四级 · 2021年12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
141 045
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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56.（词数 120-180 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 2

1. What does the news report say about United Airlines?

A. It found a pet dog on board a plane to a city in Texas.

B. It had one of its cargo planes land at a wrong airport.

C. It sent two dogs to the wrong destinations.

D. It had two of its domestic flights mixed up.

2. What did the spokesperson for United Airlines say they would do after the incident?

A. Correct their mistake as soon as possible.
B. Give the two pets a physical checkup.
C. Hire a charter jet to bring the pets back.
D. Send another plane to continue the flight.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What do we learn about the mother elephant Semba?

A. She weighs 130 kilograms.
B. She has had babies before.
C. She was brought from Africa.
D. She has a big family of six.

4. What does the report say about the birth of the new baby elephant?

A. It took 22 hours.
B. It had some complications.
C. It was smooth.
D. It was monitored by Dr. Sue Tygielski.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What do we learn about the restaurant?

A. It enjoyed great popularity.
B. It started business three years ago.
C. It was frequented by newly-weds.
D. It was built above the sea-water.

6. What did the restaurant manager decide to do recently?

A. Expand his business on the beach.
B. Replace the restaurant's wooden deck.
C. Post a picture of his restaurant online.
D. Celebrate his silver wedding anniversary.

7. What did the waitress do about the recovered ring?

A. She sold it for two thousand dollars.
B. She took it to the restaurant manager.
C. She posted its picture on Facebook.
D. She returned it to its owner right away. 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 woman find unbelievable?

A. The number of ducks has declined sharply in recent years.
B. Climate change has little effect on the lives of wild ducks.
C. Duck meat is not eaten in Australia, Canada and the U.S.
D. Duck hunting remains legal in many parts of the world.

9. What does the woman say has caused the shrinking of ducks' habitats in Australia?

A. Droughts.
B. Bushfires.
C. Farming.
D. Hunting.

10. Why is there no commercial farming of ducks and geese in Western countries?

A. They are not easy to domesticate.
B. Their meat is not that popular.
C. It is not environmentally friendly.
D. It is not considered cost-effective.

11. What does the woman say about farmers in her grandfather's time?

A. They hunted ducks as a traditional sport.
B. They killed wild ducks and geese for food.
C. They raised ducks and geese for their eggs.
D. They poisoned wild ducks in large numbers.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What is the woman planning to do?

A. Have her house repainted.
B. Replace some of her old furniture.
C. Move into a newly-painted house.
D. Calculate the cost of the paint job.

13. What is the woman's chief concern?

A. How long the work will take.
B. How much the work will cost.
C. How the paint job is to be done.
D. How many workers are needed.

14. What does the woman have to do while the paint job is being done?

A. Cover up her furniture.
B. Ask some friends for help.
C. Stay somewhere else.
D. Oversee the work herself.

15. What has the woman come to realize at the end of the conversation?

A. She could have asked a friend for help with the paint job.
B. Painting a house involves more trouble than she thought.
C. She should have repainted her house much earlier.
D. Moving her furniture is harder than the paint job. 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 is the main aim of homework for primary school kids?

A. To cultivate good habits.
B. To prepare for secondary school.
C. To review what is learned in class.
D. To stimulate interest in learning.

17. What does the passage suggest parents do to help their children?

A. Discuss their academic achievements with them.
B. Create an ideal study environment for them.
C. Allow them to learn independently.
D. Check their homework promptly.

18. What should children do to deal with multiple assignments?

A. Finish them before they get tired.
B. Tackle the most difficult task first.
C. Start with something they enjoy.
D. Focus on the most important ones.

Questions 19 to 21

19. Who will qualify for the bonus in Mexican oil company?

A. Workers who meet its body weight standards.
B. Workers who can lose 30 pounds in a year.
C. Workers who try the hardest to lose weight.
D. Workers who are in the top 10% of the slimmest.

20. What do critics think of Mexican oil company's bonus policy?

A. Impractical.
B. Inconsistent.
C. Unmanageable.
D. Unfair.

21. What do experts propose companies do about workers' wellbeing?

A. Offer them much fatter bonuses.
B. Improve working environment.
C. Encourage healthy behaviors.
D. Provide free lunch and snacks.

Questions 22 to 25

22. Why are some people criticizing the British government?

A. It has not done enough to help left-handed children.
B. It has treated left-handed children as being disabled.
C. It has not built facilities specially for the left-handed.
D. It has ignored campaigns on behalf of the left-handed.

23. What do studies in recent years show about left-handed children?

A. They are as intelligent as other children.
B. They have a distinctive style of handwriting.
C. They sometimes have psychological problems.
D. They tend to have more difficulties in learning.

24. What do the campaigners demand the department of education do?

A. Punish teachers discriminating against left-handed students.
B. Lay more emphasis on improving children's mental health.
C. Encourage students to develop various professional skills.
D. Keep track of left-handed children's school performance.

25. What do the campaigners want to know about left-handed prisoners?

A. How they can be reduced in number.
B. Why their numbers are so high.
C. What percentage they account for.
D. If their percentage keeps increasing.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. acknowledge	B. assess	C. confused
D. endure	E. extremely	F. genius
G. highly	H. permanent	I. possess
J. presence	K. puzzled	L. status
M. surprising	N. thoroughly	O. unique

Many people believe that passion and commitment are the foundations of strong romantic relationships. But a relationship is made of two ___26___ individuals. And the personality traits these individuals ___27___ or lack can often make a relationship more or less likely to ___28___ . Recent research has found that one trait in particular—humility —is an important indicator of successful relationships. Humility can sometimes be ___29___ with a lack of confidence. But researchers have come to realize that being humble generally indicates the ___30___ of deeply admirable personal qualities. Being humble means you have the ability to accurately ___31___ your deficiencies without denying your skills and strengths. For example, you might recognize that you are intelligent, but realize that you are not a ___32___ . Thus, humility leads to an honest view of one's own advantages and shortcomings. Humble people do not ignore, avoid, or try to deny their limits or deficiencies. They can ___33___ mistakes, see value in things that are far from perfect and identify areas for improvement. Perhaps it is not ___34___ , then, that humility appears to be a huge asset to relationships. One study found that people tend to rate this quality ___35___ in their spouse. The study also found that someone who is humble is more likely to initiate a romantic relationship, perhaps because they are less likely to see themselves as "too good" for someone else. Thus, a humble partner might be your ideal partner.

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. Some career women who aim high tend to feel guilty if they fail to achieve their goals. _____

37. The unpaid housework done by women is triple that done by men. _____

38. It is reported that women consistently suffer more from severe stress than men. _____

39. Women are advised to identify the specific causes of their stress so that steps can be taken to deal with it. _____

40. One study showed that women managers often expressed positive emotions that they didn't really feel. _____

41. Women tend to mistake signs of heart attacks for symptoms of stress. _____

42. For a time an app developer in America was so busy attending to work and family that she suffered from sleeplessness. _____

43. The emotional labor women do is noticed only when it is not done. _____

44. Dr. Joyce suggests that apart from self-care, women should seek professional support if they experience severe stress. _____

45. Some people believe that there may not exist a stress gap between men and women. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 大运河 (Grand Canal) 是世界上最长的人工河,北起北京,南至杭州。它是中国历史上最宏伟的工程之一。大运河始建于公元前4世纪,公元13世纪末建成。修建之初是为了运输粮食,后来也用于运输其他商品。大运河沿线区域逐渐发展成为中国的工商业中心。长久以来,大运河对中国的经济发展发挥了重要作用,有力地促进了南北地区之间的人员往来和文化交流。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

As many office workers adapt to remote work, cities may undergo fundamental change if offices remain under-utilized. Who will benefit if working from home becomes the norm? Employers argue they make considerable savings on real estate when workers shift from office to home work. However, these savings result from passing costs on to workers. Unless employees are fully compensated, this could become a variant of parasitic( ) capitalism, whereby corporate profits increasingly rely on extracting value from the public—and now personal—realm, rather than on generating new value. Though employers are backed by a chorus of remote work advocates, others note the loneliness, reduced productivity and inefficiencies of extended remote work. If working from home becomes permanent, employees will have to dedicate part of their private space to work. This requires purchasing desks, chairs and office equipment. It also means having private space dedicated to work: the space must be heated, cleaned, maintained and paid for. That depends on many things, but for purposes of illustration, I have run some estimates for Montreal. The exercise is simple but important, since it brings these costs out of the realm of speculation into the realm of meaningful discussion. Rough calculations show that the savings made by employers when their staff works from home are of similar value to the compensation workers should receive for setting up offices at home. What does this mean for offices in cities? One of two things may happen: Employers pass these costs onto employees. This would be a form of expropriation , with employees absorbing production costs that have traditionally been paid by the employer. This represents a considerable transfer of value from employees to employers. When employees are properly compensated, employers' real estate savings will be modest. If savings are modest, then the many advantages of working in offices—such as lively atmosphere, rapidity of communication, team-building and acclimatization of new employees—will encourage employers to shelve the idea of remote work and, like Yahoo in 2013, encourage employees to work most of the time from corporate office space.

46. What does the author say about working from home?

A. It will become the norm sooner or later.
B. It requires employees to adapt promptly.
C. It benefits employers at the expense of employees.
D. It will force cities to transform their infrastructure.

47. Why do some people oppose working from home?

A. It discourages team spirit.
B. It invades employees' privacy.
C. It undermines traditional values.
D. It negatively impacts productivity.

48. Why did the author run the estimates for Montreal?

A. To provide convincing data for serious discussion.

B. To illustrate the ongoing change in working patterns.

C. To show the impact of remote working on productivity.

D. To exemplify how remote working affects the economy.

49. What can we conclude from the author's calculations?

A. There is no point in transferring office work to working from home.

B. Employees can benefit as much from remote working as their employers.

C. Employers' gain from remote working should go to employees as compensation.

D. Effective measures should be taken to motivate employees to set up offices at home.

50. What is the author's opinion on working from home?

A. It should be avoided if possible.

B. It is only a temporary measure.

C. It can reduce companies' real estate costs.

D. It may affect employees' corporate loyalty.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

The human thirst for knowledge is the driving force behind our successful development as a species. But curiosity can also be dangerous, leading to setbacks or even downfalls. Given curiosity's complexity, scientists have found it hard to define. While pinning down a definition has proven tricky, the general consensus is it's some means of information gathering. Psychologists also agree curiosity is intrinsically( ) motivated. Curiosity covers such a large set of behaviors that there probably isn't any single "curiosity gene" that makes humans wonder about and explore their environment. That said, curiosity does have a genetic component. Genes and the environment interact in many complex ways to shape individuals and guide their behavior, including their curiosity. Regardless of their genetic makeup, infants have to learn an incredible amount of information in a short time, and curiosity is one of the tools humans have found to accomplish that gigantic task. Hundreds of studies show that infants prefer novelty. It's what motivates non-human animals, human infants and probably human adults to explore and seek out new things before growing less interested in them after continued exposure. But curiosity often comes with a cost. In some situations, the stakes are low and failure is a healthy part of growth. For instance, many babies are perfectly proficient crawlers, but they decide to try walking because there's more to see and do when they stand upright. But this milestone comes at a small cost. A study of 12- to 19-month-olds learning how to walk documented that these children fell down a lot. Seventeen times per hour, to be exact. But walking is faster than crawling, so this motivates expert crawlers to transition to walking. Sometimes, however, testing out a new idea can lead to disaster. For instance, the Inuit people of the Arctic regions have created incredible modes to deal with the challenges of living in northern climates, but what we forget about are the tens of thousands of people that tried and failed to make it in those challenging landscapes.

51. What does the author say about curiosity?

A. It is too complex for non-scientists to understand.

B. It is the force that pushes human society forward.

C. It is a unique trait specific to the human race.

D. It is often the major cause for human failures.

52. What is the general understanding of curiosity?

A. It motivates people to seek information.

B. It is destined to transform human genes.

C. It does people more good than harm.

D. It underlies all human behaviors.

53. What do we learn about how genes shape people's behavior?

A. They determine people's way of thinking.
B. They account for age differences in learning.
C. They enable people to undertake massive tasks.
D. They work in conjunction with the environment.

54. What do numerous studies show about infants?

A. They are far more curious than adults.
B. They prefer to go after all that is novel.
C. They have different interests than adults.
D. They show non-human animal behaviors.

55. What does the example of the Inuit people of the Arctic regions illustrate?

A. The cost of humans' curiosity to explore.
B. The incredible harshness of cold weather.
C. The innovative ideas stemming from curiosity.
D. The importance of learning from past failures.

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

56. A Proposal for the Freshmen Orientation Program Our school is planning an orientation program for this year's
freshmen, and its main arrangements are proposed below. The program aims to help new students adapt to the
new environment and academic studies as smoothly and quickly as possible.
In terms of duration, the program will last for one week, starting from the day of registration. As for the
participants, it is open to all incoming freshmen, and it will be organized by the Student Union together with
volunteer seniors and several advisers from each department.
A variety of activities will be arranged during the week. First, campus tours and library workshops will help
newcomers find their way around. Second, group meetings with academic advisers will introduce course
selection and effective study methods. Finally, evening social parties will give students a chance to make new
friends and relax.
We are confident that this program will give every freshman a warm and confident start. Your approval and
support would be highly appreciated. The Student Union

57. The Grand Canal is the longest man-made river in the world, running from Beijing in the north to Hangzhou in the south. It is one of the most magnificent projects in Chinese history. The construction of
the Grand Canal was started in the 4th century BC and completed in the late 13th century. It was originally built to transport grain and was later used to transport other goods as well. The areas along
the Grand Canal gradually developed into industrial and commercial centers of China. For a long time,
the Grand Canal has played an important role in China's economic development, greatly promoting personnel exchanges and cultural communication between the north and the south.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位关键信息 'Both of the dogs had been sent to the wrong destinations' → 同义替换为 'sent two dogs to the wrong destinations' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

2. 【答案】A

定位发言人原话 'We will arrange to return the pets to them as soon as possible' → 同义替换为 'Correct their mistake as soon as possible' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

3. 【答案】B

定位关键信息 'Semba has given birth before' → 同义替换为 'She has had babies before' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

4. 【答案】C

定位关键信息 'the elephant's birth went smoothly and that there were no complications' → 同义替换为 'It was smooth' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

5. 【答案】D

定位关键信息 'The restaurant was built on a wooden structure above the sea-water' → 同义替换为 'It was built above the sea-water' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

6. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'restaurant manager' 和 'recently' → 听到 'Recently, the restaurant manager Ryan Krivoy decided to replace the wooden deck' → 同义替换 'replace the wooden deck' 为选项 B

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'waitress' 和 'recovered ring' → 听到 'The restaurant waitress Sasha Formica posted a picture of the ring on Facebook' → 直接对应选项 C

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

8. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'unbelievable' → 听到女士首句 'I can't believe that duck hunting is still legal...' → 同义替换 'still legal' 为 'remains legal'，得出答案 D

考点：细节定位　同义替换　观点态度

9. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'shrinking of ducks' habitats' 和 'Australia' → 听到 'their habitats have been shrinking in recent decades because of the droughts' → 直接对应选项 A

考点：细节定位　因果关系

10. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'no commercial farming' 和 'Western countries' → 听到 'Their meat is hardly eaten in Western countries' → 推理得出因为肉不受欢迎，所以没有商业化养殖 → 对应选项 B

考点：细节定位　因果推理

11. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'farmers' 和 'grandfather's time' → 听取女士描述其祖父时代农民对鸭子的态度和行为 → 匹配 'poison them in large numbers' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】A

通览对话，把握核心事件 → 女士询问粉刷成本，男士报价并解释流程 → 女士最终意识到麻烦超出预期 → 推断其计划是粉刷房屋

考点：主旨概括　细节支撑

13. 【答案】B

定位女士首次表达关切的语句 → 听取 'that's more than I expected' → 结合后续对麻烦的讨论，推断其首要关切是成本

考点：观点态度推断　细节支撑

14. 【答案】C

定位女士询问 'does that mean I could not live here...' → 听取男士确认及女士回应 'I would have to stay with a friend or check into a hotel' → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】B

定位对话结尾女士的总结性发言 → 听取 'I'm starting to realize that painting my house is far more troublesome than I had anticipated' → 匹配选项

考点：推理判断　主旨概括

16. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'primary school kids' → 听到 'At the primary level, the main aim is to cultivate good habits' → 同义替换 'cultivate good habits' → 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 'parents do to help' → 听到 'Creating an ideal working environment will make it easier...' → 同义替换 'ideal working environment' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'multiple assignments' → 听到 'When there are several different assignments, make sure they begin with one they enjoy' → 同义替换 'begin with' 为 'start with' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'qualify for the bonus' → 听到 'To qualify for the bonus, they must maintain a healthy weight' → 同义替换 'maintain a healthy weight' 为 'meet its body weight standards' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'critics think' → 听到 'But critics say... which makes the bonus unfair' → 直接捕捉观点词 'unfair' → 得出答案

考点：观点态度　细节定位

21. 【答案】C

定位专家建议段落 → 识别 ‘promote healthy behaviors’ 及其具体举例 → 同义替换为 ‘Encourage healthy behaviors’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】A

定位批评信号词 ‘warned’ → 捕捉其后直接宾语从句 ‘the British government is not doing enough...’ → 同义替换为 ‘has not done enough to help’

考点：信号词捕捉　细节定位

23. 【答案】D

定位研究结论信号词 ‘Studies...show’ → 捕捉其后 ‘more likely to suffer with learning difficulties’ → 同义替换为 ‘tend to have more difficulties in learning’

考点：信号词捕捉　细节定位

24. 【答案】D

定位诉求信号词 ‘They want’ → 捕捉其后宾语从句 ‘the department of education to record...’ → 同义替换为 ‘Keep track of...school performance’

考点：信号词捕捉　细节定位

25. 【答案】B

定位关于囚犯的段落 → 捕捉活动家提问 ‘ask why it is the case’ → 推断其想知道 ‘why their numbers are so high’

考点：细节定位　推理判断

26. 【答案】O

26 空 根据空格后名词 'individuals' 及前文 'two' 的限定，结合下文对 'personality traits' 的讨论，推断此处需要一个描述个体差异的形容词 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → 'distinct' 符合 '两个不同个体' 的语义，且与后文讨论个体特质差异形成逻辑衔接

27 空 空格位于 'the personality traits' 与 'these individuals … or lack' 之间，构成省略关系代词 that 的定语从句：先行词为 traits，从句主语是 these individuals，空格充当从句谓语动词，并与 or lack（缺乏）构成 or 并列 → 语义应为「拥有」→ 词库 I 项 possess 符合

28 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（个体特质影响关系） → 结合固定搭配 'make a relationship likely to...' → 选择表示'成功、持续'的动词

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（谦逊与自信的对比） → 选择表示“混淆”的动词

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 结合上下文语义（谦逊与自信的对比） → 选择表示“混

淆”的动词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折/对比）与上下文语义（谦逊 vs. 缺乏自信） → 选择表示“混淆/误认为”的动词
32 空 定位空格前‘you are intelligent, but realize that you are not a...’ → 根据转折逻辑与‘intelligent’的对比，推断空格需填入表示‘全知全能者’的名词 → 选项F ‘genius’ 符合语境，表示‘天才’，
与‘intelligent’形成程度对比
33 空 定位空格前‘They can... mistakes’ → 根据‘humble people’的正面描述及‘see value in things that are far from perfect’的并列逻辑，推断空格需填入表示‘承认、接受’的动词 → 选项A ‘acknowledge’ 符合语境，表示‘承认’
34 空 定位空格所在句‘Perhaps it is not... , then, that humility appears to be a huge asset to relationships.’ → 分析句子结构，‘it’为形式主语，‘that’引导主语从句 → 根据‘Perhaps’和‘then’的逻辑，推断空格需填入表示‘令人惊讶’的形容词 → 选项M ‘surprising’ 符合语境
35 空 定位空格前‘people tend to rate this quality... in their spouse.’ → 根据‘humility appears to be a huge asset’的正面评价，推断空格需填入表示‘高、重要’的副词 → 选项G ‘highly’ 符合语境，表示‘高度地’
考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 定语从句 动词搭配 转折逻辑 名词性从句 SVO主干

27. 【答案】I
26 空 根据空格后名词 'individuals' 及前文 'two' 的限定，结合下文对 'personality traits' 的讨论，推断此处需要一个描述个体差异的形容词 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → 'distinct' 符合 '两个不同个体' 的语义，且与后文讨论个体特质差异形成逻辑衔接
27 空 空格位于 'the personality traits' 与 'these individuals … or lack' 之间，构成省略关系代词 that 的定语从句：先行词为 traits，从句主语是 these individuals，空格充当从句谓语动词，并与 or lack（缺乏）构成 or 并列 → 语义应为「拥有」→ 词库 I 项 possess 符合
28 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（个体特质影响关系） → 结合固定搭配 'make a relationship likely to...' → 选择表示'成功、持续'的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（谦逊与自信的对比） → 选择表示“混淆”的动词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 结合上下文语义（谦逊与自信的对比） → 选择表示“混淆”的动词
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33 空 定位空格前‘They can... mistakes’ → 根据‘humble people’的正面描述及‘see value in things that are far from perfect’的并列逻辑，推断空格需填入表示‘承认、接受’的动词 → 选项A ‘acknowledge’ 符合语境，表示‘承认’
34 空 定位空格所在句‘Perhaps it is not... , then, that humility appears to be a huge asset to relationships.’ → 分析句子结构，‘it’为形式主语，‘that’引导主语从句 → 根据‘Perhaps’和‘then’的逻辑，推断空格需填入表示‘令人惊讶’的形容词 → 选项M ‘surprising’ 符合语境
35 空 定位空格前‘people tend to rate this quality... in their spouse.’ → 根据‘humility appears to be a huge asset’的正面评价，推断空格需填入表示‘高、重要’的副词 → 选项G ‘highly’ 符合语境，表示‘高度地’
考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 定语从句 动词搭配 转折逻辑 名词性从句 SVO主干

28. 【答案】D

26 空 根据空格后名词 'individuals' 及前文 'two' 的限定，结合下文对 'personality traits' 的讨论，推断此处需要一个描述个体差异的形容词 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → 'distinct' 符合 '两个不同个体' 的语义，且与后文讨论个体特质差异形成逻辑衔接

27 空 空格位于 'the personality traits' 与 'these individuals … or lack' 之间，构成省略关系代词 that 的定语从句：先行词为 traits，从句主语是 these individuals，空格充当从句谓语动词，并与 or lack（缺乏）构成 or 并列 → 语义应为「拥有」→ 词库 I 项 possess 符合

28 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（个体特质影响关系） → 结合固定搭配 'make a relationship likely to...' → 选择表示'成功、持续'的动词

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（谦逊与自信的对比） → 选择表示“混淆”的动词

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 结合上下文语义（谦逊与自信的对比） → 选择表示“混淆”的动词

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32 空 定位空格前 ‘you are intelligent, but realize that you are not a...’ → 根据转折逻辑与 ‘intelligent’ 的对比，推断空格需填入表示 ‘全知全能者’ 的名词 → 选项F ‘genius’ 符合语境，表示 ‘天才’ ，与 ‘intelligent’ 形成程度对比

33 空 定位空格前 ‘They can... mistakes’ → 根据 ‘humble people’ 的正面描述及 ‘see value in things that are far from perfect’ 的并列逻辑，推断空格需填入表示 ‘承认、接受’ 的动词 → 选项A ‘acknowledge’ 符合语境，表示 ‘承认’

34 空 定位空格所在句 ‘Perhaps it is not... , then, that humility appears to be a huge asset to relationships.’ → 分析句子结构， ‘it’ 为形式主语， ‘that’ 引导主语从句 → 根据 ‘Perhaps’ 和 ‘then’ 的逻辑，推断空格需填入表示 ‘令人惊讶’ 的形容词 → 选项M ‘surprising’ 符合语境

35 空 定位空格前 ‘people tend to rate this quality... in their spouse.’ → 根据 ‘humility appears to be a huge asset’ 的正面评价，推断空格需填入表示 ‘高、重要’ 的副词 → 选项G ‘highly’ 符合语境，表示 ‘高度地’

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 定语从句 动词搭配 转折逻辑 名词性从句 SVO主干

29. 【答案】C

26 空 根据空格后名词 'individuals' 及前文 'two' 的限定，结合下文对 'personality traits' 的讨论，推断此处需要一个描述个体差异的形容词 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → 'distinct' 符合 '两个不同个体' 的语义，且与后文讨论个体特质差异形成逻辑衔接

27 空 空格位于 'the personality traits' 与 'these individuals … or lack' 之间，构成省略关系代词 that 的定语从句：先行词为 traits，从句主语是 these individuals，空格充当从句谓语动词，并与 or lack（缺乏）构成 or 并列 → 语义应为「拥有」→ 词库 I 项 possess 符合

28 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（个体特质影响关系） → 结合固定搭配 'make a relationship likely to...' → 选择表示'成功、持续'的动词

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（谦逊与自信的对比） → 选择表示“混淆”的动词

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 结合上下文语义（谦逊与自信的对比） → 选择表示“混淆”的动词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折/对比）与上下文语义（谦逊 vs. 缺乏自信） → 选择表示“混淆/误认为”的动词

32 空 定位空格前 ‘you are intelligent, but realize that you are not a...’ → 根据转折逻辑与 ‘intelligent’ 的对比，推断空格需填入表示 ‘全知全能者’ 的名词 → 选项F ‘genius’ 符合语境，表示 ‘天才’ ，

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33 空 定位空格前‘They can... mistakes’ → 根据‘humble people’的正面描述及‘see value in things that are far from perfect’的并列逻辑，推断空格需填入表示‘承认、接受’的动词 → 选项A ‘acknowledge’ 符合语境，表示‘承认’
34 空 定位空格所在句‘Perhaps it is not... , then, that humility appears to be a huge asset to relationships.’ → 分析句子结构，‘it’为形式主语，‘that’引导主语从句 → 根据‘Perhaps’和‘then’的逻辑，推断空格需填入表示‘令人惊讶’的形容词 → 选项M ‘surprising’ 符合语境
35 空 定位空格前‘people tend to rate this quality... in their spouse.’ → 根据‘humility appears to be a huge asset’的正面评价，推断空格需填入表示‘高、重要’的副词 → 选项G ‘highly’ 符合语境，表示‘高度地’

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 定语从句 动词搭配 转折逻辑 名词性从句 SVO主干

30. 【答案】J

26 空 根据空格后名词 'individuals' 及前文 'two' 的限定，结合下文对 'personality traits' 的讨论，推断此处需要一个描述个体差异的形容词 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → 'distinct' 符合 '两个不同个体' 的语义，且与后文讨论个体特质差异形成逻辑衔接
27 空 空格位于 'the personality traits' 与 'these individuals … or lack' 之间，构成省略关系代词 that 的定语从句：先行词为 traits，从句主语是 these individuals，空格充当从句谓语动词，并与 or lack（缺乏）构成 or 并列 → 语义应为「拥有」→ 词库 I 项 possess 符合
28 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（个体特质影响关系） → 结合固定搭配 'make a relationship likely to...' → 选择表示'成功、持续'的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（谦逊与自信的对比） → 选择表示“混淆”的动词
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折/对比）与上下文语义（谦逊 vs. 缺乏自信） → 选择表示“混淆/误认为”的动词
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33 空 定位空格前‘They can... mistakes’ → 根据‘humble people’的正面描述及‘see value in things that are far from perfect’的并列逻辑，推断空格需填入表示‘承认、接受’的动词 → 选项A ‘acknowledge’ 符合语境，表示‘承认’
34 空 定位空格所在句‘Perhaps it is not... , then, that humility appears to be a huge asset to relationships.’ → 分析句子结构，‘it’为形式主语，‘that’引导主语从句 → 根据‘Perhaps’和‘then’的逻辑，推断空格需填入表示‘令人惊讶’的形容词 → 选项M ‘surprising’ 符合语境
35 空 定位空格前‘people tend to rate this quality... in their spouse.’ → 根据‘humility appears to be a huge asset’的正面评价，推断空格需填入表示‘高、重要’的副词 → 选项G ‘highly’ 符合语境，表示‘高度地’

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 定语从句 动词搭配 转折逻辑 名词性从句 SVO主干

31. 【答案】B

26 空 根据空格后名词 'individuals' 及前文 'two' 的限定，结合下文对 'personality traits' 的讨论，推断此处需要一个描述个体差异的形容词 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → 'distinct' 符合 '两个不同个体' 的语义，且与后文讨论个体特质差异形成逻辑衔接
27 空 空格位于 'the personality traits' 与 'these individuals … or lack' 之间，构成省略关系代词 that 的定语从句：先行词为 traits，从句主语是 these individuals，空格充当从句谓语动词，并与 or lack（缺乏）构成 or 并列

→ 语义应为「拥有」→ 词库 I 项 possess 符合
28 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（个体特质影响关系） → 结合固定搭配 'make a relationship likely to...' → 选择表示'成功、持续'的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（谦逊与自信的对比） → 选择表示“混淆”的动词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 结合上下文语义（谦逊与自信的对比） → 选择表示“混淆”的动词
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32 空 定位空格前‘you are intelligent, but realize that you are not a...’ → 根据转折逻辑与‘intelligent’的对比，推断空格需填入表示‘全知全能者’的名词 → 选项F ‘genius’ 符合语境，表示‘天才’，
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33 空 定位空格前‘They can... mistakes’ → 根据‘humble people’的正面描述及‘see value in things that are far from perfect’的并列逻辑，推断空格需填入表示‘承认、接受’的动词 → 选项A ‘acknowledge’ 符合语境，表示‘承认’
34 空 定位空格所在句‘Perhaps it is not... , then, that humility appears to be a huge asset to relationships.’ → 分析句子结构，‘it’为形式主语，‘that’引导主语从句 → 根据‘Perhaps’和‘then’的逻辑，推断空格需填入表示‘令人惊讶’的形容词 → 选项M ‘surprising’ 符合语境
35 空 定位空格前‘people tend to rate this quality... in their spouse.’ → 根据‘humility appears to be a huge asset’的正面评价，推断空格需填入表示‘高、重要’的副词 → 选项G ‘highly’ 符合语境，表示‘高度地’

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 定语从句 动词搭配 转折逻辑 名词性从句 SVO主干

32. 【答案】F

26 空 根据空格后名词 'individuals' 及前文 'two' 的限定，结合下文对 'personality traits' 的讨论，推断此处需要一个描述个体差异的形容词 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → 'distinct' 符合 '两个不同个体' 的语义，且与后文讨论个体特质差异形成逻辑衔接
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29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（谦逊与自信的对比） → 选择表示“混淆”的动词
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34 空 定位空格所在句‘Perhaps it is not... , then, that humility appears to be a huge asset to relationships.’ → 分析句子结构，‘it’为形式主语，‘that’引导主语从句 → 根据‘Perhaps’和‘then’的逻辑，推断空格需

填入表示‘令人惊讶’的形容词→选项M ‘surprising’ 符合语境
35 空 定位空格前‘people tend to rate this quality... in their spouse.’ →根据‘humility appears to be a huge asset’的正面评价，推断空格需填入表示‘高、重要’的副词→选项G ‘highly’ 符合语境，表示‘高度地’
考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 定语从句 动词搭配 转折逻辑 名词性从句 SVO主干

33. 【答案】A
26 空 根据空格后名词 'individuals' 及前文 'two' 的限定，结合下文对 'personality traits' 的讨论，推断此处需要一个描述个体差异的形容词→从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词→'distinct' 符合 '两个不同个体' 的语义，且与后文讨论个体特质差异形成逻辑衔接
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28 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（个体特质影响关系）→结合固定搭配 'make a relationship likely to...' →选择表示'成功、持续'的动词
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33 空 定位空格前‘They can... mistakes’ →根据‘humble people’的正面描述及‘see value in things that are far from perfect’的并列逻辑，推断空格需填入表示‘承认、接受’的动词→选项A ‘acknowledge’ 符合语境，表示‘承认’
34 空 定位空格所在句‘Perhaps it is not... , then, that humility appears to be a huge asset to relationships.’→分析句子结构，‘it’为形式主语，‘that’引导主语从句→根据‘Perhaps’和‘then’的逻辑，推断空格需填入表示‘令人惊讶’的形容词→选项M ‘surprising’ 符合语境
35 空 定位空格前‘people tend to rate this quality... in their spouse.’ →根据‘humility appears to be a huge asset’的正面评价，推断空格需填入表示‘高、重要’的副词→选项G ‘highly’ 符合语境，表示‘高度地’
考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 定语从句 动词搭配 转折逻辑 名词性从句 SVO主干

34. 【答案】M
26 空 根据空格后名词 'individuals' 及前文 'two' 的限定，结合下文对 'personality traits' 的讨论，推断此处需要一个描述个体差异的形容词→从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词→'distinct' 符合 '两个不同个体' 的语义，且与后文讨论个体特质差异形成逻辑衔接
27 空 空格位于 'the personality traits' 与 'these individuals … or lack' 之间，构成省略关系代词 that 的定语从句：先行词为 traits，从句主语是 these individuals，空格充当从句谓语动词，并与 or lack（缺乏）构成 or 并列→语义应为「拥有」→词库 I 项 possess 符合
28 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（个体特质影响关系）→结合固定搭配 'make a relationship likely to...' →选择表示'成功、持续'的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句→分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（谦逊与自信的对比）→选择表示“混淆”的动词
30 空 定位空格所在句→分析句内逻辑（转折与对比）→结合上下文语义（谦逊与自信的对比）→选择表示“混

淆”的动词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折/对比）与上下文语义（谦逊 vs. 缺乏自信） → 选择表示“混淆/误认为”的动词
32 空 定位空格前‘you are intelligent, but realize that you are not a...’ → 根据转折逻辑与‘intelligent’的对比，推断空格需填入表示‘全知全能者’的名词 → 选项F ‘genius’ 符合语境，表示‘天才’，
与‘intelligent’形成程度对比
33 空 定位空格前‘They can... mistakes’ → 根据‘humble people’的正面描述及‘see value in things that are far from perfect’的并列逻辑，推断空格需填入表示‘承认、接受’的动词 → 选项A ‘acknowledge’ 符合语境，表示‘承认’
34 空 定位空格所在句‘Perhaps it is not... , then, that humility appears to be a huge asset to relationships.’ → 分析句子结构，‘it’为形式主语，‘that’引导主语从句 → 根据‘Perhaps’和‘then’的逻辑，推断空格需填入表示‘令人惊讶’的形容词 → 选项M ‘surprising’ 符合语境
35 空 定位空格前‘people tend to rate this quality... in their spouse.’ → 根据‘humility appears to be a huge asset’的正面评价，推断空格需填入表示‘高、重要’的副词 → 选项G ‘highly’ 符合语境，表示‘高度地’
考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 定语从句 动词搭配 转折逻辑 名词性从句 SVO主干

35. 【答案】G
26 空 根据空格后名词 'individuals' 及前文 'two' 的限定，结合下文对 'personality traits' 的讨论，推断此处需要一个描述个体差异的形容词 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → 'distinct' 符合 '两个不同个体' 的语义，且与后文讨论个体特质差异形成逻辑衔接
27 空 空格位于 'the personality traits' 与 'these individuals … or lack' 之间，构成省略关系代词 that 的定语从句：先行词为 traits，从句主语是 these individuals，空格充当从句谓语动词，并与 or lack（缺乏）构成 or 并列 → 语义应为「拥有」→ 词库 I 项 possess 符合
28 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（个体特质影响关系） → 结合固定搭配 'make a relationship likely to...' → 选择表示'成功、持续'的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（谦逊与自信的对比） → 选择表示“混淆”的动词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 结合上下文语义（谦逊与自信的对比） → 选择表示“混淆”的动词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折/对比）与上下文语义（谦逊 vs. 缺乏自信） → 选择表示“混淆/误认为”的动词
32 空 定位空格前‘you are intelligent, but realize that you are not a...’ → 根据转折逻辑与‘intelligent’的对比，推断空格需填入表示‘全知全能者’的名词 → 选项F ‘genius’ 符合语境，表示‘天才’，
与‘intelligent’形成程度对比
33 空 定位空格前‘They can... mistakes’ → 根据‘humble people’的正面描述及‘see value in things that are far from perfect’的并列逻辑，推断空格需填入表示‘承认、接受’的动词 → 选项A ‘acknowledge’ 符合语境，表示‘承认’
34 空 定位空格所在句‘Perhaps it is not... , then, that humility appears to be a huge asset to relationships.’ → 分析句子结构，‘it’为形式主语，‘that’引导主语从句 → 根据‘Perhaps’和‘then’的逻辑，推断空格需填入表示‘令人惊讶’的形容词 → 选项M ‘surprising’ 符合语境
35 空 定位空格前‘people tend to rate this quality... in their spouse.’ → 根据‘humility appears to be a huge asset’的正面评价，推断空格需填入表示‘高、重要’的副词 → 选项G ‘highly’ 符合语境，表示‘高度地’
考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 定语从句 动词搭配 转折逻辑 名词性从句 SVO主干

36. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'guilty' 'fail to achieve their goals' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 定位至段落 [B] 中 'lost myself' 的表述，与题干 'feel guilty' 构成同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'unpaid housework' 'triple' → 在语篇中寻找对应数据 → 定位至段落 [E] 中 'women do nearly three times as much un…' 的表述，与题干 'triple' 构成同义替换 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'consistently suffer more' 'severe stress' → 在语篇中寻找对应研究结论 → 定位至段落 [C] 中 'Women are twice as likely to suffer from severe stress and anxiety as men' 的表述，与题干 'consistently suffer more' 构成同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'identify the specific causes' 'steps can be taken' → 在语篇中寻找对应建议或措施 → 定位至段落 [K]（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）中关于识别压力源并采取措施的表述 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'women managers' 'positive emotions' 'didn't really feel' → 在语篇中寻找对应研究结论 → 定位至段落 [F]（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）中关于女性管理者表达不真实积极情绪的研究 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干核心信息（女性将心脏病发作迹象误认为压力症状）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落G（提及女性常将心脏病症状误认为压力或消化问题）
42. 定位题干核心信息（美国应用开发者因工作家庭繁忙而失眠）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落B（孟丽因压力导致失眠，忙于照顾他人和工作）
43. 定位题干核心信息（女性的情感劳动仅在未完成时才被注意）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落G（提及女性的情感劳动常被视为理所当然，仅在未完成时才被注意）
44. 定位题干核心信息（Joyce医生建议女性除自我照顾外，还应寻求专业支持）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落J（Joyce医生建议女性在压力严重时寻求专业帮助）
45. 定位题干核心信息（有些人认为男女之间可能不存在压力差距）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落D（有些人认为这只是报告数据，男性同样承受压力）

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　数据匹配　建议/措施识别　研究结论匹配　细节定位　人物匹配　观点匹配

37. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'guilty' 'fail to achieve their goals' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 定位至段落 [B] 中 'lost myself' 的表述，与题干 'feel guilty' 构成同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'unpaid housework' 'triple' → 在语篇中寻找对应数据 → 定位至段落 [E] 中 'women do nearly three times as much un…' 的表述，与题干 'triple' 构成同义替换 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'consistently suffer more' 'severe stress' → 在语篇中寻找对应研究结论 → 定位至段落 [C] 中 'Women are twice as likely to suffer from severe stress and anxiety as men' 的表述，与题干 'consistently suffer more' 构成同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'identify the specific causes' 'steps can be taken' → 在语篇中寻找对应建议或措施 → 定位至段落 [K]（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）中关于识别压力源并采取措施的表述 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'women managers' 'positive emotions' 'didn't really feel' → 在语篇中寻找对应研究结论 → 定位至段落 [F]（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）中关于女性管理者表达不真实积极情绪的研究 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干核心信息（女性将心脏病发作迹象误认为压力症状）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落G（提及女性常将心脏病症状误认为压力或消化问题）
42. 定位题干核心信息（美国应用开发者因工作家庭繁忙而失眠）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落B（孟丽因压力导致失眠，忙于照顾他人和工作）
43. 定位题干核心信息（女性的情感劳动仅在未完成时才被注意）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落G（提及女性的情感劳动常被视为理所当然，仅在未完成时才被注意）
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45. 定位题干核心信息（有些人认为男女之间可能不存在压力差距）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落D（有些

人认为这只是报告数据，男性同样承受压力）

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　数据匹配　建议/措施识别　研究结论匹配　细节定位　人物匹配　观点匹配

38. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'guilty' 'fail to achieve their goals' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 定位至段落 [B] 中 'lost myself' 的表述，与题干 'feel guilty' 构成同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'unpaid housework' 'triple' → 在语篇中寻找对应数据 → 定位至段落 [E] 中 'women do nearly three times as much un…' 的表述，与题干 'triple' 构成同义替换 → 得出答案
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39. 定位题干关键词 'identify the specific causes' 'steps can be taken' → 在语篇中寻找对应建议或措施 → 定位至段落 [K]（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）中关于识别压力源并采取措施的表述 → 得出答案
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41. 定位题干核心信息（女性将心脏病发作迹象误认为压力症状）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落G（提及女性常将心脏病症状误认为压力或消化问题）
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43. 定位题干核心信息（女性的情感劳动仅在未完成时才被注意）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落G（提及女性的情感劳动常被视为理所当然，仅在未完成时才被注意）
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45. 定位题干核心信息（有些人认为男女之间可能不存在压力差距）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落D（有些人认为这只是报告数据，男性同样承受压力）

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　数据匹配　建议/措施识别　研究结论匹配　细节定位　人物匹配　观点匹配

39. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'guilty' 'fail to achieve their goals' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 定位至段落 [B] 中 'lost myself' 的表述，与题干 'feel guilty' 构成同义替换 → 得出答案
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43. 定位题干核心信息（女性的情感劳动仅在未完成时才被注意）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落G（提及女性的情感劳动常被视为理所当然，仅在未完成时才被注意）

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45. 定位题干核心信息（有些人认为男女之间可能不存在压力差距）→ 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落D（有些人认为这只是报告数据，男性同样承受压力）

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　数据匹配　建议/措施识别　研究结论匹配　细节定位　人物匹配　观点匹配

40. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'guilty' 'fail to achieve their goals' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 定位至段落 [B] 中 'lost myself' 的表述，与题干 'feel guilty' 构成同义替换 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　数据匹配　建议/措施识别　研究结论匹配　细节定位　人物匹配　观点匹配

41. 【答案】I

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43. 【答案】G

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44. 【答案】J

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46. 【答案】C
定位作者对远程工作成本转移的论述 → 提炼雇主节省成本与员工承担成本的关系 → 得出答案

考点：成本转移　价值提取　雇主与员工利益关系

47. 【答案】D
定位反对远程工作的观点 → 提取“降低生产力和效率”这一具体理由 → 得出答案

考点：反对意见　生产力　效率

48. 【答案】A
定位作者进行蒙特利尔估算的句子 → 提取其目的（将成本从推测带入有意义的讨论） → 得出答案

考点：估算目的　成本讨论　从推测到实证

49. 【答案】C
定位作者计算结果的陈述 → 提炼雇主节省的价值与员工应得补偿相当 → 推断出补偿原则 → 得出答案

考点：计算结果　价值对等　补偿原则

50. 【答案】A
综合作者对远程工作成本、价值转移及办公室优势的论述 → 推断其倾向性态度 → 得出答案

考点：作者立场　成本分析　办公室优势

51. 【答案】B
定位首句 → 同义替换（driving force → pushes forward） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】A
定位“general consensus”句 → 同义替换（information gathering → seek information） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】D
定位“Genes and the environment interact”句 → 同义替换（interact → work in conjunction with） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】B

定位“Hundreds of studies show”句 → 同义替换（prefer novelty → prefer to go after all that is novel） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】A

定位例子前文“testing out a new idea can lead to disaster” → 推理例子作用（说明好奇心探索的代价） → 得出答案

考点：例证推理　上下文关联

56. 【答案】A Proposal for the Freshmen Orientation…

根据题目要求，构建包含目的、时长、参与者和活动的提案结构，并运用多样句式清晰表达。

考点：提案结构构建　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句

57. 【答案】The Grand Canal is the longest man-made river…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并运用准确的动词搭配与句式结构进行翻译。

考点：是世界上最长的人工河　始建于　修建之初是为了　发挥了重要作用　促进了...人员往来和文化交流