四级 · 2022年06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
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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 do we learn about the new study from the news report?

A. It studied the effects of exercise on sleep.

B. Its participants came from various walks of life.

C. Its findings confirmed those of previous studies.

D. It ran for as long as some thirty years.

2. What is the scientists' recommendation?

A. Eating more vegetables instead of meats.
B. Drinking water instead of beverages with added sugar.
C. Consuming more energy drinks and sports drinks.
D. Forming the habit of exercising regularly.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What did German police say about a 64-year-old man?

A. He asked them about his lost paintings.
B. He knew the owner of two missing paintings.
C. He left his paintings at a highway rest stop.
D. He found two 17th-century oil paintings.

4. What is the art expert's conclusion about the two framed paintings?

A. They are imitations.
B. They are originals.
C. They were stolen by an Italian boy.
D. They came from the same artist.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What did the four-year-old girl attempt to do?

A. Look after her grandfather.
B. Leave the remote cold region.
C. Save her sick grandmother.
D. Flee from the threat of bears.

6. What do we learn from the news report about the girl's mother?

A. She has to face a criminal charge.
B. She was found lying motionless in the snow.
C. She searched for her daughter in freezing cold.
D. She works in childcare services.

7. What happened to the little girl according to the news report?

A. She was found in a forest after three days.
B. She lay totally unconscious for three days.
C. She suffered from the effects of severe cold.
D. She was finally rescued by her relatives.

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 say about her new friend Susan?

A. She shows a real passion for taking photos.
B. She has just returned from her hometown.
C. She comes from the city of Cape Town.
D. She has a truly amazing appearance.

9. What does the woman say about Table Mountain?

A. It is as famous as Cape Town.
B. It has a flat surface at the top.
C. It is green and free from pollution.
D. It was named by European settlers.

10. What do we learn from the conversation about the woman's friend Susan?

A. She has British ancestors.
B. She is of mixed blood.
C. She grew up in India.
D. She speaks several languages.

11. What does the woman say about rugby in South Africa?

A. It is an extremely violent sport.
B. It is becoming a national sport.
C. It is originated in New Zealand.
D. It is more popular than football.

Questions 12 to 15

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

A. Prepare a study guide.
B. Consult his advisors.
C. Go over his notes regularly.
D. Take stress-relief sessions.

13. What is the biggest problem the man has with his studies?

A. His worksheets are terribly messy.
B. He finds the workload too heavy.
C. His study folder is badly disorganized.
D. He has difficulty taking notes quickly.

14. What kind of learner does the woman say she is?

A. A visual learner.
B. An emotional learner.
C. An organized learner.
D. A logical learner.

15. What does the woman think the man can do with his notes?

A. Arrange them using color and pictures.
B. Restructure them in a logical way.
C. Commit them to memory after class.
D. Organize them into a well-connected story.

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 passage about the golden rule?

A. It is mainly based on a society's religion.
B. It is interpreted differently in different times.
C. It is a code of conduct based on laws and ethics.
D. It is a moral principle to guide people's behavior.

17. What is a notable criticism of the golden rule?

A. It may lead to misunderstanding despite good intentions.

B. It assumes that human beings are all good-natured.

C. It may sometimes produce undesirable outcomes.

D. It fails to consider the complexity of human relationships.

18. What does the example of someone breaking the law serve to show?

A. The golden rule is often in conflict with certain laws and ethical principles.

B. The golden rule must sometimes give way to more important principles.

C. Failure to follow the golden rule may lead to violation of laws and ethics.

D. Observing the golden rule is the first step to becoming a responsible citizen.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What do we learn from the current statistics about diversity in large corporations?

A. Many of them find it rather difficult to manage.

B. They have not seen as much diversity as desired.

C. Many of them have an increasingly diversified staff.

D. They have not quite grasped the concept of diversity.

20. What is the newly published study focused on?

A. Initiatives to achieve diversity in large corporations.

B. Advantages and disadvantages of a diversified team.

C. People's attitudes towards diversity at the workplace.

D. Innovative ideas and solutions resulting from diversity.

21. What do the findings of the new study show?

A. People prefer to work with team members similar to themselves.

B. Employers attach great importance to their corporations' diversity.

C. Employers differ from employees in their perspectives on diversity.

D. Doubts about the practicability of diversity are gradually disappearing.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What is a major key to success in international business according to the passage?

A. Choosing the best time for signing a business contract.

B. Changing one's form of communication from time to time.

C. Laying equal stress on written and spoken communication.

D. Using different forms of communication appropriately.

23. What does the passage say about spoken word agreements in some Middle East countries?

A. They are regarded as seriously binding.

B. They are seldom honored by business partners.

C. They are taken as memos of understanding.

D. They are to be confirmed in written form.

24. What do we learn about the Western working culture?

A. It has reached the highest level of evolution.
B. It places a high value on written contracts.
C. It regards written contracts as unalterable.
D. It has seen a decline in verbal agreements.

25. How does a Japanese firm tend to view a written contract?

A. Its details cannot be renegotiated.
B. It has to be carried out to the letter.
C. It strengthens business partnerships.
D. Its terms may not be strictly binding.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. adult	B. associated	C. chew
D. contains	E. continue	F. defense
G. dental	H. downward	I. emotional
J. implies	K. mammal	L. replace
M. swallow	N. triggered	O. underneath

You might think of your teeth as tools, like built-in knives and forks, but if they are mere tools, why do they feel pain and wouldn't it be better if they could just ___26___ under any condition? In spite of our ___27___ discomfort, it turns out there's a good reason our teeth are so sensitive. Tooth pain is a ___28___ mechanism that ensures when a tooth is being damaged we'll notice and do something about it. If we eat something too hot or too cold, or if the tooth is worn down enough where the tissue ___29___ is exposed, all of those things cause pain, and then the pain causes the person not to use that tooth to try to protect it a little bit more. So it's really a protective mechanism more than anything else. If teeth didn't feel pain, we might ___30___ to use them in situations that damage them, and for humans, damaging ___31___ teeth is a problem because, unlike crocodiles, we can't ___32___ them. Teeth have three layers, only one of which—the innermost layer of the tooth—can hurt, as that layer of the tooth ___33___ both blood vessels and nerves. Pain is the only feeling to which the nerves in that layer respond. Whereas people with tooth sensitivity may complain, for example, of tooth pain ___34___ by heat or cold, the nerves in the inner layer don't sense temperature. Rather, they feel pain, which may be ___35___ with, say, drinking something very cold.

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. Clues about the culture of a company can be found on its website. _____

37. It can be difficult to know the real situation in a company until you become part of it. _____

38. It is impossible for a job applicant to have every expectation met. _____

39. Simply by reading its description, the author found the job offered ideal. _____

40. Job applicants are advised to make a written list of their likes and dislikes in their previous employment. _____

41. At the end of an interview, a job applicant should seize the opportunity to get answers to their urgent questions. _____

42. To begin with, job applicants should be clear what they expect from their future employer. _____

43. Job applicants should read with a critical eye what is written about a company on the website. _____

44. Job satisfaction has a lot to do with company culture. _____

45. A chat with an insider of a company can give job applicants very useful information when they prepare for an interview. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 从前有个农夫嫌他种的禾苗长得慢,就到地里把禾苗一株株地拔高了一点。回家后他对家人说:"今天可真把我累坏了!但我总算让禾苗一下子长高了。"他儿子到地里去一看,禾苗都已死光了。 现在有些家长急于让孩子成功,往往步那个农夫的后尘,搞得孩子苦不堪言,却不见孩子学业长进。这样的家长是否该对这个问题有所醒悟,让孩子自然成长呢?

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Online classes began to be popularized just a few decades ago. They are advertised as a way for adults to finish their education and students to learn the material at their own pace—it is far more compatible for people with busy schedules. But after being enrolled in an online course last fall semester, I came to realize online classes were merely a means to fulfil course requirements. First of all, students lack the desire to learn, and they simply complete their assignments to receive credit for a passing grade rather than genuinely engage with the course material. As online courses tend to have more than 100 students, most of the assignments are short and simple. They are not designed for students to interact with the material in depth but designed to be graded easily to accommodate such a large number of students. Perhaps the biggest disadvantage of taking an online class is the absence of face-to-face interaction between the teacher and their students. Live sessions are infrequent and are often scheduled during the middle of the day when students have to attend other classes or work. The office hours of the professor may also be during inconvenient times for many students as well. Most interaction with the professor has to be through email which is often impersonal. It is nearly impossible for students to build a relationship with their professor. There is also little interaction amongst students. It can be harder for students to create study groups and form relationships with their peers. Online classes also require either a computer or laptop and a reliable internet connection. Not all students have access to these types of resources, whether it is for financial or other reasons, and some students can be put at a disadvantage. Offering online classes certainly helps students who would otherwise not be able to attend classroom sessions. However, they fail to provide a genuine education with an emphasis on convenience rather than critical thinking. We need restructured online classes in which students can have a learning experience that will actually provide quality education.

46. What does the author say about students enrolled in online classes?

A. They can access course materials easily.
B. They are unmotivated to learn.
C. They can learn at their own pace.
D. They rarely fulfil the course requirements.

47. What does the author think of online course assignments?

A. They are made convenient to mark.
B. They are meant to facilitate interaction.
C. They are based on easily accessible material.
D. They are given to accommodate students' needs.

48. What does the author say is one disadvantage of online classes?

A. They are frequently scheduled at irregular times.

B. They make professors' offices much less accessible.

C. They tend to increase professors' burden of responding to students' emails.

D. They provide little chance for students to build relationships with each other

49. What problem may arise if classes go online?

A. More students may find it easy to be absent from them.

B. Teachers will worry about poor internet connections.

C. Some students may have difficulty attending them.

D. Schools with limited resources will be at a disadvantage.

50. What does the author think constitutes a key part of genuine education?

A. Acquisition of useful knowledge.

B. Training of real-life skills on campus.

C. Development of students' personalities.

D. Cultivation of analytical thinking ability.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

In the age of the internet, there's no such thing as a private debate. But is that bad for science? Some scientists have had concerns. When debates in any sector move beyond the halls of universities and government agencies, there's potential for information to be used incorrectly, leading to public confusion; yet, open debate can also promote communication between the scientific community and the public. Recent open debates on scientific research, health, and policy have aroused greater public attention and encouraged more diverse voices. If this trend spurs scientists to agree more quickly about the best solutions to our problems—and at the same time helps the public observe the process of scientific discourse more clearly—then this is good for everyone, including scientists. A recent debate published in The New York Times discussed the question of how quickly medicine should be developed and produced. Issues such as safety of the product and perception of the public were examined and considered. But some experts worried that such public speculation might lead people to believe that disagreement about the details meant a lack of adequate scientific consensus over the safety and efficiency of modern-day medicine. The anxiety seems misplaced. Gone are the days of going to a conference and debating scientific issues, and that's good because those gatherings were not diverse enough and excluded many important voices. These days, the public can access debates about science regardless of where they take place. For many scientists, public debate is a new frontier and it may feel like a place with few restraints or rules. But rather than avoiding such conversations, let the debates be transparent and vigorous, wherever they are held. If the public is to understand that science is an honorably self-correcting process, the idea that science is a fixed set of facts in a textbook needs to be dismissed. With the validity of science coming under attack, there's a need for scientific debates to be perceived as open and true to life. Let everyone see the noisy, messy deliberations that advance science and lead to decisions that benefit us all.

51. What does the author think open debate can do?

A. Help the public to better understand science.

B. Clear up confusion in the scientific community.

C. Settle disputes between universities and government agencies.

D. Prevent information from being used incorrectly by the public.

52. Why did a recent debate published in The New York Times arouse concerns among experts?

A. It might hinder the progress in medical research.

B. It might breed public distrust in modern medicine.

C. It might add to the difficulty of getting research funds.

D. It might prevent medical scientists reaching consensus.

53. Why does the author say some experts' anxiety seems misplaced?

A. Debating scientific issues at a conference is now old-fashioned.

B. Diverse topics can be debated by both scientists and the public.

C. Debates about science are accessible to the public anyway.

D. Scientists can voice their opinions whatever way they like.

54. What does the author suggest scientists do about public debate?

A. Have more discussions about it.

B. Embrace it with open arms.

C. Formulate new rules for it.

D. Restrain it to a rational degree.

55. What does the author say about science in the last paragraph?

A. It is transmitted through textbooks.

B. It is what proves valid and true to life.

C. It is a dynamic and self-improving process.

D. It is a collection of facts and established rules.

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

56. I am a sophomore who spends most of my free time studying in our school library. As a frequent user, I am
writing to propose several improvements that I believe would enhance its service.
Two problems stand out. First, the library closes at nine every evening, which is too early for students who
prepare for exams late at night; I suggest extending the opening hours to eleven during examination weeks.
Second, the reading area is often noisy because there is no separated quiet zone, so it is hard to concentrate. It
would be advisable to set aside a silent room and remind readers to keep their voices down.
I believe these changes are simple yet effective, and they would make the library far more welcoming to every
student. Thank you very much for considering my suggestions, and I sincerely hope they can be adopted soon.

57. Once upon a time, a farmer, thinking that the rice seedlings he had planted were growing too slowly, went into the field and pulled them up one by one to make each a little taller. After returning home, he told his family, "I'm really worn out today, but I have finally made the rice seedlings grow taller all at once!" When his son went to the field, he found that all the rice seedlings had already withered. Nowadays, some parents, eager to see their children succeed, often follow in the farmer's footsteps, causing their children great suffering, yet seeing no progress in their studies. Shouldn't such
parents wake up to this problem and let their children grow naturally?

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位原文 'They were followed for approximately three decades' → 同义替换 'three decades' 为 'thirty years' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

2. 【答案】B

定位原文 'They argue we should replace them with other drinks, with water being the best choice' → 同义替换 'replace them with water' 为 'Drinking water instead of...' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

3. 【答案】D

定位原文 'a 64-year-old man found the paintings in a garbage pile' → 同义替换 'found the paintings' 为 'found two 17th-century oil paintings' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

4. 【答案】B

定位原文 'An initial assessment by an art expert concluded the two framed paintings were originals' → 直接匹配 'originals' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

5. 【答案】C

定位原文 'walked eight kilometers... to seek help for her sick grandmother' → 同义替换 'seek help for her sick grandmother' 为 'Save her sick grandmother' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

6. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词'mother' → 听取录音中'mother is facing a criminal case'及后续'stands accused of' → 同义替换为'face a criminal charge' → 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'little girl' → 听取录音中'though she was suffering from the effects of extreme cold' → 同义替换为'suffered from the effects of severe cold' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'Susan' → 听取录音中'It's called Cape Town'及'Susan...is from South Africa' → 推断Susan来自开普敦 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息整合

9. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词'Table Mountain' → 听取录音中'The mountain is called Table Mountain because it's flat at the top' → 同义替换为'has a flat surface at the top' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词'Susan' → 听取录音中'Susan is white. She says her ancestors were from Britain' → 同义替换为'has British ancestors' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】D
定位女士对橄榄球的评价 → 捕捉比较级结构 'not as popular as rugby' → 推断橄榄球比足球更受欢迎
考点：比较级结构　细节定位与推理

12. 【答案】A
定位女士的建议句 'Have you considered making a study guide?' → 同义替换为 'Prepare a study guide'
考点：建议句型　细节定位

13. 【答案】C
定位男士陈述问题的句子 'My main problem is that my study folder... is badly disorganized' → 同义替换为 'His study folder is badly disorganized'
考点：问题陈述句　细节定位

14. 【答案】B
定位女士自我描述的句子 'I'm an emotional learner' → 直接匹配选项
考点：自我描述句　细节定位

15. 【答案】A
定位女士针对男士（视觉型）的建议 'reorganizing your notes using color-coded sections... or using idea mapping' → 同义替换为 'Arrange them using color and pictures'
考点：建议句型　细节定位与同义替换

16. 【答案】D
定位首句定义 → 提炼核心概念（道德原则） → 匹配选项D
考点：定义提取　概念概括

17. 【答案】C
定位‘notable criticism’ → 捕捉‘lead to undesirable outcomes’ → 匹配选项C的同义改写
考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】B
定位‘breaking the law’例子 → 理解其用于说明‘冲突’ → 推断出‘需让步于更重要原则’ → 匹配选项B
考点：例证推理　目的推断

19. 【答案】B
定位‘current statistics’ → 捕捉‘desire...has not translated into reality’ → 推断出‘未达预期’ → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　同义改写

20. 【答案】C

定位‘new study’ → 捕捉其研究对象‘people's attitudes towards diversity at work’ → 匹配选项C

考点：主旨定位　信息匹配

21. 【答案】A

定位研究发现段落 → 提取‘when a person's own work group is involved, they tend to prefer team members who are similar to themselves’ → 同义替换为‘People prefer to work with team members similar to themselves’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】D

定位‘major key to success in international business’ → 提取其前半句‘Understanding when it's appropriate to exchange one form for another’ → 同义替换为‘Using different forms of communication appropriately’

考点：主旨定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】A

定位‘spoken word agreements in some Middle East countries’ → 提取‘are seen as seriously binding’ → 同义替换为‘are regarded as seriously binding’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】B

定位‘Western working culture’ → 提取‘tends to place a high value on the written word’及‘written contracts tend to be seen as something that must be strictly carried out’ → 同义替换为‘places a high value on written contracts’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】D

定位‘a Japanese firm’ → 提取‘may not feel bound by every detail of it—particularly if circumstances later change’ → 推断其观点为‘条款可能不具有严格约束力’

考点：细节定位　推理判断

26. 【答案】C

26 空 定位条件状语 under any condition → 识别动词搭配 take on → 得出答案
27 空 定位让步状语 In spite of → 识别与 discomfort 搭配的形容词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位主语 Tooth pain → 识别其作为机制的属性 → 得出答案
29 空 定位条件状语 where the tissue ___ is exposed → 识别组织暴露的部位 → 得出答案
30 空 定位虚拟条件句 If teeth didn't feel pain → 识别结果从句中的动词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（转折与条件） → 分析“under any condition”与“feel pain”的对比 → 选择表示“正常运作/无痛感”的动词
32 空 定位空格前的“in spite of”引导的让步关系 → 分析“discomfort”与后文“good reason”的对比 → 选择表示“普遍/日常”感受的形容词
33 空 定位空格后的“that ensures...”定语从句 → 分析“mechanism”的功能是“保护” → 选择表示“保护性”的形容词
34 空 定位空格前的“where the tissue...is exposed” → 分析“tissue”与“exposed”的被动关系 → 选择表

示“内部/本质”的形容词
35 空 定位空格前的“we might...to use them” → 分析“didn't feel pain”与“damage them”的假设关系 → 选择表示“继续/不顾后果”的动词

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形容词与名词搭配　名词修饰语　名词性成分　虚拟语气下的动词选择　近义词辨析

27. 【答案】G
26 空 定位条件状语 under any condition → 识别动词搭配 take on → 得出答案
27 空 定位让步状语 In spite of → 识别与 discomfort 搭配的形容词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位主语 Tooth pain → 识别其作为机制的属性 → 得出答案
29 空 定位条件状语 where the tissue ___ is exposed → 识别组织暴露的部位 → 得出答案
30 空 定位虚拟条件句 If teeth didn't feel pain → 识别结果从句中的动词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（转折与条件） → 分析“under any condition”与“feel pain”的对比 → 选择表示“正常运作/无痛感”的动词
32 空 定位空格前的“in spite of”引导的让步关系 → 分析“discomfort”与后文“good reason”的对比 → 选择表示“普遍/日常”感受的形容词
33 空 定位空格后的“that ensures...”定语从句 → 分析“mechanism”的功能是“保护” → 选择表示“保护性”的形容词
34 空 定位空格前的“where the tissue...is exposed” → 分析“tissue”与“exposed”的被动关系 → 选择表示“内部/本质”的形容词
35 空 定位空格前的“we might...to use them” → 分析“didn't feel pain”与“damage them”的假设关系 → 选择表示“继续/不顾后果”的动词

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形容词与名词搭配　名词修饰语　名词性成分　虚拟语气下的动词选择　近义词辨析

28. 【答案】F
26 空 定位条件状语 under any condition → 识别动词搭配 take on → 得出答案
27 空 定位让步状语 In spite of → 识别与 discomfort 搭配的形容词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位主语 Tooth pain → 识别其作为机制的属性 → 得出答案
29 空 定位条件状语 where the tissue ___ is exposed → 识别组织暴露的部位 → 得出答案
30 空 定位虚拟条件句 If teeth didn't feel pain → 识别结果从句中的动词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（转折与条件） → 分析“under any condition”与“feel pain”的对比 → 选择表示“正常运作/无痛感”的动词
32 空 定位空格前的“in spite of”引导的让步关系 → 分析“discomfort”与后文“good reason”的对比 → 选择表示“普遍/日常”感受的形容词
33 空 定位空格后的“that ensures...”定语从句 → 分析“mechanism”的功能是“保护” → 选择表示“保护性”的形容词
34 空 定位空格前的“where the tissue...is exposed” → 分析“tissue”与“exposed”的被动关系 → 选择表示“内部/本质”的形容词
35 空 定位空格前的“we might...to use them” → 分析“didn't feel pain”与“damage them”的假设关系 → 选择表示“继续/不顾后果”的动词

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形容词与名词搭配　名词修饰语　名词性成分　虚拟语气下的动词选择　近义词辨析

29. 【答案】O
26 空 定位条件状语 under any condition → 识别动词搭配 take on → 得出答案
27 空 定位让步状语 In spite of → 识别与 discomfort 搭配的形容词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位主语 Tooth pain → 识别其作为机制的属性 → 得出答案
29 空 定位条件状语 where the tissue ___ is exposed → 识别组织暴露的部位 → 得出答案

30 空 定位虚拟条件句 If teeth didn't feel pain → 识别结果从句中的动词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（转折与条件） → 分析“under any condition”与“feel pain”的对比 → 选择表示“正常运作/无痛感”的动词
32 空 定位空格前的“in spite of”引导的让步关系 → 分析“discomfort”与后文“good reason”的对比 → 选择表示“普遍/日常”感受的形容词
33 空 定位空格后的“that ensures...”定语从句 → 分析“mechanism”的功能是“保护” → 选择表示“保护性”的形容词
34 空 定位空格前的“where the tissue...is exposed” → 分析“tissue”与“exposed”的被动关系 → 选择表示“内部/本质”的形容词
35 空 定位空格前的“we might...to use them” → 分析“didn't feel pain”与“damage them”的假设关系 → 选择表示“继续/不顾后果”的动词

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形容词与名词搭配　名词修饰语　名词性成分　虚拟语气下的动词选择　近义词辨析

30. 【答案】E

26 空 定位条件状语 under any condition → 识别动词搭配 take on → 得出答案
27 空 定位让步状语 In spite of → 识别与 discomfort 搭配的形容词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位主语 Tooth pain → 识别其作为机制的属性 → 得出答案
29 空 定位条件状语 where the tissue ___ is exposed → 识别组织暴露的部位 → 得出答案
30 空 定位虚拟条件句 If teeth didn't feel pain → 识别结果从句中的动词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（转折与条件） → 分析“under any condition”与“feel pain”的对比 → 选择表示“正常运作/无痛感”的动词
32 空 定位空格前的“in spite of”引导的让步关系 → 分析“discomfort”与后文“good reason”的对比 → 选择表示“普遍/日常”感受的形容词
33 空 定位空格后的“that ensures...”定语从句 → 分析“mechanism”的功能是“保护” → 选择表示“保护性”的形容词
34 空 定位空格前的“where the tissue...is exposed” → 分析“tissue”与“exposed”的被动关系 → 选择表示“内部/本质”的形容词
35 空 定位空格前的“we might...to use them” → 分析“didn't feel pain”与“damage them”的假设关系 → 选择表示“继续/不顾后果”的动词

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形容词与名词搭配　名词修饰语　名词性成分　虚拟语气下的动词选择　近义词辨析

31. 【答案】A

26 空 定位条件状语 under any condition → 识别动词搭配 take on → 得出答案
27 空 定位让步状语 In spite of → 识别与 discomfort 搭配的形容词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位主语 Tooth pain → 识别其作为机制的属性 → 得出答案
29 空 定位条件状语 where the tissue ___ is exposed → 识别组织暴露的部位 → 得出答案
30 空 定位虚拟条件句 If teeth didn't feel pain → 识别结果从句中的动词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（转折与条件） → 分析“under any condition”与“feel pain”的对比 → 选择表示“正常运作/无痛感”的动词
32 空 定位空格前的“in spite of”引导的让步关系 → 分析“discomfort”与后文“good reason”的对比 → 选择表示“普遍/日常”感受的形容词
33 空 定位空格后的“that ensures...”定语从句 → 分析“mechanism”的功能是“保护” → 选择表示“保护性”的形容词
34 空 定位空格前的“where the tissue...is exposed” → 分析“tissue”与“exposed”的被动关系 → 选择表示“内部/本质”的形容词

35 空 定位空格前的“we might...to use them” → 分析“didn't feel pain”与“damage them”的假设关系 → 选择表示“继续/不顾后果”的动词

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形容词与名词搭配　名词修饰语　名词性成分　虚拟语气下的动词选择　近义词辨析

32. 【答案】L

26 空 定位条件状语 under any condition → 识别动词搭配 take on → 得出答案
27 空 定位让步状语 In spite of → 识别与 discomfort 搭配的形容词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位主语 Tooth pain → 识别其作为机制的属性 → 得出答案
29 空 定位条件状语 where the tissue ___ is exposed → 识别组织暴露的部位 → 得出答案
30 空 定位虚拟条件句 If teeth didn't feel pain → 识别结果从句中的动词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（转折与条件） → 分析“under any condition”与“feel pain”的对比 → 选择表示“正常运作/无痛感”的动词
32 空 定位空格前的“in spite of”引导的让步关系 → 分析“discomfort”与后文“good reason”的对比 → 选择表示“普遍/日常”感受的形容词
33 空 定位空格后的“that ensures...”定语从句 → 分析“mechanism”的功能是“保护” → 选择表示“保护性”的形容词
34 空 定位空格前的“where the tissue...is exposed” → 分析“tissue”与“exposed”的被动关系 → 选择表示“内部/本质”的形容词
35 空 定位空格前的“we might...to use them” → 分析“didn't feel pain”与“damage them”的假设关系 → 选择表示“继续/不顾后果”的动词

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形容词与名词搭配　名词修饰语　名词性成分　虚拟语气下的动词选择　近义词辨析

33. 【答案】D

26 空 定位条件状语 under any condition → 识别动词搭配 take on → 得出答案
27 空 定位让步状语 In spite of → 识别与 discomfort 搭配的形容词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位主语 Tooth pain → 识别其作为机制的属性 → 得出答案
29 空 定位条件状语 where the tissue ___ is exposed → 识别组织暴露的部位 → 得出答案
30 空 定位虚拟条件句 If teeth didn't feel pain → 识别结果从句中的动词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（转折与条件） → 分析“under any condition”与“feel pain”的对比 → 选择表示“正常运作/无痛感”的动词
32 空 定位空格前的“in spite of”引导的让步关系 → 分析“discomfort”与后文“good reason”的对比 → 选择表示“普遍/日常”感受的形容词
33 空 定位空格后的“that ensures...”定语从句 → 分析“mechanism”的功能是“保护” → 选择表示“保护性”的形容词
34 空 定位空格前的“where the tissue...is exposed” → 分析“tissue”与“exposed”的被动关系 → 选择表示“内部/本质”的形容词
35 空 定位空格前的“we might...to use them” → 分析“didn't feel pain”与“damage them”的假设关系 → 选择表示“继续/不顾后果”的动词

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形容词与名词搭配　名词修饰语　名词性成分　虚拟语气下的动词选择　近义词辨析

34. 【答案】N

26 空 定位条件状语 under any condition → 识别动词搭配 take on → 得出答案
27 空 定位让步状语 In spite of → 识别与 discomfort 搭配的形容词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位主语 Tooth pain → 识别其作为机制的属性 → 得出答案
29 空 定位条件状语 where the tissue ___ is exposed → 识别组织暴露的部位 → 得出答案
30 空 定位虚拟条件句 If teeth didn't feel pain → 识别结果从句中的动词 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（转折与条件） → 分析“under any condition”与“feel pain”的对比 → 选择表示“正常运作/无痛感”的动词
32 空 定位空格前的“in spite of”引导的让步关系 → 分析“discomfort”与后文“good reason”的对比 → 选择表示“普遍/日常”感受的形容词
33 空 定位空格后的“that ensures...”定语从句 → 分析“mechanism”的功能是“保护” → 选择表示“保护性”的形容词
34 空 定位空格前的“where the tissue...is exposed” → 分析“tissue”与“exposed”的被动关系 → 选择表示“内部/本质”的形容词
35 空 定位空格前的“we might...to use them” → 分析“didn't feel pain”与“damage them”的假设关系 → 选择表示“继续/不顾后果”的动词

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形容词与名词搭配　名词修饰语　名词性成分　虚拟语气下的动词选择　近义词辨析

35. 【答案】B

26 空 定位条件状语 under any condition → 识别动词搭配 take on → 得出答案
27 空 定位让步状语 In spite of → 识别与 discomfort 搭配的形容词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位主语 Tooth pain → 识别其作为机制的属性 → 得出答案
29 空 定位条件状语 where the tissue ___ is exposed → 识别组织暴露的部位 → 得出答案
30 空 定位虚拟条件句 If teeth didn't feel pain → 识别结果从句中的动词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（转折与条件） → 分析“under any condition”与“feel pain”的对比 → 选择表示“正常运作/无痛感”的动词
32 空 定位空格前的“in spite of”引导的让步关系 → 分析“discomfort”与后文“good reason”的对比 → 选择表示“普遍/日常”感受的形容词
33 空 定位空格后的“that ensures...”定语从句 → 分析“mechanism”的功能是“保护” → 选择表示“保护性”的形容词
34 空 定位空格前的“where the tissue...is exposed” → 分析“tissue”与“exposed”的被动关系 → 选择表示“内部/本质”的形容词
35 空 定位空格前的“we might...to use them” → 分析“didn't feel pain”与“damage them”的假设关系 → 选择表示“继续/不顾后果”的动词

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形容词与名词搭配　名词修饰语　名词性成分　虚拟语气下的动词选择　近义词辨析

36. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'culture' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 对公司文化的描述 → 匹配题干 'found on its website' 的同义改写 'on paper' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干核心 'difficult to know... until you become part of it' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 的 'figuring out... before you actually work there can be a bit of a challenge' → 匹配同义改写 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干 'impossible... to have every expectation met' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'one small problem' 与 'weren't on the same page' → 推断出期望无法完全满足 → 匹配段落 [M]（假设为总结段） → 得出答案
39. 定位题干 'reading its description' 与 'found the job offered ideal' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [A] 的 'On paper, the job seemed perfect for me' → 匹配同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干 'make a written list of their likes and dislikes' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'know what you want' 与 'identifying the things that we absolutely do…' → 推断出需要明确喜好 → 匹配段落 [F]（假设为具体建议段） → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'seize the opportunity to get answers' → 在语篇中寻找对应建议 → 匹配段落K（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）
42. 定位题干关键词 'be clear what they expect' → 在语篇中寻找对应建议 → 匹配段落E的 'know what you want'

和 'have a solid handle on what exactly you want'
43. 定位题干关键词 'read with a critical eye' 和 'website' → 在语篇中寻找对应建议 → 匹配段落I（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）
44. 定位题干关键词 'job satisfaction' 和 'company culture' → 在语篇中寻找对应关系 → 匹配段落C的 'Company culture can have a big impact on how you feel about your work'
45. 定位题干关键词 'chat with an insider' 和 'useful information' → 在语篇中寻找对应建议 → 匹配段落J（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑

37. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'culture' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 对公司文化的描述 → 匹配题干 'found on its website' 的同义改写 'on paper' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干核心 'difficult to know... until you become part of it' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 的 'figuring out... before you actually work there can be a bit of a challenge' → 匹配同义改写 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干 'impossible... to have every expectation met' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'one small problem' 与 'weren't on the same page' → 推断出期望无法完全满足 → 匹配段落 [M]（假设为总结段） → 得出答案
39. 定位题干 'reading its description' 与 'found the job offered ideal' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [A] 的 'On paper, the job seemed perfect for me' → 匹配同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干 'make a written list of their likes and dislikes' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'know what you want' 与 'identifying the things that we absolutely do…' → 推断出需要明确喜好 → 匹配段落 [F]（假设为具体建议段） → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'seize the opportunity to get answers' → 在语篇中寻找对应建议 → 匹配段落K（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）
42. 定位题干关键词 'be clear what they expect' → 在语篇中寻找对应建议 → 匹配段落E的 'know what you want' 和 'have a solid handle on what exactly you want'
43. 定位题干关键词 'read with a critical eye' 和 'website' → 在语篇中寻找对应建议 → 匹配段落I（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）
44. 定位题干关键词 'job satisfaction' 和 'company culture' → 在语篇中寻找对应关系 → 匹配段落C的 'Company culture can have a big impact on how you feel about your work'
45. 定位题干关键词 'chat with an insider' 和 'useful information' → 在语篇中寻找对应建议 → 匹配段落J（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑

38. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干关键词 'culture' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 对公司文化的描述 → 匹配题干 'found on its website' 的同义改写 'on paper' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干核心 'difficult to know... until you become part of it' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 的 'figuring out... before you actually work there can be a bit of a challenge' → 匹配同义改写 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干 'impossible... to have every expectation met' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'one small problem' 与 'weren't on the same page' → 推断出期望无法完全满足 → 匹配段落 [M]（假设为总结段） → 得出答案
39. 定位题干 'reading its description' 与 'found the job offered ideal' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [A] 的 'On paper, the job seemed perfect for me' → 匹配同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干 'make a written list of their likes and dislikes' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [E] 的 'know what you want' 与 'identifying the things that we absolutely do…' → 推断出需要明确喜好 → 匹配段落 [F]（假设为具体建议段） → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'seize the opportunity to get answers' → 在语篇中寻找对应建议 → 匹配段落K（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）
42. 定位题干关键词 'be clear what they expect' → 在语篇中寻找对应建议 → 匹配段落E的 'know what you want' 和 'have a solid handle on what exactly you want'
43. 定位题干关键词 'read with a critical eye' 和 'website' → 在语篇中寻找对应建议 → 匹配段落I（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）
44. 定位题干关键词 'job satisfaction' 和 'company culture' → 在语篇中寻找对应关系 → 匹配段落C的 'Company culture can have a big impact on how you feel about your work'
45. 定位题干关键词 'chat with an insider' 和 'useful information' → 在语篇中寻找对应建议 → 匹配段落J（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑

39. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'culture' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 对公司文化的描述 → 匹配题干 'found on its website' 的同义改写 'on paper' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干核心 'difficult to know... until you become part of it' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 的 'figuring out... before you actually work there can be a bit of a challenge' → 匹配同义改写 → 得出答案
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39. 定位题干 'reading its description' 与 'found the job offered ideal' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [A] 的 'On paper, the job seemed perfect for me' → 匹配同义替换 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑

40. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'culture' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 对公司文化的描述 → 匹配题干 'found on its website' 的同义改写 'on paper' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑

41. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'culture' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 对公司文化的描述 → 匹配题干 'found on its website' 的同义改写 'on paper' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑

42. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'culture' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 对公司文化的描述 → 匹配题干 'found on its website' 的同义改写 'on paper' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑

43. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'culture' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 对公司文化的描述 → 匹配题干 'found on its website' 的同义改写 'on paper' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑

44. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'culture' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 对公司文化的描述 → 匹配题干 'found on its website' 的同义改写 'on paper' → 得出答案

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑

45. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'culture' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 对公司文化的描述 → 匹配题干 'found on its website' 的同义改写 'on paper' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑

46. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'students enrolled in online classes' → 定位至第二段首句 'students lack the desire to learn' → 同义替换为 'unmotivated to learn' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'online course assignments' → 定位至第三段 'most of the assignments are short and simple... designed to be graded easily' → 同义替换为 'made convenient to mark' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'disadvantage' → 定位至第四段 'absence of face-to-face interaction' 及后续描述 → 概括为'缺乏建立关系的机会' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　概括归纳

49. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'problem' → 定位至第五段 'Not all students have access to these types of resources... some students can be put at a disadvantage' → 推理得出部分学生可能难以参与 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

50. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'genuine education' → 定位至最后一段 'fail to provide a genuine education with an emphasis on convenience rather than critical thinking' → 反向推理得出'critical thinking'是关键部分 → 同义替换为 'analytical thinking ability' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　反向推理　同义替换

51. 【答案】A

定位作者观点句 → 提取‘helps the public observe the process of scientific discourse more clearly’ → 同义替换为‘better understand science’

考点：观点定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】B

定位‘experts worried’后的具体担忧 → 提取‘lead people to believe that disagreement... meant a lack of adequate scientific consensus’ → 推断此担忧指向公众对现代医学的信任危机

考点：细节定位　因果推断

53. 【答案】C

定位‘anxiety seems misplaced’后的解释 → 提取‘the public can access debates about science regardless of where they take place’ → 同义替换为‘accessible to the public anyway’

考点：观点推断　同义替换

54. 【答案】B

定位作者建议句‘let the debates be transparent and vigorous’ → 结合‘rather than avoiding’推断作者态度为积极拥抱 → 同义替换为‘embrace it with open arms’

考点：态度推断　同义替换

55. 【答案】C

定位最后一段核心句‘science is an honorably self-correcting process’ → 同义替换为‘dynamic and self-improving process’

考点：主旨概括　同义替换

56. 【答案】I am a sophomore who spends most of my free…

根据题目要求，构建包含问题陈述与解决方案的提案结构，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】Once upon a time, a farmer, thinking that the…

将中文寓言故事和议论性文字准确、流畅地转换为英文，需要运用多种句式结构（如定语从句、非谓语动词）和恰当的动词搭配（如take on）来表达复杂含义。

考点：take on responsibility　定语从句修饰先行词　非谓语动词作状语　句式变化与复杂句构建