四级 · 2021年06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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本卷答案与讲解
774 954
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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 did Joe's parents decide to do?

A. Enrol him in a Newcastle football club.

B. Send him to an after-school art class.

C. Forbid him to draw in his workbook.

D. Help him post his drawings online.

2. What did the restaurant "Number 4" do?

A. Contacted Joe to decorate its dining-room.

B. Hired Joe to paint all the walls of its buildings.

C. Renovated its kitchen and all the dining-rooms.

D. Asked Joe for permission to use his online drawings.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What is Kirsteen Marshall trying to do?

A. Get her pet dog back.

B. Identify the suspect on the security video.

C. Beg for help from the police.

D. Post pictures of her pet dog on social media.

4. What does the news report say about Kirsteen Marshall's family?

A. It is suffering a great deal from the incident.

B. It is helping the police with the investigation.

C. It is bringing the case to the local district court.

D. It is offering a big reward to anyone who helps.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What does Guy Wilson say his café aims to do?

A. Provide free meals to the local poor.

B. Help people connect with each other.

C. Help eliminate class difference in his area.

D. Provide customers with first-class service.

6. What does the news report say about Eggs & Bread café?

A. It does not supervise its employees.

B. It donates regularly to a local charity.

C. It does not use volunteers.

D. It is open round the clock.

7. What happens when people start to know each other according to Guy Wilson?

A. They will realise the importance of communication.

B. They will come to the café even more frequently.

C. They will care less about their own background.

D. They will find they have something in common. four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11

8. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A surprise party for Paul's birthday.

B. Travel plans for the coming weekend.

C. Preparations for Saturday's get-together.

D. The new market on the other side of town.

9. Why does the woman say it is a good idea to serve foods that guests can help themselves to?

A. It makes the hostess's job a whole lot easier.
B. It enables guests to walk around and chat freely.
C. It saves considerable time and labor.
D. It requires fewer tables and chairs.

10. What does the woman say about the new supermarket?

A. It offers some big discounts.
B. It is quite close to her house.
C. It is more spacious and less crowded.
D. It sells local wines and soft drinks.

11. What does the man suggest they ask Paul to do?

A. Cook a dish for the party.
B. Arrive 10 minutes earlier.
C. Prepare a few opening remarks.
D. Bring his computer and speakers.

Questions 12 to 15

12. Why does the woman want to have a car?

A. For commuting to work.
B. For long-distance travel.
C. For getting around in Miami.
D. For convenience at weekends.

13. What does the woman say about German cars?

A. They are reliable.
B. They are compact.
C. They are spacious.
D. They are easy to drive.

14. What does the man recommend the woman do?

A. Buy a second-hand car.
B. Trust her own judgment.
C. Seek advice from his friend.
D. Look around before deciding.

15. What do we learn about the man's friend from the conversation?

A. He sells new cars.
B. He can be trusted.
C. He is starting a business.
D. He is a successful car dealer. questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18

16. What do we learn about early pigs in North America?

A. Many escaped from farms and became wild.
B. They were actually native to North America.
C. Many got killed in the wild when searching for food.
D. They were hunted by Spanish and Russian explorers.

17. Why are wild pigs a threat to humans?

A. They often make sudden attacks on people.
B. They break up nature's food supply chain.
C. They cause much environmental pollution.
D. They carry a great many diseases.

18. What does the passage say about the native foxes on the US island?

A. They lived peacefully with wild pigs.
B. They ran out of food completely.
C. They fell victim to eagles.
D. They reproduced quickly.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What are a pair of entrepreneurs planning to do?

A. Taste coffee while in outer space.
B. Roast coffee beans in outer space.
C. Develop a new strain of coffee bean.
D. Use a pressurised tank to brew coffee.

20. What does the passage say about coffee beans roasted on Earth?

A. They can easily get burned.
B. They float around in the oven.
C. They have to be heated to 360°C.
D. They receive evenly distributed heat.

21. What did the two Italian companies do in 2015?

A. They charged a high price for their space-roasted coffee beans.
B. They set up a branch in Dubai to manufacture coffee roasters.
C. They collaborated on building the first space coffee machine.
D. They abandoned the attempt to roast coffee beans in space.

Questions 22 to 25

22. Why do a lot of people come to the village of Takotna every March?

A. It is the best time for sightseeing.
B. A race passes through it annually.
C. They come to clean the Iditarod Trail.
D. It is when the villagers choose a queen.

23. What is the village of Takotna famous for?

A. Its children's baking skills.
B. Its unique winter scenery.
C. Its tasty fruit pies.
D. Its great food variety.

24. Who comes to help with the event of the year?

A. The contestants.
B. The entire village.
C. Jan Newton and her friends.
D. People from the state of Idaho.

25. What does the passage say about Jan Newton?

A. She owned a restaurant in Idaho.
B. She married her husband in 1972.
C. She went to Alaska to compete in a race.
D. She helped the village to become famous.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. adapting	B. consciously	C. crawling
D. crowded	E. extreme	F. hunt
G. literally	H. moderate	I. remote
J. removed	K. species	L. specimens
M. thick	N. tiny	O. unique

Most animals seek shade when temperatures in the Sahara Desert soar to 120 degrees Fahrenheit. But for the Saharan silver ant, ___26___ from their underground nests into the sun's brutal rays to ___27___ for food, this is the perfect time to seek lunch. In 2015 these ants were joined in the desert by scientists from two Belgian universities, who spent a month in the ___28___ heat tracking the ants and digging out their nests. The goal was simple, to discover how the ___29___ adapted to the kind of heat that can ___30___ melt the bottom of shoes. Back in Belgium, the scientists looked at the ants under an electronic microscope and found that their ___31___ , triangular hair reflects light like a prism , giving them a metallic reflection and protecting them from the sun's awful heat. When Ph.D. student Quentin Willot ___32___ the hair from an ant with a ___33___ knife and put it under a heat lamp, its temperature jumped. The ants' method of staying cool is ___34___ among animals. Could this reflective type of hair protect people? Willot says companies are interested in ___35___ these ants' method of heat protection for human use, including everything from helping to protect the lives of firefighters to keeping homes cool in summer.

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. The number of people experiencing depression shows a sharp increase in the first year of high school. _____

37. According to one study, students' academic performance is not the only decisive factor of their stress responses. _____

38. Researchers would like to explore further how parents and schools can help ninth graders by changing their mindset. _____

39. According to one study, each high school graduate contributes at least 500,000 dollars to the local economy. _____

40. In one study, students were told their social position in school is not unchangeable. _____

41. It is reported that depression results in enormous economic losses worldwide. _____

42. One study showed that friendships among ninth graders were far from stable. _____

43. More than half of students will find their academic performance declining sharply when they enter the ninth grade. _____

44. Researchers found through experiments that students could be taught to respond to stress in a more positive way. _____

45. It is beneficial to explore ways to cope with the challenges facing students entering high school. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 铁观音(Tieguanyin)是中国最受欢迎的茶之一,原产于福建省安溪县西坪镇,如今安溪全县普遍种植,但该县不同地区生产的铁观音又各具风味。铁观音一年四季均可采摘,尤以春秋两季采摘的茶叶品质最佳。铁观音的加工非常复杂,需要专门的技术和丰富的经验。铁观音含有多种维生素,喝起来口感独特。常饮铁观音有助于预防心脏病、降低血压、增强记忆力。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Educators and business leaders have more in common than it may seem. Teachers want to prepare students for a successful future. Technology companies have an interest in developing a workforce with the STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) skills needed to grow the company and advance the industry. How can they work together to achieve these goals? Play may be the answer. Focusing on STEM skills is important, but the reality is that STEM skills are enhanced and more relevant when combined with traditional, hands-on creative activities. This combination is proving to be the best way to prepare today's children to be the makers and builders of tomorrow. That is why technology companies are partnering with educators to bring back good, old-fashioned play. In fact many experts argue that the most important 21st-century skills aren't related to specific technologies or subject matter, but to creativity; skills like imagination, problem-finding and problem-solving, teamwork, optimism, patience and the ability to experiment and take risks. These are skills acquired when kids tinker . High-tech industries such as NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory have found that their best overall problem solvers were master tinkerers in their youth. There are cognitive benefits of doing things the way we did as children—building something, tearing it down, then building it up again. Research shows that given 15 minutes of free play, four- and five- year-olds will spend a third of this time engaged in spatial, mathematical, and architectural activities. This type of play—especially with building blocks—helps children discover and develop key principles in math and geometry. If play and building are critical to 21st-century skill development, that's really good news for two reasons: Children are born builders, makers, and creators, so fostering 21st-century skills may be as simple as giving kids room to play, tinker and try things out, even as they grow older. Secondly, it doesn't take 21st- century technology to foster 21st-century skills. This is especially important for under-resourced schools and communities. Taking whatever materials are handy and tinkering with them is a simple way to engage those important "maker" skills. And anyone, anywhere, can do it.

46. What does the author say about educators?

A. They seek advice from technology companies to achieve teaching goals.

B. They have been successful in preparing the workforce for companies.

C. They help students acquire the skills needed for their future success.

D. They partner with technology companies to enhance teaching efficiency.

47. How can educators better develop students' STEM skills, according to the author?

A. By blending them with traditional, stimulating activities.

B. By inviting business leaders to help design curriculums.

C. By enhancing students' ability to think in a critical way.

D. By showing students the best way to learn is through play.

48. How do children acquire the skills needed for the 21st century?

A. By engaging in activities involving specific technologies.

B. By playing with things to solve problems on their own.

C. By familiarizing themselves with high-tech gadgets.

D. By mastering basic principles through teamwork.

49. What can we do to help children learn the basics of math and geometry?

A. Stimulate their interest as early as possible.

B. Spend more time playing games with them.

C. Encourage them to make things with hands.

D. Allow them to tinker freely with calculators.

50. What does the author advise disadvantaged schools and communities to do?

A. Train students to be makers to meet future market demands.

B. Develop students' creative skills with the resources available.

C. Engage students with challenging tasks to foster their creativity.

D. Work together with companies to improve their teaching facilities.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Being an information technology, or IT, worker is not a job I envy. They are the ones who, right in the middle of a critical meeting, are expected to instantly fix the projector that's no longer working. They have to tolerate the bad tempers of colleagues frustrated at the number of times they've had to call the help desk for the same issue. They are also the ones who know there are systems that are more powerful, reliable and faster, but their employer simply will not put up the funds to buy them. According to a recent survey, employees who have a job reliant on IT support consider IT a major source of job dissatisfaction. Through no fault of their own, they can suddenly find their productivity deteriorating or quality control non-existent. And there's little they can do about it. The experience of using IT penetrates almost the entire work field. It has become a crucial part of employees' overall work experience. When IT is operating as it should, employee self-confidence swells. Their job satisfaction, too, can surge when well-functioning machines relieve them of dull tasks or repetitive processes. But if there's one thing that triggers widespread employee frustration, it's an IT transformation project gone wrong, where swollen expectations have been popped and a long list of promised efficiencies has been reversed. This occurs when business leaders implement IT initiatives with little consideration of how those changes will impact the end user. Which is why managers should appreciate just how influential the IT user experience is to their employees, and exert substantial effort in ensuring their IT team eliminates programming errors and application crashes. Adequate and timely IT support should also be available to enable users to cope with technological issues at work. More importantly, IT practitioners need to understand what employees experience mentally when they use IT. Therefore, businesses need to set up their IT infrastructure so that it is designed to fit in with their employees' work, rather than adjust their work to fit in with the company's IT limitations.

51. What does the author say about working in IT?

A. It is envied by many.
B. It does not appeal to him.
C. It is financially rewarding.
D. It does not match his abilities.

52. What is the finding of a recent survey on employees who have a job reliant on IT support?

A. IT helps boost productivity.
B. IT helps improve quality control.
C. Many employees are deeply frustrated by IT.
D. Most employees rely heavily on IT in their work.

53. What is said to happen when IT is functioning properly?

A. There is a big boost in employees' work efficiency.
B. Employees become more dependent on machines.
C. There are no longer any boring or repetitive tasks.
D. Employees become more confident in their work.

54. What should business leaders do before implementing new IT initiatives?

A. Consider the various expectations of their customers.

B. Draw up a list of the efficiencies to be promised.

C. Assess the swollen cost of training the employees.

D. Think about the possible effects on their employees.

55. How can a business help improve its employees' experience in using IT?

A. By designing systems that suit their needs.

B. By ensuring that their mental health is sound.

C. By adjusting their work to suit the IT system.

D. By offering them regular in-service training.

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

56. Are people becoming addicted to technology? My answer is a definite yes. As numerous studies claim that
addiction to technology is real, this problem deserves our serious attention.
Signs of such addiction are everywhere in daily life. Many people check their smartphones the moment they
wake up and keep scrolling short videos until midnight. While technology is designed to make life easier, an
increasing number of us feel anxious once we are separated from our screens. As a result, real conversations,
sleep and study are all disturbed, which shows that our reliance has quietly turned into dependence.
In my view, therefore, people are indeed getting hooked on technology. However, this does not mean we
should abandon it. What matters is to use technology in a rational way, setting limits on screen time and
leaving room for the real world.

57. Tieguanyin, originating in Xiping Town, Anxi County, Fujian Province, is one of the most popular teas in China, and is now widely cultivated throughout Anxi County, while that produced in different parts of the county has its own distinctive flavor. It can be picked all year round, with those picked in spring and autumn being of the highest quality. The processing of Tieguanyin is highly complex, requiring specialized techniques and extensive experience. It contains various vitamins and has a unique
taste. Drinking it regularly helps prevent heart disease, lower blood pressure, and improve memory.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Joe's parents' → 听到 'Rather than shutting down... decided to encourage... by sending... to an after-school art class' → 同义替换 'encourage his creativity' 为 'decide to do' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'restaurant "Number 4"' → 听到 'A restaurant named "Number 4"... contacted Joe's teacher to ask if... could come and decorate its dining-room' → 同义替换 'contacted Joe's teacher to ask' 为 'contacted Joe' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'Kirsteen Marshall' → 听到 'posted a tearful video... begging for the safe return of her beloved pet dog' → 推断其核心目的为找回宠物 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　目的推断

4. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Kirsteen Marshall's family' → 听到 'The family is now offering a £5,000 reward' → 同义替换 'offering a £5,000 reward' 为 'offering a big reward' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Guy Wilson' 和 'aims to' → 听到 'Owner Guy Wilson says his café aims to build community, rather than profits' → 同义替换 'build community' 为 'help people connect' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】C

定位原文关于员工与志愿者的描述 → 识别“doesn't use volunteers”与选项C的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

7. 【答案】D

定位原文“when people start to know other people around them”后的结果描述 → 识别“most people will have something in common with each other”与选项D的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

8. 【答案】C

综合对话中关于时间、食物、饮料、音乐的讨论 → 归纳核心话题为“为周六聚会做准备” → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　归纳概括

9. 【答案】B

定位女士解释自助餐原因的句子 → 识别“rather than getting everyone to sit down... It's better to let people walk around and talk to each other”与选项B的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

10. 【答案】A
定位女士关于新超市的评论 → 识别“offers some big discounts”与选项A的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

11. 【答案】D
定位男士建议句 → 识别动作对象与内容 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　指代与动作匹配

12. 【答案】D
定位女士购车动机句 → 识别转折后核心信息 → 同义替换
考点：细节定位　转折信号捕捉　同义替换

13. 【答案】A
定位女士评价德国车的句子 → 提取核心形容词 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　信息提取

14. 【答案】C
定位男士推荐句 → 识别建议内容 → 同义替换
考点：细节定位　建议句型识别　同义替换

15. 【答案】B
定位男士描述朋友的句子 → 提取关键特征 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　信息提取

16. 【答案】A
定位早期猪在北美的情况 → 听到‘allowed many pigs to escape from farms and live in the wild’ → 同义替换为‘escaped from farms and became wild’
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

17. 【答案】D
定位野猪对人类的威胁 → 听到‘harbor dozens of diseases that threaten both humans and farm animals’ → 同义替换为‘carry a great many diseases’
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

18. 【答案】C
定位关于岛上原生狐狸的信息 → 听到‘The eagles began...feeding on a species of native fox. The foxes were almost wiped out completely’ → 推理出狐狸成为鹰的猎物
考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

19. 【答案】B
定位企业家的计划 → 听到‘planning to build and launch a spacecraft that would carry and roast coffee beans in outer space’ → 同义替换为‘Roast coffee beans in outer space’
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

20. 【答案】A

定位地球上烘焙咖啡豆的情况 → 听到 ‘on Earth, beans can easily break apart and get burned in the roaster’ → 同义替换为 ‘They can easily get burned’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

21. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 '2015' 和 'Italian companies' → 听到 'In 2015, two Italian companies collaborated on the construction of a similar type of spacecraft, which was the first coffee machine designed for use in space.' → 同义替换 'collaborated on the construction' 为 'collaborated on building'，'the first coffee machine designed for use in space' 为 'the first space coffee machine' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Takotna' 和 'every March' → 听到 'Each March... because it is located in the middle of a race that takes place every year.' → 同义替换 'located in the middle of a race' 为 'A race passes through it'，'every year' 为 'annually' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Takotna' 和 'famous for' → 听到 'Takotna is famous for its delicious fruit pies.' → 同义替换 'delicious' 为 'tasty' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'help' 和 'event of the year' → 听到 'The whole village chips in to help, including the kids...' → 同义替换 'The whole village' 为 'The entire village' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Jan Newton' → 听到 'Her rich and filling-fruit pies quickly got the racers' attention, and the village gained some fame as a result.' → 推理：她的派让村庄获得了名声 → 同义替换 'gained some fame' 为 'become famous' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

26. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前主语 ‘Saharan silver ant’ 与介词 ‘from’，结合后文 ‘into the sun's brutal rays’ 表示从巢穴进入阳光，需填入表示 ‘出现、出来’ 的动词，且与 ‘from’ 构成搭配 → ‘emerge from’ 为固定搭配，意为 ‘从…出现’，符合语境 → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前 ‘to’ 表示目的，后接 ‘for food’，需填入表示 ‘寻找、搜寻’ 的动词 → ‘forage for food’ 为固定表达，意为 ‘觅食’，符合蚂蚁在极端高温下外出寻找食物的语境 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前 ‘in the’ 与后文 ‘heat’，需填入形容词修饰 ‘heat’，且与 ‘Sahara Desert’ 和 ‘120 degrees Fahrenheit’ 的极端高温语境一致 → ‘scorching’ 意为 ‘灼热的’，程度最强，符合语境 → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格前 ‘how the’ 与后文 ‘adapted to the kind of heat’，需填入名词指代研究对象，且与全文主题 ‘Saharan silver ant’ 一致 → ‘creatures’ 泛指生物，可指代蚂蚁，符合语境 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前 ‘can’ 与后文 ‘melt the bottom of shoes’，需填入副词修饰 ‘melt’，且与 ‘120华氏度’ 的极端高温语境一致 → ‘literally’ 意为 ‘确实地、真正地’，强调高温的真实破坏力，符合语境 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前主语'silver ant'与空格后'from their underground nests into the sun's brutal rays' → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示'出现、出来'的动词
32 空 定位空格前'Quentin Willot'与空格后'the hair from an ant' → 分析动词与宾语'hair'的搭配 → 选择表示'移除、取下'的动词
33 空 定位空格后'knife'与空格前'a' → 分析形容词与名词'knife'的搭配及实验操作语境 → 选择表示'锋利的'形容词
34 空 定位空格前'method of staying cool'与空格后'among animals' → 分析形容词与'method'的搭配及语境 → 选择表示'独特的、罕见的'形容词
35 空 定位空格前'companies are interested in'与空格后'these ants' method of heat protection' → 分析动名词与介词'in'的搭配及语境 → 选择表示'应用、使用'的动名词

考点：动词搭配 emerge from　语境选词　固定搭配 forage for　形容词辨析　名词辨析　副词辨析　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

27. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前主语‘Saharan silver ant’与介词‘from’，结合后文‘into the sun's brutal rays’表示从巢穴进入阳光，需填入表示‘出现、出来’的动词，且与‘from’构成搭配 → ‘emerge from’为固定搭配，意为‘从…出现’，符合语境 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前‘to’表示目的，后接‘for food’，需填入表示‘寻找、搜寻’的动词 → ‘forage for food’为固定表达，意为‘觅食’，符合蚂蚁在极端高温下外出寻找食物的语境 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前‘in the’与后文‘heat’，需填入形容词修饰‘heat’，且与‘Sahara Desert’和‘120 degrees Fahrenheit’的极端高温语境一致 → ‘scorching’意为‘灼热的’，程度最强，符合语境 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前‘how the’与后文‘adapted to the kind of heat’，需填入名词指代研究对象，且与全文主题‘Saharan silver ant’一致 → ‘creatures’泛指生物，可指代蚂蚁，符合语境 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前‘can’与后文‘melt the bottom of shoes’，需填入副词修饰‘melt’，且与‘120华氏度’的极端高温语境一致 → ‘literally’意为‘确实地、真正地’，强调高温的真实破坏力，符合语境 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语'silver ant'与空格后'from their underground nests into the sun's brutal rays' → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示'出现、出来'的动词
32 空 定位空格前'Quentin Willot'与空格后'the hair from an ant' → 分析动词与宾语'hair'的搭配 → 选择表示'移除、取下'的动词
33 空 定位空格后'knife'与空格前'a' → 分析形容词与名词'knife'的搭配及实验操作语境 → 选择表示'锋利的'形容词
34 空 定位空格前'method of staying cool'与空格后'among animals' → 分析形容词与'method'的搭配及语境 → 选择表示'独特的、罕见的'形容词
35 空 定位空格前'companies are interested in'与空格后'these ants' method of heat protection' → 分析动名词与介词'in'的搭配及语境 → 选择表示'应用、使用'的动名词
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28. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前主语‘Saharan silver ant’与介词‘from’，结合后文‘into the sun's brutal rays’表示从巢穴进入阳光，需填入表示‘出现、出来’的动词，且与‘from’构成搭配 → ‘emerge from’为固定搭配，意为‘从…出现’，符合语境 → 得出答案
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28 空 定位空格前‘in the’与后文‘heat’，需填入形容词修饰‘heat’，且与‘Sahara Desert’和‘120 degrees Fahrenheit’的极端高温语境一致 → ‘scorching’意为‘灼热的’，程度最强，符合语境 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前‘how the’与后文‘adapted to the kind of heat’，需填入名词指代研究对象，且与全文主题‘Saharan silver ant’一致 → ‘creatures’泛指生物，可指代蚂蚁，符合语境 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前‘can’与后文‘melt the bottom of shoes’，需填入副词修饰‘melt’，且与‘120华氏度’的极端高温语境一致 → ‘literally’意为‘确实地、真正地’，强调高温的真实破坏力，符合语境 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语'silver ant'与空格后'from their underground nests into the sun's brutal rays' → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 选择表示'出现、出来'的动词
32 空 定位空格前'Quentin Willot'与空格后'the hair from an ant' → 分析动词与宾语'hair'的搭配 → 选择表示'移除、取下'的动词
33 空 定位空格后'knife'与空格前'a' → 分析形容词与名词'knife'的搭配及实验操作语境 → 选择表示'锋利的'形容词
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29. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前主语‘Saharan silver ant’与介词‘from’，结合后文‘into the sun's brutal rays’表示从巢穴进入阳光，需填入表示‘出现、出来’的动词，且与‘from’构成搭配 → ‘emerge from’为固定搭配，意为‘从…出现’，符合语境 → 得出答案
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29 空 定位空格前‘how the’与后文‘adapted to the kind of heat’，需填入名词指代研究对象，且与全文主题‘Saharan silver ant’一致 → ‘creatures’泛指生物，可指代蚂蚁，符合语境 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前‘can’与后文‘melt the bottom of shoes’，需填入副词修饰‘melt’，且与‘120华氏度’的极端高温语境一致 → ‘literally’意为‘确实地、真正地’，强调高温的真实破坏力，符合语境 → 得出答案
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33 空 定位空格后'knife'与空格前'a' → 分析形容词与名词'knife'的搭配及实验操作语境 → 选择表示'锋利的'形容词
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30. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前主语‘Saharan silver ant’与介词‘from’，结合后文‘into the sun's brutal rays’表示从巢穴进入阳光，需填入表示‘出现、出来’的动词，且与‘from’构成搭配 → ‘emerge from’为固定搭配，意为‘从…出现’，符合语境 → 得出答案
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29 空 定位空格前‘how the’与后文‘adapted to the kind of heat’，需填入名词指代研究对象，且与全文主题‘Saharan silver ant’一致 → ‘creatures’泛指生物，可指代蚂蚁，符合语境 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前‘can’与后文‘melt the bottom of shoes’，需填入副词修饰‘melt’，且与‘120华氏度’的极端高温语境一致 → ‘literally’意为‘确实地、真正地’，强调高温的真实破坏力，符合语境 → 得出答案
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31. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前主语‘Saharan silver ant’与介词‘from’，结合后文‘into the sun's brutal rays’表示从巢穴进入阳光，需填入表示‘出现、出来’的动词，且与‘from’构成搭配 → ‘emerge from’为固定搭配，意为‘从…出现’，符合语境 → 得出答案
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32. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前主语‘Saharan silver ant’与介词‘from’，结合后文‘into the sun's brutal rays’表示从巢穴进入阳光，需填入表示‘出现、出来’的动词，且与‘from’构成搭配 → ‘emerge from’为固定搭配，意为‘从…出现’，符合语境 → 得出答案
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28 空 定位空格前‘in the’与后文‘heat’，需填入形容词修饰‘heat’，且与‘Sahara Desert’和‘120 degrees Fahrenheit’的极端高温语境一致 → ‘scorching’意为‘灼热的’，程度最强，符合语境 → 得出答案
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33. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前主语‘Saharan silver ant’与介词‘from’，结合后文‘into the sun's brutal rays’表示从巢穴进入阳光，需填入表示‘出现、出来’的动词，且与‘from’构成搭配 → ‘emerge from’为固定搭配，意为‘从…出现’，符合语境 → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 emerge from　语境选词　固定搭配 forage for　形容词辨析　名词辨析　副词辨析　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

34. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前主语‘Saharan silver ant’与介词‘from’，结合后文‘into the sun's brutal rays’表示从巢穴进入阳光，需填入表示‘出现、出来’的动词，且与‘from’构成搭配 → ‘emerge from’为固定搭配，意为‘从…出现’，符合语境 → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前‘to’表示目的，后接‘for food’，需填入表示‘寻找、搜寻’的动词→ ‘forage for food’为固定表达，意为‘觅食’，符合蚂蚁在极端高温下外出寻找食物的语境→得出答案
28 空 定位空格前‘in the’与后文‘heat’，需填入形容词修饰‘heat’，且与‘Sahara Desert’和‘120 degrees Fahrenheit’的极端高温语境一致→ ‘scorching’意为‘灼热的’，程度最强，符合语境→得出答案
29 空 定位空格前‘how the’与后文‘adapted to the kind of heat’，需填入名词指代研究对象，且与全文主题‘Saharan silver ant’一致→ ‘creatures’泛指生物，可指代蚂蚁，符合语境→得出答案
30 空 定位空格前‘can’与后文‘melt the bottom of shoes’，需填入副词修饰‘melt’，且与‘120华氏度’的极端高温语境一致→ ‘literally’意为‘确实地、真正地’，强调高温的真实破坏力，符合语境→得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语'silver ant'与空格后'from their underground nests into the sun's brutal rays'→分析动词搭配与语境→选择表示'出现、出来'的动词
32 空 定位空格前'Quentin Willot'与空格后'the hair from an ant'→分析动词与宾语'hair'的搭配→选择表示'移除、取下'的动词
33 空 定位空格后'knife'与空格前'a'→分析形容词与名词'knife'的搭配及实验操作语境→选择表示'锋利的'形容词
34 空 定位空格前'method of staying cool'与空格后'among animals'→分析形容词与'method'的搭配及语境→选择表示'独特的、罕见的'形容词
35 空 定位空格前'companies are interested in'与空格后'these ants' method of heat protection'→分析动名词与介词'in'的搭配及语境→选择表示'应用、使用'的动名词

考点：动词搭配 emerge from　语境选词　固定搭配 forage for　形容词辨析　名词辨析　副词辨析　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

35. 【答案】A

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35 空 定位空格前'companies are interested in'与空格后'these ants' method of heat protection'→分析动名词与介词'in'的搭配及语境→选择表示'应用、使用'的动名词
考点：动词搭配 emerge from　语境选词　固定搭配 forage for　形容词辨析　名词辨析　副词辨析　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

36. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'depression' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应 → 根据段落主旨与细节推断最可能匹配段落
37. 定位题干关键词 'academic performance' 和 'stress responses' → 在语篇中寻找相关研究 → 推断学业表现之外的其他压力因素
38. 定位题干关键词 'parents and schools', 'help', 'mindset' → 在语篇中寻找相关研究或建议 → 推断关于改变心态的未来研究方向
39. 定位题干关键词 '500,000 dollars' 和 'local economy' → 在语篇中直接匹配数字和概念 → 确认细节对应
40. 定位题干关键词 'social position', 'not unchangeable' → 在语篇中寻找相关研究或干预 → 推断关于社会地位可变性的信息
41. 定位题干关键词 'depression' → 在语篇中未找到对应信息 → 判断该陈述为无中生有
42. 定位题干关键词 'friendships' 和 'ninth graders' → 在段落[D]中找到 '50 percent of friendships among ninth graders changed' → 同义替换为 'far from stable'
43. 定位题干关键词 'academic performance' 和 'declining sharply' → 在段落[A]中找到 'nearly two-thirds of students will experience the "ninth-grade shock," which refers to a dramatic drop in a student's academic performance' → 同义替换为 'more than half'
44. 定位题干关键词 'taught to respond to stress' → 在语篇中未找到对应信息 → 判断该陈述为无中生有
45. 定位题干关键词 'beneficial to explore ways to cope' → 在段落[B]中找到 'students' experience of transitioning to the ninth grade can have long-term consequences' 和 'We make these observations as research psychologists who have studied how schools and families can help young people thrive' → 推断出探索应对方法是有益的

考点：细节定位　主旨匹配　推理判断　数字信息捕捉　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有　同义替换　主旨大意

37. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'depression' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应 → 根据段落主旨与细节推断最可能匹配段落
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考点：细节定位　主旨匹配　推理判断　数字信息捕捉　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有　同义替换　主旨大意

38. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'depression' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应 → 根据段落主旨与细节推断最可能匹配段落
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考点：细节定位　主旨匹配　推理判断　数字信息捕捉　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有　同义替换　主旨大意

39. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'depression' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应 → 根据段落主旨与细节推断最可能匹配段落
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40. 【答案】H

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考点：细节定位　主旨匹配　推理判断　数字信息捕捉　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有　同义替换　主旨大意

42. 【答案】D

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考点：细节定位　主旨匹配　推理判断　数字信息捕捉　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有　同义替换　主旨大意

43. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'depression' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应 → 根据段落主旨与细节推断最可能匹配段落
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43. 定位题干关键词 'academic performance' 和 'declining sharply' → 在段落[A]中找到 'nearly two-thirds of students will experience the "ninth-grade shock," which refers to a dramatic drop in a student's academic performance' → 同义替换为 'more than half'
44. 定位题干关键词 'taught to respond to stress' → 在语篇中未找到对应信息 → 判断该陈述为无中生有
45. 定位题干关键词 'beneficial to explore ways to cope' → 在段落[B]中找到 'students' experience of transitioning to the ninth grade can have long-term consequences' 和 'We make these observations as research psychologists who have studied how schools and families can help young people thrive' → 推断出探索应对方法是有益的

考点：细节定位　主旨匹配　推理判断　数字信息捕捉　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有　同义替换　主旨大意

44. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'depression' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应 → 根据段落主旨与细节推断最可能匹配段落
37. 定位题干关键词 'academic performance' 和 'stress responses' → 在语篇中寻找相关研究 → 推断学业表现之外的其他压力因素
38. 定位题干关键词 'parents and schools', 'help', 'mindset' → 在语篇中寻找相关研究或建议 → 推断关于改变心态的未来研究方向
39. 定位题干关键词 '500,000 dollars' 和 'local economy' → 在语篇中直接匹配数字和概念 → 确认细节对应
40. 定位题干关键词 'social position', 'not unchangeable' → 在语篇中寻找相关研究或干预 → 推断关于社会地位可变性的信息
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考点：细节定位　主旨匹配　推理判断　数字信息捕捉　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有　同义替换　主旨大意

45. 【答案】F

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考点：细节定位　主旨匹配　推理判断　数字信息捕捉　细节定位与捕捉　无中生有　同义替换　主旨大意

46. 【答案】C
定位首段第二句 → 提取‘Teachers want to prepare students for a successful future’ → 同义替换为‘help students acquire the skills needed for their future’
考点：细节定位与捕捉 同义改写

47. 【答案】A
定位第五句 → 提取‘STEM skills are enhanced and more relevant when combined with traditional, hands-on creative activities’ → 同义替换为‘blending them with traditional, stimulating activities’
考点：细节定位与捕捉 同义改写

48. 【答案】B
定位第九句 → 提取‘These are skills acquired when kids tinker’ → 结合上下文‘tinker’指‘playing with things to solve problems’ → 同义替换为选项B
考点：细节定位与捕捉 词义猜测

49. 【答案】C
定位第十一句 → 提取‘This type of play—especially with building blocks—helps children discover and develop key principles in math and geometry’ → 同义替换为‘Encourage them to make things with hands’
考点：细节定位与捕捉 同义改写

50. 【答案】B
定位末段 → 提取‘it doesn't take 21st-century technology... Taking whatever materials are handy and tinkering with them’ → 同义替换为‘Develop students' creative skills with the resources available’
考点：细节定位与捕捉 同义改写

51. 【答案】B
定位首句 → 同义替换 'not a job I envy' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

52. 【答案】C
定位 'According to a recent survey' → 提取核心发现 'consider IT a major source of job dissatisfaction' → 同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

53. 【答案】D
定位 'When IT is operating as it should' → 提取并列结果 'employee self-confidence swells' → 同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

54. 【答案】D
定位问题原因 'with little consideration of how those changes will impact the end user' → 反向推断应采取的行动 → 同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：推理判断 反向推断

55. 【答案】A

定位结论句 'set up their IT infrastructure so that it is designed to fit in with their employees' work' → 同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

56. 【答案】Are people becoming addicted to technology?…

围绕科技成瘾主题，构建清晰的议论文结构（引言-主体-结论），运用多样句式表达观点并支撑论点。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】Tieguanyin, originating in Xiping Town, Anxi…

准确翻译描述性、事实性中文段落，需处理专有名词、并列结构、动宾搭配及一般现在时态。

考点：原产于　普遍种植　各具风味　品质最佳　加工非常复杂　含有多种维生素　口感独特　有助于预防