四级 · 2021年12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：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56.（词数 120-180 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 2

1. What 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. amount	B. answer	C. avoid
D. aware	E. depart	F. drastically
G. fear	H. limited	I. mechanical
J. result	K. review	L. rigorous
M. tend	N. timidity	O. typically

The sheets are damp with sweat. You're cold, but your heart is racing as if a killer just chased you down a dark street. It was just a nightmare, you tell yourself; there's nothing to be afraid of. But you're still filled with ___26___ . Given how unsettling and haunting nightmares can be, is there a way for dreamers to ___27___ , or even turn off, these bad dreams as they happen? Research is ___28___ , but some studies suggest that people who can master lucid dreaming—that is, the ability to be ___29___ that a nightmare is happening and possibly even control it without waking up—may hold the ___30___ . Nightmares are part of the human experience, especially for kids. Doctors ___31___ don't consider occasional nightmares a problem. They can just be symptoms of a sleep disorder that can ___32___ from an unpleasant experience, stress, or certain drugs. To treat the disorder, there are a number of medicines and therapies that are backed by ___33___ research, according to the American Academy of Sleep Medicine, which analyzed the available research on the treatment of nightmare disorder in a recent ___34___ published in the Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine. However, nightmares are complicated, and researchers are still struggling to understand them, said Dr. Rachel Salas, an expert on sleep disorders and an associate professor at Johns Hopkins Medicine in Baltimore. What we do know is that people ___35___ to have different kinds of nightmares at different points during the sleep cycle.

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. Many years' surveys reveal that young people in America are going to the cinema much less often than they used to. _____

37. Survey analysis shows American teens now spend their leisure time on digital devices rather than reading printed books. _____

38. The number of senior high schoolers not reading books for pleasure in a year increased three times over 20 years. _____

39. Many scholars claim that spending time on electronic devices doesn't necessarily mean a decrease of time for other activities. _____

40. Most people spend much more time interacting with digital media than they did ten years ago. _____

41. The author claims that it will be a great loss if we no longer read books and longer articles. _____

42. Over a decade or so, American teens' social media use shifted from an occasional activity to a routine one. _____

43. A more disturbing trend in America today is that teens are spending far less time reading than around four decades ago. _____

44. Some five years ago, high school seniors in America generally spent more than six hours a day on electronic devices. _____

45. It was found that American youngsters today don't socialize nearly as much as the earlier generations. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 都江堰 (Dujiangyan) 坐落在成都平原西部的岷江上,距成都市约50公里,始建于公元前三世纪。它的独特之处在于无需用堤坝调控水流。两千多年来,都江堰一直有效地发挥着防洪与灌溉作用,使成都平原成为旱涝保收的沃土和中国最重要的粮食产地之一。都江堰工程体现了我国人民与自然和谐共存的智慧,是全世界年代最久、仍在使用、无坝控水的水利工程。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Have you ever wondered how acceptable it is to hug or touch someone? While it may sound safe to avoid all physical contact so as not to offend anyone, the lack of touching might imply cold attitudes or indifference in interpersonal relationships. So, what should we do? The simple answer is to thoroughly learn unique cultural norms for physical contact. In nonverbal communication terminology , physical contact and the study of touching are generally referred to as haptics. Haptics in communication often suggest the level of intimacy. They are usually classified into two groups: high-contact and low-contact. Asia and quite surprisingly the United States, Canada and Britain belong to low-contact cultures. People from the rest of the world, such as Latin America, are considered to be in high-contact cultures, where they tend to expect touching in social interactions and feel more comfortable with physical closeness. Despite the classification, there are more complex factors such as relational closeness, gender, age, and context that can affect how someone views physical contact. One common French custom of greetings is cheek-kissing, but it is mostly restricted to friends, close acquaintances and family members. While cheek-kissing for Latin Americans is also a universal greeting form, it does not require such a high degree of relational closeness. However, gender matters more for them because cheek-kissing often only happens between women or a man and a woman but not two men. In contrast, in certain Arabian, African, and Asian countries, men can publicly hold hands or show physical affection as signs of brotherhood or friendship while these behaviors may suggest a romantic relationship in other parts of the world. Although men's touching is more normal in these cultures, physical contact between persons of opposite sexes who are not family members is negatively perceived in Arabian countries. These factors could definitely affect the degree to which someone is comfortable with tactile( ) communication and physical intimacy. Therefore, if you are someone who loves to show physical affection, you should not be afraid to show it or drastically change your behaviors—just ask for consent beforehand!

46. What does the author say in the first paragraph about physical contact?

A. Its role in interpersonal relationships is getting increasingly important.

B. It is becoming more acceptable to many who used to think it offensive.

C. Its absence might suggest a lack of warmth in interpersonal relationships.

D. It might prompt different responses from people of different social backgrounds.

47. What does physical contact in communication suggest?

A. What social class people belong to.

B. How civilized the communicators are.

C. What family background people come from.

D. How close the communicators' relationships are.

48. What do we learn about people in high-contact cultures?

A. They are sensitive to the way people express their emotions.

B. They take touching as a cultural norm in social interactions.

C. They attach great importance to close ties among people.

D. They tend to be more open in interpersonal relationships.

49. What do we learn about social customs in Arabian countries?

A. Men can show friendship in public through physical affection.

B. Non-traditional romantic relationships are simply unacceptable.

C. Physical contact between unfamiliar people is negatively perceived.

D. People of different ages and genders show affection in different ways.

50. What does the author tell us to do concerning tactile communication?

A. Lay emphasis on nonverbal communication.

B. Learn to use appropriate body language first.

C. Pay attention to the differences between genders.

D. Take other people's preference into consideration.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

From climate change to the ongoing pandemic and beyond, the issues facing today's world are increasingly complex and dynamic. Yet solving problems like these requires new approaches that extend beyond traditional ways of thinking. A study led by Yale Professor of Psychology, Paul O'Keefe, found that having a growth mindset of interest may spark this type of innovation. Professor O'Keefe established in earlier studies that people hold different beliefs about the nature of interest. Those with a growth mindset of interest tend to believe that interests can be developed and cultivated, while those with a fixed mindset of interest tend to believe that interests are inherent and simply need to be 'found.' Building on these findings, the latest research examined how a growth mindset of interest can boost integrative thinking across the traditional disciplinary boundaries of arts and sciences. For example, in one task, research participants were instructed to create new college majors by combining two or more existing academic Arts or Science programs at their university. After coding and analyzing the ideas they generated, the team found that people with a growth mindset of interest were more likely to bridge programs across the arts and sciences to create new majors like computational economics rather than creating majors that drew from only one of those areas, like computational chemistry. As Professor O'Keefe pointed out, "This research provides a useful direction for organizations whose products and services call for integrated and creative solutions. Take smartphones for example. You need not only computer science and engineering knowledge, but also an understanding of psychology and visual design to create a better product. Employees with a growth mindset may be more likely to devise innovative ideas that bridge multiple areas of knowledge to achieve better solutions." The benefits of a growth mindset of interest may also extend to those seeking employment. This is a pressing issue because many people are becoming unemployed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Having a growth mindset of interest can help job seekers expand their interests and become more adaptable to different fields, and take the initiative to learn new skills.

51. What does the author say about the world today?

A. It faces problems that are getting more varied and complicated.

B. It has done away with many of the traditional ways of thinking.

C. It is undergoing radical and profound changes.

D. It is witnessing various types of innovations.

52. What did Professor O'Keefe find in his earlier studies?

A. People's interests tend to change with age.

B. People's interests determine their mindsets.

C. People are divided about the nature of interest.

D. People of different ages have different mindsets.

53. What is the focus of Professor O'Keefe's recent research?

A. How boundaries can be removed between arts and science disciplines.

B. How feasible it is to create new disciplines like computational economics.

C. How students in arts and sciences view the two types of mindset of interest.

D. How a growth mindset of interest can contribute to cross-disciplinary thinking.

54. What does the author want to illustrate with the example of smartphones?

A. Hi-tech products are needed in interdisciplinary research.

B. Improved technology gives birth to highly popular products.

C. Making innovative products needs multidisciplinary knowledge.

D. Hi-tech products can boost people's integrative thinking.

55. What is the author's suggestion to those who are seeking employment?

A. Learning practical skills.

B. Broadening their interests.

C. Staying safe in the pandemic.

D. Knowing their pressing issues.

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

56. A Report on the Used-Book Collection Last week, a book-collecting project was successfully carried out on
our campus, aiming to give idle used books a second life and to help students in need. By gathering textbooks
and novels that lay unused on shelves, the project hoped to promote recycling and ease the burden of buying
new books.
The project was organized by the Student Union, with strong support from the school library. It attracted a
wide range of participants: undergraduates from every department, several teachers, and a group of enthusiastic
volunteers. Together they set up donation booths, sorted and classified the collected books, and recorded each
contribution carefully. Some volunteers also repaired damaged covers and delivered the books to a nearby
rural school.
Thanks to everyone's effort, more than two thousand books were collected. The activity not only enriched the
campus reading atmosphere but also spread the spirit of sharing and thrift among students.

57. Dujiangyan, located on the Minjiang River in the western Chengdu Plain and about 50 kilometers from Chengdu, was first built in the 3rd century BC. Its uniqueness lies in controlling water flow without using dams. For more than 2,000 years, Dujiangyan has effectively served the functions of flood
control and irrigation, making the Chengdu Plain a fertile land immune to drought and flood as well as
one of the most important grain-producing areas in China. The Dujiangyan project embodies the wisdom
of the Chinese people in living in harmony with nature, and it is the oldest water conservancy project in
the world that is still in use and controls water flow without a dam.

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】G

26 空 空前为 'you're still filled with'（你内心仍充满_____），需名词作介词 with 的宾语；上句 'there's nothing to be afraid of'（没什么好怕的）与 But 转折相对 → 空格应填表示「恐惧」的名词 → 词库 G 项 fear 符合

27 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（or even turn off） → 推断空格动词需与“关闭”形成递进或并列关系 → 选择表示“控制”的动词

28 空 定位空格后的转折词but → 推断空格处需表达研究状态不明确或有限 → 选择表示“有限的”或“不充分的”形容词

29 空 定位空格前的“the ability to be” → 推断空格需填入表示“意识到”的形容词 → 选择与“意识到”相关的形容词

30 空 定位空格前的“hold the” → 推断空格需填入表示“关键”或“答案”的名词 → 选择与“掌握关键”相关的名词

31 空 定位空格后的“don't consider occasional nightmares a problem” → 推断空格需填入表示“通常”或“一

般”的副词 → 选择表示频率或普遍性的副词
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27. 【答案】C
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考点：固定搭配　语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 stem from　固定搭配 tend to

29. 【答案】D

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30. 【答案】B

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31. 【答案】O

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考点：固定搭配　语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 stem from　固定搭配 tend to

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34. 【答案】K

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35. 【答案】M

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考点：固定搭配　语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 stem from　固定搭配 tend to

36. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'young people' 'cinema' 'much less often' → 在语篇中寻找关于年轻人看电影频率变化的描述 → 段落E提及 'going to the movies' 的频率下降 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'leisure time' 'digital devices' 'rather than' 'printed books' → 在语篇中寻找关于休闲时间分配变化的描述 → 段落B明确提及 'Paper books are being ignored, in favor of screens' → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'senior high schoolers' 'not reading books for pleasure' 'increased three times' '20 years' → 在语篇中寻找关于高中生阅读习惯变化的具体数据 → 段落E提及 'the percentage of high school seniors who reported that they had not read a book for pleasure in the previous year had tripled' → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'scholars' 'spending time on electronic devices' 'doesn't necessarily mean' 'decrease of time for other activities' → 在语篇中寻找学者观点 → 段落D明确提及 'many scholars have insisted that time online does not necessarily take away time spent engaging in other activities' → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'Most people' 'spend much more time' 'digital media' 'ten years ago' → 在语篇中寻找关于大多数人数字媒体使用时间变化的描述 → 段落A明确提及 'Most of us spend much more time with digital media than we did a decade ago' → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'great loss' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 的 'it would be a great loss' → 匹配段落主旨

42. 定位题干关键词 'social media use shifted' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'social media use has moved from a periodic activity to a daily one' → 匹配段落主旨

43. 定位题干关键词 'less time reading' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F] 的 'reading has declined' → 匹配段落主旨

44. 定位题干关键词 'six hours a day' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'spent six hours a day' → 匹配段落主旨

45. 定位题干关键词 'don't socialize' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'socializing has declined' → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　同义替换　数据匹配　细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'young people' 'cinema' 'much less often' → 在语篇中寻找关于年轻人看电影频率变化的描述 → 段落E提及 'going to the movies' 的频率下降 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'leisure time' 'digital devices' 'rather than' 'printed books' → 在语篇中寻找关于休闲时间分配变化的描述 → 段落B明确提及 'Paper books are being ignored, in favor of screens' → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'senior high schoolers' 'not reading books for pleasure' 'increased three times' '20 years' → 在语篇中寻找关于高中生阅读习惯变化的具体数据 → 段落E提及 'the percentage of high school seniors who reported that they had not read a book for pleasure in the previous year had tripled' → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'scholars' 'spending time on electronic devices' 'doesn't necessarily mean' 'decrease of time for other activities' → 在语篇中寻找学者观点 → 段落D明确提及 'many scholars have insisted that time online does not necessarily take away time spent engaging in other activities' → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'Most people' 'spend much more time' 'digital media' 'ten years ago' → 在语篇中寻找关于大多数人数字媒体使用时间变化的描述 → 段落A明确提及 'Most of us spend much more time with digital media

than we did a decade ago' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'great loss' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 的 'it would be a great loss' → 匹配段落主旨
42. 定位题干关键词 'social media use shifted' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'social media use has moved from a periodic activity to a daily one' → 匹配段落主旨
43. 定位题干关键词 'less time reading' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F] 的 'reading has declined' → 匹配段落主旨
44. 定位题干关键词 'six hours a day' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'spent six hours a day' → 匹配段落主旨
45. 定位题干关键词 'don't socialize' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'socializing has declined' → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　同义替换　数据匹配　细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'young people' 'cinema' 'much less often' → 在语篇中寻找关于年轻人看电影频率变化的描述 → 段落E提及 'going to the movies' 的频率下降 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'leisure time' 'digital devices' 'rather than' 'printed books' → 在语篇中寻找关于休闲时间分配变化的描述 → 段落B明确提及 'Paper books are being ignored, in favor of screens' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'senior high schoolers' 'not reading books for pleasure' 'increased three times' '20 years' → 在语篇中寻找关于高中生阅读习惯变化的具体数据 → 段落E提及 'the percentage of high school seniors who reported that they had not read a book for pleasure in the previous year had tripled' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'scholars' 'spending time on electronic devices' 'doesn't necessarily mean' 'decrease of time for other activities' → 在语篇中寻找学者观点 → 段落D明确提及 'many scholars have insisted that time online does not necessarily take away time spent engaging in other activities' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'Most people' 'spend much more time' 'digital media' 'ten years ago' → 在语篇中寻找关于大多数人数字媒体使用时间变化的描述 → 段落A明确提及 'Most of us spend much more time with digital media than we did a decade ago' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'great loss' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 的 'it would be a great loss' → 匹配段落主旨
42. 定位题干关键词 'social media use shifted' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'social media use has moved from a periodic activity to a daily one' → 匹配段落主旨
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44. 定位题干关键词 'six hours a day' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'spent six hours a day' → 匹配段落主旨
45. 定位题干关键词 'don't socialize' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'socializing has declined' → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　同义替换　数据匹配　细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'young people' 'cinema' 'much less often' → 在语篇中寻找关于年轻人看电影频率变化的描述 → 段落E提及 'going to the movies' 的频率下降 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'leisure time' 'digital devices' 'rather than' 'printed books' → 在语篇中寻找关于休闲时间分配变化的描述 → 段落B明确提及 'Paper books are being ignored, in favor of screens' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'senior high schoolers' 'not reading books for pleasure' 'increased three times' '20 years' → 在语篇中寻找关于高中生阅读习惯变化的具体数据 → 段落E提及 'the percentage of high school seniors who reported that they had not read a book for pleasure in the previous year had tripled' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'scholars' 'spending time on electronic devices' 'doesn't necessarily mean' 'decrease of time for other activities' → 在语篇中寻找学者观点 → 段落D明确提及 'many scholars have insisted that time online does not necessarily take away time spent engaging in other activities' → 得出答案
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41. 定位题干关键词 'great loss' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 的 'it would be a great loss' → 匹配段落主旨
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45. 定位题干关键词 'don't socialize' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'socializing has declined' → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　同义替换　数据匹配　细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'young people' 'cinema' 'much less often' → 在语篇中寻找关于年轻人看电影频率变化的描述 → 段落E提及 'going to the movies' 的频率下降 → 得出答案
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45. 定位题干关键词 'don't socialize' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'socializing has declined' → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　同义替换　数据匹配　细节定位与捕捉

41. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'young people' 'cinema' 'much less often' → 在语篇中寻找关于年轻人看电影频率变化的描述 → 段落E提及 'going to the movies' 的频率下降 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'leisure time' 'digital devices' 'rather than' 'printed books' → 在语篇中寻找关于休闲时间分配变化的描述 → 段落B明确提及 'Paper books are being ignored, in favor of screens' → 得出答案
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45. 定位题干关键词 'don't socialize' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'socializing has declined' → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　同义替换　数据匹配　细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'young people' 'cinema' 'much less often' → 在语篇中寻找关于年轻人看电影频率变化的描述 → 段落E提及 'going to the movies' 的频率下降 → 得出答案
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42. 定位题干关键词 'social media use shifted' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'social media use has moved from a periodic activity to a daily one' → 匹配段落主旨
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45. 定位题干关键词 'don't socialize' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'socializing has declined' → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　同义替换　数据匹配　细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'young people' 'cinema' 'much less often' → 在语篇中寻找关于年轻人看电影频率变化的描述 → 段落E提及 'going to the movies' 的频率下降 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'leisure time' 'digital devices' 'rather than' 'printed books' → 在语篇中寻找关于休闲时间分配变化的描述 → 段落B明确提及 'Paper books are being ignored, in favor of screens' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'senior high schoolers' 'not reading books for pleasure' 'increased three times' '20 years' → 在语篇中寻找关于高中生阅读习惯变化的具体数据 → 段落E提及 'the percentage of high school seniors who reported that they had not read a book for pleasure in the previous year had tripled' → 得出答案
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45. 定位题干关键词 'don't socialize' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'socializing has declined' → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　同义替换　数据匹配　细节定位与捕捉

44. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'young people' 'cinema' 'much less often' → 在语篇中寻找关于年轻人看电影频率变化的描述 → 段落E提及 'going to the movies' 的频率下降 → 得出答案
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44. 定位题干关键词 'six hours a day' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'spent six hours a day' → 匹配段落主旨
45. 定位题干关键词 'don't socialize' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'socializing has declined' → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　同义替换　数据匹配　细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'young people' 'cinema' 'much less often' → 在语篇中寻找关于年轻人看电影频率变化的描述 → 段落E提及 'going to the movies' 的频率下降 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'leisure time' 'digital devices' 'rather than' 'printed books' → 在语篇中寻找关于休闲时间分配变化的描述 → 段落B明确提及 'Paper books are being ignored, in favor of screens' → 得出答案
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42. 定位题干关键词 'social media use shifted' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'social media use has moved from a periodic activity to a daily one' → 匹配段落主旨

43. 定位题干关键词 'less time reading' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F] 的 'reading has declined' → 匹配段落主旨
44. 定位题干关键词 'six hours a day' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'spent six hours a day' → 匹配段落主旨
45. 定位题干关键词 'don't socialize' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'socializing has declined' → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　同义替换　数据匹配　细节定位与捕捉

46. 【答案】C

定位首段 → 识别同义替换（absence → lack of touching; suggest a lack of warmth → imply cold attitudes or indifference） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

47. 【答案】D

定位关键句（Haptics in communication often suggest the level of intimacy） → 识别同义替换（intimacy → closeness of relationships） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

48. 【答案】B

定位高接触文化描述 → 识别同义替换（expect touching in social interactions → take touching as a cultural norm） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

49. 【答案】A

定位阿拉伯国家描述 → 识别同义替换（men can publicly hold hands or show physical affection as signs of brotherhood or friendship → show friendship in public through physical affection） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

50. 【答案】D

定位结论段（Therefore...） → 识别同义替换（take other people's preference into consideration → learn unique cultural norms... not be afraid to show it or drastically change your behaviors） → 推理作者建议

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

51. 【答案】A

定位首段首句 → 提取核心信息 'issues...are increasingly complex and dynamic' → 同义替换为 'problems that are getting more varied and complicated'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位 'earlier studies' → 提取核心信息 'people hold different beliefs about the nature of interest' → 同义替换为 'People are divided about the nature of interest'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位 'latest research' → 提取核心信息 'how a growth mindset of interest can boost integrative thinking across the traditional disciplinary boundaries' → 同义替换为 'How a growth mindset of interest can contribute to cross-disciplinary thinking'

考点：主旨定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】C

定位 'Take smartphones for example' → 提取例证前后的论点 'call for integrated and creative solutions' 和 'bridge multiple areas of knowledge' → 推理出例证目的为说明创新产品需要多学科知识

考点：例证推理　论点提取

55. 【答案】B

定位 'seeking employment' → 提取核心信息 'Having a growth mindset of interest can help job seekers expand their interests' → 同义替换为 'Broadening their interests'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

56. 【答案】A Report on the Used-Book Collection Last…

根据题目要求，组织一篇包含目的、组织者、参与者和活动的校园旧书收集项目报告，需合理谋篇布局并运用多样句式清晰表达。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】Dujiangyan, located on the Minjiang River in…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并准确使用定语从句、固定搭配及专业术语进行翻译。

考点：定语从句 (which/that)　固定搭配 (take on, play a role in)　专业术语 (flood control, irrigation, water conservancy project)