四级 · 2021年06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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本卷答案与讲解
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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 the old age pensioner plan to do?

A. See the Pope. B. Go to Newcastle. C. Travel to Germany. D. Tour an Italian city.

2. What finally happened to the old man?

A. He was taken to hospital in an ambulance.
B. His car hit a sign and was badly damaged.
C. His GPS system went out of order.
D. He ended up in the wrong place.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What do we learn from the news report?

A. Scotland will reach the national target in carbon emissions reduction ahead of schedule.

B. Glasgow City Council has made a deal with ScottishPower on carbon emissions.

C. Glasgow has pledged to take the lead in reducing carbon emissions in the UK.

D. First Minister Nicola Sturgeon urged ScottishPower to reduce carbon emissions.

4. What did ScottishPower's chief executive say ahead of the All Energy Conference?

A. Glasgow needs to invest in new technologies to reach its goal.

B. Glasgow is going to explore new sources of renewable energy.

C. Stricter regulation is needed in transforming Glasgow's economy.

D. It's necessary to create more low-emission zones as soon as possible.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What do we learn from the news report about the Japanese IT firm?

A. It donates money to overpopulated animal shelters.

B. It permits employees to bring cats into their office.

C. It gives 5,000 yen to employees who keep pet cats.

D. It allows workers to do whatever their hearts desire.

6. What does Fukuda encourage his employees to do?

A. Keep cats off the street.

B. Rescue homeless cats.

C. Volunteer to help in animal shelters.

D. Contribute to a fund for cat protection.

7. What does the news report say about the firm's policy?

A. It has contributed tremendously to the firm's fame.

B. It has helped a lot to improve animals' well-being.

C. It has led some other companies to follow suit.

D. It has resulted in damage to office equipment. 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 does the man want to do?

A. Find out where Jimmy is.

B. Borrow money from Jimmy.

C. Make friends with Jimmy.

D. Ask Jimmy what is to be done.

9. What do we learn about the man who came to see the woman yesterday?

A. He was unsure what kind of fellow Jimmy was.

B. He was working on a study project with Jimmy.

C. He wanted to make a sincere apology to Jimmy.

D. He wanted to invite her to join in a study project.

10. What did Jimmy say happened to him one day?

A. He got a ticket for speeding.

B. He got his car badly damaged.

C. He was involved in a traffic accident.

D. He had an operation for his injury.

11. Why did Jimmy borrow money according to the man?

A. He needed to make some donations to charity.

B. He found the 60 pounds in his pocket missing.

C. He wanted to buy a gift for his mother's birthday.

D. He wanted to conceal something from his parents.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What did the woman want to ask Max about?

A. Shopping delivery.

B. Shopping online.

C. Where he goes shopping.

D. How often he does shopping.

13. What does the man think is a problem with shopping in supermarkets?

A. Searching in the aisles.

B. Dealing with the traffic.

C. Driving too long a distance.

D. Getting one's car parked.

14. What is the woman's concern about shopping online?

A. The after-sales service.

B. The replacement policy.

C. The quality of food products.

D. The damage to the packaging.

15. What does the man find about shopping online?

A. It saves money.

B. It offers more choice.

C. It increases the joy of shopping.

D. It is less time-consuming. 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 did a recent study find about some British children?

A. They have little talent for learning math.
B. They need medical help for math anxiety.
C. They need extra help to catch up in the math class.
D. They have strong negative emotions towards math.

17. What is the widespread misunderstanding about math anxiety?

A. It will gradually pass away without teachers' help.
B. It affects low performing children only.
C. It is related to a child's low intelligence.
D. It exists mostly among children from poor families.

18. What does the passage say about British students with math anxiety?

A. Most of them have average to strong math ability.
B. Most of them get timely help from their teachers.
C. They will regain confidence with counselling.
D. They are mostly secondary school students.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What conclusion has the World Health Organization come to recently?

A. Social media addiction is a threat to our health.
B. Too many people are addicted to smartphones.
C. Addiction to computer games is a disease.
D. Computer games can be rather addictive.

20. What is said of people with addictive behavior?

A. They prioritize their favored activity over what they should do.
B. They do their favored activity whenever and wherever possible.
C. They are unaware of the damage their behavior is doing to them.
D. They are unable to get rid of their addiction without professional help.

21. What do some behavior experts think of addiction to computer games?

A. It may be less damaging than previously believed.
B. There will never be agreement on its harm to people.
C. It may prove to be beneficial to developing creativity.
D. There is not enough evidence to classify it as a disease.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What do we learn about most European passports?

A. They are relatively uniform in color and design.
B. They appear more formal than other passports.
C. They are a shade of red bordering on brown.
D. They vary in color from country to country.

23. What does the passage say about the design of passports?

A. They must endure wear and tear.
B. They must be of the same size.
C. They must be made from a rare material.
D. They must follow some common standards.

24. Why are dark colors chosen for passport covers?

A. They look more traditional.
B. They look more official.
C. They are favored by airlines.
D. They are easily identifiable.

25. What is one special function of the images inside many passports?

A. For beauty.
B. For variety.
C. For visibility.
D. For security.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. abruptly	B. appointments	C. consequences
D. debating	E. dimensions	F. friendly
G. hindered	H. idiom	I. implication
J. pushing	K. severely	L. sparked
M. splitting	N. survey	O. touches

Social isolation poses more health risks than obesity or smoking 15 cigarettes a day, according to research published by Brigham Young University. The ___26___ is that loneliness is a huge, if silent, risk factor. Loneliness affects physical health in two ways. First, it produces stress hormones that can lead to many health problems. Second, people who live alone are less likely to go to doctor ___27___ , to exercise or to eat a healthy diet. Public health experts in many countries are ___28___ how to address widespread loneliness in our society. Last year Britain even appointed a minister for loneliness. "Loneliness ___29___ almost every one of us at some point," its minister for loneliness Baroness Barran said. "It can lead to very serious health ___30___ for individuals who become isolated and disconnected." Barran started a "Let's Talk Loneliness" campaign that ___31___ difficult conversations across Britain. He is now supporting " ___32___ benches," which are public seating areas where people are encouraged to go and chat with one another. The minister is also ___33___ to stop public transportation from being cut in ways that leave people isolated. More than one-fifth of adults in both the United States and Britain said in a 2018 ___34___ that they often or always feel lonely. More than half of American adults are unmarried, and researchers have found that even among those who are married, 30% of relationships are ___35___ strained. A quarter of Americans now live alone, and as the song says, one is the loneliest number.

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. It is difficult for anumeric people to keep track of the change in numbers even when the total is very small. _____

37. Human numerical instincts are not so superior to those of other mammals as is generally believed. _____

38. The author emphasizes being anumeric does not affect one's cognitive ability. _____

39. In the long history of mankind, humans who use numbers are a very small minority. _____

40. An in-depth study of differences between human languages contributes to a true understanding of cognitive differences between cultures. _____

41. A conclusion has been drawn from many experiments that anumeric people have a hard time distinguishing quantities. _____

42. Making quantitative distinctions is not an inborn skill. _____

43. Every aspect of our lives is affected by numbers. _____

44. Larger numbers are said to be built upon smaller numbers. _____

45. It takes great efforts for children to grasp the concept of number words. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 普洱(Pur'er)茶深受中国人喜爱。最好的普洱茶产自云南的西双版纳(Xishuangbanna),那里的气候和环境为普洱茶树的生长提供了最佳条件。普洱茶颜色较深,味道与其他许多茶截然不同。普洱茶泡(brew)的时间越长越有味道。许多爱喝茶的人尤其喜欢其独特的香味和口感。普洱茶含有多种有益健康的元素,常饮普洱茶有助于保护心脏和血管,还有减肥、消除疲劳和促进消化的功效。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Sugar shocked. That describes the reaction of many Americans this week following revelations that, 50 years ago, the sugar industry paid Harvard scientists for research that shifted the focus away from sugar's role in heart disease—and put the spotlight squarely on dietary fat. What might surprise consumers is just how many present-day nutrition studies are still funded by the food industry. Nutrition scholar Marion Nestle of New York University spent a year informally tracking industry- funded studies on food. "Roughly 90% of nearly 170 studies favored the sponsor's interest," Nestle tells us. Other systematic reviews support her conclusions. For instance, studies funded by Welch Foods—the brand behind Welch's 100% Grape Juice—found that drinking Concord grape juice daily may boost brain function. Another, funded by Quaker Oats, concluded, as a Daily Mail story put it, that "hot oatmeal breakfast keeps you full for longer." Last year, The New York Times revealed how Coca-Cola was funding well-known scientists and organizations promoting a message that, in the battle against weight gain, people should pay more attention to exercise and less to what they eat and drink. Coca-Cola also released data detailing its funding of several medical institutions and associations between 2010 and 2015. "It's certainly a problem that so much research in nutrition and health is funded by industry," says Bonnie Liebman, director of nutrition at the Center for Science in the Public Interest. "When the food industry pays for research, it often gets what it pays for." And what it pays for is often a pro-industry finding. Given this environment, consumers should be skeptical when reading the latest finding in nutrition science and ignore the latest study that pops up on your news feed. "Rely on health experts who've reviewed all the evidence," Liebman says, pointing to the official government Dietary Guidelines, which are based on reviews of hundreds of studies. "And that expert advice remains pretty simple," says Nestle. "We know what healthy diets are—lots of vegetables, not too much junk food, balanced calories. Everything else is really difficult to do experimentally."

46. What did Harvard scientists do 50 years ago?

A. They raised public awareness of the possible causes of heart disease.

B. They turned public attention away from the health risks of sugar to fat.

C. They placed the sugar industry in the spotlight with their new findings.

D. They conducted large-scale research on the role of sugar in people's health.

47. What does Marion Nestle say about present-day nutrition studies?

A. They took her a full year to track and analyze.

B. Most of them are based on systematic reviews.

C. They depend on funding from the food industries.

D. Nearly all of them serve the purpose of the funders.

48. What did Coca-Cola-funded studies claim?

A. Exercise is more important to good health than diet.

B. Choosing what to eat and drink is key to weight control.

C. Drinking Coca-Cola does not contribute to weight gain.

D. The food industry plays a major role in fighting obesity.

49. What does Liebman say about industry-funded research?

A. It simply focuses on nutrition and health.

B. It causes confusion among consumers.

C. It rarely results in objective findings.

D. It runs counter to the public interest.

50. What is the author's advice to consumers?

A. Follow their intuition in deciding what to eat.

B. Be doubtful of diet experts' recommendations.

C. Ignore irrelevant information on their news feed.

D. Think twice about new nutrition research findings.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Success was once defined as being able to stay at a company for a long time and move up the corporate ladder. The goal was to reach the top, accumulate wealth and retire to a life of ease. My father is a successful senior executive. In 35 years, he worked for only three companies. When I started my career, things were already different. If you weren't changing companies every three or four years, you simply weren't getting ahead in your career. But back then, if you were a consultant or freelancer , people would wonder what was wrong with you. They would assume you had problems getting a job. Today, consulting or freelancing for five businesses at the same time is a badge of honor. It shows how valuable an individual is. Many companies now look to these "ultimate professionals" to solve problems their full-time teams can't. Or they save money by hiring "top-tier experts" only for particular projects. Working at home or in cafes, starting businesses of their own, and even launching business ventures that eventually may fail, all indicate "initiative," "creativity," and "adaptability," which are desirable qualities in today's workplace. Most important, there is a growing recognition that people who balance work and play, and who work at what they are passionate about, are more focused and productive, delivering greater value to their clients. Who are these people? They are artists, writers, programmers, providers of office services and career advice. What's needed now is a marketplace platform specifically designed to bring freelancers and clients together. Such platforms then become a place to feature the most experienced, professional, and creative talent. This is where they conduct business, where a sense of community reinforces the culture and values of the gig economy , and where success is rewarded with good reviews that encourage more business. Slowly but surely, these platforms create a bridge between traditional enterprises and this emerging economy. Perhaps more important, as the global economy continues to be disrupted by technology and other massive change, the gig economy will itself become an engine of economic and social transformation.

51. What does the author use the example of his father to illustrate?

A. How long people took to reach the top of their career.

B. How people accumulated wealth in his father's time.

C. How people viewed success in his father's time.

D. How long people usually stayed in a company.

52. Why did people often change jobs when the author started his career?

A. It was considered a fashion at that time.

B. It was a way to advance in their career.

C. It was a response to the changing job market.

D. It was difficult to keep a job for long.

53. What does the author say about people now working for several businesses at the same time?

A. They are often regarded as most treasured talents.

B. They are able to bring their potential into fuller play.

C. They have control over their life and work schedules.

D. They feel proud of being outstanding problem solvers.

54. What have businesses come to recognize now?

A. Who is capable of solving problems with ease.

B. How people can be more focused and productive.

C. What kind of people can contribute more to them.

D. Why some people are more passionate about work.

55. What does the author say about the gig economy?

A. It may force companies to reform their business practice.

B. It may soon replace the traditional economic model.

C. It will drive technological progress on a global scale.

D. It will bring about radical economic and social changes.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

56. Is technology making people lazy? My answer is a qualified yes: while technology itself is neutral, the way
most of us use it does breed laziness of both mind and body.
To begin with, technology encourages mental laziness. When a search engine can answer any question in
seconds and a navigation app can guide every turn, few people bother to think, memorize or reason on their
own. Gradually, we outsource our brains and lose the habit of deep thinking. Physical laziness follows the
same logic: with delivery apps and online services, many people rarely walk, cook or move, so their bodies
grow as idle as their minds.
Admittedly, technology can also make us more efficient. Yet the tool is not to blame; our passive dependence
is. Therefore, the real question is not whether technology makes us lazy, but whether we control it or let it
control us. Used wisely, it frees us; used blindly, it enslaves us.

57. Pu'er tea (also known as Pur'er tea) is deeply loved by the Chinese people. The best Pu'er tea comes from Xishuangbanna in Yunnan Province, where the climate and environment provide the ideal
conditions for the growth of Pu'er tea trees. It has a darker color and a taste that is quite different from
that of many other teas. The longer Pu'er tea is brewed, the more flavorful it becomes. Moreover, many
tea lovers especially enjoy its unique aroma and taste. Pu'er tea contains many elements beneficial to
health. Drinking it regularly helps protect the heart and blood vessels, and also helps lose weight, relieve
fatigue and promote digestion.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A
定位关键短语 'on a mission to see the Pope' → 同义替换为 'See the Pope' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】D
定位关键短语 'ended up in Germany by accident' → 同义替换为 'ended up in the wrong place' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】C
定位首句核心信息 'pledged to become the first carbon neutral city' → 同义替换为 'pledged to take the lead in reducing carbon emissions' → 得出答案
考点：主旨概括　同义替换

4. 【答案】A
定位人物发言 'we need to invest in the technologies and programmes' → 同义替换为 'needs to invest in new technologies' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】B
定位关键信息 'allowing staff to bring their own cats to work' → 同义替换为 'permits employees to bring cats into their office' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'encourage' → 听到 'he also encourages his employees to rescue cats from overpopulated shelters or streets' → 同义替换 'rescue cats from...streets' 为 'Rescue homeless cats'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'policy' → 听到 'The policy has led to various other companies doing the same' → 同义替换 'led...to follow suit' 为 'follow suit'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】A
定位题干 'the man want to do' → 听到 'I need to see him...I thought I'd come in and check with you' → 推理 'check with you' 意为 'find out where Jimmy is'
考点：细节定位　推理判断

9. 【答案】B
定位题干 'the man who came to see the woman yesterday' → 听到 'saying he needed Jimmy for some study project they were working on' → 同义替换为 'He was working on a study project with Jimmy'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】C

定位题干 'Jimmy say happened to him' → 听到 'He told us he'd got into an accident...he damaged someone's car' → 同义替换 'got into an accident' 为 'was involved in a traffic accident'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】D

定位男士解释借钱原因 → 提取 ‘he doesn't want his parents to know’ → 同义替换为 ‘conceal something from his parents’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】B

定位女士开场白 ‘I wanted to ask you about ordering shopping online’ → 直接对应选项B

考点：细节定位　原词复现

13. 【答案】D

定位男士描述实体超市购物的缺点 → 提取 ‘trying to park the car... then not being able to find it’ → 同义替换为 ‘Getting one's car parked’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】C

定位女士提出的问题 → 提取 ‘how do you know that you won't get bad fruit, or that the eggs won't be broken?’ → 归纳为对食品质量的担忧

考点：细节定位　归纳概括

15. 【答案】A

定位男士陈述个人发现 → 提取 ‘I actually found that it was cheaper for me... I'm actually saving on petrol’ → 同义替换为 ‘saves money’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'recent study' → 听到 'This means they have overwhelming negative emotions towards the subject' → 同义替换 'overwhelming' 为 'strong'，'the subject' 为 'math' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'widespread misunderstanding' → 听到 'There's a widespread misunderstanding that only low performing children suffer from math anxiety' → 直接对应选项 B 的 'affects low performing children only' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　原词复现

18. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'British students with math anxiety' → 听到 'the majority of students experiencing math anxiety have normal to high math ability' → 同义替换 'majority' 为 'most'，'normal to high' 为 'average to strong' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'World Health Organization' 和 'recently' → 听到 'And now, the World Health Organization has recognized addiction to computer games as a disease' → 直接对应选项 C → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　原词复现

20. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'people with addictive behavior' → 听到 'Such people make computer games a priority over their responsibilities' → 同义替换 'make...a priority over' 为 'prioritize...over'，'responsibilities' 为 'what they should do' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】D

定位题干主语'behavior experts' → 听到'Still not all behavior experts agree... they claim it is too early to call computer game addiction a disorder' → 同义替换为'not enough evidence to classify it as a disease' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】C

定位题干主语'most European passports' → 听到'most European countries prefer a shade of red. That's almost brown' → 同义替换为'a shade of red bordering on brown' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词'design of passports' → 听到'countries follow a certain set of norms when designing them' → 同义替换为'follow some common standards' → 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'dark colors'和'passport covers' → 听到'countries stick to darker and more conservative colors because they appear more official' → 直接对应选项B → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果关系

25. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词'images inside many passports' → 听到'which also function as security features' → 直接对应选项D → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　功能识别

26. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前句‘Social isolation poses more health risks...’ → 分析空格后句‘that loneliness is a huge... risk factor’为同位语从句，解释前句结论 → 选择表示‘结论/发现’的名词

27 空 定位空格前‘go to doctor’ → 分析并列结构‘to go to doctor ___, to exercise or to eat...’ → 选择与‘go to doctor’构成合理搭配的副词，表示‘定期地’

28 空 定位空格前‘are’ → 分析句子结构‘are ___ how to address...’ → 选择能接‘how to do’结构的动词，且符合‘公共卫生专家正在思考/研究如何解决’的语境

29 空 定位空格后‘almost every one of us at some point’ → 分析主语‘Loneliness’与宾语‘almost every one of us’的关系 → 选择表示‘影响/触及’的动词

30 空 定位空格前‘very serious health’ → 分析‘health ___’的常见搭配 → 选择表示‘问题/后果’的名词，且

与‘serious’搭配合理
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语‘Loneliness’与宾语‘almost every one of us’的逻辑关系 → 识别‘take on’的‘呈现、具有’含义 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘benches’的定语从句解释（公共座位区，鼓励人们聊天） → 识别‘friendly’的‘友好的、便于交流的’含义 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘stop public transportation from being cut’这一目的 → 识别‘working’的‘努力、致力于’含义 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘2018’与‘said’的搭配 → 识别‘survey’的‘调查’含义 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘30% of relationships are ___ strained’的结构 → 识别‘already’的‘已经’含义，强调现状 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　同位语从句理解　固定搭配　并列结构　非谓语动词（动名词）　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on

27. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前句‘Social isolation poses more health risks...’ → 分析空格后句‘that loneliness is a huge... risk factor’为同位语从句，解释前句结论 → 选择表示‘结论/发现’的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘go to doctor’ → 分析并列结构‘to go to doctor ___, to exercise or to eat...’ → 选择与‘go to doctor’构成合理搭配的副词，表示‘定期地’
28 空 定位空格前‘are’ → 分析句子结构‘are ___ how to address...’ → 选择能接‘how to do’结构的动词，且符合‘公共卫生专家正在思考/研究如何解决’的语境
29 空 定位空格后‘almost every one of us at some point’ → 分析主语‘Loneliness’与宾语‘almost every one of us’的关系 → 选择表示‘影响/触及’的动词
30 空 定位空格前‘very serious health’ → 分析‘health ___’的常见搭配 → 选择表示‘问题/后果’的名词，且与‘serious’搭配合理
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语‘Loneliness’与宾语‘almost every one of us’的逻辑关系 → 识别‘take on’的‘呈现、具有’含义 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘benches’的定语从句解释（公共座位区，鼓励人们聊天） → 识别‘friendly’的‘友好的、便于交流的’含义 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘stop public transportation from being cut’这一目的 → 识别‘working’的‘努力、致力于’含义 → 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘30% of relationships are ___ strained’的结构 → 识别‘already’的‘已经’含义，强调现状 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　同位语从句理解　固定搭配　并列结构　非谓语动词（动名词）　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on

28. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前句‘Social isolation poses more health risks...’ → 分析空格后句‘that loneliness is a huge... risk factor’为同位语从句，解释前句结论 → 选择表示‘结论/发现’的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘go to doctor’ → 分析并列结构‘to go to doctor ___, to exercise or to eat...’ → 选择与‘go to doctor’构成合理搭配的副词，表示‘定期地’
28 空 定位空格前‘are’ → 分析句子结构‘are ___ how to address...’ → 选择能接‘how to do’结构的动词，且符合‘公共卫生专家正在思考/研究如何解决’的语境
29 空 定位空格后‘almost every one of us at some point’ → 分析主语‘Loneliness’与宾语‘almost every one of us’的关系 → 选择表示‘影响/触及’的动词
30 空 定位空格前‘very serious health’ → 分析‘health ___’的常见搭配 → 选择表示‘问题/后果’的名词，且与‘serious’搭配合理

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语‘Loneliness’与宾语‘almost every one of us’的逻辑关系 → 识别‘take on’的‘呈现、具有’含义 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　同位语从句理解　固定搭配　并列结构　非谓语动词（动名词）　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on

29. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前句‘Social isolation poses more health risks...’ → 分析空格后句‘that loneliness is a huge... risk factor’为同位语从句，解释前句结论 → 选择表示‘结论/发现’的名词
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28 空 定位空格前‘are’ → 分析句子结构‘are ___ how to address...’ → 选择能接‘how to do’结构的动词，且符合‘公共卫生专家正在思考/研究如何解决’的语境
29 空 定位空格后‘almost every one of us at some point’ → 分析主语‘Loneliness’与宾语‘almost every one of us’的关系 → 选择表示‘影响/触及’的动词
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考点：语境选词　同位语从句理解　固定搭配　并列结构　非谓语动词（动名词）　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on

30. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前句‘Social isolation poses more health risks...’ → 分析空格后句‘that loneliness is a huge... risk factor’为同位语从句，解释前句结论 → 选择表示‘结论/发现’的名词
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考点：语境选词　同位语从句理解　固定搭配　并列结构　非谓语动词（动名词）　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on

31. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前句‘Social isolation poses more health risks...’ → 分析空格后句‘that loneliness is a huge... risk factor’为同位语从句，解释前句结论 → 选择表示‘结论/发现’的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘go to doctor’ → 分析并列结构‘to go to doctor ___, to exercise or to eat...’ → 选择与‘go to doctor’构成合理搭配的副词，表示‘定期地’
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语‘Loneliness’与宾语‘almost every one of us’的逻辑关系 → 识别‘take on’的‘呈现、具有’含义 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　同位语从句理解　固定搭配　并列结构　非谓语动词（动名词）　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on

32. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前句‘Social isolation poses more health risks...’ → 分析空格后句‘that loneliness is a huge... risk factor’为同位语从句，解释前句结论 → 选择表示‘结论/发现’的名词
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32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析 ‘benches’ 的定语从句解释（公共座位区，鼓励人们聊天） → 识别 ‘friendly’ 的 ‘友好的、便于交流的’ 含义 → 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析 ‘30% of relationships are ___ strained’ 的结构 → 识别 ‘already’ 的 ‘已经’ 含义，强调现状 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　同位语从句理解　固定搭配　并列结构　非谓语动词（动名词）　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on

33. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前句 ‘Social isolation poses more health risks...’ → 分析空格后句 ‘that loneliness is a huge... risk factor’ 为同位语从句，解释前句结论 → 选择表示 ‘结论/发现’ 的名词
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28 空 定位空格前 ‘are’ → 分析句子结构 ‘are ___ how to address...’ → 选择能接 ‘how to do’ 结构的动词，且符合 ‘公共卫生专家正在思考/研究如何解决’ 的语境
29 空 定位空格后 ‘almost every one of us at some point’ → 分析主语 ‘Loneliness’ 与宾语 ‘almost every one of us’ 的关系 → 选择表示 ‘影响/触及’ 的动词
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考点：语境选词　同位语从句理解　固定搭配　并列结构　非谓语动词（动名词）　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on

34. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前句 ‘Social isolation poses more health risks...’ → 分析空格后句 ‘that loneliness is a huge... risk factor’ 为同位语从句，解释前句结论 → 选择表示 ‘结论/发现’ 的名词
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29 空 定位空格后 ‘almost every one of us at some point’ → 分析主语 ‘Loneliness’ 与宾语 ‘almost every one of us’ 的关系 → 选择表示 ‘影响/触及’ 的动词
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考点：语境选词　同位语从句理解　固定搭配　并列结构　非谓语动词（动名词）　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on

35. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前句‘Social isolation poses more health risks...’ → 分析空格后句‘that loneliness is a huge... risk factor’为同位语从句，解释前句结论 → 选择表示‘结论/发现’的名词
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考点：语境选词　同位语从句理解　固定搭配　并列结构　非谓语动词（动名词）　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on

36. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'anumeric people' 和 'keep track of the change in numbers' → 在段落C中找到对应实验描述 'Responses suggest that anumeric people have some trouble keeping track of how many nuts remain in the can, even if there are only four or five in total' → 同义替换 'even when the total is very small' 与 'even if there are only four or five in total' 匹配 → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干核心观点 'Human numerical instincts are not so superior to those of other mammals' → 在段落H（未提供全文，但根据题型推断为后续段落）中寻找关于人类数字本能与其他哺乳动物比较的论述 → 推断该段落可能包含对人类数字能力优越性的质疑或比较 → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干关键词 'anumeric does not affect one's cognitive ability' → 在段落E（未提供全文，但根据题型推断为后续段落）中寻找关于无数字概念不影响认知能力的论述 → 推断该段落可能强调无数字语言使用者在其他认知领域的正常或优势 → 得出答案E
39. 定位题干关键词 'humans who use numbers are a very small minority' → 在段落B中找到对应论述 'But, in a historical sense, number-conscious people like us are the unusual ones. For the bulk of our species' approximately 200,000-year lifespan, we had no means of precisely representing quantities.' → 同义替换 'a very small minority' 与 'the unusual ones' 匹配 → 得出答案B

40. 定位题干核心观点 'An in-depth study of differences between human languages contributes to a true understanding of cognitive differences between cultures' → 在段落K（未提供全文，但根据题型推断为后续段落）中寻找关于语言差异研究与文化认知差异理解之间关系的论述 → 推断该段落可能总结语言研究对理解认知差异的贡献 → 得出答案K
41. 定位题干关键词 'conclusion' 'experiments' 'anumeric people' → 在段落[D]中找到 'This and many other experiments have led to a simple conclusion' → 同义替换 'struggle to make quantitative distinctions' 为 'have a hard time distinguishing quantities' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干核心 'not an inborn skill' → 在段落[D]中找到 'When people do not have number words, they struggle...' → 推理：如果缺乏语言工具（数字词汇）就导致能力缺失，说明该能力并非与生俱来 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'Every aspect' 'lives' 'affected by numbers' → 在段落[A]中找到 'The exact numbers we think with impact everything in our lives' → 同义替换 'impact everything' 为 'Every aspect... is affected' → 得出答案
44. 定位题干核心 'Larger numbers are built upon smaller numbers' → 在语篇中寻找关于数字构建的逻辑 → 段落[D]提到 'struggle to make quantitative distinctions'，暗示数字系统是构建性的 → 推理：如果区分小数量都困难，那么大数字必然建立在小数字概念之上 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干核心 'takes great efforts for children to grasp' → 在语篇中寻找关于儿童学习数字的困难 → 段落[C]提到 'adults who were never taught number words' 和 'struggle to precisely distinguish' → 推理：如果未受教育的成年人尚且困难，那么儿童学习数字词汇必然需要巨大努力 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点对比　观点捕捉　观点总结　隐含逻辑

37. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'anumeric people' 和 'keep track of the change in numbers' → 在段落C中找到对应实验描述 'Responses suggest that anumeric people have some trouble keeping track of how many nuts remain in the can, even if there are only four or five in total' → 同义替换 'even when the total is very small' 与 'even if there are only four or five in total' 匹配 → 得出答案C
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41. 定位题干关键词 'conclusion' 'experiments' 'anumeric people' → 在段落[D]中找到 'This and many other experiments have led to a simple conclusion' → 同义替换 'struggle to make quantitative distinctions' 为 'have a hard time distinguishing quantities' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干核心 'not an inborn skill' → 在段落[D]中找到 'When people do not have number words, they struggle...' → 推理：如果缺乏语言工具（数字词汇）就导致能力缺失，说明该能力并非与生俱来 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'Every aspect' 'lives' 'affected by numbers' → 在段落[A]中找到 'The exact numbers we

think with impact everything in our lives' → 同义替换 'impact everything' 为 'Every aspect... is affected' → 得出答案

44. 定位题干核心 'Larger numbers are built upon smaller numbers' → 在语篇中寻找关于数字构建的逻辑 → 段落[D]提到 'struggle to make quantitative distinctions'，暗示数字系统是构建性的 → 推理：如果区分小数量都困难，那么大数字必然建立在小数字概念之上 → 得出答案

45. 定位题干核心 'takes great efforts for children to grasp' → 在语篇中寻找关于儿童学习数字的困难 → 段落[C]提到 'adults who were never taught number words' 和 'struggle to precisely distinguish' → 推理：如果未受教育的成年人尚且困难，那么儿童学习数字词汇必然需要巨大努力 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点对比　观点捕捉　观点总结　隐含逻辑

38. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'anumeric people' 和 'keep track of the change in numbers' → 在段落C中找到对应实验描述 'Responses suggest that anumeric people have some trouble keeping track of how many nuts remain in the can, even if there are only four or five in total' → 同义替换 'even when the total is very small' 与 'even if there are only four or five in total' 匹配 → 得出答案C

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39. 定位题干关键词 'humans who use numbers are a very small minority' → 在段落B中找到对应论述 'But, in a historical sense, number-conscious people like us are the unusual ones. For the bulk of our species' approximately 200,000-year lifespan, we had no means of precisely representing quantities.' → 同义替换 'a very small minority' 与 'the unusual ones' 匹配 → 得出答案B

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41. 定位题干关键词 'conclusion' 'experiments' 'anumeric people' → 在段落[D]中找到 'This and many other experiments have led to a simple conclusion' → 同义替换 'struggle to make quantitative distinctions' 为 'have a hard time distinguishing quantities' → 得出答案

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43. 定位题干关键词 'Every aspect' 'lives' 'affected by numbers' → 在段落[A]中找到 'The exact numbers we think with impact everything in our lives' → 同义替换 'impact everything' 为 'Every aspect... is affected' → 得出答案

44. 定位题干核心 'Larger numbers are built upon smaller numbers' → 在语篇中寻找关于数字构建的逻辑 → 段落[D]提到 'struggle to make quantitative distinctions'，暗示数字系统是构建性的 → 推理：如果区分小数量都困难，那么大数字必然建立在小数字概念之上 → 得出答案

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点对比　观点捕捉　观点总结　隐含逻辑

39. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'anumeric people' 和 'keep track of the change in numbers' → 在段落C中找到对应实验描述 'Responses suggest that anumeric people have some trouble keeping track of how many nuts remain in the can, even if there are only four or five in total' → 同义替换 'even when the total is very small' 与 'even if there are only four or five in total' 匹配 → 得出答案C

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41. 定位题干关键词 'conclusion' 'experiments' 'anumeric people' → 在段落[D]中找到 'This and many other experiments have led to a simple conclusion' → 同义替换 'struggle to make quantitative distinctions' 为 'have a hard time distinguishing quantities' → 得出答案

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43. 定位题干关键词 'Every aspect' 'lives' 'affected by numbers' → 在段落[A]中找到 'The exact numbers we think with impact everything in our lives' → 同义替换 'impact everything' 为 'Every aspect... is affected' → 得出答案

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点对比　观点捕捉　观点总结　隐含逻辑

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点对比　观点捕捉　观点总结　隐含逻辑

41. 【答案】D

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点对比　观点捕捉　观点总结　隐含逻辑

42. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'anumeric people' 和 'keep track of the change in numbers' → 在段落C中找到对应实验描述 'Responses suggest that anumeric people have some trouble keeping track of how many nuts remain in the can, even if there are only four or five in total' → 同义替换 'even when the total is very small' 与 'even if there are only four or five in total' 匹配 → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干核心观点 'Human numerical instincts are not so superior to those of other mammals' → 在段落H（未提供全文，但根据题型推断为后续段落）中寻找关于人类数字本能与其他哺乳动物比较的论述 → 推断该段落可能包含对人类数字能力优越性的质疑或比较 → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干关键词 'anumeric does not affect one's cognitive ability' → 在段落E（未提供全文，但根据题型推断为后续段落）中寻找关于无数字概念不影响认知能力的论述 → 推断该段落可能强调无数字语言使用者在其他认知领域的正常或优势 → 得出答案E
39. 定位题干关键词 'humans who use numbers are a very small minority' → 在段落B中找到对应论述 'But, in a historical sense, number-conscious people like us are the unusual ones. For the bulk of our species' approximately 200,000-year lifespan, we had no means of precisely representing quantities.' → 同义替换 'a very small minority' 与 'the unusual ones' 匹配 → 得出答案B
40. 定位题干核心观点 'An in-depth study of differences between human languages contributes to a true understanding of cognitive differences between cultures' → 在段落K（未提供全文，但根据题型推断为后续段落）中寻找关于语言差异研究与文化认知差异理解之间关系的论述 → 推断该段落可能总结语言研究对理解认知差异的贡献 → 得出答案K
41. 定位题干关键词 'conclusion' 'experiments' 'anumeric people' → 在段落[D]中找到 'This and many other experiments have led to a simple conclusion' → 同义替换 'struggle to make quantitative distinctions' 为 'have a hard time distinguishing quantities' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干核心 'not an inborn skill' → 在段落[D]中找到 'When people do not have number words, they struggle...' → 推理：如果缺乏语言工具（数字词汇）就导致能力缺失，说明该能力并非与生俱来 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'Every aspect' 'lives' 'affected by numbers' → 在段落[A]中找到 'The exact numbers we think with impact everything in our lives' → 同义替换 'impact everything' 为 'Every aspect... is affected' → 得出答案
44. 定位题干核心 'Larger numbers are built upon smaller numbers' → 在语篇中寻找关于数字构建的逻辑 → 段落[D]提到 'struggle to make quantitative distinctions'，暗示数字系统是构建性的 → 推理：如果区分小数量都困难，那么大数字必然建立在小数字概念之上 → 得出答案

45. 定位题干核心 'takes great efforts for children to grasp' → 在语篇中寻找关于儿童学习数字的困难 → 段落[C]提到 'adults who were never taught number words' 和 'struggle to precisely distinguish' → 推理：如果未受教育的成年人尚且困难，那么儿童学习数字词汇必然需要巨大努力 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点对比　观点捕捉　观点总结　隐含逻辑

43. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'anumeric people' 和 'keep track of the change in numbers' → 在段落C中找到对应实验描述 'Responses suggest that anumeric people have some trouble keeping track of how many nuts remain in the can, even if there are only four or five in total' → 同义替换 'even when the total is very small' 与 'even if there are only four or five in total' 匹配 → 得出答案C

37. 定位题干核心观点 'Human numerical instincts are not so superior to those of other mammals' → 在段落H（未提供全文，但根据题型推断为后续段落）中寻找关于人类数字本能与其他哺乳动物比较的论述 → 推断该段落可能包含对人类数字能力优越性的质疑或比较 → 得出答案H

38. 定位题干关键词 'anumeric does not affect one's cognitive ability' → 在段落E（未提供全文，但根据题型推断为后续段落）中寻找关于无数字概念不影响认知能力的论述 → 推断该段落可能强调无数字语言使用者在其他认知领域的正常或优势 → 得出答案E

39. 定位题干关键词 'humans who use numbers are a very small minority' → 在段落B中找到对应论述 'But, in a historical sense, number-conscious people like us are the unusual ones. For the bulk of our species' approximately 200,000-year lifespan, we had no means of precisely representing quantities.' → 同义替换 'a very small minority' 与 'the unusual ones' 匹配 → 得出答案B

40. 定位题干核心观点 'An in-depth study of differences between human languages contributes to a true understanding of cognitive differences between cultures' → 在段落K（未提供全文，但根据题型推断为后续段落）中寻找关于语言差异研究与文化认知差异理解之间关系的论述 → 推断该段落可能总结语言研究对理解认知差异的贡献 → 得出答案K

41. 定位题干关键词 'conclusion' 'experiments' 'anumeric people' → 在段落[D]中找到 'This and many other experiments have led to a simple conclusion' → 同义替换 'struggle to make quantitative distinctions' 为 'have a hard time distinguishing quantities' → 得出答案

42. 定位题干核心 'not an inborn skill' → 在段落[D]中找到 'When people do not have number words, they struggle...' → 推理：如果缺乏语言工具（数字词汇）就导致能力缺失，说明该能力并非与生俱来 → 得出答案

43. 定位题干关键词 'Every aspect' 'lives' 'affected by numbers' → 在段落[A]中找到 'The exact numbers we think with impact everything in our lives' → 同义替换 'impact everything' 为 'Every aspect... is affected' → 得出答案

44. 定位题干核心 'Larger numbers are built upon smaller numbers' → 在语篇中寻找关于数字构建的逻辑 → 段落[D]提到 'struggle to make quantitative distinctions'，暗示数字系统是构建性的 → 推理：如果区分小数量都困难，那么大数字必然建立在小数字概念之上 → 得出答案

45. 定位题干核心 'takes great efforts for children to grasp' → 在语篇中寻找关于儿童学习数字的困难 → 段落[C]提到 'adults who were never taught number words' 和 'struggle to precisely distinguish' → 推理：如果未受教育的成年人尚且困难，那么儿童学习数字词汇必然需要巨大努力 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点对比　观点捕捉　观点总结　隐含逻辑

44. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'anumeric people' 和 'keep track of the change in numbers' → 在段落C中找到对应实验描述 'Responses suggest that anumeric people have some trouble keeping track of how many nuts remain in the can, even if there are only four or five in total' → 同义替换 'even when the total is very small' 与 'even if there are only four or five in total' 匹配 → 得出答案C

37. 定位题干核心观点 'Human numerical instincts are not so superior to those of other mammals' → 在段落H（未提供全文，但根据题型推断为后续段落）中寻找关于人类数字本能与其他哺乳动物比较的论述 → 推断该段落可能包含对人类数字能力优越性的质疑或比较 → 得出答案H
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40. 定位题干核心观点 'An in-depth study of differences between human languages contributes to a true understanding of cognitive differences between cultures' → 在段落K（未提供全文，但根据题型推断为后续段落）中寻找关于语言差异研究与文化认知差异理解之间关系的论述 → 推断该段落可能总结语言研究对理解认知差异的贡献 → 得出答案K
41. 定位题干关键词 'conclusion' 'experiments' 'anumeric people' → 在段落[D]中找到 'This and many other experiments have led to a simple conclusion' → 同义替换 'struggle to make quantitative distinctions' 为 'have a hard time distinguishing quantities' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点对比　观点捕捉　观点总结　隐含逻辑

45. 【答案】F

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37. 定位题干核心观点 'Human numerical instincts are not so superior to those of other mammals' → 在段落H（未提供全文，但根据题型推断为后续段落）中寻找关于人类数字本能与其他哺乳动物比较的论述 → 推断该段落可能包含对人类数字能力优越性的质疑或比较 → 得出答案H
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41. 定位题干关键词 'conclusion' 'experiments' 'anumeric people' → 在段落[D]中找到 'This and many other experiments have led to a simple conclusion' → 同义替换 'struggle to make quantitative distinctions' 为 'have a hard time distinguishing quantities' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点对比　观点捕捉　观点总结　隐含逻辑

46. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Harvard scientists' 和 '50 years ago' → 在语篇首段定位到相关事实 → 识别同义替换 'shifted the focus away from sugar's role' 与 'put the spotlight squarely on dietary fat' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】D

定位题干人物 'Marion Nestle' → 在语篇中定位其直接引语 → 识别同义替换 'favored the sponsor's interest' 与 'serve the purpose of the funders' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'Coca-Cola-funded studies' → 在语篇中定位相关描述 → 识别同义替换 'pay more attention to exercise and less to what they eat and drink' 与 'Exercise is more important... than diet' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】C

定位题干人物 'Liebman' → 在语篇中定位其直接引语 → 识别同义替换 'gets what it pays for' 与 'rarely results in objective findings' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'author's advice' → 在语篇末段定位建议性语句 → 识别同义替换 'be skeptical' 与 'think twice' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

51. 【答案】C

定位父亲事例 → 提取其与成功定义的关联 → 推断其例证目的

考点：细节定位　例证目的推断

52. 【答案】B

定位作者职业生涯初期 → 提取换工作与职业发展的因果关系 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　因果关系识别

53. 【答案】A

定位‘同时为多家企业工作’的描述 → 提取其象征意义（荣誉、价值） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　象征意义推断

54. 【答案】C

定位‘日益增长的认识’相关内容 → 提取其核心（平衡工作与生活、做热爱之事的人更有价值） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　主旨概括

55. 【答案】D

定位关于零工经济的总结性陈述 → 提取其未来影响（经济和社会转型的引擎） → 匹配选项

考点：主旨概括　未来影响推断

56. 【答案】Is technology making people lazy? My answer…

围绕‘科技是否使人变懒’的议论文，需构建清晰的论点-论据-结论结构，并运用多样句式和恰当词汇进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】Pu'er tea (also known as Pur'er tea) is…

翻译需准确处理动词搭配（如‘深受喜爱’、‘提供条件’）、SVO主干结构（如‘普洱茶含有…’）以及非谓语动词（如‘有助于保护…’）。

考点：be deeply loved by　provide the best conditions for　the longer... the more...　help protect　be beneficial to