 25% gain from the prior year. The industry is benefiting from improved batteries as suppliers over the years developed technology for laptops, smartphones and electric cars. In 2004, the price of batteries used on ebikes fell, spurring European sales. But lower cost options are emerging, too. This month, three U.S. bikeshare companies, Motivate, LimeBike and Spin, announced electric bicycles will be added to their fleets. New York-based Jump Bikes is already operating an electric bikeshare in Washington, D.C., and is launching in San Francisco Thursday. Rides cost $2 for 30 minutes. The system works like existing dockless bikeshare systems, where riders unlock bikes through a smartphone app. "This is the beginning of a long-term shift away from regular pedal to electric bikes," said Jump Bikes CEO Ryan Rzepecki. "When people first jump on an ebike, their face lights up. It's exciting and joyful in a way that you don't get from a regular bike." Two years ago, CEO Chris Cocalis of Pivot Cycles, which sells high-end mountain bikes, found that U.S. bike shops weren't interested in stocking ebikes. Some retailers warned Cocalis that they'd drop the brand if it came out with an electric bike. Now that sales are taking off, the vast majority of bike dealers are asking Cocalis when he'll make an ebike available. "There's tremendous opportunity to get a generation of people for whom suffering isn't their thing," Cocalis said. "Ebike riders get the enjoyable part of cycling without the massive suffering of climbing huge hills."

46. What do we learn from the passage about ebikes?

A. Their health benefits and fun values outweigh their cost.

B. They did not catch public attention in the United States until the 1990s.

C. They did not become popular until the emergence of improved batteries.

D. Their widespread use is attributable to people's environmental awareness.

47. What brought about the boost in ebike sales in Europe at the beginning of the century?

A. Updated technology of bike manufacture.

B. The falling prices of ebike batteries.

C. Changed fashion in short-distance travel.

D. The rising costs for making electric cars.

48. What is the prospect of the bike industry according to Ryan Rzepecki?

A. More will be invested in bike battery research.

B. The sales of ebikes will increase.

C. It will profit from ebike sharing.

D. It will make a difference in people's daily lives.

49. What prevented Chris Cocalis from developing ebikes sooner?

A. Retailers' refusal to deal in ebikes.

B. High profits from conventional bikes.

C. Users' concern about risks of ebike riding.

D. His focus on selling costly mountain bikes.

50. What makes Chris Cocalis believe there is a greater opportunity for ebike sales?

A. The further lowering of ebike prices.

B. The public's concern for their health.

C. The increasing interest in mountain climbing.

D. The younger generation's pursuit of comfortable riding.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

The terms "global warming" and "climate change" are used by many, seemingly interchangeably. But do they really mean the same thing? Scientists shaped the history of the terms while attempting to accurately describe how humans continue to alter the planet. Later, political strategists adopted the terms to influence public opinion. In 1975, geochemist Wallace Broecker introduced the term "climate change" in an article published by Science. In 1979, a National Academy of Sciences report used the term "global warming" to define increases in the Earth's average surface temperature, while "climate change" more broadly referred to the numerous effects of this increase, such as sea-level rise and ocean acidification( ). During the following decades, some industrialists and politicians launched a campaign to sow doubt in the minds of the American public about the ability of fossil-fuel use, deforestation and other human activities to influence the planet's climate. Word use played a critical role in developing that doubt. For example, the language and polls expert Frank Luntz wrote a memo encouraging the use of "climate change" because the phrase sounded less scary than "global warming," reported the Guardian. However, Luntz's recommendation wasn't necessary. A Google Ngram Viewer chart shows that by 1993 climate change was already more commonly used in books than global warming. By the end of the next decade both words were used more frequently, and climate change was used nearly twice as often as global warming. NASA used the term "climate change" because it more accurately reflects the wide range of changes to the planet caused by increasing amounts of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The debate isn't new. A century ago, chemist Svante Arrhenius started one of the first debates over the potential for humans to influence the planet's climate. Arrhenius calculated the capability of carbon dioxide to trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere, but other chemists disagreed. Some argued that humans weren't producing enough greenhouse gases, while others claimed the effects would be tiny. Now, of course, we know that whatever you call it, human behavior is warming the planet, with grave consequences ahead.

51. Why did politicians use the two terms "global warming" and "climate change"?

A. To sway public opinion of the impact of human activities on Earth.

B. To more accurately describe the consequences of human activities.

C. To win more popular votes in their campaign activities.

D. To assure the public of the safety of existing industries.

52. As used in a National Academy of Sciences report, the term "climate change" differs from "global warming" in that_____.

A. it sounds less vague

B. it looks more scientific

C. it covers more phenomena

D. it is much closer to reality

53. What did industrialists of the late 20th century resort to in order to mislead Americans?

A. Made-up survey results.
B. False research findings.
C. Hired climate experts.
D. Deliberate choice of words.

54. Why did NASA choose the term "climate change"?

A. To obtain more funds.
B. For greater precision.
C. For political needs.
D. To avoid debate.

55. What is the author's final conclusion?

A. Global warming is the more accurate term.
B. Accuracy of terminology matters in science.
C. Human activities have serious effects on Earth.
D. Politics interferes with serious scientific debate.

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

56. The way people communicate has changed dramatically over the past few decades. In the past, staying in touch
meant writing letters or making phone calls, while nowadays a tap on the screen connects us instantly. In my
view, this shift has reshaped our lives in profound ways.
The most obvious change lies in speed and distance. Our parents used to wait days for a letter to arrive,
whereas we now send messages, photos and even video calls across continents in seconds. Take my grandmother as an example: she once relied on the post office, but today she chats with me through instant
messaging and social media every night. Such tools help families stay connected regardless of where they live.
However, this convenience comes at a price. When face-to-face talk is replaced by screens, warmth and
sincerity may fade away. Therefore, we should embrace new means of communication while still valuing
genuine human contact. Only by balancing the two can we truly benefit from these changes.

57. Fish is an indispensable dish on the dinner table on the Spring Festival Eve, because the Chinese

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】K

26 空 定位空格前句“So, any disruption to the world's factories” → 分析空格处需一个谓语动词短语，表达“产生重大影响” → 结合下文“that disruption is surely coming”确认影响是必然的 → 匹配选项K “matters”（重要，有影响）

27 空 定位空格前“make them quicker, more ___, and more efficient” → 分析并列结构，空格处需一个与“quicker”（更快）、“efficient”（更高效）并列的形容词，描述工厂数字化带来的积极变化 → 匹配选项G “flexible”（灵活的）

28 空 定位空格前“And 3D printers have long ___ a world where...” → 分析句子结构，空格处需一个现在完成时的及物动词，与“a world”搭配，表达“开启、创造”之意 → 匹配选项M “ushered in”（开创，迎来）

29 空 定位空格前“That vision is ___ closer to reality.” → 分析句子结构，空格处需一个副词修饰“closer”，表达“越来越近”的程度 → 匹配选项L “increasingly”（日益，越来越）

30 空 定位空格前“Humans will be ___ many of the dirty, repetitive, and dangerous jobs...” → 分析句子结构，空格处需一个动词的现在分词或过去分词，与“be”构成被动语态，表达“被取代”之意 → 匹配选项O “replaced in”（在...中被取代）

31 空 定位空格前主语 '3D printers' 与谓语 'have long' → 结合宾语 'a world where...' 判断需填入表示'开启/呈现'的动词 → 匹配 'take on' 的'承担/呈现'义项 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格所在句 'Greater efficiency ___ means fewer people...' → 分析句子逻辑，效率提升与'意味着'之间需一个表示'必然/直接'结果的副词 → 匹配 'inevitably' → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前 'see' 与后 'and robots as a solution' → 分析并列结构，需填入与 'robots' 并列、同为'解决方案'的名词 → 结合前文 'lack of skilled human workers' 推断需填入'人工智能' → 匹配 'AI' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 'this period... is a ___ opportunity' → 分析后文 'to make the world a better place' 的积极评价 → 结合 'But' 转折前文担忧，判断此处需一个表示'独特/绝佳'的形容词 → 匹配 'unique' → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 'That's an opportunity to ___ that system differently' → 分析宾语 'that system' 指代前文 'Manufacturing' → 结合 'differently' 判断需填入表示'构建/塑造'的动词 → 匹配 'reimagine' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

27. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前句“So, any disruption to the world's factories” → 分析空格处需一个谓语动词短语，表达“产生重大影响” → 结合下文“that disruption is surely coming”确认影响是必然的 → 匹配选项K “matters”（重要，有影响）
27 空 定位空格前“make them quicker, more ___, and more efficient” → 分析并列结构，空格处需一个与“quicker”（更快）、“efficient”（更高效）并列的形容词，描述工厂数字化带来的积极变化 → 匹配选项G “flexible”（灵活的）
28 空 定位空格前“And 3D printers have long ___ a world where...” → 分析句子结构，空格处需一个现在完成时的及物动词，与“a world”搭配，表达“开启、创造”之意 → 匹配选项M “ushered in”（开创，迎来）
29 空 定位空格前“That vision is ___ closer to reality.” → 分析句子结构，空格处需一个副词修饰“closer”，表达“越来越近”的程度 → 匹配选项L “increasingly”（日益，越来越）
30 空 定位空格前“Humans will be ___ many of the dirty, repetitive, and dangerous jobs...” → 分析句子结构，空格处需一个动词的现在分词或过去分词，与“be”构成被动语态，表达“被取代”之意 → 匹配选项O “replaced in”（在...中被取代）
31 空 定位空格前主语 '3D printers' 与谓语 'have long' → 结合宾语 'a world where...' 判断需填入表示'开启/呈现'的动词 → 匹配 'take on' 的'承担/呈现'义项 → 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格所在句 'That's an opportunity to ___ that system differently' → 分析宾语 'that system' 指代前文 'Manufacturing' → 结合 'differently' 判断需填入表示'构建/塑造'的动词 → 匹配 'reimagine' → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

28. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前句“So, any disruption to the world's factories” → 分析空格处需一个谓语动词短语，表达“产生重大影响” → 结合下文“that disruption is surely coming”确认影响是必然的 → 匹配选项K “matters”（重要，有影响）
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29 空 定位空格前“That vision is ___ closer to reality.” → 分析句子结构，空格处需一个副词修饰“closer”，表达“越来越近”的程度 → 匹配选项L “increasingly”（日益，越来越）

30 空 定位空格前“Humans will be ___ many of the dirty, repetitive, and dangerous jobs...” → 分析句子结构，空格处需一个动词的现在分词或过去分词，与“be”构成被动语态，表达“被取代”之意 → 匹配选项O “replaced in”（在...中被取代）
31 空 定位空格前主语 '3D printers' 与谓语 'have long' → 结合宾语 'a world where...' 判断需填入表示'开启/呈现'的动词 → 匹配 'take on' 的'承担/呈现'义项 → 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格所在句 'That's an opportunity to ___ that system differently' → 分析宾语 'that system' 指代前文 'Manufacturing' → 结合 'differently' 判断需填入表示'构建/塑造'的动词 → 匹配 'reimagine' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

29. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前句“So, any disruption to the world's factories” → 分析空格处需一个谓语动词短语，表达“产生重大影响” → 结合下文“that disruption is surely coming”确认影响是必然的 → 匹配选项K “matters”（重要，有影响）
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29 空 定位空格前“That vision is ___ closer to reality.” → 分析句子结构，空格处需一个副词修饰“closer”，表达“越来越近”的程度 → 匹配选项L “increasingly”（日益，越来越）
30 空 定位空格前“Humans will be ___ many of the dirty, repetitive, and dangerous jobs...” → 分析句子结构，空格处需一个动词的现在分词或过去分词，与“be”构成被动语态，表达“被取代”之意 → 匹配选项O “replaced in”（在...中被取代）
31 空 定位空格前主语 '3D printers' 与谓语 'have long' → 结合宾语 'a world where...' 判断需填入表示'开启/呈现'的动词 → 匹配 'take on' 的'承担/呈现'义项 → 得出答案
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34 空 定位空格所在句 'this period... is a ___ opportunity' → 分析后文 'to make the world a better place' 的积极评价 → 结合 'But' 转折前文担忧，判断此处需一个表示'独特/绝佳'的形容词 → 匹配 'unique' → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 'That's an opportunity to ___ that system differently' → 分析宾语 'that system' 指代前文 'Manufacturing' → 结合 'differently' 判断需填入表示'构建/塑造'的动词 → 匹配 'reimagine' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

30. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前句“So, any disruption to the world's factories” → 分析空格处需一个谓语动词短语，表达“产生重大影响” → 结合下文“that disruption is surely coming”确认影响是必然的 → 匹配选项K “matters”（重要，有影响）

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29 空 定位空格前“That vision is ___ closer to reality.” → 分析句子结构，空格处需一个副词修饰“closer”，表达“越来越近”的程度 → 匹配选项L “increasingly”（日益，越来越）
30 空 定位空格前“Humans will be ___ many of the dirty, repetitive, and dangerous jobs...” → 分析句子结构，空格处需一个动词的现在分词或过去分词，与“be”构成被动语态，表达“被取代”之意 → 匹配选项O “replaced in”（在...中被取代）
31 空 定位空格前主语 '3D printers' 与谓语 'have long' → 结合宾语 'a world where...' 判断需填入表示'开启/呈现'的动词 → 匹配 'take on' 的'承担/呈现'义项 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

31. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前句“So, any disruption to the world's factories” → 分析空格处需一个谓语动词短语，表达“产生重大影响” → 结合下文“that disruption is surely coming”确认影响是必然的 → 匹配选项K “matters”（重要，有影响）
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30 空 定位空格前“Humans will be ___ many of the dirty, repetitive, and dangerous jobs...” → 分析句子结构，空格处需一个动词的现在分词或过去分词，与“be”构成被动语态，表达“被取代”之意 → 匹配选项O “replaced in”（在...中被取代）
31 空 定位空格前主语 '3D printers' 与谓语 'have long' → 结合宾语 'a world where...' 判断需填入表示'开启/呈现'的动词 → 匹配 'take on' 的'承担/呈现'义项 → 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格所在句 'That's an opportunity to ___ that system differently' → 分析宾语 'that system' 指代前文

'Manufacturing' → 结合 'differently' 判断需填入表示'构建/塑造'的动词 → 匹配 'reimagine' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

32. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前句“So, any disruption to the world's factories” → 分析空格处需一个谓语动词短语，表达“产生重大影响” → 结合下文“that disruption is surely coming”确认影响是必然的 → 匹配选项K “matters”（重要，有影响）

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30 空 定位空格前“Humans will be ___ many of the dirty, repetitive, and dangerous jobs...” → 分析句子结构，空格处需一个动词的现在分词或过去分词，与“be”构成被动语态，表达“被取代”之意 → 匹配选项O “replaced in”（在...中被取代）

31 空 定位空格前主语 '3D printers' 与谓语 'have long' → 结合宾语 'a world where...' 判断需填入表示'开启/呈现'的动词 → 匹配 'take on' 的'承担/呈现'义项 → 得出答案

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35 空 定位空格所在句 'That's an opportunity to ___ that system differently' → 分析宾语 'that system' 指代前文 'Manufacturing' → 结合 'differently' 判断需填入表示'构建/塑造'的动词 → 匹配 'reimagine' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

33. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前句“So, any disruption to the world's factories” → 分析空格处需一个谓语动词短语，表达“产生重大影响” → 结合下文“that disruption is surely coming”确认影响是必然的 → 匹配选项K “matters”（重要，有影响）

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30 空 定位空格前“Humans will be ___ many of the dirty, repetitive, and dangerous jobs...” → 分析句子结构，空格处需一个动词的现在分词或过去分词，与“be”构成被动语态，表达“被取代”之意 → 匹配选项O “replaced in”（在...中被取代）

31 空 定位空格前主语 '3D printers' 与谓语 'have long' → 结合宾语 'a world where...' 判断需填入表示'开启/呈现'的动词 → 匹配 'take on' 的'承担/呈现'义项 → 得出答案

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35 空 定位空格所在句 'That's an opportunity to ___ that system differently' → 分析宾语 'that system' 指代前文 'Manufacturing' → 结合 'differently' 判断需填入表示'构建/塑造'的动词 → 匹配 'reimagine' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

34. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前句“So, any disruption to the world's factories” → 分析空格处需一个谓语动词短语，表达“产生重大影响” → 结合下文“that disruption is surely coming”确认影响是必然的 → 匹配选项K “matters”（重要，有影响）
27 空 定位空格前“make them quicker, more ___, and more efficient” → 分析并列结构，空格处需一个与“quicker”（更快）、“efficient”（更高效）并列的形容词，描述工厂数字化带来的积极变化 → 匹配选项G “flexible”（灵活的）
28 空 定位空格前“And 3D printers have long ___ a world where...” → 分析句子结构，空格处需一个现在完成时的及物动词，与“a world”搭配，表达“开启、创造”之意 → 匹配选项M “ushered in”（开创，迎来）
29 空 定位空格前“That vision is ___ closer to reality.” → 分析句子结构，空格处需一个副词修饰“closer”，表达“越来越近”的程度 → 匹配选项L “increasingly”（日益，越来越）
30 空 定位空格前“Humans will be ___ many of the dirty, repetitive, and dangerous jobs...” → 分析句子结构，空格处需一个动词的现在分词或过去分词，与“be”构成被动语态，表达“被取代”之意 → 匹配选项O “replaced in”（在...中被取代）
31 空 定位空格前主语 '3D printers' 与谓语 'have long' → 结合宾语 'a world where...' 判断需填入表示'开启/呈现'的动词 → 匹配 'take on' 的'承担/呈现'义项 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 'Greater efficiency ___ means fewer people...' → 分析句子逻辑，效率提升与'意味着'之间需一个表示'必然/直接'结果的副词 → 匹配 'inevitably' → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 'see' 与后 'and robots as a solution' → 分析并列结构，需填入与 'robots' 并列、同为'解决方案'的名词 → 结合前文 'lack of skilled human workers' 推断需填入'人工智能' → 匹配 'AI' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 'this period... is a ___ opportunity' → 分析后文 'to make the world a better place' 的积极评价 → 结合 'But' 转折前文担忧，判断此处需一个表示'独特/绝佳'的形容词 → 匹配 'unique' → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 'That's an opportunity to ___ that system differently' → 分析宾语 'that system' 指代前文 'Manufacturing' → 结合 'differently' 判断需填入表示'构建/塑造'的动词 → 匹配 'reimagine' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

35. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前句“So, any disruption to the world's factories” → 分析空格处需一个谓语动词短语，表达“产生重大影响” → 结合下文“that disruption is surely coming”确认影响是必然的 → 匹配选项K “matters”（重要，有影响）
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29 空 定位空格前“That vision is ___ closer to reality.” → 分析句子结构，空格处需一个副词修饰“closer”，表达“越来越近”的程度 → 匹配选项L “increasingly”（日益，越来越）
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

36. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'cities' → 在段落[F]中找到 'City kids' 与 'went home for lunch' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'TV characters' 和 'marketing strategy' → 在段落[C]中找到 'connecting kids to cartoons and TV shows' → 结合段落[A][B]中个人因卡通形象而喜爱并更换午餐盒的实例 → 推断出将电视角色印在午餐盒上是有效的营销策略 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'smaller' 和 'fit easily into backpacks' → 在完整语篇中寻找关于午餐盒尺寸变化及其原因的描述 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'evolved' 和 'transformation of schools' → 在段落[C]中找到 'As schools have changed... the midday meal container has evolved right along with them' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'nineteen fifties' 和 'metal meal containers' → 在完整语篇中寻找关于20世纪50年代左右金属午餐盒出现的描述 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'eager to get a new lunch box every year' → 在段落[B]中找到 'until... I needed the newest red plastic box' 与 'every year' 对应 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'Rural kids' 和 'walk a long way' → 在段落[D]中找到 'kids would travel miles to school in the countryside (often on foot)' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'proud' 和 'childhood' → 在段落[A]中找到 'a proud statement to everyone in my kindergarten' → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'plastic lunch boxes' 和 'less expensive' → 在语篇中寻找关于塑料午餐盒流行原因的描述 → 语篇未提及价格因素，但段落[A][B]暗示其流行与流行文化（卡通形象）相关 → 题干要求推断最可能原因，而“更便宜”在文中无依据 → 需结合常识与文中“连接孩子与卡通”的线索进行推断 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'durability of metal meal containers' 和 'benefited consumers' → 在语篇中寻找关于金属容器耐用性及其对消费者益处的描述 → 语篇未直接提及“耐用性”或“消费者受益”，但段落[F]提到金属桶主要供工人使用，暗示其可能更耐用 → 题干要求匹配段落，需推断最可能描述金属容器特性的段落 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　例证支撑　因果推理　主旨大意　时间线索　无中生有识别

37. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'cities' → 在段落[F]中找到 'City kids' 与 'went home for lunch' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'TV characters' 和 'marketing strategy' → 在段落[C]中找到 'connecting kids to cartoons and

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39. 定位题干关键词 'evolved' 和 'transformation of schools' → 在段落[C]中找到 'As schools have changed... the midday meal container has evolved right along with them' → 得出答案
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41. 定位题干关键词 'eager to get a new lunch box every year' → 在段落[B]中找到 'until... I needed the newest red plastic box' 与 'every year' 对应 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'Rural kids' 和 'walk a long way' → 在段落[D]中找到 'kids would travel miles to school in the countryside (often on foot)' → 得出答案
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44. 定位题干关键词 'plastic lunch boxes' 和 'less expensive' → 在语篇中寻找关于塑料午餐盒流行原因的描述 → 语篇未提及价格因素，但段落[A][B]暗示其流行与流行文化（卡通形象）相关 → 题干要求推断最可能原因，而“更便宜”在文中无依据 → 需结合常识与文中“连接孩子与卡通”的线索进行推断 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'durability of metal meal containers' 和 'benefited consumers' → 在语篇中寻找关于金属容器耐用性及其对消费者益处的描述 → 语篇未直接提及“耐用性”或“消费者受益”，但段落[F]提到金属桶主要供工人使用，暗示其可能更耐用 → 题干要求匹配段落，需推断最可能描述金属容器特性的段落 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　例证支撑　因果推理　主旨大意　时间线索　无中生有识别

38. 【答案】O

36. 定位题干关键词 'cities' → 在段落[F]中找到 'City kids' 与 'went home for lunch' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　例证支撑　因果推理　主旨大意　时间线索　无中生有识别

39. 【答案】C

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41. 定位题干关键词 'eager to get a new lunch box every year' → 在段落[B]中找到 'until... I needed the newest red plastic box' 与 'every year' 对应 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　例证支撑　因果推理　主旨大意　时间线索　无中生有识别

40. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'cities' → 在段落[F]中找到 'City kids' 与 'went home for lunch' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
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41. 定位题干关键词 'eager to get a new lunch box every year' → 在段落[B]中找到 'until... I needed the newest red plastic box' 与 'every year' 对应 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　例证支撑　因果推理　主旨大意　时间线索　无中生有识别

41. 【答案】L
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41. 定位题干关键词 'eager to get a new lunch box every year' → 在段落[B]中找到 'until... I needed the newest red plastic box' 与 'every year' 对应 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'Rural kids' 和 'walk a long way' → 在段落[D]中找到 'kids would travel miles to school in the countryside (often on foot)' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　例证支撑　因果推理　主旨大意　时间线索　无中生有识别

42. 【答案】D
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39. 定位题干关键词 'evolved' 和 'transformation of schools' → 在段落[C]中找到 'As schools have changed... the midday meal container has evolved right along with them' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　例证支撑　因果推理　主旨大意　时间线索　无中生有识别

43. 【答案】A

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　例证支撑　因果推理　主旨大意　时间线索　无中生有识别

44. 【答案】M

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　例证支撑　因果推理　主旨大意　时间线索　无中生有识别

45. 【答案】I

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　例证支撑　因果推理　主旨大意　时间线索　无中生有识别

46. 【答案】C

定位首段关于ebike流行原因的描述 → 对比选项与原文信息 → 排除无依据或过度推断项

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推断

47. 【答案】B

定位“2004年”和“欧洲销售”相关句子 → 提取直接原因 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】B

定位Ryan Rzepecki的引言 → 理解其关于“长期转变”的预测 → 推断其对行业前景的看法

考点：观点态度　推理判断

49. 【答案】A

定位Chris Cocalis相关段落 → 提取两年前他面临的阻碍信息 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】D

定位Chris Cocalis关于“巨大机会”的引言 → 理解其针对的目标人群特征 → 推断其判断依据

考点：观点态度　推理判断

51. 【答案】A

定位政治策略家使用术语的目的 → 同义替换 influence public opinion → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

52. 【答案】C

定位国家科学院报告对两个术语的定义 → 对比“global warming”（温度升高）与“climate change”（更广泛的影响） → 得出答案

考点：细节对比　定义理解

53. 【答案】D

定位工业家和政治家误导美国人的手段 → 同义替换 Word use played a critical role → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

54. 【答案】B

定位NASA选择术语的原因 → 同义替换 more accurately reflects the wide range of changes → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

55. 【答案】C

定位文章结尾的总结性陈述 → 推理作者最终强调的核心观点 → 得出答案

考点：主旨归纳　推理判断

56. 【答案】The way people communicate has changed…

围绕‘沟通方式的变化’主题，构建清晰的篇章结构（引言-主体-结论），运用多样化的句式和恰当的词汇进行论述。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】Fish is an indispensable dish on the dinner…

翻译需处理文化负载词、定语从句、固定搭配及句式变化。

考点：不可或缺　象征性的意义　源于　值得弘扬的美德　节省的传统