四级 · 2021年06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：_____

手机在线做此卷
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自动判分 · 手机作答

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162 602
yingyu8.cn/d/162602

本卷答案与讲解
601 264
yingyu8.cn/an/601264

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. announce	B. commonplace	C. confess
D. desperate	E. experience	F. fascinated
G. option	H. prompted	I. roughly
J. routinely	K. shining	L. showering
M. variety	N. voyage	O. wonder

Nowadays you can't buy anything without being asked to provide a rating of a company's performance on a five-star scale. I've been asked to rate my "store ___26___ " on the EFTPOS terminal before I can pay. Even the most ___27___ activities, such as calling Telstra or picking up a parcel from Australia Post, are followed by texts or emails with surveys asking, "How did we do?" Online purchases are ___28___ followed up by a customer satisfaction survey. Companies are so ___29___ for a hit of stars that if you delete the survey the company sends you another one. We're ___30___ to rate our apps when we've barely had a chance to use them. One online course provider I use asks you what you think of the course after you've only completed ___31___ 2 per cent of it. Economist Jason Murphy says that companies use customer satisfaction ratings because a ___32___ display of star feedback has become the nuclear power source of the modern economy. However, you can't help but ___33___ if these companies are basing their business on fabrications . I ___34___ that with online surveys I just click the ___35___ that's closest to my mouse cursor( ) to get the damn thing off my screen. Often the star rating I give has far more to do with the kind of day I'm having than the purchase I just made.

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. Being a close loser could greatly motivate one to persevere in their research. _____

37. Grant awarders tend to favor researchers already recognized in their respective fields. _____

38. Suffering early setbacks might help people improve their job performance. _____

39. Research by social scientists on the effects of career setbacks has produced contradictory findings. _____

40. It is not in the best interest of taxpayers to keep giving money to narrow winners. _____

41. Scientists who persisted in research without receiving a grant made greater achievements than those who got one with luck, as suggested in one study. _____

42. A research paper rejected by one journal may get accepted by another. _____

43. According to one recent study, narrow winners of research grants had better chances to be

promoted to professors. _____

44. One researcher suggests it might be more fruitful to distribute grants on a relatively equal basis. _____

45. Minor setbacks in their early career may have a strong negative effect on the career of close losers. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 龙井(Longjing)是一种绿茶,主要产自中国东部沿海的浙江省。龙井茶独特的香味和口感为其赢得了"中国名茶"的称号,在中国深受大众的欢迎,在海外饮用的人也越来越多。龙井茶通常手工制作,其价格可能极其昂贵,也可能比较便宜,这取决于茶的生长地、采摘时间和制作工艺。龙井茶富含维生素C和其他多种有益健康的元素。经常喝龙井茶有助于减轻疲劳、延缓衰老。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Boredom has become trendy. Studies point to how boredom is good for creativity and innovation, as well as mental health. It is found that people are more creative following the completion of a tedious task. When people are bored, they have an increase in "associative thought"—the process of making new connections between ideas, which is linked to innovative thinking. These studies are impressive, but in reality, the benefits of boredom may be related to having time to clear your mind, be quiet, or daydream. In our stimulation-rich world, it seems unrealistic that boredom could occur at all. Yet, there are valid reasons boredom may feel so painful. As it turns out, boredom might signal the fact that you have a need that isn't being met. Our always-on world of social media may result in more connections, but they are superficial and can get in the way of building a real sense of belonging. Feeling bored may signal the desire for a greater sense of community and the feeling that you fit in with others around you. So take the step of joining an organization to build face-to-face relationships. You'll find depth that you won't get from your screen no matter how many likes you get on your post. Similar to the need for belonging, bored people often report that they feel a limited sense of meaning. It's a fundamental human need to have a larger purpose and to feel like we're part of something bigger than ourselves. When people are bored, they're more likely to feel less meaning in their lives. If you want to reduce boredom and increase your sense of meaning, seek work where you can make a unique contribution, or find a cause you can support with your time and talent. If your definition of boredom is being quiet, mindful, and reflective, keep it up. But if you're struggling with real boredom and the emptiness it provokes, consider whether you might seek new connections and more significant challenges. These are the things that will genuinely relieve boredom and make you more effective in the process.

46. What have studies found about boredom?

A. It facilitates innovative thinking.
B. It is a result of doing boring tasks.
C. It helps people connect with others.
D. It does harm to one's mental health.

47. What does the author say boredom might indicate?

A. A need to be left alone.
B. A desire to be fulfilled.
C. A conflict to be resolved.
D. A feeling to be validated.

48. What do we learn about social media from the passage?

A. It may be an obstacle to expanding one's connections.
B. It may get in the way of enhancing one's social status.
C. It may prevent people from developing a genuine sense of community.
D. It may make people feel that they ought to fit in with the outside world.

49. What does the author suggest people do to get rid of boredom?

A. Count the likes they get on their posts.
B. Reflect on how they relate to others.
C. Engage in real-life interactions.
D. Participate in online discussions.

50. What should people do to enhance their sense of meaning?

A. Try to do something original.
B. Confront significant challenges.
C. Define boredom in their unique way.
D. Devote themselves to a worthy cause.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Can you remember what you ate yesterday? If asked, most people will be able to give a vague description of their main meals: breakfast, lunch, dinner. But can you be sure you've noted every snack bar in your car, or every handful of nuts at your desk? Most people will have a feeling that they've missed something out. We originally had this suspicion back in 2016, puzzled by the fact that national statistics showed calorie consumption falling dramatically over past decades. We found reliable evidence that people were drastically under-reporting what they ate. Now the Office for National Statistics has confirmed that we are consuming 50% more calories than our national statistics claim. Why is this happening? We can point to at least three potential causes. One is the rise in obesity levels itself. Under-reporting rates are much higher for obese people, because they simply consume more food, and thus have more to remember. Another cause is that the proportion of people who are trying to lose weight has been increasing over time. People who want to lose weight are more likely to under-report their eating—regardless of whether they are overweight or not. This may be driven partly by self-deception or "wishful thinking". The final potential cause is an increase in snacking and eating out over recent decades—both in terms of how often they happen and how much they contribute to our overall energy intake. Again, there is evidence that food consumed out of the home is one of the most poorly recorded categories in surveys. So, what's the message conveyed? For statistics, we should invest in more accurate measurement options. For policy, we need to focus on options that make it easy for people to eat fewer calories. If people do not know how much they are eating, it can be really hard for them to stick to a diet. Also, we should be looking for new ways to ensure what people eat wouldn't have much impact on their waistlines. If this works, it won't matter if they can't remember what they ate yesterday.

51. What did the author suspect back in 2016?

A. Calorie consumption had fallen drastically over the decades.
B. Most people surveyed were reluctant to reveal what they ate.
C. The national statistics did not reflect the actual calorie consumption.
D. Most people did not include snacks when reporting their calorie intake.

52. What has the Office for National Statistics verified?

A. People's calorie intake was far from accurately reported.

B. The missing out of main meals leads to the habit of snacking.

C. The nation's obesity level has much to do with calorie intake.

D. Calorie consumption is linked to the amount of snacks one eats.

53. What do we learn about obese people from the passage?

A. They usually keep their eating habits a secret.

B. They overlook the potential causes of obesity.

C. They cannot help eating more than they should.

D. They have difficulty recalling what they have eaten.

54. What often goes unnoticed in surveys on food consumption?

A. The growing trend of eating out.

B. The potential causes of snacking.

C. People's home energy consumption.

D. People's changing diet over the years.

55. What does the author suggest policymakers do about obesity?

A. Remind people to cut down on snacking.

B. Make sure people eat non-fattening food.

C. Ensure people don't miss their main meals.

D. See that people don't stick to the same diet.

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

56. Do violent video games lead to violence? While a growing body of research suggests such games can make
players more aggressive, I believe they do not directly cause real violence; rather, their influence depends on
the individual and the surrounding environment.
To begin with, exposure to violent scenes may indeed shape behavior. First, children who spend hours shooting
and fighting on screen can gradually treat aggression as normal, and some may copy what they see when they
lose their temper. However, most players clearly separate games from reality. A well-supervised teenager, for
instance, can enjoy an action game after homework and still behave kindly toward classmates, because family
guidance and self-control matter far more than the game itself.
In conclusion, violent video games alone do not turn ordinary people into violent ones. What truly counts is
proper parental supervision and healthy habits. Therefore, rather than simply blaming the games, parents and
schools should teach children to play in moderation and to tell fantasy from real life.

57. Longjing is a kind of green tea produced mainly in Zhejiang Province on the eastern coast of China. Its unique aroma and taste have earned Longjing the title of "China Famous Tea", and it is very
popular among the public in China, with an increasing number of people drinking it abroad as well.
Longjing tea is usually made by hand, and its price can be extremely high or relatively low, depending
on where it grows, when it is picked, and how it is made. In addition, Longjing tea is rich in vitamin C and various other elements beneficial to health. Drinking it regularly helps relieve fatigue and delay aging.

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】E

26 空 定位空格前 'store' → 结合语境 'on the EFTPOS terminal before I can pay' → 推断为购物体验 → 匹配 'experience' 构成固定搭配 'store experience'

27 空 定位空格前 'Even the most' → 后接 'activities, such as calling Telstra or picking up a parcel' → 推断为日常、普通活动 → 匹配 'mundane'

28 空 定位空格前 'Online purchases are' → 后接 'followed up by' → 推断为被动语态下的频率副词 → 匹配 'always' 表示普遍现象

29 空 定位空格前 'Companies are so' → 后接 'for a hit of stars' → 推断为公司对评分的渴求状态 → 匹配 'desperate' 构成 'be desperate for' 搭配

30 空 定位空格前 'We're' → 后接 'to rate our apps' → 推断为被动语态下的不定式结构，表示“被要求/被期望” → 匹配 'expected'

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（课程提供者要求评价，但评价时仅完成很小比例）→ 识别表示“仅

仅”、“只有”的副词 → 选择符合语境的 only
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（公司使用评分是因为一个_____的星级反馈展示已成为现代经济的核动力源）→ 结合上下文（公司对评分的渴求）与选项词义（prominent突出的，promising有希望的，prosperous繁荣的，productive多产的）→ 选择最符合语境的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（对这些公司是否基于捏造建立业务产生疑问）→ 结合固定搭配（can't help but + 动词原形）与语境（质疑公司数据真实性）→ 选出表示‘怀疑’的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（对调查真实性的质疑）→ 选择表示‘怀疑’的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（质疑公司数据真实性）→ 选择表示‘怀疑’的动词

考点：固定搭配 store experience　语境选词　形容词辨析　副词辨析　被动语态　固定搭配 be desperate for　非谓语动词（不定式）　近义词辨析　固定搭配 can't help but do sth.　转折连词 however　宾语从句语义　动词与 if 引导的从句搭配

27. 【答案】B
26 空 定位空格前 'store' → 结合语境 'on the EFTPOS terminal before I can pay' → 推断为购物体验 → 匹配 'experience' 构成固定搭配 'store experience'
27 空 定位空格前 'Even the most' → 后接 'activities, such as calling Telstra or picking up a parcel' → 推断为日常、普通活动 → 匹配 'mundane'
28 空 定位空格前 'Online purchases are' → 后接 'followed up by' → 推断为被动语态下的频率副词 → 匹配 'always' 表示普遍现象
29 空 定位空格前 'Companies are so' → 后接 'for a hit of stars' → 推断为公司对评分的渴求状态 → 匹配 'desperate' 构成 'be desperate for' 搭配
30 空 定位空格前 'We're' → 后接 'to rate our apps' → 推断为被动语态下的不定式结构，表示“被要求/被期望” → 匹配 'expected'
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（课程提供者要求评价，但评价时仅完成很小比例）→ 识别表示“仅仅”、“只有”的副词 → 选择符合语境的 only
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（公司使用评分是因为一个_____的星级反馈展示已成为现代经济的核动力源）→ 结合上下文（公司对评分的渴求）与选项词义（prominent突出的，promising有希望的，prosperous繁荣的，productive多产的）→ 选择最符合语境的形容词
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28. 【答案】J
26 空 定位空格前 'store' → 结合语境 'on the EFTPOS terminal before I can pay' → 推断为购物体验 → 匹配 'experience' 构成固定搭配 'store experience'
27 空 定位空格前 'Even the most' → 后接 'activities, such as calling Telstra or picking up a parcel' → 推断为日常、普通活动 → 匹配 'mundane'
28 空 定位空格前 'Online purchases are' → 后接 'followed up by' → 推断为被动语态下的频率副词 → 匹配

'always' 表示普遍现象
29 空 定位空格前 'Companies are so' → 后接 'for a hit of stars' → 推断为公司对评分的渴求状态 → 匹配 'desperate' 构成 'be desperate for' 搭配
30 空 定位空格前 'We're' → 后接 'to rate our apps' → 推断为被动语态下的不定式结构，表示“被要求/被期望” → 匹配 'expected'
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29. 【答案】D
26 空 定位空格前 'store' → 结合语境 'on the EFTPOS terminal before I can pay' → 推断为购物体验 → 匹配 'experience' 构成固定搭配 'store experience'
27 空 定位空格前 'Even the most' → 后接 'activities, such as calling Telstra or picking up a parcel' → 推断为日常、普通活动 → 匹配 'mundane'
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29 空 定位空格前 'Companies are so' → 后接 'for a hit of stars' → 推断为公司对评分的渴求状态 → 匹配 'desperate' 构成 'be desperate for' 搭配
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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（对调查真实性的质疑）→ 选择表示‘怀疑’的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（质疑公司数据真实性）→ 选择表示‘怀疑’的动词

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30. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前 'store' → 结合语境 'on the EFTPOS terminal before I can pay' → 推断为购物体验 → 匹配 'experience' 构成固定搭配 'store experience'

27 空 定位空格前 'Even the most' → 后接 'activities, such as calling Telstra or picking up a parcel' → 推断为日常、普通活动 → 匹配 'mundane'

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29 空 定位空格前 'Companies are so' → 后接 'for a hit of stars' → 推断为公司对评分的渴求状态 → 匹配 'desperate' 构成 'be desperate for' 搭配

30 空 定位空格前 'We're' → 后接 'to rate our apps' → 推断为被动语态下的不定式结构，表示“被要求/被期望” → 匹配 'expected'

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33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（对这些公司是否基于捏造建立业务产生疑问）→ 结合固定搭配（can't help but + 动词原形）与语境（质疑公司数据真实性）→ 选出表示‘怀疑’的动词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（对调查真实性的质疑） → 选择表示‘怀疑’的动词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（质疑公司数据真实性） → 选择表示‘怀疑’的动词

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31. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前 'store' → 结合语境 'on the EFTPOS terminal before I can pay' → 推断为购物体验 → 匹配 'experience' 构成固定搭配 'store experience'

27 空 定位空格前 'Even the most' → 后接 'activities, such as calling Telstra or picking up a parcel' → 推断为日常、普通活动 → 匹配 'mundane'

28 空 定位空格前 'Online purchases are' → 后接 'followed up by' → 推断为被动语态下的频率副词 → 匹配 'always' 表示普遍现象

29 空 定位空格前 'Companies are so' → 后接 'for a hit of stars' → 推断为公司对评分的渴求状态 → 匹配 'desperate' 构成 'be desperate for' 搭配

30 空 定位空格前 'We're' → 后接 'to rate our apps' → 推断为被动语态下的不定式结构，表示“被要求/被期望” → 匹配 'expected'

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（课程提供者要求评价，但评价时仅完成很小比例）→ 识别表示“仅仅”、“只有”的副词 → 选择符合语境的 only

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33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（对这些公司是否基于捏造建立业务产生疑问）→ 结合固定搭配（can't help but + 动词原形）与语境（质疑公司数据真实性）→ 选出表示‘怀疑’的动词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（对调查真实性的质疑） → 选择表示‘怀疑’的

动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（质疑公司数据真实性） → 选择表示‘怀疑’的动词

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32. 【答案】K
26 空 定位空格前 'store' → 结合语境 'on the EFTPOS terminal before I can pay' → 推断为购物体验 → 匹配 'experience' 构成固定搭配 'store experience'
27 空 定位空格前 'Even the most' → 后接 'activities, such as calling Telstra or picking up a parcel' → 推断为日常、普通活动 → 匹配 'mundane'
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30 空 定位空格前 'We're' → 后接 'to rate our apps' → 推断为被动语态下的不定式结构，表示“被要求/被期望” → 匹配 'expected'
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32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（公司使用评分是因为一个_____的星级反馈展示已成为现代经济的核动力源）→ 结合上下文（公司对评分的渴求）与选项词义（prominent突出的，promising有希望的，prosperous繁荣的，productive多产的）→ 选择最符合语境的形容词
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33. 【答案】O
26 空 定位空格前 'store' → 结合语境 'on the EFTPOS terminal before I can pay' → 推断为购物体验 → 匹配 'experience' 构成固定搭配 'store experience'
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30 空 定位空格前 'We're' → 后接 'to rate our apps' → 推断为被动语态下的不定式结构，表示“被要求/被期望” → 匹配 'expected'
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34. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前 'store' → 结合语境 'on the EFTPOS terminal before I can pay' → 推断为购物体验 → 匹配 'experience' 构成固定搭配 'store experience'
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（课程提供者要求评价，但评价时仅完成很小比例）→ 识别表示“仅仅”、“只有”的副词 → 选择符合语境的 only
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（公司使用评分是因为一个_____的星级反馈展示已成为现代经济的核动力源）→ 结合上下文（公司对评分的渴求）与选项词义（prominent突出的，promising有希望的，prosperous繁荣的，productive多产的）→ 选择最符合语境的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（对这些公司是否基于捏造建立业务产生疑问）→ 结合固定搭配（can't help but + 动词原形）与语境（质疑公司数据真实性）→ 选出表示‘怀疑’的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（对调查真实性的质疑）→ 选择表示‘怀疑’的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（质疑公司数据真实性）→ 选择表示‘怀疑’的动词

考点：固定搭配 store experience　语境选词　形容词辨析　副词辨析　被动语态　固定搭配 be desperate for　非谓语动词（不定式）　近义词辨析　固定搭配 can't help but do sth.　转折连词 however　宾语从句语义　动词与 if 引导的从句搭配

35. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前 'store' → 结合语境 'on the EFTPOS terminal before I can pay' → 推断为购物体验 → 匹配 'experience' 构成固定搭配 'store experience'
27 空 定位空格前 'Even the most' → 后接 'activities, such as calling Telstra or picking up a parcel' → 推断为日常、普通活动 → 匹配 'mundane'
28 空 定位空格前 'Online purchases are' → 后接 'followed up by' → 推断为被动语态下的频率副词 → 匹配 'always' 表示普遍现象

29 空 定位空格前 'Companies are so' → 后接 'for a hit of stars' → 推断为公司对评分的渴求状态 → 匹配 'desperate' 构成 'be desperate for' 搭配
30 空 定位空格前 'We're' → 后接 'to rate our apps' → 推断为被动语态下的不定式结构，表示“被要求/被期望” → 匹配 'expected'
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（课程提供者要求评价，但评价时仅完成很小比例）→ 识别表示“仅仅”、“只有”的副词 → 选择符合语境的 only
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（公司使用评分是因为一个_____的星级反馈展示已成为现代经济的核动力源）→ 结合上下文（公司对评分的渴求）与选项词义（prominent突出的，promising有希望的，prosperous繁荣的，productive多产的）→ 选择最符合语境的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（对这些公司是否基于捏造建立业务产生疑问）→ 结合固定搭配（can't help but + 动词原形）与语境（质疑公司数据真实性）→ 选出表示‘怀疑’的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（对调查真实性的质疑）→ 选择表示‘怀疑’的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（质疑公司数据真实性）→ 选择表示‘怀疑’的动词

考点：固定搭配 store experience　语境选词　形容词辨析　副词辨析　被动语态　固定搭配 be desperate for　非谓语动词（不定式）　近义词辨析　固定搭配 can't help but do sth.　转折连词 however　宾语从句语义　动词与 if 引导的从句搭配

36. 【答案】G

36. 定位段落 [B] 中关于 'close losers' 的描述 → 提取其与 'persevere' 的逻辑关系 → 匹配题干同义改写
37. 定位段落 [D] 中关于 'Matthew effect' 的描述 → 提取其核心含义（富者愈富） → 匹配题干同义改写
38. 定位段落 [A] 中关于 'setbacks' 的描述 → 提取其可能带来的积极影响 → 匹配题干同义改写
39. 定位段落 [B] 中关于 'conflicting results' 的描述 → 提取其核心含义（研究结果矛盾） → 匹配题干同义改写
40. 定位段落 [B] 和 [D] 中关于 'Matthew effect' 的描述 → 推断其隐含的批评态度 → 匹配题干同义改写
41. 定位题干关键词 'persisted in research without receiving a grant' → 对应段落 [B] 中 'just missed getting a research grant' → 同义替换 'without receiving a grant' → 得出答案 F
42. 定位题干关键词 'research paper rejected by one journal may get accepted by another' → 语篇未提及此信息 → 但根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在剩余段落中寻找最可能匹配项 → 段落 [E] 未提供，但根据题干与已匹配段落的逻辑，推断 J 为最可能匹配项
43. 定位题干关键词 'narrow winners of research grants had better chances to be promoted to professors' → 对应段落 [C] 中 'the narrow winners were 50 percent more likely to be given a professorship' → 同义替换 'better chances to be promoted to professors' → 得出答案 C
44. 定位题干关键词 'distribute grants on a relatively equal basis' → 语篇未直接提及此建议 → 但根据段落 [D] 中 'The phenomenon is often referred to as the Matthew effect' 及后续可能的讨论 → 推断此建议可能出现在未提供的段落中 → 根据题型逻辑，I 为最可能匹配项
45. 定位题干关键词 'Minor setbacks... strong negative effect on the career of close losers' → 对应段落 [D] 中 'launching narrow winners far ahead of close losers' → 同义替换 'strong negative effect' → 得出答案 E

考点：细节定位　同义改写　概念理解　推理判断　观点态度　同义替换　逻辑推断

37. 【答案】D

36. 定位段落 [B] 中关于 'close losers' 的描述 → 提取其与 'persevere' 的逻辑关系 → 匹配题干同义改写
37. 定位段落 [D] 中关于 'Matthew effect' 的描述 → 提取其核心含义（富者愈富） → 匹配题干同义改写
38. 定位段落 [A] 中关于 'setbacks' 的描述 → 提取其可能带来的积极影响 → 匹配题干同义改写
39. 定位段落 [B] 中关于 'conflicting results' 的描述 → 提取其核心含义（研究结果矛盾） → 匹配题干同义改写
40. 定位段落 [B] 和 [D] 中关于 'Matthew effect' 的描述 → 推断其隐含的批评态度 → 匹配题干同义改写

41. 定位题干关键词 'persisted in research without receiving a grant' → 对应段落 [B] 中 'just missed getting a research grant' → 同义替换 'without receiving a grant' → 得出答案 F
42. 定位题干关键词 'research paper rejected by one journal may get accepted by another' → 语篇未提及此信息 → 但根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在剩余段落中寻找最可能匹配项 → 段落 [E] 未提供，但根据题干与已匹配段落的逻辑，推断 J 为最可能匹配项
43. 定位题干关键词 'narrow winners of research grants had better chances to be promoted to professors' → 对应段落 [C] 中 'the narrow winners were 50 percent more likely to be given a professorship' → 同义替换 'better chances to be promoted to professors' → 得出答案 C
44. 定位题干关键词 'distribute grants on a relatively equal basis' → 语篇未直接提及此建议 → 但根据段落 [D] 中 'The phenomenon is often referred to as the Matthew effect' 及后续可能的讨论 → 推断此建议可能出现在未提供的段落中 → 根据题型逻辑，I 为最可能匹配项
45. 定位题干关键词 'Minor setbacks... strong negative effect on the career of close losers' → 对应段落 [D] 中 'launching narrow winners far ahead of close losers' → 同义替换 'strong negative effect' → 得出答案 E

考点：细节定位　同义改写　概念理解　推理判断　观点态度　同义替换　逻辑推断

38. 【答案】K

36. 定位段落 [B] 中关于 'close losers' 的描述 → 提取其与 'persevere' 的逻辑关系 → 匹配题干同义改写
37. 定位段落 [D] 中关于 'Matthew effect' 的描述 → 提取其核心含义（富者愈富） → 匹配题干同义改写
38. 定位段落 [A] 中关于 'setbacks' 的描述 → 提取其可能带来的积极影响 → 匹配题干同义改写
39. 定位段落 [B] 中关于 'conflicting results' 的描述 → 提取其核心含义（研究结果矛盾） → 匹配题干同义改写
40. 定位段落 [B] 和 [D] 中关于 'Matthew effect' 的描述 → 推断其隐含的批评态度 → 匹配题干同义改写
41. 定位题干关键词 'persisted in research without receiving a grant' → 对应段落 [B] 中 'just missed getting a research grant' → 同义替换 'without receiving a grant' → 得出答案 F
42. 定位题干关键词 'research paper rejected by one journal may get accepted by another' → 语篇未提及此信息 → 但根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在剩余段落中寻找最可能匹配项 → 段落 [E] 未提供，但根据题干与已匹配段落的逻辑，推断 J 为最可能匹配项
43. 定位题干关键词 'narrow winners of research grants had better chances to be promoted to professors' → 对应段落 [C] 中 'the narrow winners were 50 percent more likely to be given a professorship' → 同义替换 'better chances to be promoted to professors' → 得出答案 C
44. 定位题干关键词 'distribute grants on a relatively equal basis' → 语篇未直接提及此建议 → 但根据段落 [D] 中 'The phenomenon is often referred to as the Matthew effect' 及后续可能的讨论 → 推断此建议可能出现在未提供的段落中 → 根据题型逻辑，I 为最可能匹配项
45. 定位题干关键词 'Minor setbacks... strong negative effect on the career of close losers' → 对应段落 [D] 中 'launching narrow winners far ahead of close losers' → 同义替换 'strong negative effect' → 得出答案 E

考点：细节定位　同义改写　概念理解　推理判断　观点态度　同义替换　逻辑推断

39. 【答案】B

36. 定位段落 [B] 中关于 'close losers' 的描述 → 提取其与 'persevere' 的逻辑关系 → 匹配题干同义改写
37. 定位段落 [D] 中关于 'Matthew effect' 的描述 → 提取其核心含义（富者愈富） → 匹配题干同义改写
38. 定位段落 [A] 中关于 'setbacks' 的描述 → 提取其可能带来的积极影响 → 匹配题干同义改写
39. 定位段落 [B] 中关于 'conflicting results' 的描述 → 提取其核心含义（研究结果矛盾） → 匹配题干同义改写
40. 定位段落 [B] 和 [D] 中关于 'Matthew effect' 的描述 → 推断其隐含的批评态度 → 匹配题干同义改写
41. 定位题干关键词 'persisted in research without receiving a grant' → 对应段落 [B] 中 'just missed getting a research grant' → 同义替换 'without receiving a grant' → 得出答案 F
42. 定位题干关键词 'research paper rejected by one journal may get accepted by another' → 语篇未提及此信息

→ 但根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在剩余段落中寻找最可能匹配项 → 段落 [E] 未提供，但根据题干与已匹配段落的逻辑，推断 J 为最可能匹配项
43. 定位题干关键词 'narrow winners of research grants had better chances to be promoted to professors' → 对应段落 [C] 中 'the narrow winners were 50 percent more likely to be given a professorship' → 同义替换 'better chances to be promoted to professors' → 得出答案 C
44. 定位题干关键词 'distribute grants on a relatively equal basis' → 语篇未直接提及此建议 → 但根据段落 [D] 中 'The phenomenon is often referred to as the Matthew effect' 及后续可能的讨论 → 推断此建议可能出现在未提供的段落中 → 根据题型逻辑，I 为最可能匹配项
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考点：细节定位　同义改写　概念理解　推理判断　观点态度　同义替换　逻辑推断

40. 【答案】I

36. 定位段落 [B] 中关于 'close losers' 的描述 → 提取其与 'persevere' 的逻辑关系 → 匹配题干同义改写
37. 定位段落 [D] 中关于 'Matthew effect' 的描述 → 提取其核心含义（富者愈富） → 匹配题干同义改写
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41. 定位题干关键词 'persisted in research without receiving a grant' → 对应段落 [B] 中 'just missed getting a research grant' → 同义替换 'without receiving a grant' → 得出答案 F
42. 定位题干关键词 'research paper rejected by one journal may get accepted by another' → 语篇未提及此信息 → 但根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在剩余段落中寻找最可能匹配项 → 段落 [E] 未提供，但根据题干与已匹配段落的逻辑，推断 J 为最可能匹配项
43. 定位题干关键词 'narrow winners of research grants had better chances to be promoted to professors' → 对应段落 [C] 中 'the narrow winners were 50 percent more likely to be given a professorship' → 同义替换 'better chances to be promoted to professors' → 得出答案 C
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考点：细节定位　同义改写　概念理解　推理判断　观点态度　同义替换　逻辑推断

41. 【答案】F

36. 定位段落 [B] 中关于 'close losers' 的描述 → 提取其与 'persevere' 的逻辑关系 → 匹配题干同义改写
37. 定位段落 [D] 中关于 'Matthew effect' 的描述 → 提取其核心含义（富者愈富） → 匹配题干同义改写
38. 定位段落 [A] 中关于 'setbacks' 的描述 → 提取其可能带来的积极影响 → 匹配题干同义改写
39. 定位段落 [B] 中关于 'conflicting results' 的描述 → 提取其核心含义（研究结果矛盾） → 匹配题干同义改写
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43. 定位题干关键词 'narrow winners of research grants had better chances to be promoted to professors' → 对

应段落 [C] 中 'the narrow winners were 50 percent more likely to be given a professorship' → 同义替换 'better chances to be promoted to professors' → 得出答案 C
44. 定位题干关键词 'distribute grants on a relatively equal basis' → 语篇未直接提及此建议 → 但根据段落 [D] 中 'The phenomenon is often referred to as the Matthew effect' 及后续可能的讨论 → 推断此建议可能出现在未提供的段落中 → 根据题型逻辑，I 为最可能匹配项
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考点：细节定位　同义改写　概念理解　推理判断　观点态度　同义替换　逻辑推断

42. 【答案】J
36. 定位段落 [B] 中关于 'close losers' 的描述 → 提取其与 'persevere' 的逻辑关系 → 匹配题干同义改写
37. 定位段落 [D] 中关于 'Matthew effect' 的描述 → 提取其核心含义（富者愈富） → 匹配题干同义改写
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考点：细节定位　同义改写　概念理解　推理判断　观点态度　同义替换　逻辑推断

43. 【答案】C
36. 定位段落 [B] 中关于 'close losers' 的描述 → 提取其与 'persevere' 的逻辑关系 → 匹配题干同义改写
37. 定位段落 [D] 中关于 'Matthew effect' 的描述 → 提取其核心含义（富者愈富） → 匹配题干同义改写
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42. 定位题干关键词 'research paper rejected by one journal may get accepted by another' → 语篇未提及此信息 → 但根据段落匹配题型逻辑，需在剩余段落中寻找最可能匹配项 → 段落 [E] 未提供，但根据题干与已匹配段落的逻辑，推断 J 为最可能匹配项
43. 定位题干关键词 'narrow winners of research grants had better chances to be promoted to professors' → 对应段落 [C] 中 'the narrow winners were 50 percent more likely to be given a professorship' → 同义替换 'better chances to be promoted to professors' → 得出答案 C
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考点：细节定位　同义改写　概念理解　推理判断　观点态度　同义替换　逻辑推断

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考点：细节定位　同义改写　概念理解　推理判断　观点态度　同义替换　逻辑推断

46. 【答案】A

定位首段研究结论 → 识别 ‘linked to innovative thinking’ 同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】B

定位 ‘boredom might signal...’ 及后续解释 → 推断 ‘need that isn't being met’ 与 ‘desire’ 的同义关系 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节定位

48. 【答案】C

定位 ‘social media’ 相关句 → 识别 ‘get in the way of building a real sense of belonging’ → 同义替换为 ‘prevent...developing a genuine sense of community’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】C

定位 ‘get rid of boredom’ 同义表达 ‘relieve boredom’ → 识别建议 ‘seek new connections and more significant challenges’ → 推断 ‘real-life interactions’ 为具体方式 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

50. 【答案】D

定位 ‘enhance their sense of meaning’ 同义表达 ‘increase your sense of meaning’ → 识别建议 ‘find a cause you can support with your time and talent’ → 同义替换为 ‘devote themselves to a worthy cause’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

51. 【答案】C

定位关键词 '2016' → 识别作者当时的怀疑内容（national statistics showed calorie consumption falling dramatically） → 与选项C（统计数据未反映实际卡路里摄入）进行同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'Office for National Statistics' → 识别其确认的内容（we are consuming 50% more calories than our national statistics claim） → 与选项A（人们的卡路里摄入量远未被准确报告）进行同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'obese people' → 识别相关描述（Under-reporting rates are much higher for obese people, because they simply consume more food, and thus have more to remember） → 与选项D（他们难以回忆自己吃了什么）进行同义替换

考点：细节定位　因果推理

54. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'surveys' 和 'unnoticed' → 识别相关描述（food consumed out of the home is one of the most poorly recorded categories in surveys） → 与选项A（外出就餐的日益增长趋势）进行同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'policy' → 识别作者建议（focus on options that make it easy for people to eat fewer calories... ensure what people eat wouldn't have much impact on their waistlines） → 推断出政策应关注提供不易增肥的食物选项 → 与选项B（确保人们吃不易增肥的食物）匹配

考点：推理判断　同义替换

56. 【答案】Do violent video games lead to violence?…

考生需围绕给定话题构建议论文框架，运用清晰的论点、论据和结论进行谋篇布局，并通过多样的句式和语法结构进行有效表达。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】Longjing is a kind of green tea produced…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并运用定语从句、非谓语结构及固定搭配进行准确、地道的表达。

考点：主要产自　赢得了...称号　深受...欢迎　取决于　富含　有助于