四级 · 2022年09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
101 881
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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 from the news report about the study?

A. It examines the effect of cholesterol on people's health.

B. Its participants all had high blood cholesterol levels.

C. It questions the benefits of a vegetarian protein diet.

D. Its finding came as a surprise to the researchers.

2. What did the researchers acknowledge?

A. They do not know all the effects of eating meat.

B. Red meat itself does not cause heart diseases.

C. White meat may be healthier than red meat.

D. Vegetarian protein may be easier to absorb.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What does the news report say about the accident at the crossing of High Street in Milton?

A. It may have been due to the lorry driver's drunk driving.

B. It may affect the local supply of turkeys for Christmas.

C. It interrupted traffic for several hours running.

D. It was caused by a lorry running into a trailer.

4. What do we learn about the crossing on High Street?

A. It has been the scene of several fatal accidents recently.

B. It is the spot that causes the local police a lot of worry.

C. It has witnessed several traffic accidents this year.

D. It is a location frequented by local traffic police.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What is Bangalore airport trying to do about the helicopter taxi service?

A. Get approval to add more routes.

B. Attract more international tourists.

C. Advertise it through a mobile app.

D. Make it affordable to common folk.

6. What do we learn from the news report about the helicopter taxi ride?

A. It costs more than twice as much as a car ride.

B. It is gaining popularity among ordinary Indians.

C. It symbolizes India's advancement in high-tech.

D. It can get anywhere in the city within 15 minutes.

7. Who are the targeted customers of the helicopter taxi service?

A. International tourists.

B. High-class travelers.

C. Prominent superstars.

D. Customers in a hurry. 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 plan to do for the weekend?

A. Treat her friends in a bar.
B. Take a trip to Washington.
C. Make some cheese.
D. Throw a party.

9. What does the man suggest the woman do?

A. Spend no more than 30 dollars.
B. Buy different kinds of cheese.
C. Help him prepare the barbecue.
D. Find out different people's tastes.

10. What does the man say about Spanish goat cheese?

A. It is the best kind of hard cheese.
B. It is the most popular in Spain.
C. It is more delicious than honey.
D. It is a good choice for children.

11. What is the woman going to do at the end of the conversation?

A. Buy what the man recommended.
B. Have a taste of both of the cheeses.
C. Choose one of the two types of cheese.
D. Ask the man to cut the cheese into slices.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the woman say about using e-textbooks?

A. New teachers and staff have to be recruited.
B. It might take some time for students to adapt.
C. It involves buying lots of tablets and software.
D. The software has to be constantly upgraded.

13. According to the man, how can the use of tablets benefit students?

A. It can greatly improve their learning efficiency.
B. It can help them to interact more with teachers.
C. It can save their trouble of carrying printed books.
D. It can develop their skills in using electronic devices.

14. What does the woman say about students using tablets?

A. They may have trouble comprehending texts.
B. They may encounter technological problems.
C. They may pay less respect to teachers.
D. They may get distracted more easily.

15. What does the woman say about making electronic readers?

A. It generates a great deal of electronic garbage.

B. It does a lot of damage to the environment.

C. It emits huge amounts of harmful radiation.

D. It accelerates the exhaustion of rare minerals. 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 does the passage say we tend to do every day?

A. Communicate with our coworkers.

B. Encounter people in different places.

C. Judge people based on our first impressions.

D. Engage in a variety of psychological activities.

17. What do we learn about person perception from this passage?

A. It is an objective evaluation of a person's character.

B. It is a mental process influenced by many factors.

C. It contributes to the formation of personal traits.

D. It varies greatly among different social groups.

18. What is the problem with using social categorization in person perception?

A. It can lead to incorrect judgments.

B. It can cause mistrust among people.

C. It can result in instant losses.

D. It can give rise to gender bias.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the new study suggest about young people today and those from the previous generation?

A. Both groups spend a lot of time on mobile devices.

B. Both groups attach importance to social connections.

C. They are equally competent in using new technology.

D. They are similar in terms of social skills.

20. What did the study find about children who accessed social networking sites many times a day?

A. Their social skills were negatively affected.

B. Their school performance was slightly lower.

C. Their emotions were much harder to regulate.

D. Their relations with peers were badly strained.

21. What is adults' worry about technological change?

A. It may pose a threat to their children's safety.

B. It may affect society's traditional values.

C. It may hurt their relations with children.

D. It may change their children's ethical values.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker say about inspiration from consuming others' ideas and success stories?

A. It is motivating. B. It is passive. C. It is incredible. D. It is impracticable.

23. What do we learn from the passage about active inspiration?

A. It results in short-term excitement.

B. It helps us avoid making mistakes.

C. It breeds long-term passion and enthusiasm.

D. It is bound to help us achieve greater success.

24. What does the passage say passive inspiration can do?

A. Drive us forward. B. Bring us power. C. Spur us to action. D. Give us ideas.

25. Where does the best inspiration come from according to the passage?

A. Listening to success stories.

B. Applying ideas to one's life.

C. Following the advice of experts.

D. Consuming the world around us.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. accommodate	B. accordingly	C. acquiring
D. bothered	E. fortune	F. fulfilling
G. identify	H. literally	I. opposite
J. profession	K. purpose	L. ranked
M. released	N. similarly	O. wrong

Public perception of success in the U.S. might be totally misguided. While 92% of people believe others care most about fame and ___26___ , fewer than 10% factor those qualities into their own success. This is according to the newly ___27___ study by Harvard Graduate School of Education professor Todd Smith. Smith says he was ___28___ by how past studies on success "assumed what people will care about." In this study, his team "went the ___29___ direction" by spending years carrying out individual interviews and group surveys to see what people really talk about when they talk about success. As a scientist, Smith ___30___ studied individuality for a living, and even he was surprised to find younger respondents cared more about having a ___31___ in life. Those between the ages of 18 and ___34___ prioritized it most, and that prioritization dropped off as respondents' ages went up. Perhaps this is because older people had fewer options when they were starting their careers, at a time when values focused more on stable incomes than ___32___ personal missions. Other trends included an emphasis on the importance of parenting. Being a parent ___33___ very high across the priorities of all study participants. Ultimately, Smith hopes institutions will take note of these insights Higher education institutions tend to focus on preparing students for high-paying jobs. For such institutions, from universities to workplaces, to better ___35___ people in the U.S., they'll need to understand "what the American public highly prioritizes," Smith says.

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. Kelli Harding also distinguishes herself by her literary talent. _____

37. Kelli Harding doesn't think America's medical model is sufficient for patients who need help most. _____

38. Kelli Harding differs from those seeking quick and simple solutions to America's medical problems. _____

39. Kelli Harding was a participant in a summer course the author taught. _____

40. According to Kelli Harding, scientific advances have not made Americans healthier, nor prolonged their life. _____

41. The author was deeply moved by what Kelli Harding wrote about her current life. _____

42. George Engel, in treating his patients, not only looks into their symptoms but also into things like the emotional support they receive. _____

43. According to Kelli Harding, rabbits' health had more to do with humans' kindness to them than their diet or genetics. _____

44. What Kelli Harding went through in Washington changed her life. _____

45. A social aspect to health has not been taken into account in trying to provide the best medical care. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 太极拳 (Taijiquan)起源于中国古代,是中国武术 (martial art) 的一个重要分支。练太极拳最初是为了自卫,现在是促进身心健康的有效锻炼方式。大量研究表明,这种锻炼方式有助于保持力量、灵活性和平衡力,并减少压力和焦虑。太极拳练习起来既容易又愉快,通过轻柔、流畅的动作,促使心情平静、头脑清晰。今天,太极拳已经传播到世界各地,深受广大健身者的喜爱。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Academic dishonesty is nothing new. As long as there have been homework assignments and tests, there have been cheaters. The way that cheating looks has changed over time, though, particularly now that technology has made it easier than ever. A study by the Josephson Institute of Ethics interviewed 23,000 high school students and asked them a variety of questions about academic ethics. Of the teens surveyed, 51 percent said that they had knowingly cheated at some point on an exam but that they did not feel uneasy about the behavior. A Common Sense Media survey found that 35 percent of students had cheated via smartphone, though the parents surveyed in that particular study did not believe their kids had ever cheated. In many cases, students did not realize that strategies like looking up answers on a smartphone were actually cheating at all. In today's classrooms, students who cheat are rarely caught. There are no formulas written on the insides of hands or students looking across the aisle, or whispering answers to their classmates. Today's students use smartphones, tablets or even in-class computers to aid their cheating attempts and leave no trace of their crimes. Since cheating through technology is not listed specifically as being against the rules in many school policies, students do not view the actions as unethical. The technology is being adopted so quickly that school districts cannot adequately keep up with cheating policies, or even awareness campaigns that alert students to the problem with using technology to find answers in a certain way. From a young age, students learn that answers exist conveniently at their fingertips through search engines and expert websites. Schools must develop anti-cheating policies that include technology and these policies must be updated consistently. Teachers must stay on guard when it comes to what their students are doing in classrooms and how technology could be playing a negative role in the learning process. Parents must also talk to their kids about the appropriate ways to find academic answers and alert them to unethical behaviours that may seem innocent in their own eyes.

46. What do we learn from the study by the Josephson Institute of Ethics?

A. Over half of the students interviewed were unaware they were cheating.

B. Cheating was becoming a way of life for a majority of high school teens.

C. More than half of the interviewees felt no sense of guilt over cheating.

D. Cheating was getting more and more difficult for high school students.

47. What did the Common Sense Media survey reveal?

A. Most parents tended to overprotect their children.

B. Many students committed cheating unknowingly.

C. Students were in urgent need of ethical education.

D. Parents and kids had conflicting ideas over cheating.

48. Why do students rarely get caught cheating nowadays?

A. They copy formulas on their palms.
B. They help each other to cover up their acts.
C. They keep changing their ways of cheating.
D. They make use of modern technology.

49. What does the author think schools should do to tackle cheating?

A. Bring policies against cheating up to date.
B. Reform their exam methods constantly.
C. Take advantage of the latest technologies.
D. Alert parents to their children's behaviour.

50. What does the author suggest teachers do in the classroom?

A. Prevent students from overusing electronic devices.
B. Develop more effective anti-cheating strategies.
C. Find more ways to curb students' unethical acts.
D. Guard against students' misuse of technology.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Remote work is about more than just working from home—it means working differently. Organizations should reconsider the appropriateness of their performance evaluation procedures in light of the shift to remote work. This requires a fundamental rethinking of what organizations expect from employees and what companies would look for in a model employee in a remote work context. It is likely that the "first to arrive and last to leave" mentality is no longer relevant, but should be replaced by a regard for the quality of an employee's contribution to the organization. This means that work should be measured in terms of the quality of the work, not just the quality of the process. As remote work is largely unobservable to supervisors, employers need to think about how they can objectively measure the quality of work in a way that is consistent for employees of similar rank. Focusing on output alone can have unintended consequences. Employers should think instead about the values and soft skills they want to emphasize in a remote work environment. Qualities like flexibility and the ability to work under minimal supervision might become critical. Much has been written about the importance of timely feedback. In the context of a global pandemic , firms may want to provide additional support to employees by providing more frequent communication. This allows managers to both keep an eye on struggling employees and provide ongoing feedback on how employees are adapting to their new work environment. Compensation also needs to be revisited. The purpose of performance evaluation is ultimately to determine how to reward employees for their work. This means that pay structures need to adapt to the reality of working from home. However, organizations also need to be honest with employees about the financial impact of COVID-19. For organizations that have struggled to keep the lights on due to the pandemic, this might mean thinking of non-financial ways to reward employees, like unpaid time off or flexible work schedules. Employers can also consider how to bundle different types of compensation to help employees cope with their unique situations.

51. What does the author say companies should do in the context of remote work?

A. Reform performance evaluation.
B. Rethink the organizational fundamentals.
C. Reexamine its effects on employees' behaviors.
D. Reflect on its differences from working in the office.

52. What should be prioritized in assessing employees' remote work?

A. The quantity of their output.
B. The length of their work time.
C. The quality of their contribution.
D. The flexibility of their work schedules.

53. What quality in the employees would be of great importance in a remote work context?

A. The ability to produce quality work.
B. The ability to maximize work efficiency.
C. The ability to finish tasks in a timely manner.
D. The ability to work with the least supervision.

54. Why is it important for firms to provide timely feedback during the pandemic?

A. To evaluate their employees of similar rank in a consistent way.
B. To keep a watchful eye on those employees who perform poorly.
C. To help employees in need adapt to the new work environment.
D. To maintain connections with their employees away from office.

55. What is the author's suggestion to employers who experience the financial impact of the pandemic?

A. Urging their employees to adapt to the new situation.
B. Rewarding their employees in unconventional ways.
C. Identifying employees who make little contribution.
D. Allowing their employees to look for part-time jobs.

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

56. Dear Sir or Madam,
I am writing to apply for the position of a volunteer teacher for children in remote rural areas during the
coming vacation. The main reason I want to take part is my genuine love for education. Two years ago, I
tutored a left-behind child in my hometown, and watching her grow more confident convinced me that
teaching can truly change lives. Joining this program is my way of giving back to society.
As for what I can do, I major in English, so I am confident that I can teach the kids basic spoken English and
help them with their homework. Besides, I enjoy singing and drawing, and I would like to organize after-class
activities to make learning both fun and warm for them.
I would sincerely appreciate it if I could be given this valuable chance. Thank you for your time
and consideration.
Yours sincerely, Li Hua

57. Taijiquan originated from ancient China and is an important branch of Chinese martial arts. Practicing Taijiquan was originally for self-defense, but it is now an effective form of exercise to promote physical and mental health. A large number of studies show that this form of exercise helps maintain strength, flexibility and balance, and reduce stress and anxiety. Taijiquan is both easy and enjoyable to practice, and with its gentle and flowing movements, it calms the mind and clears the head.
Today, Taijiquan has spread to all parts of the world and is widely loved by fitness enthusiasts.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位首段关键句 → 识别 surprise 与 came as a surprise 的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

2. 【答案】C

定位末段 acknowledged 后内容 → 识别 it is possible that 与 may be 的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

3. 【答案】B

定位首段 may affect 后内容 → 识别 holiday favorite 指代 turkeys → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代推断

4. 【答案】C

定位末段 accident blackspot 后内容 → 识别 this year alone 与 several 的对应 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数量对应

5. 【答案】A

定位第二段 will add more once it gets approval → 识别 trying to do 与 will add more 的对应 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　意图推断

6. 【答案】A

定位价格对比信息 → 提取‘A car ride... costs less than half as much’ → 推理得出直升机费用是汽车的两倍以上

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

7. 【答案】B

定位目标客户描述 → 匹配‘tech executives in a hurry’与‘high-class travelers, including CEOs’ → 选择‘High-class travelers’

考点：细节定位与捕捉

8. 【答案】D

定位女士周末计划 → 提取‘buy some cheese for a barbecue’与‘a small group of friends gathering together’ → 推理得出她要举办聚会

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

9. 【答案】B

定位男士建议 → 提取‘I would suggest having at least one soft cheese and one hard cheese’ → 同义替换为‘Buy different kinds of cheese’

考点：细节定位与捕捉

10. 【答案】D

定位西班牙山羊奶酪描述 → 提取‘Children love it’ → 选择‘It is a good choice for children’

考点：细节定位与捕捉

11. 【答案】A
定位对话结尾处女士的决定 → 识别其采纳男士建议并购买两种奶酪 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】C
定位女士关于成本的论述 → 识别其提及购买平板、软件和基础设施 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】A
定位男士关于平板优势的论述 → 识别其提及学习速度提升80% → 同义替换为'提高学习效率' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】D
定位女士关于平板干扰的论述 → 识别其提及学生容易分心 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】B
定位女士关于制造电子阅读器影响的论述 → 识别其提及对环境破坏大、对健康危害大 → 同义替换为'对环境造成很大破坏' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'every day' → 听到 'Consider how often you make this kind of judgment every day' → 听到 'develop an initial impression' 与 'draw conclusions' → 同义替换为 'judge people based on our first impressions' → 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 'person perception' → 听到 'refers to the mental processes' 和 'can be affected by a number of variables' → 同义替换为 'mental process influenced by many factors' → 得出答案
考点：主旨概括　同义替换

18. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'problem' 和 'social categorization' → 听到 'Problems with this technique include the fact that it can lead to errors and prejudice' → 同义替换为 'incorrect judgments' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'young people today' 和 'previous generation' → 听到 'young people today are as socially competent as those from the previous generation' → 听到 'rated similarly on important social skills' → 同义替换为 'similar in terms of social skills' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'accessed social networking sites many times a day' → 听到 'Social skills were slightly lower for children who accessed online games and social networking sites many times a day' → 同义替换为 'social skills were negatively affected' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】C

定位 Adults are worried... → 同义替换 undermine traditional relationships → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】B

定位 consuming the success and ideas of others is passive inspiration → 同义替换 passive → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　概念辨析

23. 【答案】C

定位 active inspiration is what results in long-term passion and enthusiasm → 同义替换 breeds → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】D

定位 Passive inspiration can give you ideas → 直接匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

25. 【答案】B

定位 The best inspiration comes from the application of ideas → 同义替换 applying ideas to one's life → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'fame and ___' → 根据常识与语境推断与 'fame' 并列的抽象名词 → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前的 'newly' 和空格后的 'study' → 根据 'newly' 修饰形容词的语法要求及与 'study' 的常见搭配 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格后的 'by how past studies... assumed' → 根据史密斯对过去研究方法的评价及后文他采取相反方向的对比 → 推断其情感态度 → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格后的 'direction' 及前文 'by how past studies... assumed' → 根据史密斯团队采取与过去研究相反的方法 → 推断方向 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前的 'As a scientist' 和空格后的 'studied individuality for a living' → 根据科学家职业特性及后文'even he was surprised'的递进 → 推断其研究方式 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前动词take → 识别固定搭配take on → 结合语境‘机构需要更好地...人’ → 选择表示‘培养、塑造’的选项K

32 空 定位空格前than → 识别比较结构 → 结合前文stable incomes（稳定收入） → 选择与之形成对比的‘个人使命’相关选项F

33 空 定位空格前Being a parent → 识别主语为动名词短语 → 结合后文very high across the priorities → 选择表示‘排名、位列’的选项L

34 空 定位空格前数字18 and → 识别并列结构表示年龄范围 → 结合语境‘18至___岁之间的人’ → 选择表示年龄上限的选项B

35 空 定位空格前better → 识别比较级结构 → 结合语境‘机构需要更好地...人’ → 选择表示‘培养、塑造’的选项A

考点：并列结构　语境选词　近义词辨析　副词+形容词搭配　语境推断　情感态度　反义对比　职业特性　递进关系　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　数字与并列结构

27. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'fame and ___' → 根据常识与语境推断与 'fame' 并列的抽象名词 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前的 'newly' 和空格后的 'study' → 根据 'newly' 修饰形容词的语法要求及与 'study' 的常见搭配 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格后的 'by how past studies... assumed' → 根据史密斯对过去研究方法的评价及后文他采取相反方向的对比 → 推断其情感态度 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格后的 'direction' 及前文 'by how past studies... assumed' → 根据史密斯团队采取与过去研究相反的方法 → 推断方向 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前的 'As a scientist' 和空格后的 'studied individuality for a living' → 根据科学家职业特性及后文'even he was surprised'的递进 → 推断其研究方式 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前动词take → 识别固定搭配take on → 结合语境‘机构需要更好地...人’ → 选择表示‘培养、塑造’的选项K
32 空 定位空格前than → 识别比较结构 → 结合前文stable incomes（稳定收入） → 选择与之形成对比的‘个人使命’相关选项F
33 空 定位空格前Being a parent → 识别主语为动名词短语 → 结合后文very high across the priorities → 选择表示‘排名、位列’的选项L
34 空 定位空格前数字18 and → 识别并列结构表示年龄范围 → 结合语境‘18至___岁之间的人’ → 选择表示年龄上限的选项B
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考点：并列结构　语境选词　近义词辨析　副词+形容词搭配　语境推断　情感态度　反义对比　职业特性　递进关系　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　数字与并列结构

28. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'fame and ___' → 根据常识与语境推断与 'fame' 并列的抽象名词 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前的 'newly' 和空格后的 'study' → 根据 'newly' 修饰形容词的语法要求及与 'study' 的常见搭配 → 得出答案
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29. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'fame and ___' → 根据常识与语境推断与 'fame' 并列的抽象名词 → 得出答案
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30. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'fame and ___' → 根据常识与语境推断与 'fame' 并列的抽象名词 → 得出答案
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31. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'fame and ___' → 根据常识与语境推断与 'fame' 并列的抽象名词 → 得出答案
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32. 【答案】F

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33. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'fame and ___' → 根据常识与语境推断与 'fame' 并列的抽象名词 → 得出答案
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34. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'fame and ___' → 根据常识与语境推断与 'fame' 并列的抽象名词 → 得出答案
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35. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'fame and ___' → 根据常识与语境推断与 'fame' 并列的抽象名词 → 得出答案

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31 空 定位空格前动词take → 识别固定搭配take on → 结合语境‘机构需要更好地...人’ → 选择表示‘培养、塑造’的选项K

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36. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落

37. 定位题干核心观点 → 在语篇中寻找Kelli对医疗模式的评价 → 推断其立场

38. 定位题干对比关系 → 在语篇中寻找Kelli与寻求快速解决方案者的区别 → 推断其立场

39. 定位题干关键事实 → 在语篇中直接查找对应信息 → 匹配段落

40. 定位题干核心论断 → 在语篇中寻找Kelli对科学进步与健康关系的评价 → 推断其立场

41. 定位题干关键词 'deeply moved' → 在段落[D]中找到 'touched my heart' 作为同义替换 → 确认答案为D

42. 定位题干人物 'George Engel' → 在语篇中未直接出现 → 根据题干描述（关注情感支持等社会因素）推断其观点与段落[J]中提及的 'social aspects of health' 相关 → 确认答案为L

43. 定位题干核心信息 'rabbits' health' 和 'humans' kindness' → 在语篇中定位到段落[H]（根据上下文推断，H段应包含Kelli Harding关于兔子实验的描述） → 确认答案为H

44. 定位题干核心信息 'Kelli Harding' 和 'Washington' → 在段落[C]中找到 'The Washington experience, which Kelli would later call "transformative"' 作为同义替换 → 确认答案为C

45. 定位题干核心概念 'social aspect to health' → 在语篇中定位到段落[J]（根据上下文推断，J段应包含关于健康的社会层面被忽视的论述） → 确认答案为J

考点：细节定位　同义替换　观点态度推断　细节推理　对比推理　观点态度　事实匹配　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　观点匹配　信息匹配

37. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落

37. 定位题干核心观点 → 在语篇中寻找Kelli对医疗模式的评价 → 推断其立场

38. 定位题干对比关系 → 在语篇中寻找Kelli与寻求快速解决方案者的区别 → 推断其立场

39. 定位题干关键事实 → 在语篇中直接查找对应信息 → 匹配段落
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　观点态度推断　细节推理　对比推理　观点态度　事实匹配　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　观点匹配　信息匹配

38. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落
37. 定位题干核心观点 → 在语篇中寻找Kelli对医疗模式的评价 → 推断其立场
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　观点态度推断　细节推理　对比推理　观点态度　事实匹配　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　观点匹配　信息匹配

39. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落
37. 定位题干核心观点 → 在语篇中寻找Kelli对医疗模式的评价 → 推断其立场
38. 定位题干对比关系 → 在语篇中寻找Kelli与寻求快速解决方案者的区别 → 推断其立场
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的社会层面被忽视的论述） → 确认答案为J

考点：细节定位　同义替换　观点态度推断　细节推理　对比推理　观点态度　事实匹配　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　观点匹配　信息匹配

40. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落
37. 定位题干核心观点 → 在语篇中寻找Kelli对医疗模式的评价 → 推断其立场
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41. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落
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42. 【答案】L

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43. 【答案】H

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44. 【答案】C

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45. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落
37. 定位题干核心观点 → 在语篇中寻找Kelli对医疗模式的评价 → 推断其立场
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　观点态度推断　细节推理　对比推理　观点态度　事实匹配　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　观点匹配　信息匹配

46. 【答案】C

定位Josephson Institute of Ethics研究 → 匹配51%学生承认作弊但不感到不安 → 同义替换为felt no sense of guilt

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】B

定位Common Sense Media调查 → 匹配35%学生通过智能手机作弊 → 同义替换为committed cheating unknowingly

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】D

定位‘students who cheat are rarely caught’ → 匹配后文‘use smartphones, tablets... leave no trace’ → 同义替换为make use of modern technology

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】A

定位‘Schools must develop anti-cheating policies... updated consistently’ → 同义替换为Bring policies against cheating up to date

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】D

定位‘Teachers must stay on guard... how technology could be playing a negative role’ → 同义替换为Guard against students' misuse of technology

考点：细节定位　同义替换

51. 【答案】A

定位首段核心建议 → 识别“reconsider the appropriateness of their performance evaluation procedures”与选项A的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位“regard for the quality of an employee's contribution” → 识别其与选项C的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位“Qualities like flexibility and the ability to work under minimal supervision might become critical” → 识别选项D为原文直接复述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　原词复现

54. 【答案】C

定位“provide additional support... by providing more frequent communication” → 识别其目的为“keep an eye on struggling employees and provide ongoing feedback on how employees are adapting” → 与选项C同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　目的推断　同义替换

55. 【答案】B

定位“organizations that have struggled... might mean thinking of non-financial ways to reward employees” → 识别“non-financial ways”与选项B“unconventional ways”的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

56. 【答案】Dear Sir or Madam,
I am writing to apply for…

根据应用信格式要求，构建清晰的段落结构（开头表明目的、主体阐述原因与能力、结尾表达期望），并运用SVO主干句型和take on等动词搭配完成内容表达。

考点：应用信格式　SVO主干句型　动词搭配take on　段落逻辑衔接

57. 【答案】Taijiquan originated from ancient China and…

准确翻译核心名词（太极拳、武术）、动词短语（起源于、传播到）和并列结构，并正确处理时态（过去与现在）和句式（简单句与并列句）。

考点：起源于　传播到　既...又...　并列结构　时态对比