四级 · 2022年06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：_____

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322 473
yingyu8.cn/d/322473

本卷答案与讲解
582 681
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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. acknowledge	B. chance	C. contains
D. counterparts	E. defined	F. differ
G. especially	H. extracted	I. implies
J. necessarily	K. particular	L. perceive
M. second	N. sources	O. strange

If you've ever looked at the ingredients list while grocery shopping, chances are you've seen the term "natural flavors". But have you taken a ___26___ to consider what these natural flavors actually are? Most of us might think that "natural flavors" are, well, naturally good for us. A recent study in the journal Appetite found that when the word "natural" appears on packaging, people ___27___ that the food within is indeed healthier. In truth, natural flavors do not ___28___ much, at least chemically speaking, from their flavor- boosting ___29___ : artificial flavors. Both can be made in a lab by trained flavorists, but artificial flavors use chemicals to give a product a ___30___ smell or taste. Natural flavors come from plant or animal ___31___ , like fruit, vegetable, meat, fish or milk that is then processed or refined in some way. In short, natural flavors are ___32___ from plants and animals to create specific flavors for processed foods. But that does not ___33___ make it easier to tell what is really in your food. Because the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has not ___34___ the term, companies can use it to refer to pretty much anything derived from a plant or animal. And natural flavors can also include a variety of chemical additives, such as preservatives. The FDA doesn't require companies to reveal what additional chemicals a specific item ___35___ . So if you want to know for certain what you're getting with your groceries, you might want to stick to the farmer's market.

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. Fraudsters often steal villa-booking information from authentic holiday websites. _____

37. Fraudsters keep changing their bank accounts to avoid being tracked. _____

38. It is suggested that people not going on the holiday might help detect website frauds. _____

39. More and more British holidaymakers find the seaside villas they booked online actually nonexistent. _____

40. By checking an agent's name online before booking a villa, holidaymakers can avoid falling into traps. _____

41. Fraudsters are difficult to identify, according to an online safety expert. _____

42. Holidaymakers have been alerted to the frequent occurrence of online villa-booking frauds. _____

43. It is holidaymakers that can protect themselves from falling victim to frauds. _____

44. Holidaymakers are advised not to make payments by bank transfer. _____

45. Fraudsters advertise their villas at reasonable prices so as not to be suspected. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 从前有个人养了一群羊。一天早上他准备出去放羊,发现少了一只。他仔细一看,看到羊栏 (sheepfold)上有个窟窿。显然,夜间有狼钻进羊圈叼走了羊。 邻居劝他修羊栏,可是他不听。 第二天,他发现狼又通过窟窿叼走一只羊。他想起邻居的话,就赶快堵上窟窿,把羊栏补好。此后,他的羊再也没有被狼叼走。 故事告诉我们:出了问题及时补救,可以防止蒙受更大损失。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Social media can be a powerful communication tool for employees, helping them to collaborate, share ideas and solve problems. Research has shown that 82% of employees think social media can improve work relationships and 60% believe it can support decision-making processes. These beliefs contribute to a majority of workers connecting with colleagues on social media, even during work hours. Employers typically worry that social media is a productivity killer; more than half of U.S. employers reportedly block access to social media at work. In my research with 277 employees of a healthcare organization I found these concerns to be misguided. Social media doesn't reduce productivity nearly as much as it kills employee retention. In the first part of the study I surveyed the employees about why and how they used platforms like Facebook, Twitter, or LinkedIn. Respondents were then asked about their work behaviors, including whether they felt motivated in their jobs and showed initiative at work. I found employees who engage in online social interactions with co-workers through social media blogs tend to be more motivated and come up with innovative ideas. But when employees interact with individuals outside the organization, they are less motivated and show less initiative. In the second part of the study I found 76% of employees using social media for work took an interest in other organizations they found on social media. When I examined how respondents expressed openness to new careers and employers, I found that they engaged in some key activities including researching new organizations and making new work connections. These findings present a dilemma for managers: employees using social media at work are more engaged and more productive, but they are also more likely to leave your company. Managers should implement solutions that neutralize the retention risk caused by social media. They can create social media groups in which employees will be more likely to collaborate and less likely to share withdrawal intentions or discussions about external job opportunities. Managers can also use social media to directly reduce turnover intentions, by recognizing employees' accomplishments and giving visibility to employees' success stories.

46. What does previous research about social media reveal?

A. Most employees think positively of it.
B. It improves employees' work efficiency.
C. It enables employees to form connections.
D. Employees spend much of their work time on it.

47. What did the author's own research find about social media?

A. It influences employees' work negatively.
B. It does much harm to employee loyalty.
C. It kills employees' motivation for work
D. It affects employers' decision-making.

48. What did the author find in his study about the effect of online social interactions?

A. It differs from employee to employee.

B. It tends to vary with the platform used.

C. It has much to do with whom employees interact with.

D. It is hard to measure when employees interact with outsiders.

49. What problem was found with employees using social media for work?

A. They seldom expressed their inner thoughts.

B. Most of them explored new job opportunities.

C. They were reluctant to collaborate with others.

D. Many of them ended with lower productivity.

50. What does the author suggest managers do to neutralize the retention risk?

A. Give promotions to employees for their accomplishments.

B. Create opportunities for employees to share success stories.

C. Acknowledge employees' achievements through social media.

D. Encourage employees to increase their visibility on social media.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

In the coming era of budget cuts to education, distance learning could become the norm. The temptation for those in charge of education budgets to trade teachers for technology could be so strong that they ignore the disadvantages of distance learning. School facilities are expensive to build and maintain, and teachers are expensive to employ. Online classes do not require buildings and each class can host hundreds of people simultaneously, resulting in greater savings, thus increasing the temptation of distance education for those concerned more about budgets than learning. But moving away from a traditional classroom in which a living, breathing human being teaches and interacts with students daily would be a disaster. Physically attending school has hidden benefits: getting up every morning, interacting with peers, and building relationships with teachers are essential skills to cultivate in young people. Moreover, schools should be more than simple institutions of traditional learning. They are now places that provide meals. They are places where students receive counseling and other support. Those policy-makers are often fascinated by the latest technology in education and its potential to "transform" education overnight. But online education does not allow a teacher to keep a struggling student after class and offer help. Educational videos may deliver academic content, but they are unable to make eye contact or assess a student's level of engagement. Distance education will never match the personal teaching in a traditional classroom. In their first 18 years of life, American children spend only 9% of their time in school. Yet teachers are expected to prepare them to be responsible citizens, cultivate their social skills, encourage successful time management, and enhance their capacity to flourish in an increasingly harsh labor market. Given these expectations, schools should not become permanently "remote". The power of the classroom is rooted in the humanity of the people gathered in the same place, at the same time. Personal teaching is about teachers showing students a higher path, and about young people going through the process together. Technology, no matter how advanced, should simply be a tool of a good teacher.

51. What mainly accounts for the possibility that distance learning could become the norm?

A. Advances in education technology.
B. Shrinking financial resources.
C. Shortage of school facilities.
D. Lack of qualified teachers.

52. What does the author say is one possible benefit of students attending school physically?

A. Developing the habit of getting up early.
B. Eating nutritionally well-balanced meals.
C. Growing into living and breathing human beings.
D. Cultivating relationships with peers and teachers.

53. What does the author think of the latest technology in education?

A. It may have potential disadvantages.
B. It may render many teachers jobless.
C. It may add to students' financial burden.
D. It may revolutionize classroom teaching

54. What does the author say teachers are expected to do?

A. Enhance students' leadership capacity.
B. Elevate students to managerial positions.
C. Enable students to adapt to the changes in life.
D. Prepare students to be competitive in the future.

55. Why couldn't technology replace a good teacher?

A. It lacks humanity.
B. It is still immature.
C. It cannot track students' growth.
D. It cannot cater to personal needs.

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

56. A Proposal on Enriching Extracurricular Activities I am writing to propose a few extracurricular activities that
our student union could organize, in the hope of making our campus life more colorful and rewarding.
To begin with, I would suggest holding a monthly book-sharing club. Since many of us read alone and seldom
exchange thoughts, such a club would offer a regular chance to share insights, broaden our horizons and
improve our critical thinking.
In addition, I recommend arranging weekend volunteer trips to nearby communities. These activities would not
only allow us to apply what we learn in real life, but also cultivate a stronger sense of social responsibility and
teamwork among students.
I sincerely hope the student union will take these suggestions into consideration. Your support would mean a
great deal to all of us. Thank you for your time and attention.

57. Long long ago, there was a man who raised a flock of sheep. One morning, when he was about to take the sheep out to graze, he found that one of them was missing. On a closer look, he saw that there
was a hole in the sheepfold. Obviously, during the night a wolf had got into the sheepfold and carried
off a sheep. His neighbour advised him to mend the sheepfold, but he would not listen. The next day, he
found that another sheep had been carried off by the wolf through the hole. Remembering what his neighbour had said, he quickly blocked up the hole and mended the sheepfold. From then on, his sheep
were never carried off by wolves again. The story tells us that fixing problems in time can prevent us from suffering greater losses.

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】M

26 空 根据固定搭配 'take a moment to consider'（花时间考虑）的语境，结合空格前的 'taken a'，锁定正确选项 M (moment)。

27 空 定位研究结论句 → 根据‘when the word ‘natural’ appears on packaging’的语境，推断人们对此的普遍反应 → 选择表示‘认为、相信’的动词

28 空 定位空格所在句（描述天然风味与人工风味的化学差异）→ 分析空格前后逻辑（do not... much, at least chemically speaking, from...）→ 识别固定搭配（differ from）→ 选择表示“不同”的动词

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（天然风味从植物/动物中提取以创造特定风味）→ 结合上下文（与人工风味对比，强调来源）→ 选择表示“提取/衍生”的动词

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（天然风味与人工风味在化学上差异不大） → 选择表示“区别”的动词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（FDA未定义该术语）→ 结合上下文（公司可随意使用）→ 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（天然风味从植物/动物中被提取/加工） → 结合固定搭配（be extracted from） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 识别空格词需表达“区分”或“不同”之意 → 结合选项词义与搭配 → 选出最符合语境的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（FDA未定义该术语，因此公司可以随意使用） → 结合上下文语义（FDA的官方行为） → 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（FDA未定义该术语，因此公司可用其指代任何东西）→ 结合上下文（公司可自由使用该术语）→ 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词

考点：take a moment to do sth.　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词辨析　固定搭配 differ from　转折逻辑　固定搭配

27. 【答案】L

26 空 根据固定搭配 'take a moment to consider'（花时间考虑）的语境，结合空格前的 'taken a'，锁定正确选项 M (moment)。
27 空 定位研究结论句 → 根据‘when the word ‘natural’ appears on packaging’的语境，推断人们对此的普遍反应 → 选择表示‘认为、相信’的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句（描述天然风味与人工风味的化学差异）→ 分析空格前后逻辑（do not... much, at least chemically speaking, from...）→ 识别固定搭配（differ from）→ 选择表示“不同”的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（天然风味从植物/动物中提取以创造特定风味）→ 结合上下文（与人工风味对比，强调来源）→ 选择表示“提取/衍生”的动词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（天然风味与人工风味在化学上差异不大） → 选择表示“区别”的动词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（FDA未定义该术语）→ 结合上下文（公司可随意使用）→ 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（天然风味从植物/动物中被提取/加工） → 结合固定搭配（be extracted from） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 识别空格词需表达“区分”或“不同”之意 → 结合选项词义与搭配 → 选出最符合语境的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（FDA未定义该术语，因此公司可以随意使用） → 结合上下文语义（FDA的官方行为） → 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（FDA未定义该术语，因此公司可用其指代任何东西）→ 结合上下文（公司可自由使用该术语）→ 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词

考点：take a moment to do sth.　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词辨析　固定搭配 differ from　转折逻辑　固定搭配

28. 【答案】F

26 空 根据固定搭配 'take a moment to consider'（花时间考虑）的语境，结合空格前的 'taken a'，锁定正确选项 M (moment)。
27 空 定位研究结论句 → 根据‘when the word ‘natural’ appears on packaging’的语境，推断人们对此的普遍反应 → 选择表示‘认为、相信’的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句（描述天然风味与人工风味的化学差异）→ 分析空格前后逻辑（do not... much, at least chemically speaking, from...）→ 识别固定搭配（differ from）→ 选择表示“不同”的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（天然风味从植物/动物中提取以创造特定风味）→ 结合上下文（与人工风味对比，强调来源）→ 选择表示“提取/衍生”的动词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（天然风味与人工风味在化学上差异不大） → 选择表示“区别”的动词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（FDA未定义该术语）→ 结合上下文（公司可随意使用）→ 选择表示“定义/界

定”的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（天然风味从植物/动物中被提取/加工） → 结合固定搭配（be extracted from） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 识别空格词需表达“区分”或“不同”之意 → 结合选项词义与搭配 → 选出最符合语境的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（FDA未定义该术语，因此公司可以随意使用） → 结合上下文语义（FDA的官方行为） → 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（FDA未定义该术语，因此公司可用其指代任何东西）→ 结合上下文（公司可自由使用该术语）→ 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词

考点：take a moment to do sth. 语境选词 近义词辨析 动词辨析 固定搭配 differ from 转折逻辑 固定搭配

29. 【答案】D

26 空 根据固定搭配 'take a moment to consider'（花时间考虑）的语境，结合空格前的 'taken a'，锁定正确选项 M (moment)。
27 空 定位研究结论句 → 根据‘when the word ‘natural’ appears on packaging’的语境，推断人们对此的普遍反应 → 选择表示‘认为、相信’的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句（描述天然风味与人工风味的化学差异）→ 分析空格前后逻辑（do not... much, at least chemically speaking, from...）→ 识别固定搭配（differ from）→ 选择表示“不同”的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（天然风味从植物/动物中提取以创造特定风味）→ 结合上下文（与人工风味对比，强调来源）→ 选择表示“提取/衍生”的动词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（天然风味与人工风味在化学上差异不大） → 选择表示“区别”的动词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（FDA未定义该术语）→ 结合上下文（公司可随意使用）→ 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（天然风味从植物/动物中被提取/加工） → 结合固定搭配（be extracted from） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 识别空格词需表达“区分”或“不同”之意 → 结合选项词义与搭配 → 选出最符合语境的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（FDA未定义该术语，因此公司可以随意使用） → 结合上下文语义（FDA的官方行为） → 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（FDA未定义该术语，因此公司可用其指代任何东西）→ 结合上下文（公司可自由使用该术语）→ 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词

考点：take a moment to do sth. 语境选词 近义词辨析 动词辨析 固定搭配 differ from 转折逻辑 固定搭配

30. 【答案】K

26 空 根据固定搭配 'take a moment to consider'（花时间考虑）的语境，结合空格前的 'taken a'，锁定正确选项 M (moment)。
27 空 定位研究结论句 → 根据‘when the word ‘natural’ appears on packaging’的语境，推断人们对此的普遍反应 → 选择表示‘认为、相信’的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句（描述天然风味与人工风味的化学差异）→ 分析空格前后逻辑（do not... much, at least chemically speaking, from...）→ 识别固定搭配（differ from）→ 选择表示“不同”的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（天然风味从植物/动物中提取以创造特定风味）→ 结合上下文（与人工风味对比，强调来源）→ 选择表示“提取/衍生”的动词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（天然风味与人工风味在化学上差异不大） → 选择表示“区别”的动词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（FDA未定义该术语）→ 结合上下文（公司可随意使用）→ 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（天然风味从植物/动物中被提取/加工） → 结合固定搭配（be extracted from） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 识别空格词需表达“区分”或“不同”之意 → 结合选项词义与搭配 → 选出最符合语境的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（FDA未定义该术语，因此公司可以随意使用） → 结合上下文语义（FDA的官方行为） → 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（FDA未定义该术语，因此公司可用其指代任何东西）→ 结合上下文（公司可自由使用该术语）→ 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词

考点：take a moment to do sth. 语境选词 近义词辨析 动词辨析 固定搭配 differ from 转折逻辑 固定搭配

31. 【答案】N

26 空 根据固定搭配 'take a moment to consider'（花时间考虑）的语境，结合空格前的 'taken a'，锁定正确选项 M (moment)。
27 空 定位研究结论句 → 根据 ‘when the word ‘natural’ appears on packaging’ 的语境，推断人们对此的普遍反应 → 选择表示 ‘认为、相信’ 的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句（描述天然风味与人工风味的化学差异）→ 分析空格前后逻辑（do not... much, at least chemically speaking, from...）→ 识别固定搭配（differ from）→ 选择表示“不同”的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（天然风味从植物/动物中提取以创造特定风味）→ 结合上下文（与人工风味对比，强调来源）→ 选择表示“提取/衍生”的动词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（天然风味与人工风味在化学上差异不大） → 选择表示“区别”的动词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（FDA未定义该术语）→ 结合上下文（公司可随意使用）→ 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（天然风味从植物/动物中被提取/加工） → 结合固定搭配（be extracted from） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 识别空格词需表达“区分”或“不同”之意 → 结合选项词义与搭配 → 选出最符合语境的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（FDA未定义该术语，因此公司可以随意使用） → 结合上下文语义（FDA的官方行为） → 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（FDA未定义该术语，因此公司可用其指代任何东西）→ 结合上下文（公司可自由使用该术语）→ 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词

考点：take a moment to do sth. 语境选词 近义词辨析 动词辨析 固定搭配 differ from 转折逻辑 固定搭配

32. 【答案】H

26 空 根据固定搭配 'take a moment to consider'（花时间考虑）的语境，结合空格前的 'taken a'，锁定正确选项 M (moment)。
27 空 定位研究结论句 → 根据 ‘when the word ‘natural’ appears on packaging’ 的语境，推断人们对此的普遍反应 → 选择表示 ‘认为、相信’ 的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句（描述天然风味与人工风味的化学差异）→ 分析空格前后逻辑（do not... much, at least chemically speaking, from...）→ 识别固定搭配（differ from）→ 选择表示“不同”的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（天然风味从植物/动物中提取以创造特定风味）→ 结合上下文（与人工风味对比，强调来源）→ 选择表示“提取/衍生”的动词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（天然风味与人工风味在化学上差异不大） → 选

择表示“区别”的动词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（FDA未定义该术语）→ 结合上下文（公司可随意使用）→ 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（天然风味从植物/动物中被提取/加工） → 结合固定搭配（be extracted from） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 识别空格词需表达“区分”或“不同”之意 → 结合选项词义与搭配 → 选出最符合语境的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（FDA未定义该术语，因此公司可以随意使用） → 结合上下文语义（FDA的官方行为） → 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（FDA未定义该术语，因此公司可用其指代任何东西）→ 结合上下文（公司可自由使用该术语）→ 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词

考点：take a moment to do sth. 语境选词 近义词辨析 动词辨析 固定搭配 differ from 转折逻辑 固定搭配

33. 【答案】J

26 空 根据固定搭配 'take a moment to consider'（花时间考虑）的语境，结合空格前的 'taken a'，锁定正确选项 M (moment)。
27 空 定位研究结论句 → 根据‘when the word ‘natural’ appears on packaging’的语境，推断人们对此的普遍反应 → 选择表示‘认为、相信’的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句（描述天然风味与人工风味的化学差异）→ 分析空格前后逻辑（do not... much, at least chemically speaking, from...）→ 识别固定搭配（differ from）→ 选择表示“不同”的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（天然风味从植物/动物中提取以创造特定风味）→ 结合上下文（与人工风味对比，强调来源）→ 选择表示“提取/衍生”的动词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（天然风味与人工风味在化学上差异不大） → 选择表示“区别”的动词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（FDA未定义该术语）→ 结合上下文（公司可随意使用）→ 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（天然风味从植物/动物中被提取/加工） → 结合固定搭配（be extracted from） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 识别空格词需表达“区分”或“不同”之意 → 结合选项词义与搭配 → 选出最符合语境的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（FDA未定义该术语，因此公司可以随意使用） → 结合上下文语义（FDA的官方行为） → 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（FDA未定义该术语，因此公司可用其指代任何东西）→ 结合上下文（公司可自由使用该术语）→ 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词

考点：take a moment to do sth. 语境选词 近义词辨析 动词辨析 固定搭配 differ from 转折逻辑 固定搭配

34. 【答案】E

26 空 根据固定搭配 'take a moment to consider'（花时间考虑）的语境，结合空格前的 'taken a'，锁定正确选项 M (moment)。
27 空 定位研究结论句 → 根据‘when the word ‘natural’ appears on packaging’的语境，推断人们对此的普遍反应 → 选择表示‘认为、相信’的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句（描述天然风味与人工风味的化学差异）→ 分析空格前后逻辑（do not... much, at least chemically speaking, from...）→ 识别固定搭配（differ from）→ 选择表示“不同”的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（天然风味从植物/动物中提取以创造特定风味）→ 结合上下文（与人工风味对比，强调来源）→ 选择表示“提取/衍生”的动词

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（天然风味与人工风味在化学上差异不大） → 选择表示“区别”的动词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（FDA未定义该术语）→ 结合上下文（公司可随意使用）→ 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（天然风味从植物/动物中被提取/加工） → 结合固定搭配（be extracted from） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 识别空格词需表达“区分”或“不同”之意 → 结合选项词义与搭配 → 选出最符合语境的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（FDA未定义该术语，因此公司可以随意使用） → 结合上下文语义（FDA的官方行为） → 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（FDA未定义该术语，因此公司可用其指代任何东西）→ 结合上下文（公司可自由使用该术语）→ 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词

考点：take a moment to do sth. 语境选词 近义词辨析 动词辨析 固定搭配 differ from 转折逻辑 固定搭配

35. 【答案】C

26 空 根据固定搭配 'take a moment to consider'（花时间考虑）的语境，结合空格前的 'taken a'，锁定正确选项 M (moment)。
27 空 定位研究结论句 → 根据 ‘when the word ‘natural’ appears on packaging’ 的语境，推断人们对此的普遍反应 → 选择表示 ‘认为、相信’ 的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句（描述天然风味与人工风味的化学差异）→ 分析空格前后逻辑（do not... much, at least chemically speaking, from...）→ 识别固定搭配（differ from）→ 选择表示“不同”的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（天然风味从植物/动物中提取以创造特定风味）→ 结合上下文（与人工风味对比，强调来源）→ 选择表示“提取/衍生”的动词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（天然风味与人工风味在化学上差异不大） → 选择表示“区别”的动词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（FDA未定义该术语）→ 结合上下文（公司可随意使用）→ 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（天然风味从植物/动物中被提取/加工） → 结合固定搭配（be extracted from） → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 识别空格词需表达“区分”或“不同”之意 → 结合选项词义与搭配 → 选出最符合语境的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（FDA未定义该术语，因此公司可以随意使用） → 结合上下文语义（FDA的官方行为） → 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（FDA未定义该术语，因此公司可用其指代任何东西）→ 结合上下文（公司可自由使用该术语）→ 选择表示“定义/界定”的动词

考点：take a moment to do sth. 语境选词 近义词辨析 动词辨析 固定搭配 differ from 转折逻辑 固定搭配

36. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'steal' 和 'authentic holiday websites' → 在段落C中找到同义替换 'Details of legitimate villas are often stolen from other sites' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干核心信息 'changing their bank accounts' → 在段落H中找到对应描述 'Fraudsters often change their bank accounts' → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干建议 'people not going on the holiday might help detect' → 在段落E中找到建议 'ask a friend who is not going on the holiday to check the website' → 推断出该建议旨在帮助识别欺诈 → 得出答案E
39. 定位题干核心信息 'find the seaside villas they booked online actually nonexistent' → 在段落A中找到直接对

应 'they find that the property they have paid for does not exist' → 得出答案A
40. 定位题干建议 'checking an agent's name online before booking' → 在段落K中找到对应建议 'check the agent's name online' → 得出答案K
41. 定位题干关键词 'online safety expert' → 在语篇中寻找对应专家观点 → 匹配段落F
42. 定位题干关键词 'alerted' 和 'frequent occurrence' → 在语篇中寻找警告和频率描述 → 匹配段落B
43. 定位题干关键词 'protect themselves' → 在语篇中寻找自我保护建议 → 匹配段落I
44. 定位题干关键词 'not to make payments by bank transfer' → 在语篇中寻找支付方式建议 → 匹配段落E
45. 定位题干关键词 'reasonable prices' 和 'not to be suspected' → 在语篇中寻找定价策略描述 → 匹配段落D

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　建议识别　建议匹配　专家观点匹配　因果关系匹配

37. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'steal' 和 'authentic holiday websites' → 在段落C中找到同义替换 'Details of legitimate villas are often stolen from other sites' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干核心信息 'changing their bank accounts' → 在段落H中找到对应描述 'Fraudsters often change their bank accounts' → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干建议 'people not going on the holiday might help detect' → 在段落E中找到建议 'ask a friend who is not going on the holiday to check the website' → 推断出该建议旨在帮助识别欺诈 → 得出答案E
39. 定位题干核心信息 'find the seaside villas they booked online actually nonexistent' → 在段落A中找到直接对应 'they find that the property they have paid for does not exist' → 得出答案A
40. 定位题干建议 'checking an agent's name online before booking' → 在段落K中找到对应建议 'check the agent's name online' → 得出答案K
41. 定位题干关键词 'online safety expert' → 在语篇中寻找对应专家观点 → 匹配段落F
42. 定位题干关键词 'alerted' 和 'frequent occurrence' → 在语篇中寻找警告和频率描述 → 匹配段落B
43. 定位题干关键词 'protect themselves' → 在语篇中寻找自我保护建议 → 匹配段落I
44. 定位题干关键词 'not to make payments by bank transfer' → 在语篇中寻找支付方式建议 → 匹配段落E
45. 定位题干关键词 'reasonable prices' 和 'not to be suspected' → 在语篇中寻找定价策略描述 → 匹配段落D

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　建议识别　建议匹配　专家观点匹配　因果关系匹配

38. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'steal' 和 'authentic holiday websites' → 在段落C中找到同义替换 'Details of legitimate villas are often stolen from other sites' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干核心信息 'changing their bank accounts' → 在段落H中找到对应描述 'Fraudsters often change their bank accounts' → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干建议 'people not going on the holiday might help detect' → 在段落E中找到建议 'ask a friend who is not going on the holiday to check the website' → 推断出该建议旨在帮助识别欺诈 → 得出答案E
39. 定位题干核心信息 'find the seaside villas they booked online actually nonexistent' → 在段落A中找到直接对应 'they find that the property they have paid for does not exist' → 得出答案A
40. 定位题干建议 'checking an agent's name online before booking' → 在段落K中找到对应建议 'check the agent's name online' → 得出答案K
41. 定位题干关键词 'online safety expert' → 在语篇中寻找对应专家观点 → 匹配段落F
42. 定位题干关键词 'alerted' 和 'frequent occurrence' → 在语篇中寻找警告和频率描述 → 匹配段落B
43. 定位题干关键词 'protect themselves' → 在语篇中寻找自我保护建议 → 匹配段落I
44. 定位题干关键词 'not to make payments by bank transfer' → 在语篇中寻找支付方式建议 → 匹配段落E
45. 定位题干关键词 'reasonable prices' 和 'not to be suspected' → 在语篇中寻找定价策略描述 → 匹配段落D

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　建议识别　建议匹配　专家观点匹配　因果关系匹配

39. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'steal' 和 'authentic holiday websites' → 在段落C中找到同义替换 'Details of legitimate villas are often stolen from other sites' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干核心信息 'changing their bank accounts' → 在段落H中找到对应描述 'Fraudsters often change their bank accounts' → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干建议 'people not going on the holiday might help detect' → 在段落E中找到建议 'ask a friend who is not going on the holiday to check the website' → 推断出该建议旨在帮助识别欺诈 → 得出答案E
39. 定位题干核心信息 'find the seaside villas they booked online actually nonexistent' → 在段落A中找到直接对应 'they find that the property they have paid for does not exist' → 得出答案A
40. 定位题干建议 'checking an agent's name online before booking' → 在段落K中找到对应建议 'check the agent's name online' → 得出答案K
41. 定位题干关键词 'online safety expert' → 在语篇中寻找对应专家观点 → 匹配段落F
42. 定位题干关键词 'alerted' 和 'frequent occurrence' → 在语篇中寻找警告和频率描述 → 匹配段落B
43. 定位题干关键词 'protect themselves' → 在语篇中寻找自我保护建议 → 匹配段落I
44. 定位题干关键词 'not to make payments by bank transfer' → 在语篇中寻找支付方式建议 → 匹配段落E
45. 定位题干关键词 'reasonable prices' 和 'not to be suspected' → 在语篇中寻找定价策略描述 → 匹配段落D

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　建议识别　建议匹配　专家观点匹配　因果关系匹配

40. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'steal' 和 'authentic holiday websites' → 在段落C中找到同义替换 'Details of legitimate villas are often stolen from other sites' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干核心信息 'changing their bank accounts' → 在段落H中找到对应描述 'Fraudsters often change their bank accounts' → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干建议 'people not going on the holiday might help detect' → 在段落E中找到建议 'ask a friend who is not going on the holiday to check the website' → 推断出该建议旨在帮助识别欺诈 → 得出答案E
39. 定位题干核心信息 'find the seaside villas they booked online actually nonexistent' → 在段落A中找到直接对应 'they find that the property they have paid for does not exist' → 得出答案A
40. 定位题干建议 'checking an agent's name online before booking' → 在段落K中找到对应建议 'check the agent's name online' → 得出答案K
41. 定位题干关键词 'online safety expert' → 在语篇中寻找对应专家观点 → 匹配段落F
42. 定位题干关键词 'alerted' 和 'frequent occurrence' → 在语篇中寻找警告和频率描述 → 匹配段落B
43. 定位题干关键词 'protect themselves' → 在语篇中寻找自我保护建议 → 匹配段落I
44. 定位题干关键词 'not to make payments by bank transfer' → 在语篇中寻找支付方式建议 → 匹配段落E
45. 定位题干关键词 'reasonable prices' 和 'not to be suspected' → 在语篇中寻找定价策略描述 → 匹配段落D

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　建议识别　建议匹配　专家观点匹配　因果关系匹配

41. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'steal' 和 'authentic holiday websites' → 在段落C中找到同义替换 'Details of legitimate villas are often stolen from other sites' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干核心信息 'changing their bank accounts' → 在段落H中找到对应描述 'Fraudsters often change their bank accounts' → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干建议 'people not going on the holiday might help detect' → 在段落E中找到建议 'ask a friend who is not going on the holiday to check the website' → 推断出该建议旨在帮助识别欺诈 → 得出答案E
39. 定位题干核心信息 'find the seaside villas they booked online actually nonexistent' → 在段落A中找到直接对应 'they find that the property they have paid for does not exist' → 得出答案A

40. 定位题干建议 'checking an agent's name online before booking' → 在段落K中找到对应建议 'check the agent's name online' → 得出答案K
41. 定位题干关键词 'online safety expert' → 在语篇中寻找对应专家观点 → 匹配段落F
42. 定位题干关键词 'alerted' 和 'frequent occurrence' → 在语篇中寻找警告和频率描述 → 匹配段落B
43. 定位题干关键词 'protect themselves' → 在语篇中寻找自我保护建议 → 匹配段落I
44. 定位题干关键词 'not to make payments by bank transfer' → 在语篇中寻找支付方式建议 → 匹配段落E
45. 定位题干关键词 'reasonable prices' 和 'not to be suspected' → 在语篇中寻找定价策略描述 → 匹配段落D

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　建议识别　建议匹配　专家观点匹配　因果关系匹配

42. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'steal' 和 'authentic holiday websites' → 在段落C中找到同义替换 'Details of legitimate villas are often stolen from other sites' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干核心信息 'changing their bank accounts' → 在段落H中找到对应描述 'Fraudsters often change their bank accounts' → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干建议 'people not going on the holiday might help detect' → 在段落E中找到建议 'ask a friend who is not going on the holiday to check the website' → 推断出该建议旨在帮助识别欺诈 → 得出答案E
39. 定位题干核心信息 'find the seaside villas they booked online actually nonexistent' → 在段落A中找到直接对应 'they find that the property they have paid for does not exist' → 得出答案A
40. 定位题干建议 'checking an agent's name online before booking' → 在段落K中找到对应建议 'check the agent's name online' → 得出答案K
41. 定位题干关键词 'online safety expert' → 在语篇中寻找对应专家观点 → 匹配段落F
42. 定位题干关键词 'alerted' 和 'frequent occurrence' → 在语篇中寻找警告和频率描述 → 匹配段落B
43. 定位题干关键词 'protect themselves' → 在语篇中寻找自我保护建议 → 匹配段落I
44. 定位题干关键词 'not to make payments by bank transfer' → 在语篇中寻找支付方式建议 → 匹配段落E
45. 定位题干关键词 'reasonable prices' 和 'not to be suspected' → 在语篇中寻找定价策略描述 → 匹配段落D

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　建议识别　建议匹配　专家观点匹配　因果关系匹配

43. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'steal' 和 'authentic holiday websites' → 在段落C中找到同义替换 'Details of legitimate villas are often stolen from other sites' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干核心信息 'changing their bank accounts' → 在段落H中找到对应描述 'Fraudsters often change their bank accounts' → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干建议 'people not going on the holiday might help detect' → 在段落E中找到建议 'ask a friend who is not going on the holiday to check the website' → 推断出该建议旨在帮助识别欺诈 → 得出答案E
39. 定位题干核心信息 'find the seaside villas they booked online actually nonexistent' → 在段落A中找到直接对应 'they find that the property they have paid for does not exist' → 得出答案A
40. 定位题干建议 'checking an agent's name online before booking' → 在段落K中找到对应建议 'check the agent's name online' → 得出答案K
41. 定位题干关键词 'online safety expert' → 在语篇中寻找对应专家观点 → 匹配段落F
42. 定位题干关键词 'alerted' 和 'frequent occurrence' → 在语篇中寻找警告和频率描述 → 匹配段落B
43. 定位题干关键词 'protect themselves' → 在语篇中寻找自我保护建议 → 匹配段落I
44. 定位题干关键词 'not to make payments by bank transfer' → 在语篇中寻找支付方式建议 → 匹配段落E
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　建议识别　建议匹配　专家观点匹配　因果关系匹配

44. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'steal' 和 'authentic holiday websites' → 在段落C中找到同义替换 'Details of legitimate villas are often stolen from other sites' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干核心信息 'changing their bank accounts' → 在段落H中找到对应描述 'Fraudsters often change their bank accounts' → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干建议 'people not going on the holiday might help detect' → 在段落E中找到建议 'ask a friend who is not going on the holiday to check the website' → 推断出该建议旨在帮助识别欺诈 → 得出答案E
39. 定位题干核心信息 'find the seaside villas they booked online actually nonexistent' → 在段落A中找到直接对应 'they find that the property they have paid for does not exist' → 得出答案A
40. 定位题干建议 'checking an agent's name online before booking' → 在段落K中找到对应建议 'check the agent's name online' → 得出答案K
41. 定位题干关键词 'online safety expert' → 在语篇中寻找对应专家观点 → 匹配段落F
42. 定位题干关键词 'alerted' 和 'frequent occurrence' → 在语篇中寻找警告和频率描述 → 匹配段落B
43. 定位题干关键词 'protect themselves' → 在语篇中寻找自我保护建议 → 匹配段落I
44. 定位题干关键词 'not to make payments by bank transfer' → 在语篇中寻找支付方式建议 → 匹配段落E
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　建议识别　建议匹配　专家观点匹配　因果关系匹配

45. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'steal' 和 'authentic holiday websites' → 在段落C中找到同义替换 'Details of legitimate villas are often stolen from other sites' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干核心信息 'changing their bank accounts' → 在段落H中找到对应描述 'Fraudsters often change their bank accounts' → 得出答案H
38. 定位题干建议 'people not going on the holiday might help detect' → 在段落E中找到建议 'ask a friend who is not going on the holiday to check the website' → 推断出该建议旨在帮助识别欺诈 → 得出答案E
39. 定位题干核心信息 'find the seaside villas they booked online actually nonexistent' → 在段落A中找到直接对应 'they find that the property they have paid for does not exist' → 得出答案A
40. 定位题干建议 'checking an agent's name online before booking' → 在段落K中找到对应建议 'check the agent's name online' → 得出答案K
41. 定位题干关键词 'online safety expert' → 在语篇中寻找对应专家观点 → 匹配段落F
42. 定位题干关键词 'alerted' 和 'frequent occurrence' → 在语篇中寻找警告和频率描述 → 匹配段落B
43. 定位题干关键词 'protect themselves' → 在语篇中寻找自我保护建议 → 匹配段落I
44. 定位题干关键词 'not to make payments by bank transfer' → 在语篇中寻找支付方式建议 → 匹配段落E
45. 定位题干关键词 'reasonable prices' 和 'not to be suspected' → 在语篇中寻找定价策略描述 → 匹配段落D

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　建议识别　建议匹配　专家观点匹配　因果关系匹配

46. 【答案】A

定位首段研究数据 → 提取员工对社交媒体的积极看法 → 同义替换为 ‘正面评价’

考点：细节定位　数据归纳　同义替换

47. 【答案】B

定位作者研究结论句 → 提取 ‘kills employee retention’ 核心信息 → 同义替换为 ‘harm to loyalty’

考点：细节定位　核心信息提取　同义替换

48. 【答案】C

定位研究第一部分发现 → 对比与同事/外部人员互动的不同结果 → 归纳出效果取决于互动对象

考点：细节对比　信息归纳　推理判断

49. 【答案】B

定位研究第二部分发现 → 提取‘对其他组织感兴趣’及‘研究新组织’等关键活动 → 同义替换为‘探索新工作机会’

考点：细节定位　信息提取　同义替换

50. 【答案】C

定位建议措施段落 → 提取‘recognizing employee…’的具体建议 → 同义替换为‘通过社交媒体认可成就’

考点：细节定位　建议提取　同义替换

51. 【答案】B

定位首段预算削减背景 → 提取‘trade teachers for technology’与‘greater savings’的因果关系 → 推断核心驱动力为财务压力

考点：细节定位　因果推理

52. 【答案】D

定位‘Physically attending school has hidden benefits’ → 提取‘interacting with peers, and building relationships with teachers’ → 匹配选项D的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】A

定位‘Those policy-makers are often fascinated by...’ → 提取转折‘But online education does not allow...’ → 推断作者对技术的批判态度

考点：观点态度　转折推理

54. 【答案】D

定位‘teachers are expected to...’ → 提取‘enhance their capacity to flourish in an increasingly harsh labor market’ → 同义替换为‘competitive in the future’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】A

综合全文对技术局限性的论述 → 提取‘unable to make eye contact’、‘never match the personal teaching’等 → 归纳核心缺陷为缺乏人性

考点：推理判断　主旨归纳

56. 【答案】A Proposal on Enriching Extracurricular…

根据题目要求，构建包含清晰SVO主干的段落，并运用多样化的句式（如复合句、非谓语结构）来阐述活动建议及其理由，同时注意使用恰当的动词搭配（如take on responsibilities）。

考点：SVO主干结构　句式变化与复杂句构建　动词搭配take on

57. 【答案】Long long ago, there was a man who raised a…

将中文故事准确、连贯地翻译成英文，需要运用多种句式结构（如定语从句、状语从句）和正确的时态（一般过去时）来叙述事件，并体现逻辑关系。

考点：定语从句（如 'that had a hole in it'）　一般过去时叙述　状语从句（如 'when he found...'）　逻辑连接词（如

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'however', 'therefore')
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