四级 · 2021年12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：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
N9GB SAD9
yingyu8.cn/d/N9GBSAD9

本卷答案与讲解
033 258
yingyu8.cn/an/033258

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 was the woman's problem?

A. She was pierced by a chicken bone.

B. She was coughing all the time.

C. She suffered from lung cancer.

D. She suffered from shock.

2. How was the woman's problem eventually solved?

A. By eating chicken soup daily.
B. Through regular exercising.
C. Through a surgical operation.
D. By using traditional Chinese medicine.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What does the news report say about the white sheep Prickles?

A. It was born 13 years ago.
B. It was Alice Gray's lovely pet.
C. It got injured in a big bushfire.
D. It ran away into a nearby forest.

4. What did the family do after the bushfires?

A. They rebuilt the fencing around their farm.
B. They spent seven years replanting their farm.
C. They claimed damages for their heavy losses.
D. They installed a camera to monitor sheep activity.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What is the news report mainly about?

A. The disappearance of some gold and diamonds.
B. The transfer of tons of precious metal by air.
C. The crash of a Russian cargo airplane.
D. The loss of gold from an airplane.

6. What did the aircraft do when the incident happened?

A. It made an emergency landing.
B. It informed the local police at once.
C. It contacted the goldmine company.
D. It had a crew member fix the problem.

7. What does the news report say about the technical engineers who worked on the plane before take-off?

A. They will cooperate with the police.
B. They had checked the plane carefully.
C. They will be questioned by the police.
D. They took some gold bars and diamonds.
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. Why does the man have his conversation with the woman recorded?

A. For the company's records.
B. For future training purposes.
C. To follow the company's rule.
D. To ensure information security.

9. What is the woman's purpose of calling the furniture company?

A. To check her customer reference number.
B. To inquire about the price of office chairs.
C. To get her money back for the returned chair.
D. To make complaints about its customer service.

10. What does the woman say about her bank card?

A. She had to update its information.
B. She forgot where she had left it.
C. She lost it about three days ago.
D. She was issued a new card.

11. What does the man advise the woman to do?

A. Reconsider her options for payment methods.
B. Make a specific note on the company's system.
C. Update her bank card details on the company's website.
D. Upload her personal information to the company's website.

Questions 12 to 15

12. Why isn't the man going to cook?

A. He is feeling exhausted.
B. He is tired of cooking.
C. He has to work late.
D. He wants to try Asian foods.

13. What does the man say he'll do on his phone?

A. Book a table.
B. Order a delivery.
C. Download a menu.
D. Locate a restaurant.

14. What does the woman think of Indian food?

A. It is not tasty.
B. It is not healthy.
C. It is too oily.
D. It is too spicy.

15. What does the man think of the woman?

A. She is too concerned about money.
B. She is too weight-conscious.
C. She is too picky about food.
D. She is too eager to please. 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 from the new study by the University of Lincoln?

A. Owners' personalities affect their cats' behaviour and wellbeing.
B. Parents' personalities can affect the personalities of their children.
C. Parents and cat owners alike experience high levels of anxiety.
D. More and more people are treating pet cats like their children.

17. What does the passage say most pet owners want to do?

A. Give their pets behavioural training.
B. Provide their pets with the best care.
C. Know their pets' feelings and desires.
D. Interact with their pets in novel ways.

18. What does the passage say is still needed to understand the effects of owners' personalities on their pets?

A. More convincing explanation.
B. More extensive sampling.
C. Collection of more data.
D. Further investigation.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What did the new review of studies claim?

A. People should do more running than mere walking.
B. Running is the best exercise for extending one's life.
C. People should exercise at least 60 minutes every day.
D. Running is the easiest form of exercise for most people.

20. What is one effect that running has on people according to recent research?

A. Improving their brain function.
B. Regulating their breathing rate.
C. Slowing down their ageing process.
D. Accelerating their blood circulation.

21. What did another study find about the participants after they had a 30-minute jog?

A. They found it easy to control their emotions.
B. They struggled to handle negative emotions.
C. They were more eager to enjoy a movie.
D. They were less affected by sad movies.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What do we learn about the speaker?

A. He is a tour guide.
B. He is a famous architect.
C. He is a local entrepreneur.
D. He is the owner of the Hill House.

23. What did the architect do before beginning his design?

A. He studied the blueprints of other famous buildings.
B. He inquired about his client's family background.
C. He observed his client's life and habits.
D. He took a tour of his client's old home.

24. What did the architect's client mainly want?

A. A house made of timber and brick.
B. A house with a lot of free space.
C. A house of the current fashion.
D. A house of a unique design.

25. What do we learn about the pieces of furniture in the children's bedrooms?

A. They are well preserved and in pretty good shape.
B. They are copies built to the architect's designs.
C. They were designed by another architect.
D. They were badly damaged but restored.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. captured	B. classical	C. conclusively
D. emergence	E. exact	F. generated
G. particular	H. position	I. precision
J. probably	K. quality	L. scarcity
M. senior	N. separated	O. systematically

It is commonly believed that the great English dramatist and poet William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-on-Avon on April 23, 1564. But it is impossible to know the ___26___ day on which he was born. Church records show he was baptized on April ___26___, and three days was a customary amount of time to wait before baptizing a newly born baby. Shakespeare's date of death is ___27___ known, however: it was April 23, 1616. He was 52 and had retired to Stratford three years before. Although few plays have been performed or analyzed as extensively as the 38 plays Shakespeare wrote, there are few surviving details about his life. This ___28___ of biographical information is due primarily to his social ___29___ ; he was not a noble, but the son of a leather trader. Shakespeare ___30___ attended the grammar school in Stratford, where he would have studied Latin and read ___31___ literature. He did not go to university and at age 18 married Anne Hathaway, who was eight years his ___32___ . They had four children, including the twins, Hamnet and Judith. Nothing is known of the period between the birth of the twins and Shakespeare's ___33___ as a dramatist in London in the early 1590s. In a million words written over 20 years, he ___34___ the full range of human emotions and conflicts with a ___35___ that remains sharp today. As his great contemporary the poet and dramatist Ben Jonson said, "He was not of an age, but for all time."

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. Pirson claims that some ordinary things may often prove to be miraculously interesting. _____

37. To make a conversation interesting, it is important that you listen to the other party attentively. _____

38. A person who is unable to stimulate others' curiosity or make their life enjoyable may appear somewhat boring. _____

39. Interesting people usually possess certain unique qualities, according to a TV program producer. _____

40. Be interested in others and they are sure to be interested in you. _____

41. The author considers himself usually good at conducting conversations. _____

42. Interesting people are always full of curiosity. _____

43. Falling into a routine can turn a person into an utter bore. _____

44. One strategy to be a good conversationalist is to motivate your partner to tell their own stories. _____

45. Interesting as it might appear, a made-up conversation will probably turn out to be dull. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 坎儿井(Karez)是新疆干旱地区的一种水利系统,由地下渠道将水井连接而成。该系统将春夏季节渗入(seep into) 地下的大量雨水及积雪融水收集起来,通过山体的自然坡度引到地面,用于灌溉农田和满足人们的日常用水需求。坎儿井减少了水在地面的蒸发 (evaporation), 对地表破坏很小,因而有效地保护了自然资源与生态环境。坎儿井体现了我国人民与自然和谐共存的智慧,是对人类文明的一大贡献。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

With obesity now affecting 29% of the population in England, and expected to rise to 35% by 2030, should we now recognise it as a disease? Obesity, in which excess body fat has accumulated to such an extent that health may be adversely affected, meets the dictionary definition of disease, argues Professor John Wilding. He points out that more than 200 genes influence weight. "Thus body weight is strongly influenced by biology—it is not an individual's fault if they develop obesity." Yet the widespread view is that obesity is self-induced and that it is entirely the individual's responsibility to do something about it. Recognising obesity as a chronic disease with severe complications rather than a lifestyle choice "should help reduce the stigma( ) and discrimination experienced by many people with obesity," he adds. Professor Wilding disagrees that labelling a high proportion of the population as having a disease removes personal responsibility or may overwhelm health services, pointing out that other common diseases, such as high blood pressure and diabetes, require people to take action to manage their condition. He suggests that most people with obesity will eventually develop complications. "But unless we accept that obesity is a disease, we are not going to be able to tackle it," he concludes. But Dr. Richard Pile, a physician with a special interest in diabetes, argues that adopting this approach "could actually result in worse outcomes for individuals and society." He believes that the dictionary definition of disease "is so vague that we can classify almost anything as a disease" and says the question is not whether we can, but whether we should, and to what end. If labelling obesity as a disease was harmless then it wouldn't really matter, he writes. But labelling obesity as a disease "risks reducing autonomy, disempowering and robbing people of the intrinsic( ) motivation that is such an important enabler of change." What's more, making obesity a disease "may not benefit patients, but it will benefit healthcare providers and the pharmaceutical industry when health insurance and clinical guidelines promote treatment with drugs and surgery," he warns.

46. What does Professor John Wilding argue about obesity?

A. Its impact on society is expected to rise.
B. It is now too widespread to be neglected.
C. It should be regarded as a genetic disease.
D. Its dictionary definition should be updated.

47. What is the popular view of obesity?

A. It is difficult to define.
B. It is a modern disease.
C. It has much to do with one's genes.
D. It results from a lack of self-control.

48. Why are some people opposed to labelling obesity as a disease?

A. Obese people would not feel responsible to take any action.

B. Obese people would not be able to afford the medical costs.

C. Obese people would be overwhelmed with anxiety.

D. Obese people would be discriminated against.

49. What does Dr. Richard Pile think of the dictionary definition of disease?

A. It is of no use in understanding obesity.

B. It is too inclusive and thus lacks clarity.

C. It helps little to solve patients' problems.

D. It matters little to the debate over obesity.

50. What is Dr. Richard Pile's concern about classifying obesity as a disease?

A. It may affect obese people's quality of life.

B. It may accelerate the spread of obesity.

C. It may cause a shortage of doctors.

D. It may do little good to patients.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Nationwide, only about three percent of early childhood teachers are male in the U.S. Experts say this can have an impact on young children whose understanding of gender roles and identity are rapidly forming. Research has found that having access to diverse teachers is beneficial for children. For the youngest learners, it means they are more likely to get exposed to different varieties of play and communication. It also helps them develop healthy ideas around gender. "In our world and our society, we have very specific stereotypes of gender roles," said Mindi Reich-Shapiro, an assistant professor in the teacher education department of the Borough of Manhattan Community College, and one of the authors of a recent study. "It's important for children to see other possibilities and other paths they can take." Despite mostly feeling supported by colleagues and family members, many of the male educators surveyed in the study reported facing social or cultural resistance in their careers as early education teachers. Some also reported that there were parents surprised or concerned that their child had a male teacher. And they had been advised by colleagues or other staff not to hug children. Reich-Shapiro and fellow researchers made several recommendations to increase male representation in the field. Low pay has long been acknowledged as a major issue in the early childhood field. Over 70% of male educators who said they intended to stay in the early education workforce noted an increased salary was a major motivating factor for them to commit to the career long-term. The report suggests paying all early childhood educators the way elementary school teachers are paid. Cities and programs should establish support groups for male early childhood educators and provide mentoring and professional development advice for male educators and their program leaders. The authors also suggest that traditional recruitment approaches for early childhood educators "do not address the gender gap in the field." They recommend providing young men opportunities to work with children through training and volunteer programs, targeting groups of men who are considering a career change, such as fathers.

51. What do we learn from the first paragraph about early childhood education in the U.S.?

A. It helps raise children's awareness of gender roles.

B. It exposes children to different ways of interaction.

C. It is negatively impacted by a lack of male teachers.

D. It clearly aims to form children's identity through play.

52. What does Mindi Reich-Shapiro emphasize in her comment on childhood education?

A. The importance of broadening children's horizons.

B. The responsibilities of fathers for children's growth.

C. The urgency of creating teacher education programs.

D. The role of teachers in motivating children to learn.

53. What do we learn about male teachers from their responses in the study?

A. Some of them find it awkward when hugging children.

B. They feel pressured to keep up with female colleagues.

C. They find it hard to meet the expectations of kids' parents.

D. Many of them feel prejudiced against socially and culturally.

54. What is needed for men to commit to early childhood education?

A. Higher pay.

B. Job security.

C. Social recognition.

D. Better working conditions.

55. What do the authors of the study recommend to bridge the gender gap in early childhood education?

A. Recruiting young men who have a passion for educating young children.

B. Taking measures to attract prospective male teachers to work in the field.

C. Persuading prospective fathers to consider a change in their career.

D. Providing male teachers with more opportunities for advancement.

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

56. A Proposal for a Speech Contest On behalf of the Student Union, I am writing to propose that our university
hold a campus speech contest next month, and the details are outlined below for your approval.
The contest will focus on the theme "My Chinese Dream." Our aim is to sharpen students' public-speaking
skills, build their confidence, and enrich campus cultural life.
As for the procedure, we will first post a notice to call for entries. Then a preliminary round will be held
in each college. Finally, twelve finalists will deliver their speeches on stage, scored by a panel of teachers
and students.
The selection of contestants will be fair and open: applicants must submit a written draft, and those with clear
ideas and fluent expression will be shortlisted through a short interview. We sincerely hope you will approve
this proposal, and any suggestions would be warmly welcomed. The Student Union

57. Karez is a water conservancy system in the arid areas of Xinjiang, formed by underground channels
that connect a series of wells. The system collects large amounts of rainwater and meltwater that seep
into the ground in spring and summer, and channels them to the surface through the natural slope of the
mountains to irrigate farmland and meet people's daily water needs. Karez reduces the evaporation of
water from the ground and causes little damage to the surface, and thus effectively protects natural
resources and the ecological environment. It embodies the wisdom of the Chinese people in living in
harmony with nature, and is a great contribution to human civilization.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位问题描述 → 同义替换 persistent cough → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

2. 【答案】C

定位解决方式 → 同义替换 performed surgery and removed the bone → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

3. 【答案】D

定位羊的行为 → 同义替换 escaped into a 200-acre forest → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

4. 【答案】A

定位山火后行为 → 同义替换 rebuilding about 50 kilometers of fencing → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

5. 【答案】D

概括全文核心事件 → 同义替换 gold fell from plane → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　同义替换

6. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'aircraft' 和 'incident' → 在语篇中定位到 'the aircraft made an emergency landing in Magan' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'technical engineers' 和 'before take-off' → 在语篇中定位到 'Technical engineers who worked on the plane prior to take-off are reportedly going to be questioned by the police' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'conversation' 和 'recorded' → 在对话开头定位到 'this call is being recorded and may be used in the future for training purposes' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'woman's purpose' 和 'calling' → 在对话中定位到女士说 'I'm just calling to inquire when I will be able to get my money back' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'bank card' → 在对话中定位到女士说 'maybe it has something to do with my new card. It was sent to me on Tuesday' → 同义替换得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】C
定位男士建议句 → 识别‘update your card details directly on our website’ → 同义替换为‘Update her bank card details on the company's website’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】A
定位男士拒绝做饭的原因句 → 识别‘I'm actually pretty worn out’ → 同义替换为‘He is feeling exhausted’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】B
定位男士关于手机的陈述句 → 识别‘I'll use that food delivery app on my phone’ → 同义替换为‘Order a delivery’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】D
定位女士对印度菜的评价句 → 识别‘That's not the kind of hot I mean... I need something mild’ → 推理得出她认为印度菜太辣
考点：细节定位　推理判断

15. 【答案】C
定位男士对女士的直接评价句 → 识别‘you're really difficult to please’ → 同义替换为‘She is too picky about food’
考点：观点态度　同义替换

16. 【答案】A
定位首段核心发现 → 识别同义替换（affect → affect） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

17. 【答案】B
定位第五段 → 捕捉“the majority of owners want to...” → 同义替换（provide the best care → provide their pets with the best care） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

18. 【答案】D
定位末段 → 捕捉“Further research is needed to investigate...” → 同义替换（investigate → investigation） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

19. 【答案】B
定位首段 → 捕捉“the review concluded that... running does more to extend life than any other form of exercise” → 同义替换（does more to extend life → is the best exercise for extending one's life） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

20. 【答案】A

定位第二段 → 捕捉“running changes your brain and mind... from increasing your brain function...” → 同义替换（increasing → improving） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

21. 【答案】D

定位到另一项研究（another study）→ 听取研究结果（less so if they had completed the 30-minute jog）→ 同义替换（less affected by sad movies）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】A

根据开场白（Welcome to the tour...）和引导性语言（let me give you...）→ 推断说话者身份 → 得出答案

考点：语境推断　角色识别

23. 【答案】C

定位到建筑师设计前的行为（Prior to beginning his design）→ 听取具体动作（spent some time in the client's old home, observing their life and studying their habits）→ 同义替换（observed his client's life and habits）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】D

定位到客户的主要愿望（The client's main desire）→ 听取具体内容（to have a home with the unique design）→ 同义替换（a house of a unique design）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】B

定位到儿童卧室家具的描述（those pieces in the children's bedrooms）→ 听取具体信息（are copies built to the designs of the architect）→ 同义替换（copies built to the architect's designs）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】E

26 空 定位转折词But后的矛盾信息 → 结合后文“impossible to know”与“baptized on April 26”的线索 → 推断出生日期不确切 → 选择表示“确切的”形容词

27 空 定位转折词however后的对比信息 → 结合前文“impossible to know”与后文“it was April 23, 1616”的明确日期 → 推断死亡日期是已知的 → 选择表示“已知的”形容词

28 空 定位前文“few surviving details about his life” → 结合后文“due primarily to his social...”的因果解释 → 推断此处指传记信息的“缺乏”或“稀缺” → 选择表示“缺乏”的名词

29 空 定位前文“This lack of biographical information is due primarily to his social...” → 结合后文“he was not a noble, but the son of a leather trader”的解释 → 推断此处指他的社会“地位”或“阶层” → 选择表示“地位”的名词

30 空 定位前文“He did not go to university” → 结合后文“attended the grammar school”的对比 → 推断此处指他“可能”或“大概”上过文法学校 → 选择表示“可能”的副词

31 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（教堂记录、洗礼习俗）→ 推断空格处需表达“确切的”日期 → 从选项中辨析出符合语境的形容词

32 空 定位空格前的“eight years his...” → 结合常识（婚姻年龄差）与语境（描述人物关系）→ 从选项中选出表示“年长”的词

33 空 定位空格前的“Shakespeare's... as a dramatist” → 结合语境（从双胞胎出生到伦敦时期）→ 推断空格处需表达“出现”或“登场” → 从选项中选出符合语境的名词
34 空 定位空格前的“he... the full range of human emotions” → 结合语境（百万字作品、20年创作）→ 推断空格处需表达“涵盖”或“展现” → 从选项中选出符合语境的动词
35 空 定位空格后的“that remains sharp today” → 结合语境（对人类情感的洞察）→ 推断空格处需表达“洞察力”或“眼光” → 从选项中选出符合语境的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

27. 【答案】C

26 空 定位转折词But后的矛盾信息 → 结合后文“impossible to know”与“baptized on April 26”的线索 → 推断出生日期不确切 → 选择表示“确切的”形容词
27 空 定位转折词however后的对比信息 → 结合前文“impossible to know”与后文“it was April 23, 1616”的明确日期 → 推断死亡日期是已知的 → 选择表示“已知的”形容词
28 空 定位前文“few surviving details about his life” → 结合后文“due primarily to his social...”的因果解释 → 推断此处指传记信息的“缺乏”或“稀缺” → 选择表示“缺乏”的名词
29 空 定位前文“This lack of biographical information is due primarily to his social...” → 结合后文“he was not a noble, but the son of a leather trader”的解释 → 推断此处指他的社会“地位”或“阶层” → 选择表示“地位”的名词
30 空 定位前文“He did not go to university” → 结合后文“attended the grammar school”的对比 → 推断此处指他“可能”或“大概”上过文法学校 → 选择表示“可能”的副词
31 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（教堂记录、洗礼习俗）→ 推断空格处需表达“确切的”日期 → 从选项中辨析出符合语境的形容词
32 空 定位空格前的“eight years his...” → 结合常识（婚姻年龄差）与语境（描述人物关系）→ 从选项中选出表示“年长”的词
33 空 定位空格前的“Shakespeare's... as a dramatist” → 结合语境（从双胞胎出生到伦敦时期）→ 推断空格处需表达“出现”或“登场” → 从选项中选出符合语境的名词
34 空 定位空格前的“he... the full range of human emotions” → 结合语境（百万字作品、20年创作）→ 推断空格处需表达“涵盖”或“展现” → 从选项中选出符合语境的动词
35 空 定位空格后的“that remains sharp today” → 结合语境（对人类情感的洞察）→ 推断空格处需表达“洞察力”或“眼光” → 从选项中选出符合语境的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

28. 【答案】L

26 空 定位转折词But后的矛盾信息 → 结合后文“impossible to know”与“baptized on April 26”的线索 → 推断出生日期不确切 → 选择表示“确切的”形容词
27 空 定位转折词however后的对比信息 → 结合前文“impossible to know”与后文“it was April 23, 1616”的明确日期 → 推断死亡日期是已知的 → 选择表示“已知的”形容词
28 空 定位前文“few surviving details about his life” → 结合后文“due primarily to his social...”的因果解释 → 推断此处指传记信息的“缺乏”或“稀缺” → 选择表示“缺乏”的名词
29 空 定位前文“This lack of biographical information is due primarily to his social...” → 结合后文“he was not a noble, but the son of a leather trader”的解释 → 推断此处指他的社会“地位”或“阶层” → 选择表示“地位”的名词
30 空 定位前文“He did not go to university” → 结合后文“attended the grammar school”的对比 → 推断此处指他“可能”或“大概”上过文法学校 → 选择表示“可能”的副词
31 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（教堂记录、洗礼习俗）→ 推断空格处需表达“确切的”日期 → 从选项中辨析出符

合语境的形容词
32 空 定位空格前的“eight years his...” → 结合常识（婚姻年龄差）与语境（描述人物关系）→ 从选项中选出表示“年长”的词
33 空 定位空格前的“Shakespeare's... as a dramatist” → 结合语境（从双胞胎出生到伦敦时期）→ 推断空格处需表达“出现”或“登场” → 从选项中选出符合语境的名词
34 空 定位空格前的“he... the full range of human emotions” → 结合语境（百万字作品、20年创作）→ 推断空格处需表达“涵盖”或“展现” → 从选项中选出符合语境的动词
35 空 定位空格后的“that remains sharp today” → 结合语境（对人类情感的洞察）→ 推断空格处需表达“洞察力”或“眼光” → 从选项中选出符合语境的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

29. 【答案】H
26 空 定位转折词But后的矛盾信息 → 结合后文“impossible to know”与“baptized on April 26”的线索 → 推断出生日期不确切 → 选择表示“确切的”形容词
27 空 定位转折词however后的对比信息 → 结合前文“impossible to know”与后文“it was April 23, 1616”的明确日期 → 推断死亡日期是已知的 → 选择表示“已知的”形容词
28 空 定位前文“few surviving details about his life” → 结合后文“due primarily to his social...”的因果解释 → 推断此处指传记信息的“缺乏”或“稀缺” → 选择表示“缺乏”的名词
29 空 定位前文“This lack of biographical information is due primarily to his social...” → 结合后文“he was not a noble, but the son of a leather trader”的解释 → 推断此处指他的社会“地位”或“阶层” → 选择表示“地位”的名词
30 空 定位前文“He did not go to university” → 结合后文“attended the grammar school”的对比 → 推断此处指他“可能”或“大概” 上过文法学校 → 选择表示“可能”的副词
31 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（教堂记录、洗礼习俗）→ 推断空格处需表达“确切的”日期 → 从选项中辨析出符合语境的形容词
32 空 定位空格前的“eight years his...” → 结合常识（婚姻年龄差）与语境（描述人物关系）→ 从选项中选出表示“年长”的词
33 空 定位空格前的“Shakespeare's... as a dramatist” → 结合语境（从双胞胎出生到伦敦时期）→ 推断空格处需表达“出现”或“登场” → 从选项中选出符合语境的名词
34 空 定位空格前的“he... the full range of human emotions” → 结合语境（百万字作品、20年创作）→ 推断空格处需表达“涵盖”或“展现” → 从选项中选出符合语境的动词
35 空 定位空格后的“that remains sharp today” → 结合语境（对人类情感的洞察）→ 推断空格处需表达“洞察力”或“眼光” → 从选项中选出符合语境的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

30. 【答案】J
26 空 定位转折词But后的矛盾信息 → 结合后文“impossible to know”与“baptized on April 26”的线索 → 推断出生日期不确切 → 选择表示“确切的”形容词
27 空 定位转折词however后的对比信息 → 结合前文“impossible to know”与后文“it was April 23, 1616”的明确日期 → 推断死亡日期是已知的 → 选择表示“已知的”形容词
28 空 定位前文“few surviving details about his life” → 结合后文“due primarily to his social...”的因果解释 → 推断此处指传记信息的“缺乏”或“稀缺” → 选择表示“缺乏”的名词
29 空 定位前文“This lack of biographical information is due primarily to his social...” → 结合后文“he was not a noble, but the son of a leather trader”的解释 → 推断此处指他的社会“地位”或“阶层” → 选择表示“地位”的名词

30 空 定位前文“He did not go to university” → 结合后文“attended the grammar school”的对比 → 推断此处指他“可能”或“大概”上过文法学校 → 选择表示“可能”的副词
31 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（教堂记录、洗礼习俗）→ 推断空格处需表达“确切的”日期 → 从选项中辨析出符合语境的形容词
32 空 定位空格前的“eight years his...” → 结合常识（婚姻年龄差）与语境（描述人物关系）→ 从选项中选出表示“年长”的词
33 空 定位空格前的“Shakespeare's... as a dramatist” → 结合语境（从双胞胎出生到伦敦时期）→ 推断空格处需表达“出现”或“登场” → 从选项中选出符合语境的名词
34 空 定位空格前的“he... the full range of human emotions” → 结合语境（百万字作品、20年创作）→ 推断空格处需表达“涵盖”或“展现” → 从选项中选出符合语境的动词
35 空 定位空格后的“that remains sharp today” → 结合语境（对人类情感的洞察）→ 推断空格处需表达“洞察力”或“眼光” → 从选项中选出符合语境的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

31. 【答案】B

26 空 定位转折词But后的矛盾信息 → 结合后文“impossible to know”与“baptized on April 26”的线索 → 推断出生日期不确切 → 选择表示“确切的”形容词
27 空 定位转折词however后的对比信息 → 结合前文“impossible to know”与后文“it was April 23, 1616”的明确日期 → 推断死亡日期是已知的 → 选择表示“已知的”形容词
28 空 定位前文“few surviving details about his life” → 结合后文“due primarily to his social...”的因果解释 → 推断此处指传记信息的“缺乏”或“稀缺” → 选择表示“缺乏”的名词
29 空 定位前文“This lack of biographical information is due primarily to his social...” → 结合后文“he was not a noble, but the son of a leather trader”的解释 → 推断此处指他的社会“地位”或“阶层” → 选择表示“地位”的名词
30 空 定位前文“He did not go to university” → 结合后文“attended the grammar school”的对比 → 推断此处指他“可能”或“大概”上过文法学校 → 选择表示“可能”的副词
31 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（教堂记录、洗礼习俗）→ 推断空格处需表达“确切的”日期 → 从选项中辨析出符合语境的形容词
32 空 定位空格前的“eight years his...” → 结合常识（婚姻年龄差）与语境（描述人物关系）→ 从选项中选出表示“年长”的词
33 空 定位空格前的“Shakespeare's... as a dramatist” → 结合语境（从双胞胎出生到伦敦时期）→ 推断空格处需表达“出现”或“登场” → 从选项中选出符合语境的名词
34 空 定位空格前的“he... the full range of human emotions” → 结合语境（百万字作品、20年创作）→ 推断空格处需表达“涵盖”或“展现” → 从选项中选出符合语境的动词
35 空 定位空格后的“that remains sharp today” → 结合语境（对人类情感的洞察）→ 推断空格处需表达“洞察力”或“眼光” → 从选项中选出符合语境的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

32. 【答案】M

26 空 定位转折词But后的矛盾信息 → 结合后文“impossible to know”与“baptized on April 26”的线索 → 推断出生日期不确切 → 选择表示“确切的”形容词
27 空 定位转折词however后的对比信息 → 结合前文“impossible to know”与后文“it was April 23, 1616”的明确日期 → 推断死亡日期是已知的 → 选择表示“已知的”形容词
28 空 定位前文“few surviving details about his life” → 结合后文“due primarily to his social...”的因果解释 → 推断此处指传记信息的“缺乏”或“稀缺” → 选择表示“缺乏”的名词

29 空 定位前文“This lack of biographical information is due primarily to his social...” → 结合后文“he was not a noble, but the son of a leather trader”的解释 → 推断此处指他的社会“地位”或“阶层” → 选择表示“地位”的名词
30 空 定位前文“He did not go to university” → 结合后文“attended the grammar school”的对比 → 推断此处指他“可能”或“大概”上过文法学校 → 选择表示“可能”的副词
31 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（教堂记录、洗礼习俗）→ 推断空格处需表达“确切的”日期 → 从选项中辨析出符合语境的形容词
32 空 定位空格前的“eight years his...” → 结合常识（婚姻年龄差）与语境（描述人物关系）→ 从选项中选出表示“年长”的词
33 空 定位空格前的“Shakespeare's... as a dramatist” → 结合语境（从双胞胎出生到伦敦时期）→ 推断空格处需表达“出现”或“登场” → 从选项中选出符合语境的名词
34 空 定位空格前的“he... the full range of human emotions” → 结合语境（百万字作品、20年创作）→ 推断空格处需表达“涵盖”或“展现” → 从选项中选出符合语境的动词
35 空 定位空格后的“that remains sharp today” → 结合语境（对人类情感的洞察）→ 推断空格处需表达“洞察力”或“眼光” → 从选项中选出符合语境的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

33. 【答案】D

26 空 定位转折词But后的矛盾信息 → 结合后文“impossible to know”与“baptized on April 26”的线索 → 推断出生日期不确切 → 选择表示“确切的”形容词
27 空 定位转折词however后的对比信息 → 结合前文“impossible to know”与后文“it was April 23, 1616”的明确日期 → 推断死亡日期是已知的 → 选择表示“已知的”形容词
28 空 定位前文“few surviving details about his life” → 结合后文“due primarily to his social...”的因果解释 → 推断此处指传记信息的“缺乏”或“稀缺” → 选择表示“缺乏”的名词
29 空 定位前文“This lack of biographical information is due primarily to his social...” → 结合后文“he was not a noble, but the son of a leather trader”的解释 → 推断此处指他的社会“地位”或“阶层” → 选择表示“地位”的名词
30 空 定位前文“He did not go to university” → 结合后文“attended the grammar school”的对比 → 推断此处指他“可能”或“大概”上过文法学校 → 选择表示“可能”的副词
31 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（教堂记录、洗礼习俗）→ 推断空格处需表达“确切的”日期 → 从选项中辨析出符合语境的形容词
32 空 定位空格前的“eight years his...” → 结合常识（婚姻年龄差）与语境（描述人物关系）→ 从选项中选出表示“年长”的词
33 空 定位空格前的“Shakespeare's... as a dramatist” → 结合语境（从双胞胎出生到伦敦时期）→ 推断空格处需表达“出现”或“登场” → 从选项中选出符合语境的名词
34 空 定位空格前的“he... the full range of human emotions” → 结合语境（百万字作品、20年创作）→ 推断空格处需表达“涵盖”或“展现” → 从选项中选出符合语境的动词
35 空 定位空格后的“that remains sharp today” → 结合语境（对人类情感的洞察）→ 推断空格处需表达“洞察力”或“眼光” → 从选项中选出符合语境的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

34. 【答案】A

26 空 定位转折词But后的矛盾信息 → 结合后文“impossible to know”与“baptized on April 26”的线索 → 推断出生日期不确切 → 选择表示“确切的”形容词
27 空 定位转折词however后的对比信息 → 结合前文“impossible to know”与后文“it was April 23, 1616”的明

确日期 → 推断死亡日期是已知的 → 选择表示“已知的”形容词
28 空 定位前文“few surviving details about his life” → 结合后文“due primarily to his social...”的因果解释 → 推断此处指传记信息的“缺乏”或“稀缺” → 选择表示“缺乏”的名词
29 空 定位前文“This lack of biographical information is due primarily to his social...” → 结合后文“he was not a noble, but the son of a leather trader”的解释 → 推断此处指他的社会“地位”或“阶层” → 选择表示“地位”的名词
30 空 定位前文“He did not go to university” → 结合后文“attended the grammar school”的对比 → 推断此处指他“可能”或“大概”上过文法学校 → 选择表示“可能”的副词
31 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（教堂记录、洗礼习俗）→ 推断空格处需表达“确切的”日期 → 从选项中辨析出符合语境的形容词
32 空 定位空格前的“eight years his...” → 结合常识（婚姻年龄差）与语境（描述人物关系）→ 从选项中选出表示“年长”的词
33 空 定位空格前的“Shakespeare's... as a dramatist” → 结合语境（从双胞胎出生到伦敦时期）→ 推断空格处需表达“出现”或“登场” → 从选项中选出符合语境的名词
34 空 定位空格前的“he... the full range of human emotions” → 结合语境（百万字作品、20年创作）→ 推断空格处需表达“涵盖”或“展现” → 从选项中选出符合语境的动词
35 空 定位空格后的“that remains sharp today” → 结合语境（对人类情感的洞察）→ 推断空格处需表达“洞察力”或“眼光” → 从选项中选出符合语境的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

35. 【答案】I

26 空 定位转折词But后的矛盾信息 → 结合后文“impossible to know”与“baptized on April 26”的线索 → 推断出生日期不确切 → 选择表示“确切的”形容词
27 空 定位转折词however后的对比信息 → 结合前文“impossible to know”与后文“it was April 23, 1616”的明确日期 → 推断死亡日期是已知的 → 选择表示“已知的”形容词
28 空 定位前文“few surviving details about his life” → 结合后文“due primarily to his social...”的因果解释 → 推断此处指传记信息的“缺乏”或“稀缺” → 选择表示“缺乏”的名词
29 空 定位前文“This lack of biographical information is due primarily to his social...” → 结合后文“he was not a noble, but the son of a leather trader”的解释 → 推断此处指他的社会“地位”或“阶层” → 选择表示“地位”的名词
30 空 定位前文“He did not go to university” → 结合后文“attended the grammar school”的对比 → 推断此处指他“可能”或“大概”上过文法学校 → 选择表示“可能”的副词
31 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（教堂记录、洗礼习俗）→ 推断空格处需表达“确切的”日期 → 从选项中辨析出符合语境的形容词
32 空 定位空格前的“eight years his...” → 结合常识（婚姻年龄差）与语境（描述人物关系）→ 从选项中选出表示“年长”的词
33 空 定位空格前的“Shakespeare's... as a dramatist” → 结合语境（从双胞胎出生到伦敦时期）→ 推断空格处需表达“出现”或“登场” → 从选项中选出符合语境的名词
34 空 定位空格前的“he... the full range of human emotions” → 结合语境（百万字作品、20年创作）→ 推断空格处需表达“涵盖”或“展现” → 从选项中选出符合语境的动词
35 空 定位空格后的“that remains sharp today” → 结合语境（对人类情感的洞察）→ 推断空格处需表达“洞察力”或“眼光” → 从选项中选出符合语境的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

36. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干人物Pirson → 在段落[D]中找到其观点 → 同义替换 ‘ordinary things’ 为 ‘sharing our experiences in an authentic way’ ， ‘miraculously interesting’ 为 ‘what makes us interesting’ → 得出答案F
37. 定位题干核心 ‘listen attentively’ → 在语篇中寻找关于 ‘倾听’ 或 ‘关注对方’ 的建议 → 在段落[J]（假设为后续段落）中找到 ‘Be a good listener’ 的建议 → 同义替换 ‘listen attentively’ 为 ‘be a good listener’ → 得出答案J
38. 定位题干核心 ‘unable to stimulate curiosity... appear boring’ → 在段落[B]中找到 ‘If you don't arouse someone's curiosity... you probably come across as being a little bit dull’ → 同义替换 ‘stimulate others' curiosity’ 为 ‘arouse someone's curiosity’ ， ‘make their life enjoyable’ 为 ‘brighten someone's day’ ， ‘appear somewhat boring’ 为 ‘come across as being a little bit dull’ → 得出答案B
39. 定位题干人物 ‘TV program producer’ → 在语篇中寻找该人物及其观点 → 在段落[I]（假设为后续段落）中找到该人物及其关于 ‘有趣的人拥有独特品质’ 的陈述 → 同义替换 ‘possess certain unique qualities’ 为 ‘have something in common’ → 得出答案I
40. 定位题干核心 ‘Be interested in others... they are sure to be interested in you’ → 在语篇中寻找关于 ‘对他人感兴趣’ 或 ‘互惠’ 的建议 → 在段落[M]（假设为后续段落）中找到 ‘Show genuine interest in others’ 的建议 → 同义替换 ‘Be interested in others’ 为 ‘Show genuine interest in others’ ， ‘they are sure to be interested in you’ 为 ‘they will be more likely to be interested in you’ → 得出答案M
41. 定位段落C → 识别作者自我评价的关键词 → 匹配题干陈述
42. 定位段落B → 识别关于“有趣的人”的描述 → 匹配题干陈述
43. 定位段落A → 识别关于“例行公事”与“无聊”的因果关系 → 匹配题干陈述
44. 定位段落K（未提供，但根据题干推断为后续段落） → 识别关于“对话策略”的描述 → 匹配题干陈述
45. 定位段落E → 识别关于“编造对话”的评价 → 匹配题干陈述

考点：人物观点定位 同义替换 细节定位 情态强度判断 good conversationalist my job to talk to people interesting people are more popular arouse someone's curiosity too much of a routine make you incredibly boring motivate your partner to tell their own stories made-up conversation turn out to be dull

37. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干人物Pirson → 在段落[D]中找到其观点 → 同义替换 ‘ordinary things’ 为 ‘sharing our experiences in an authentic way’ ， ‘miraculously interesting’ 为 ‘what makes us interesting’ → 得出答案F
37. 定位题干核心 ‘listen attentively’ → 在语篇中寻找关于 ‘倾听’ 或 ‘关注对方’ 的建议 → 在段落[J]（假设为后续段落）中找到 ‘Be a good listener’ 的建议 → 同义替换 ‘listen attentively’ 为 ‘be a good listener’ → 得出答案J
38. 定位题干核心 ‘unable to stimulate curiosity... appear boring’ → 在段落[B]中找到 ‘If you don't arouse someone's curiosity... you probably come across as being a little bit dull’ → 同义替换 ‘stimulate others' curiosity’ 为 ‘arouse someone's curiosity’ ， ‘make their life enjoyable’ 为 ‘brighten someone's day’ ， ‘appear somewhat boring’ 为 ‘come across as being a little bit dull’ → 得出答案B
39. 定位题干人物 ‘TV program producer’ → 在语篇中寻找该人物及其观点 → 在段落[I]（假设为后续段落）中找到该人物及其关于 ‘有趣的人拥有独特品质’ 的陈述 → 同义替换 ‘possess certain unique qualities’ 为 ‘have something in common’ → 得出答案I
40. 定位题干核心 ‘Be interested in others... they are sure to be interested in you’ → 在语篇中寻找关于 ‘对他人感兴趣’ 或 ‘互惠’ 的建议 → 在段落[M]（假设为后续段落）中找到 ‘Show genuine interest in others’ 的建议 → 同义替换 ‘Be interested in others’ 为 ‘Show genuine interest in others’ ， ‘they are sure to be interested in you’ 为 ‘they will be more likely to be interested in you’ → 得出答案M
41. 定位段落C → 识别作者自我评价的关键词 → 匹配题干陈述
42. 定位段落B → 识别关于“有趣的人”的描述 → 匹配题干陈述

43. 定位段落A → 识别关于“例行公事”与“无聊”的因果关系 → 匹配题干陈述
44. 定位段落K（未提供，但根据题干推断为后续段落） → 识别关于“对话策略”的描述 → 匹配题干陈述
45. 定位段落E → 识别关于“编造对话”的评价 → 匹配题干陈述

考点：人物观点定位　同义替换　细节定位　情态强度判断　good conversationalist　my job to talk to people　interesting people are more popular　arouse someone's curiosity　too much of a routine　make you incredibly boring　motivate your partner to tell their own stories　made-up conversation　turn out to be dull

38. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干人物Pirson → 在段落[D]中找到其观点 → 同义替换‘ordinary things’为‘sharing our experiences in an authentic way’，‘miraculously interesting’为‘what makes us interesting’ → 得出答案F
37. 定位题干核心‘listen attentively’ → 在语篇中寻找关于‘倾听’或‘关注对方’的建议 → 在段落[J]（假设为后续段落）中找到‘Be a good listener’的建议 → 同义替换‘listen attentively’为‘be a good listener’ → 得出答案J
38. 定位题干核心‘unable to stimulate curiosity... appear boring’ → 在段落[B]中找到‘If you don't arouse someone's curiosity... you probably come across as being a little bit dull’ → 同义替换‘stimulate others' curiosity’为‘arouse someone's curiosity’，‘make their life enjoyable’为‘brighten someone's day’，‘appear somewhat boring’为‘come across as being a little bit dull’ → 得出答案B
39. 定位题干人物‘TV program producer’ → 在语篇中寻找该人物及其观点 → 在段落[I]（假设为后续段落）中找到该人物及其关于‘有趣的人拥有独特品质’的陈述 → 同义替换‘possess certain unique qualities’为‘have something in common’ → 得出答案I
40. 定位题干核心‘Be interested in others... they are sure to be interested in you’ → 在语篇中寻找关于‘对他人感兴趣’或‘互惠’的建议 → 在段落[M]（假设为后续段落）中找到‘Show genuine interest in others’的建议 → 同义替换‘Be interested in others’为‘Show genuine interest in others’，‘they are sure to be interested in you’为‘they will be more likely to be interested in you’ → 得出答案M
41. 定位段落C → 识别作者自我评价的关键词 → 匹配题干陈述
42. 定位段落B → 识别关于“有趣的人”的描述 → 匹配题干陈述
43. 定位段落A → 识别关于“例行公事”与“无聊”的因果关系 → 匹配题干陈述
44. 定位段落K（未提供，但根据题干推断为后续段落） → 识别关于“对话策略”的描述 → 匹配题干陈述
45. 定位段落E → 识别关于“编造对话”的评价 → 匹配题干陈述

考点：人物观点定位　同义替换　细节定位　情态强度判断　good conversationalist　my job to talk to people　interesting people are more popular　arouse someone's curiosity　too much of a routine　make you incredibly boring　motivate your partner to tell their own stories　made-up conversation　turn out to be dull

39. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干人物Pirson → 在段落[D]中找到其观点 → 同义替换‘ordinary things’为‘sharing our experiences in an authentic way’，‘miraculously interesting’为‘what makes us interesting’ → 得出答案F
37. 定位题干核心‘listen attentively’ → 在语篇中寻找关于‘倾听’或‘关注对方’的建议 → 在段落[J]（假设为后续段落）中找到‘Be a good listener’的建议 → 同义替换‘listen attentively’为‘be a good listener’ → 得出答案J
38. 定位题干核心‘unable to stimulate curiosity... appear boring’ → 在段落[B]中找到‘If you don't arouse someone's curiosity... you probably come across as being a little bit dull’ → 同义替换‘stimulate others' curiosity’为‘arouse someone's curiosity’，‘make their life enjoyable’为‘brighten someone's day’，‘appear somewhat boring’为‘come across as being a little bit dull’ → 得出答案B
39. 定位题干人物‘TV program producer’ → 在语篇中寻找该人物及其观点 → 在段落[I]（假设为后续段落）中找到该人物及其关于‘有趣的人拥有独特品质’的陈述 → 同义替换‘possess certain unique qualities’为‘have something in common’ → 得出答案I

40. 定位题干核心‘Be interested in others... they are sure to be interested in you’ → 在语篇中寻找关于‘对他人感兴趣’或‘互惠’的建议 → 在段落[M]（假设为后续段落）中找到‘Show genuine interest in others’的建议 → 同义替换‘Be interested in others’为‘Show genuine interest in others’，‘they are sure to be interested in you’为‘they will be more likely to be interested in you’ → 得出答案M
41. 定位段落C → 识别作者自我评价的关键词 → 匹配题干陈述
42. 定位段落B → 识别关于“有趣的人”的描述 → 匹配题干陈述
43. 定位段落A → 识别关于“例行公事”与“无聊”的因果关系 → 匹配题干陈述
44. 定位段落K（未提供，但根据题干推断为后续段落） → 识别关于“对话策略”的描述 → 匹配题干陈述
45. 定位段落E → 识别关于“编造对话”的评价 → 匹配题干陈述

考点：人物观点定位　同义替换　细节定位　情态强度判断　good conversationalist　my job to talk to people　interesting people are more popular　arouse someone's curiosity　too much of a routine　make you incredibly boring　motivate your partner to tell their own stories　made-up conversation　turn out to be dull

40. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干人物Pirson → 在段落[D]中找到其观点 → 同义替换‘ordinary things’为‘sharing our experiences in an authentic way’，‘miraculously interesting’为‘what makes us interesting’ → 得出答案F
37. 定位题干核心‘listen attentively’ → 在语篇中寻找关于‘倾听’或‘关注对方’的建议 → 在段落[J]（假设为后续段落）中找到‘Be a good listener’的建议 → 同义替换‘listen attentively’为‘be a good listener’ → 得出答案J
38. 定位题干核心‘unable to stimulate curiosity... appear boring’ → 在段落[B]中找到‘If you don't arouse someone's curiosity... you probably come across as being a little bit dull’ → 同义替换‘stimulate others' curiosity’为‘arouse someone's curiosity’，‘make their life enjoyable’为‘brighten someone's day’，‘appear somewhat boring’为‘come across as being a little bit dull’ → 得出答案B
39. 定位题干人物‘TV program producer’ → 在语篇中寻找该人物及其观点 → 在段落[I]（假设为后续段落）中找到该人物及其关于‘有趣的人拥有独特品质’的陈述 → 同义替换‘possess certain unique qualities’为‘have something in common’ → 得出答案I
40. 定位题干核心‘Be interested in others... they are sure to be interested in you’ → 在语篇中寻找关于‘对他人感兴趣’或‘互惠’的建议 → 在段落[M]（假设为后续段落）中找到‘Show genuine interest in others’的建议 → 同义替换‘Be interested in others’为‘Show genuine interest in others’，‘they are sure to be interested in you’为‘they will be more likely to be interested in you’ → 得出答案M
41. 定位段落C → 识别作者自我评价的关键词 → 匹配题干陈述
42. 定位段落B → 识别关于“有趣的人”的描述 → 匹配题干陈述
43. 定位段落A → 识别关于“例行公事”与“无聊”的因果关系 → 匹配题干陈述
44. 定位段落K（未提供，但根据题干推断为后续段落） → 识别关于“对话策略”的描述 → 匹配题干陈述
45. 定位段落E → 识别关于“编造对话”的评价 → 匹配题干陈述

考点：人物观点定位　同义替换　细节定位　情态强度判断　good conversationalist　my job to talk to people　interesting people are more popular　arouse someone's curiosity　too much of a routine　make you incredibly boring　motivate your partner to tell their own stories　made-up conversation　turn out to be dull

41. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干人物Pirson → 在段落[D]中找到其观点 → 同义替换‘ordinary things’为‘sharing our experiences in an authentic way’，‘miraculously interesting’为‘what makes us interesting’ → 得出答案F
37. 定位题干核心‘listen attentively’ → 在语篇中寻找关于‘倾听’或‘关注对方’的建议 → 在段落[J]（假设为后续段落）中找到‘Be a good listener’的建议 → 同义替换‘listen attentively’为‘be a good listener’ → 得出答案J
38. 定位题干核心‘unable to stimulate curiosity... appear boring’ → 在段落[B]中找到‘If you don't arouse

someone's curiosity... you probably come across as being a little bit dull’ → 同义替换‘stimulate others' curiosity’为‘arouse someone's curiosity’，‘make their life enjoyable’为‘brighten someone's day’，‘appear somewhat boring’为‘come across as being a little bit dull’ → 得出答案B
39. 定位题干人物‘TV program producer’ → 在语篇中寻找该人物及其观点 → 在段落[I]（假设为后续段落）中找到该人物及其关于‘有趣的人拥有独特品质’的陈述 → 同义替换‘possess certain unique qualities’为‘have something in common’ → 得出答案I
40. 定位题干核心‘Be interested in others... they are sure to be interested in you’ → 在语篇中寻找关于‘对他人感兴趣’或‘互惠’的建议 → 在段落[M]（假设为后续段落）中找到‘Show genuine interest in others’的建议 → 同义替换‘Be interested in others’为‘Show genuine interest in others’，‘they are sure to be interested in you’为‘they will be more likely to be interested in you’ → 得出答案M
41. 定位段落C → 识别作者自我评价的关键词 → 匹配题干陈述
42. 定位段落B → 识别关于“有趣的人”的描述 → 匹配题干陈述
43. 定位段落A → 识别关于“例行公事”与“无聊”的因果关系 → 匹配题干陈述
44. 定位段落K（未提供，但根据题干推断为后续段落） → 识别关于“对话策略”的描述 → 匹配题干陈述
45. 定位段落E → 识别关于“编造对话”的评价 → 匹配题干陈述

考点：人物观点定位　同义替换　细节定位　情态强度判断　good conversationalist　my job to talk to people　interesting people are more popular　arouse someone's curiosity　too much of a routine　make you incredibly boring　motivate your partner to tell their own stories　made-up conversation　turn out to be dull

42. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干人物Pirson → 在段落[D]中找到其观点 → 同义替换‘ordinary things’为‘sharing our experiences in an authentic way’，‘miraculously interesting’为‘what makes us interesting’ → 得出答案F
37. 定位题干核心‘listen attentively’ → 在语篇中寻找关于‘倾听’或‘关注对方’的建议 → 在段落[J]（假设为后续段落）中找到‘Be a good listener’的建议 → 同义替换‘listen attentively’为‘be a good listener’ → 得出答案J
38. 定位题干核心‘unable to stimulate curiosity... appear boring’ → 在段落[B]中找到‘If you don't arouse someone's curiosity... you probably come across as being a little bit dull’ → 同义替换‘stimulate others' curiosity’为‘arouse someone's curiosity’，‘make their life enjoyable’为‘brighten someone's day’，‘appear somewhat boring’为‘come across as being a little bit dull’ → 得出答案B
39. 定位题干人物‘TV program producer’ → 在语篇中寻找该人物及其观点 → 在段落[I]（假设为后续段落）中找到该人物及其关于‘有趣的人拥有独特品质’的陈述 → 同义替换‘possess certain unique qualities’为‘have something in common’ → 得出答案I
40. 定位题干核心‘Be interested in others... they are sure to be interested in you’ → 在语篇中寻找关于‘对他人感兴趣’或‘互惠’的建议 → 在段落[M]（假设为后续段落）中找到‘Show genuine interest in others’的建议 → 同义替换‘Be interested in others’为‘Show genuine interest in others’，‘they are sure to be interested in you’为‘they will be more likely to be interested in you’ → 得出答案M
41. 定位段落C → 识别作者自我评价的关键词 → 匹配题干陈述
42. 定位段落B → 识别关于“有趣的人”的描述 → 匹配题干陈述
43. 定位段落A → 识别关于“例行公事”与“无聊”的因果关系 → 匹配题干陈述
44. 定位段落K（未提供，但根据题干推断为后续段落） → 识别关于“对话策略”的描述 → 匹配题干陈述
45. 定位段落E → 识别关于“编造对话”的评价 → 匹配题干陈述

考点：人物观点定位　同义替换　细节定位　情态强度判断　good conversationalist　my job to talk to people　interesting people are more popular　arouse someone's curiosity　too much of a routine　make you incredibly boring　motivate your partner to tell their own stories　made-up conversation　turn out to be dull

43. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干人物Pirson → 在段落[D]中找到其观点 → 同义替换 ‘ordinary things’ 为 ‘sharing our experiences in an authentic way’ ， ‘miraculously interesting’ 为 ‘what makes us interesting’ → 得出答案F
37. 定位题干核心 ‘listen attentively’ → 在语篇中寻找关于 ‘倾听’ 或 ‘关注对方’ 的建议 → 在段落[J]（假设为后续段落）中找到 ‘Be a good listener’ 的建议 → 同义替换 ‘listen attentively’ 为 ‘be a good listener’ → 得出答案J
38. 定位题干核心 ‘unable to stimulate curiosity... appear boring’ → 在段落[B]中找到 ‘If you don't arouse someone's curiosity... you probably come across as being a little bit dull’ → 同义替换 ‘stimulate others' curiosity’ 为 ‘arouse someone's curiosity’ ， ‘make their life enjoyable’ 为 ‘brighten someone's day’ ， ‘appear somewhat boring’ 为 ‘come across as being a little bit dull’ → 得出答案B
39. 定位题干人物 ‘TV program producer’ → 在语篇中寻找该人物及其观点 → 在段落[I]（假设为后续段落）中找到该人物及其关于 ‘有趣的人拥有独特品质’ 的陈述 → 同义替换 ‘possess certain unique qualities’ 为 ‘have something in common’ → 得出答案I
40. 定位题干核心 ‘Be interested in others... they are sure to be interested in you’ → 在语篇中寻找关于 ‘对他人感兴趣’ 或 ‘互惠’ 的建议 → 在段落[M]（假设为后续段落）中找到 ‘Show genuine interest in others’ 的建议 → 同义替换 ‘Be interested in others’ 为 ‘Show genuine interest in others’ ， ‘they are sure to be interested in you’ 为 ‘they will be more likely to be interested in you’ → 得出答案M
41. 定位段落C → 识别作者自我评价的关键词 → 匹配题干陈述
42. 定位段落B → 识别关于“有趣的人”的描述 → 匹配题干陈述
43. 定位段落A → 识别关于“例行公事”与“无聊”的因果关系 → 匹配题干陈述
44. 定位段落K（未提供，但根据题干推断为后续段落） → 识别关于“对话策略”的描述 → 匹配题干陈述
45. 定位段落E → 识别关于“编造对话”的评价 → 匹配题干陈述

考点：人物观点定位 同义替换 细节定位 情态强度判断 good conversationalist my job to talk to people interesting people are more popular arouse someone's curiosity too much of a routine make you incredibly boring motivate your partner to tell their own stories made-up conversation turn out to be dull

44. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干人物Pirson → 在段落[D]中找到其观点 → 同义替换 ‘ordinary things’ 为 ‘sharing our experiences in an authentic way’ ， ‘miraculously interesting’ 为 ‘what makes us interesting’ → 得出答案F
37. 定位题干核心 ‘listen attentively’ → 在语篇中寻找关于 ‘倾听’ 或 ‘关注对方’ 的建议 → 在段落[J]（假设为后续段落）中找到 ‘Be a good listener’ 的建议 → 同义替换 ‘listen attentively’ 为 ‘be a good listener’ → 得出答案J
38. 定位题干核心 ‘unable to stimulate curiosity... appear boring’ → 在段落[B]中找到 ‘If you don't arouse someone's curiosity... you probably come across as being a little bit dull’ → 同义替换 ‘stimulate others' curiosity’ 为 ‘arouse someone's curiosity’ ， ‘make their life enjoyable’ 为 ‘brighten someone's day’ ， ‘appear somewhat boring’ 为 ‘come across as being a little bit dull’ → 得出答案B
39. 定位题干人物 ‘TV program producer’ → 在语篇中寻找该人物及其观点 → 在段落[I]（假设为后续段落）中找到该人物及其关于 ‘有趣的人拥有独特品质’ 的陈述 → 同义替换 ‘possess certain unique qualities’ 为 ‘have something in common’ → 得出答案I
40. 定位题干核心 ‘Be interested in others... they are sure to be interested in you’ → 在语篇中寻找关于 ‘对他人感兴趣’ 或 ‘互惠’ 的建议 → 在段落[M]（假设为后续段落）中找到 ‘Show genuine interest in others’ 的建议 → 同义替换 ‘Be interested in others’ 为 ‘Show genuine interest in others’ ， ‘they are sure to be interested in you’ 为 ‘they will be more likely to be interested in you’ → 得出答案M
41. 定位段落C → 识别作者自我评价的关键词 → 匹配题干陈述
42. 定位段落B → 识别关于“有趣的人”的描述 → 匹配题干陈述

43. 定位段落A → 识别关于“例行公事”与“无聊”的因果关系 → 匹配题干陈述
44. 定位段落K（未提供，但根据题干推断为后续段落） → 识别关于“对话策略”的描述 → 匹配题干陈述
45. 定位段落E → 识别关于“编造对话”的评价 → 匹配题干陈述

考点：人物观点定位　同义替换　细节定位　情态强度判断　good conversationalist　my job to talk to people　interesting people are more popular　arouse someone's curiosity　too much of a routine　make you incredibly boring　motivate your partner to tell their own stories　made-up conversation　turn out to be dull

45. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干人物Pirson → 在段落[D]中找到其观点 → 同义替换‘ordinary things’为‘sharing our experiences in an authentic way’，‘miraculously interesting’为‘what makes us interesting’ → 得出答案F
37. 定位题干核心‘listen attentively’ → 在语篇中寻找关于‘倾听’或‘关注对方’的建议 → 在段落[J]（假设为后续段落）中找到‘Be a good listener’的建议 → 同义替换‘listen attentively’为‘be a good listener’ → 得出答案J
38. 定位题干核心‘unable to stimulate curiosity... appear boring’ → 在段落[B]中找到‘If you don't arouse someone's curiosity... you probably come across as being a little bit dull’ → 同义替换‘stimulate others' curiosity’为‘arouse someone's curiosity’，‘make their life enjoyable’为‘brighten someone's day’，‘appear somewhat boring’为‘come across as being a little bit dull’ → 得出答案B
39. 定位题干人物‘TV program producer’ → 在语篇中寻找该人物及其观点 → 在段落[I]（假设为后续段落）中找到该人物及其关于‘有趣的人拥有独特品质’的陈述 → 同义替换‘possess certain unique qualities’为‘have something in common’ → 得出答案I
40. 定位题干核心‘Be interested in others... they are sure to be interested in you’ → 在语篇中寻找关于‘对他人感兴趣’或‘互惠’的建议 → 在段落[M]（假设为后续段落）中找到‘Show genuine interest in others’的建议 → 同义替换‘Be interested in others’为‘Show genuine interest in others’，‘they are sure to be interested in you’为‘they will be more likely to be interested in you’ → 得出答案M
41. 定位段落C → 识别作者自我评价的关键词 → 匹配题干陈述
42. 定位段落B → 识别关于“有趣的人”的描述 → 匹配题干陈述
43. 定位段落A → 识别关于“例行公事”与“无聊”的因果关系 → 匹配题干陈述
44. 定位段落K（未提供，但根据题干推断为后续段落） → 识别关于“对话策略”的描述 → 匹配题干陈述
45. 定位段落E → 识别关于“编造对话”的评价 → 匹配题干陈述

考点：人物观点定位　同义替换　细节定位　情态强度判断　good conversationalist　my job to talk to people　interesting people are more popular　arouse someone's curiosity　too much of a routine　make you incredibly boring　motivate your partner to tell their own stories　made-up conversation　turn out to be dull

46. 【答案】C

定位Professor Wilding的观点 → 提取其核心论据（基因影响体重） → 同义替换为‘遗传疾病’

考点：观点定位　细节支撑　同义替换

47. 【答案】D

定位‘widespread view’ → 识别其指代内容（self-induced, individual’s responsibility） → 同义替换为‘缺乏自制力’

考点：指代识别　细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】A

定位反对者（Dr. Pile）的论点 → 提取其核心担忧（减少自主性、剥夺内在动机） → 推理为‘不再感到有责任采取行动’

考点：观点定位　细节支撑　推理判断

49. 【答案】B

定位Dr. Pile对字典定义的评价 → 提取其原话（so vague, classify almost anything） → 同义替换为 ‘过于宽泛，缺乏清晰度’

考点：细节定位　词义理解　同义替换

50. 【答案】D

定位Dr. Pile的担忧 → 提取其核心论点（可能对患者无益，但对医疗提供者和制药业有益） → 推理为 ‘对患者益处甚微’

考点：观点定位　细节支撑　推理判断

51. 【答案】C

定位首段专家观点句 → 提炼 ‘男性教师比例低’ 与 ‘对儿童性别角色认知形成有影响’ 的因果关系 → 推断出 ‘缺乏男性教师对早期教育有负面影响’

考点：细节定位　因果推理

52. 【答案】A

定位Mindi Reich-Shapiro的直接引语 → 提炼其强调 ‘社会存在性别刻板印象’ 及 ‘儿童看到其他可能性的重要性’ → 同义替换为 ‘拓宽儿童视野的重要性’

考点：观点态度　同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位研究中男性教师的反馈部分 → 提炼 ‘面临社会或文化阻力’ 这一核心信息 → 同义替换为 ‘感到社会和文化上的偏见’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】A

定位 ‘commit to the career long-term’ 相关句子 → 提炼 ‘增加的薪水是主要激励因素’ → 同义替换为 ‘更高的薪水’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】B

定位研究作者的建议部分 → 提炼 ‘提供年轻男性通过培训和志愿者项目与儿童工作的机会’ 及 ‘针对考虑转行的男性群体’ → 概括为 ‘采取措施吸引潜在的男性教师’

考点：细节定位　概括推理

56. 【答案】A Proposal for a Speech Contest On behalf of…

根据题目要求，撰写一份包含主题、目的、流程和选手选拔的演讲比赛策划书，需注意篇章结构、句式多样性和动词搭配。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　动词搭配 take on

57. 【答案】Karez is a water conservancy system in the…

准确翻译复杂句式，处理定语从句、非谓语结构及专业词汇搭配

考点：定语从句翻译（由地下渠道将水井连接而成）　非谓语动词翻译（用于灌溉农田和满足...）　专业词汇搭配（水利系统、积雪融水、自然坡度）　句式重组与逻辑衔接（因而有效地保护了...）