四级 · 2022年12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 happened at one of Australia's largest gold mines?

A. Part of its dam wall collapsed.

B. It released a lot of harmful gases.

C. It was destroyed by an earthquake.

D. Some miners were trapped underground.

2. What did the spokesperson say about the incident?

A. It posed a safety threat to the miners.
B. It caused damage too heavy to assess.
C. It brought the mine's operations to a halt.
D. It was followed by two more earthquakes.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What did the hospital do for the delivery of the babies?

A. It prepared beds for all the six new citizens.
B. It assigned a team of doctors for each expected baby.
C. It made ample preparations for various possibilities.
D. It brought in the most advanced instruments.

4. What did the doctor say about the newborns?

A. They had to undergo 2-3 physical checkups.
B. They were all of normal size except the sixth.
C. They could go home together with their mother a day later.
D. They needed to stay in the hospital for a couple of months.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What do we learn from the news report about the Spanish island Palmador?

A. It is owned by the local government.
B. It has been turned into a public park.
C. It has been bought by an American.
D. It is a perfect tourist destination.

6. What do holidaymakers come to Palmador to enjoy?

A. Its seafood.
B. Its unusual coastline.
C. Its unspoiled beaches.
D. Its architecture.

7. What do estate agents say about Palmador?

A. It has an unmatched location.
B. It is worth over 18 million euros.
C. It has beautiful weather all year round.
D. It is an ideal place to meet famous stars.

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 do we learn about the woman from the conversation?

A. She has been attending some group classes.
B. She has registered for two new gym classes.
C. She became a member of the gym two months ago.
D. She is entitled to a discount on all the gym exercises.

9. What is the gym center doing right now?

A. Considering the promotion of its regular classes.

B. Taking measures to expand its exercise programs.

C. Recruiting coaches for hot yoga and advanced spinning.

D. Offering existing members a discount off two new classes.

10. What does the man say is a pity for the woman?

A. She missed the deadline for the 10-week course.

B. She missed out on the gym's general discount.

C. She didn't sign up for membership in time.

D. She wasn't so much interested in hot yoga.

11. Why is the woman unwilling to pay in advance?

A. She doesn't want to reveal her card details over the phone.

B. She doesn't think it wise to pay before attending any class.

C. She might have to cancel her registration any minute.

D. She prefers to have the fee added to her monthly bill.

Questions 12 to 15

12. Why are the speakers in China?

A. To make investments.

B. To sign a business contract.

C. To research new markets.

D. To open a new office.

13. Where will the man stop over on his way to London?

A. Dubai. B. Beijing. C. Amsterdam. D. Earl's Court.

14. What does the man ask the woman to do?

A. Rent a bike for him to get around the town.

B. Reserve a meeting room in the head office.

C. Help him prepare his presentation.

D. Send him a map of the hotel area.

15. What did the woman remind the man to do at the end of the conversation?

A. Bring his projector.

B. Keep all his receipts.

C. Submit his claims form.

D. Pay with his credit card. 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 did the researchers of the new study try to determine?

A. Whether a country's educational level is linked to women's rights.

B. Whether women's rights are making good progress around the world.

C. Whether a country's protection of women's rights is related to its public health.

D. Whether women's rights are more often overlooked in less-developed countries.

17. What does the passage say about countries lacking in medical resources?

A. Their people still have better health if women's rights are respected.

B. They must make efforts to increase women's access to health care.

C. Their people tend to attach importance to women's rights.

D. They need to invest more in hospital staff and facilities.

18. What has often been questioned regarding women's rights?

A. Their link with a country's public health.

B. Their potential impact on social progress.

C. Their value to a country's international image.

D. Their positive effect on economic development.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the passage say about hot sunshine?

A. It creates a wonderful setting for dating.

B. It may cause strange physical reactions.

C. It turns parks into picnic sites.

D. It may result in a crowded beach.

20. What does the passage say is a negative side effect of water loss?

A. Breathing difficulty.

B. Bad breath.

C. Excessive sweating.

D. High blood pressure.

21. What is said to be a positive effect of sunshine?

A. It protects people against bacteria.

B. It enables people to build up endurance.

C. It accelerates people's blood circulation.

D. It provides people with extra energy.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the passage say about left-handed people?

A. They are more likely to win in combat sports.

B. They are in the minority among the population.

C. They have a higher chance of joining sports teams.

D. They have more disadvantages in getting ahead.

23. What is said to be special about left-handed people?

A. Their brain is more powerful than that of right-handed people.

B. The left side of their brain is more powerful than its right side.

C. They tend to be a lot more aggressive than right-handed people.

D. Their brain has a stronger connection between its two sides.

24. Why are left-handed people better at solving more difficult problems?

A. They have a larger brain.
B. It still remains unknown.
C. It is related to their genes.
D. They are better at reasoning.

25. What should parents do about a left-handed child?

A. Teach them how to perform tasks with their right hand.
B. Help them fully develop their mathematical abilities.
C. Encourage them to play fast-paced interactive sports.
D. Advise them to choose jobs that require quick reactions.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. acknowledge	B. certificates	C. connected
D. demonstrates	E. differences	F. establish
G. formats	H. measured	I. narrow
J. permanent	K. produces	L. ranging
M. relative	N. submitting	O. targeting

Researchers, writing in the journal Heart, pooled data from 23 studies and found that social isolation or feelings of loneliness were tied to an increased risk of coronary heart disease( ) and strokes. The studies included data from 181,006 men and women ages 18 and over. There were 4,628 coronary events and 3,002 strokes in follow-up periods ___26___ from three to 21 years. Three of the papers ___27___ loneliness, 18 looked at social isolation and two included both. Social isolation and loneliness were determined with questionnaires; the researchers depended on medical records and death ___28___ for determining coronary events and strokes. The scientists found that loneliness and social isolation increased the ___29___ risk of having a heart attack or a death from heart disease by ___29___ percent, and the risk of stroke by ___32___ percent. There were no ___30___ between men and women. "People have tended to focus from a policy point of view on ___31___ lonely people to make them more ___32___," said the lead author, Nicole K. Valtorta, a research fellow at the University of York in England. "Our study ___33___ that if this is a risk factor, then we should be trying to prevent the risk factor in the first place." The authors ___34___ that this was a review of observational studies and did not ___35___ cause and effect.

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. Students' financial aid remains unchanged even when tuition rises. _____

37. Students may not be able to enjoy their state benefits when they go to college out of the state. _____

38. The financial aid the author receives is supposed to cover all her college expenses. _____

39. When the person who damages dorm facilities is not identified, students are required to share the cost. _____

40. Though it is difficult and embarrassing, students should make inquiries about what fees they have to pay and why. _____

41. Today, many Americans have to go to college on student loans. _____

42. Receiving education in a private university in the nation's capital may change the author's future life and that of her family's. _____

43. Students may no longer be qualified for financial aid if they perform poorly in school or if their family income has increased. _____

44. In addition to tuition, college students have to pay extra fees for the courses they take. _____

45. Some schools charge students a fee to their student accounts for using credit cards to pay bills. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 在中国农历中,立秋 (Start of Autumn)意味着夏天的结束和秋天的开始。立秋带来的首先是天气的变化,气温逐渐下降。人们看到树叶开始变黄飘落时,知道秋天已经来临,这就是所谓的"一叶知秋"。但此时酷热的天气并未完全结束,高温通常还会持续一段时间,被称为"秋老虎"。立秋对农民意义重大,这时各种秋季作物迅速生长、开始成熟,收获的季节即将到来。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

To write his 2010 book, The 5-Factor World Diet, nutritionist Harley Pasternak traveled to the healthiest countries around the world to learn more about what made their meals extra nourishing. He noted that Japanese people ate a wonderful variety of seaweeds, and that Chinese people tried to include at least five different colors in every meal. Pasternak also came away with some valuable observations about how different the North American way of life was, compared with many other countries. For starters, Americans eat much bigger portions than people in other countries. "We don't prioritize eating seasonally or locally, and we also add lots of salt, sugar and thickening agents to our foods," explained Pasternak. Contrast that to the healthy Mediterranean, Nordic and Okinawan diets listed in Pasternak's book. They all seem to stick to the ethos of regional, seasonal produce. For example, a traditional Mediterranean diet includes fruits, vegetables, whole grains, nuts and olive oil as the main components of nutritional intake. Fish, chicken and red wine make moderate appearances, while red meat, salt and sugar are used much less often. The benefits of a traditional Mediterranean diet have been studied since the 1970s, and researchers have found that living that olive oil life can help people lose weight, lower their heart disease risk and reverse diabetes. Most other healthy eating cultures also make meals an event—say, multiple courses around the family table, or a glass or two of red wine at a long lunch—as opposed to hastily wolfing down handfuls of cereal above the kitchen sink and calling it dinner. Each of the healthy eating cultures has its own unique feature. But Pasternak did take note of one unifying factor in all of the healthy societies he observed. "The only overlapping feature in most of these healthy countries is that they all walk way more than the average American," said Pasternak, "So really, regardless of what you're eating, if someone's walking four miles more than you each day, they're going to be a lot thinner and live a lot longer than you."

46. What characterizes Japanese and Chinese foods?

A. Variety. B. Flavor. C. Color. D. Naturalness.

47. What is typical of Americans in the way of eating?

A. They emphasize nutrition. B. They tend to eat quite a lot.

C. They prioritize convenience. D. They care about flavors.

48. What features are in Mediterranean, Nordic and Okinawan diets?

A. Fruits and vegetables. B. Olive oil and red wine.

C. Seasonal local produce. D. Unprocessed ingredients.

49. What do people in most healthy eating cultures have in common?

A. They get the whole family to eat at a table.

B. They eat their meals regularly and punctually.

C. They consume plenty of cereal for breakfast.

D. They attach great importance to their meals.

50. Compared with the average American, people in healthy societies _____.

A. walk at least 4 miles a day

B. do considerably more walking

C. pay more attention to body shape

D. consume a lot more organic food

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Recognizing when a friend or colleague feels sad, angry or surprised is key to getting along with others. But a new study suggests that being sensitive to people's feelings may sometimes come with an extra dose of stress. This and other research challenge the prevailing view that emotional intelligence is uniformly beneficial to its bearer. In a study, psychologist Myriam Bechtoldt of the Frankfurt School of Finance and Management in Germany asked 166 male university students a series of questions to measure their emotional intelligence. For example, they showed the students photographs of people's faces and asked them to what extent feelings such as happiness or disgust were being expressed. The students then had to give job talks in front of judges who displayed serious facial expressions. The scientists measured concentrations of stress hormones in the students' saliva( ) before and after the talk. In students who were rated more emotionally intelligent, the stress measures increased more during the experiment and took longer to go back to baseline. The findings suggest that some people may be too emotionally clever for their own good, says Bechtoldt. "Sometimes you can be so good at something that it causes trouble," she notes. Indeed, the study adds to previous research hinting at a dark side of emotional intelligence. A study published in 2002 in Personality and Individual Differences suggested that emotionally perceptive people might be particularly influenced by feelings of depression and hopelessness. Furthermore, several studies have implied that emotional intelligence can be used to manipulate others for personal gains. More research is needed to see how exactly the relation between emotional intelligence and stress would play out in women and in people of different ages and education levels. Nevertheless, emotional intelligence is a useful skill to have, as long as you learn to also properly cope with emotions—both others' and your own, says Bechtoldt. For example, some sensitive individuals may assume responsibility for other people's sadness or anger, which ultimately stresses them out. Remember, as Bechtoldt says, "you are not responsible for how other people feel."

51. What is the finding of the new study?

A. Emotional intelligence helps people get along with others.

B. Emotional intelligence is generally beneficial to its bearer.

C. People who are aware of others' feelings may experience more stress.

D. People who are emotionally stressed may have trouble making friends.

52. What was the purpose of psychologist Myriam Bechtoldt's experiment?

A. To define different types of human feelings.

B. To assess the impacts of being emotionally clever.

C. To demonstrate how to distinguish different feelings.

D. To identify gender differences in emotional intelligence.

53. What does the finding of Myriam Bechtoldt's study indicate?

A. Greater emotional cleverness means less trouble in one's life.

B. Emotional intelligence helps people succeed in job interviews.

C. People's psychological wellbeing is related to various factors.

D. People may suffer from having a high emotional intelligence

54. What do we learn about emotional intelligence from a number of studies?

A. People suffering from depression are emotionally immature.

B. People who look at the dark side of life often feel depressed.

C. Some people may take advantage of it and benefit themselves.

D. Some people may lack it and are easily manipulated by others.

55. What does the author suggest sensitive individuals do?

A. Avoid burdening themselves with others' feelings.

B. Rid themselves of worries over worldly affairs.

C. Learn to cope with people's negative feelings.

D. Help people to deal with their troubles in life.

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

56. While many college students bury themselves in books and treat workouts as a waste of time, it is often
overlooked that physical exercise plays an indispensable role in achieving success at college. In my view,
staying active is not the enemy of study but its solid foundation.
First, regular exercise strengthens the body and guarantees the energy that intense coursework demands. A
student who jogs every morning is more likely to stay focused through back-to-back lectures than one who
never moves. Moreover, working out is a powerful way to relieve stress. When exams and job hunting pile up,
a quick run on the track can wash away tension and rebuild mental resilience. In addition, sticking to a fixed
exercise routine cultivates self-discipline, and this habit naturally transfers to managing study plans on time.
In short, physical exercise is by no means a distraction; rather, it is the cornerstone of college success.
Therefore, every student is advised to fit regular workouts into daily life before body and mind break down.

57. In the Chinese lunar calendar, the Start of Autumn marks the end of summer and the beginning of
autumn. It first brings a change in the weather, as temperatures gradually drop. When people see the
leaves begin to turn yellow and fall, they know that autumn has arrived; this is the so-called principle
that "one falling leaf heralds the coming of autumn." However, the hot weather has not completely ended
at this time; high temperatures usually continue for a while, a period known as the "Autumn Tiger." The
Start of Autumn is of great significance to farmers, as various autumn crops grow rapidly and begin to
ripen at this time, and the harvest season is approaching.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'gold mines' → 听到 'partial wall collapse at one of the mine's dams' → 同义替换为 'Part of its dam wall collapsed' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'spokesperson' → 听到 'operations...halted' → 同义替换为 'brought the mine's operations to a halt' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'hospital' 和 'delivery' → 听到 'five teams of doctors, one for each baby' → 同义替换为 'assigned a team of doctors for each expected baby' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'doctor' 和 'newborns' → 听到 'They needed to stay in the hospital for two to three months' → 同义替换为 'stay in the hospital for a couple of months' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'Palmador' → 听到 'heaven on earth by holidaymakers' 和 'perfect place to retreat to' → 推断其为完美的旅游目的地 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　推理判断

6. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'come to enjoy' → 听到 'They come to enjoy its unspoiled beaches and crystal clear waters' → 匹配选项 C
考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'estate agents' → 听到 'It is said to have a remarkable location that few other private islands of this size can match, according to estate agents' → 匹配选项 A
考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'the woman' → 听到女士说 'I signed up two months ago' → 匹配选项 C
考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'right now' → 听到男士说 'Currently we are offering existing members discounts off two of our brand new classes' → 匹配选项 D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'a pity' → 听到男士说 'It's a shame you missed out on the general discount' → 匹配选项 B

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】A

定位女士拒绝预付的直接原因 → 识别其对电话支付安全的担忧 → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】C

定位对话开头关于中国之行的总结 → 提取“potential markets”和“present our research” → 推断出核心目的为市场调研

考点：主旨概括　推理判断

13. 【答案】A

定位讨论返程航班的对话 → 识别男士选择（“that's obvious”）及女士确认（“so that's Dubai”） → 得出中转地为迪拜

考点：细节定位　对话逻辑理解

14. 【答案】D

定位男士提出请求的对话段落 → 识别具体请求内容（“send it to me online”指代地图） → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位　指代理解

15. 【答案】B

定位对话结尾女士的提醒 → 识别关键指令（“keep all your receipts”） → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　指令捕捉

16. 【答案】C

定位关键词 'determine' → 听到 'Thus, they wanted to determine if there was a link between protection of women's rights and public health.' → 识别 'if' 与 'Whether' 的同义替换，'a link' 与 'is related to' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'lacking in medical resources' → 听到 'access to hospitals and doctors was below average' → 听到 'health outcomes were still better' → 识别 'access to hospitals and doctors' 与 'medical resources' 的对应，'health outcomes were still better' 与 'better health' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'often been questioned' → 听到 'the value of women's rights has often been questioned from an economic standpoint.' → 听到 'Some have argued that ensuring those rights would limit progress, but this study indicates the opposite.' → 识别 'the opposite' 指代前文观点（限制进步）的反面，即 'positive effect on economic development' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代理解

19. 【答案】B

定位首段主旨句 'Sunshine and high temperatures... can make your body react in some strange ways.' → 识别 'react in some strange ways' 与 'cause strange physical reactions' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　同义替换

20. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'negative side effect' 和 'water loss' → 听到 'excessive heat can cause you to lose water, which has been proven to have a pretty unattractive side effect—bad breath.' → 识别 'unattractive side effect' 与 'negative side effect' 的同义替换，破折号后直接给出答案 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】D

定位转折词However后的积极影响 → 同义替换raising your energy levels为provides extra energy → 得出答案

考点：转折信号词捕捉　细节定位与同义替换

22. 【答案】A

定位研究发现（Research found）后的具体结论 → 同义替换higher chances to win为more likely to win → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写识别

23. 【答案】D

定位解释左撇子记忆力更好的原因 → 同义替换more strongly connected为stronger connection → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写识别

24. 【答案】B

定位关于数学能力的研究 → 捕捉No one understands the reason for this → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　否定信息识别

25. 【答案】C

定位建议（should）部分 → 同义替换play table tennis, baseball and tennis为play fast-paced interactive sports → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写识别

26. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前后的名词短语 'follow-up periods' → 识别固定搭配 'ranging from... to...' → 选择表示范围变化的动词

27 空 定位空格所在句 'Three of the papers ___ loneliness' → 分析上下文，该句与后文 '18 looked at social isolation' 并列，描述研究内容 → 选择表示'研究、考察'的动词

28 空 定位空格前 'medical records and death' → 识别并列结构，空格词需与 'medical records' 并列，且能被 'death' 修饰 → 选择表示'记录'的名词

29 空 定位空格所在句 'increased the ___ risk' → 分析上下文，该句描述研究发现的风险增加 → 选择表示'总体、整体'的形容词修饰 'risk'

30 空 定位空格前动词 'focus on' → 分析宾语 'lonely people' 的语境 → 识别 'focus on making them more...' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '融入社会' 的动名词形式

31 空 定位空格前动词 'focus on' → 分析宾语 'lonely people' 的语境 → 识别 'focus on making them more...' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '融入社会' 的动名词形式

32 空 定位空格所在句 'make them more ___' → 分析上下文，该句引用作者观点，讨论政策应关注让孤独的人

更'社交' → 选择表示'社交的'形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 'Our study ___ that if this is a risk factor...' → 分析主语 'Our study' 与宾语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示 '表明/显示' 的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 'The authors ___ that this was a review of observational studies...' → 分析作者对研究局限性的陈述 → 选择表示 '指出/强调' 的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 '...did not ___ cause and effect.' → 分析动词与宾语 'cause and effect' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '证明/确立' 的动词

考点：固定搭配 ranging from... to... 语境选词 并列结构 固定搭配 death certificates 固定搭配 overall risk focus on doing sth. make sb. more social 固定搭配 social people study suggests/indicates/shows that... 逻辑推断 authors note/emphasize that... 研究局限性陈述 prove/establish cause and effect

27. 【答案】H
26 空 定位空格前后的名词短语 'follow-up periods' → 识别固定搭配 'ranging from... to...' → 选择表示范围变化的动词
27 空 定位空格所在句 'Three of the papers ___ loneliness' → 分析上下文，该句与后文 '18 looked at social isolation' 并列，描述研究内容 → 选择表示'研究、考察'的动词
28 空 定位空格前 'medical records and death' → 识别并列结构，空格词需与 'medical records' 并列，且能被 'death' 修饰 → 选择表示'记录'的名词
29 空 定位空格所在句 'increased the ___ risk' → 分析上下文，该句描述研究发现的风险增加 → 选择表示'总体、整体'的形容词修饰 'risk'
30 空 定位空格前动词 'focus on' → 分析宾语 'lonely people' 的语境 → 识别 'focus on making them more...' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '融入社会' 的动名词形式
31 空 定位空格前动词 'focus on' → 分析宾语 'lonely people' 的语境 → 识别 'focus on making them more...' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '融入社会' 的动名词形式
32 空 定位空格所在句 'make them more ___' → 分析上下文，该句引用作者观点，讨论政策应关注让孤独的人更'社交' → 选择表示'社交的'形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 'Our study ___ that if this is a risk factor...' → 分析主语 'Our study' 与宾语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示 '表明/显示' 的动词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 '...did not ___ cause and effect.' → 分析动词与宾语 'cause and effect' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '证明/确立' 的动词

考点：固定搭配 ranging from... to... 语境选词 并列结构 固定搭配 death certificates 固定搭配 overall risk focus on doing sth. make sb. more social 固定搭配 social people study suggests/indicates/shows that... 逻辑推断 authors note/emphasize that... 研究局限性陈述 prove/establish cause and effect

28. 【答案】B
26 空 定位空格前后的名词短语 'follow-up periods' → 识别固定搭配 'ranging from... to...' → 选择表示范围变化的动词
27 空 定位空格所在句 'Three of the papers ___ loneliness' → 分析上下文，该句与后文 '18 looked at social isolation' 并列，描述研究内容 → 选择表示'研究、考察'的动词
28 空 定位空格前 'medical records and death' → 识别并列结构，空格词需与 'medical records' 并列，且能被 'death' 修饰 → 选择表示'记录'的名词
29 空 定位空格所在句 'increased the ___ risk' → 分析上下文，该句描述研究发现的风险增加 → 选择表示'总体、整体'的形容词修饰 'risk'
30 空 定位空格前动词 'focus on' → 分析宾语 'lonely people' 的语境 → 识别 'focus on making them more...' 的搭

配 → 选择表示 '融入社会' 的动名词形式
31 空 定位空格前动词 'focus on' → 分析宾语 'lonely people' 的语境 → 识别 'focus on making them more...' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '融入社会' 的动名词形式
32 空 定位空格所在句 'make them more ___' → 分析上下文，该句引用作者观点，讨论政策应关注让孤独的人更'社交' → 选择表示'社交的'形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 'Our study ___ that if this is a risk factor...' → 分析主语 'Our study' 与宾语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示 '表明/显示' 的动词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 '...did not ___ cause and effect.' → 分析动词与宾语 'cause and effect' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '证明/确立' 的动词

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29. 【答案】M
26 空 定位空格前后的名词短语 'follow-up periods' → 识别固定搭配 'ranging from... to...' → 选择表示范围变化的动词
27 空 定位空格所在句 'Three of the papers ___ loneliness' → 分析上下文，该句与后文 '18 looked at social isolation' 并列，描述研究内容 → 选择表示'研究、考察'的动词
28 空 定位空格前 'medical records and death' → 识别并列结构，空格词需与 'medical records' 并列，且能被 'death' 修饰 → 选择表示'记录'的名词
29 空 定位空格所在句 'increased the ___ risk' → 分析上下文，该句描述研究发现的风险增加 → 选择表示'总体、整体'的形容词修饰 'risk'
30 空 定位空格前动词 'focus on' → 分析宾语 'lonely people' 的语境 → 识别 'focus on making them more...' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '融入社会' 的动名词形式
31 空 定位空格前动词 'focus on' → 分析宾语 'lonely people' 的语境 → 识别 'focus on making them more...' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '融入社会' 的动名词形式
32 空 定位空格所在句 'make them more ___' → 分析上下文，该句引用作者观点，讨论政策应关注让孤独的人更'社交' → 选择表示'社交的'形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 'Our study ___ that if this is a risk factor...' → 分析主语 'Our study' 与宾语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示 '表明/显示' 的动词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 '...did not ___ cause and effect.' → 分析动词与宾语 'cause and effect' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '证明/确立' 的动词

考点：固定搭配 ranging from... to... 语境选词 并列结构 固定搭配 death certificates 固定搭配 overall risk focus on doing sth. make sb. more social 固定搭配 social people study suggests/indicates/shows that... 逻辑推断 authors note/emphasize that... 研究局限性陈述 prove/establish cause and effect

30. 【答案】E
26 空 定位空格前后的名词短语 'follow-up periods' → 识别固定搭配 'ranging from... to...' → 选择表示范围变化的动词
27 空 定位空格所在句 'Three of the papers ___ loneliness' → 分析上下文，该句与后文 '18 looked at social isolation' 并列，描述研究内容 → 选择表示'研究、考察'的动词
28 空 定位空格前 'medical records and death' → 识别并列结构，空格词需与 'medical records' 并列，且能被

'death' 修饰 → 选择表示'记录'的名词
29 空 定位空格所在句 'increased the ___ risk' → 分析上下文，该句描述研究发现的风险增加 → 选择表示'总体、整体'的形容词修饰 'risk'
30 空 定位空格前动词 'focus on' → 分析宾语 'lonely people' 的语境 → 识别 'focus on making them more...' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '融入社会' 的动名词形式
31 空 定位空格前动词 'focus on' → 分析宾语 'lonely people' 的语境 → 识别 'focus on making them more...' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '融入社会' 的动名词形式
32 空 定位空格所在句 'make them more ___' → 分析上下文，该句引用作者观点，讨论政策应关注让孤独的人更'社交' → 选择表示'社交的'形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 'Our study ___ that if this is a risk factor...' → 分析主语 'Our study' 与宾语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示 '表明/显示' 的动词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 '...did not ___ cause and effect.' → 分析动词与宾语 'cause and effect' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '证明/确立' 的动词

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31. 【答案】O
26 空 定位空格前后的名词短语 'follow-up periods' → 识别固定搭配 'ranging from... to...' → 选择表示范围变化的动词
27 空 定位空格所在句 'Three of the papers ___ loneliness' → 分析上下文，该句与后文 '18 looked at social isolation' 并列，描述研究内容 → 选择表示'研究、考察'的动词
28 空 定位空格前 'medical records and death' → 识别并列结构，空格词需与 'medical records' 并列，且能被 'death' 修饰 → 选择表示'记录'的名词
29 空 定位空格所在句 'increased the ___ risk' → 分析上下文，该句描述研究发现的风险增加 → 选择表示'总体、整体'的形容词修饰 'risk'
30 空 定位空格前动词 'focus on' → 分析宾语 'lonely people' 的语境 → 识别 'focus on making them more...' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '融入社会' 的动名词形式
31 空 定位空格前动词 'focus on' → 分析宾语 'lonely people' 的语境 → 识别 'focus on making them more...' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '融入社会' 的动名词形式
32 空 定位空格所在句 'make them more ___' → 分析上下文，该句引用作者观点，讨论政策应关注让孤独的人更'社交' → 选择表示'社交的'形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 'Our study ___ that if this is a risk factor...' → 分析主语 'Our study' 与宾语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示 '表明/显示' 的动词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 '...did not ___ cause and effect.' → 分析动词与宾语 'cause and effect' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '证明/确立' 的动词

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32. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前后的名词短语 'follow-up periods' → 识别固定搭配 'ranging from... to...' → 选择表示范围变化的动词

27 空 定位空格所在句 'Three of the papers ___ loneliness' → 分析上下文，该句与后文 '18 looked at social isolation' 并列，描述研究内容 → 选择表示'研究、考察'的动词

28 空 定位空格前 'medical records and death' → 识别并列结构，空格词需与 'medical records' 并列，且能被 'death' 修饰 → 选择表示'记录'的名词

29 空 定位空格所在句 'increased the ___ risk' → 分析上下文，该句描述研究发现的风险增加 → 选择表示'总体、整体'的形容词修饰 'risk'

30 空 定位空格前动词 'focus on' → 分析宾语 'lonely people' 的语境 → 识别 'focus on making them more...' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '融入社会' 的动名词形式

31 空 定位空格前动词 'focus on' → 分析宾语 'lonely people' 的语境 → 识别 'focus on making them more...' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '融入社会' 的动名词形式

32 空 定位空格所在句 'make them more ___' → 分析上下文，该句引用作者观点，讨论政策应关注让孤独的人更'社交' → 选择表示'社交的'形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句 'Our study ___ that if this is a risk factor...' → 分析主语 'Our study' 与宾语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示 '表明/显示' 的动词

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35 空 定位空格所在句 '...did not ___ cause and effect.' → 分析动词与宾语 'cause and effect' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '证明/确立' 的动词

考点：固定搭配 ranging from... to... 语境选词 并列结构 固定搭配 death certificates 固定搭配 overall risk focus on doing sth. make sb. more social 固定搭配 social people study suggests/indicates/shows that... 逻辑推断 authors note/emphasize that... 研究局限性陈述 prove/establish cause and effect

33. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前后的名词短语 'follow-up periods' → 识别固定搭配 'ranging from... to...' → 选择表示范围变化的动词

27 空 定位空格所在句 'Three of the papers ___ loneliness' → 分析上下文，该句与后文 '18 looked at social isolation' 并列，描述研究内容 → 选择表示'研究、考察'的动词

28 空 定位空格前 'medical records and death' → 识别并列结构，空格词需与 'medical records' 并列，且能被 'death' 修饰 → 选择表示'记录'的名词

29 空 定位空格所在句 'increased the ___ risk' → 分析上下文，该句描述研究发现的风险增加 → 选择表示'总体、整体'的形容词修饰 'risk'

30 空 定位空格前动词 'focus on' → 分析宾语 'lonely people' 的语境 → 识别 'focus on making them more...' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '融入社会' 的动名词形式

31 空 定位空格前动词 'focus on' → 分析宾语 'lonely people' 的语境 → 识别 'focus on making them more...' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '融入社会' 的动名词形式

32 空 定位空格所在句 'make them more ___' → 分析上下文，该句引用作者观点，讨论政策应关注让孤独的人更'社交' → 选择表示'社交的'形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句 'Our study ___ that if this is a risk factor...' → 分析主语 'Our study' 与宾语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示 '表明/显示' 的动词

34 空 定位空格所在句 'The authors ___ that this was a review of observational studies...' → 分析作者对研究局限性的陈述 → 选择表示 '指出/强调' 的动词

35 空 定位空格所在句 '...did not ___ cause and effect.' → 分析动词与宾语 'cause and effect' 的搭配 → 选择表示

'证明/确立' 的动词

考点：固定搭配 ranging from... to... 语境选词 并列结构 固定搭配 death certificates 固定搭配 overall risk focus on doing sth. make sb. more social 固定搭配 social people study suggests/indicates/shows that... 逻辑推断 authors note/emphasize that... 研究局限性陈述 prove/establish cause and effect

34. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前后的名词短语 'follow-up periods' → 识别固定搭配 'ranging from... to...' → 选择表示范围变化的动词

27 空 定位空格所在句 'Three of the papers ___ loneliness' → 分析上下文，该句与后文 '18 looked at social isolation' 并列，描述研究内容 → 选择表示'研究、考察'的动词

28 空 定位空格前 'medical records and death' → 识别并列结构，空格词需与 'medical records' 并列，且能被 'death' 修饰 → 选择表示'记录'的名词

29 空 定位空格所在句 'increased the ___ risk' → 分析上下文，该句描述研究发现的风险增加 → 选择表示'总体、整体'的形容词修饰 'risk'

30 空 定位空格前动词 'focus on' → 分析宾语 'lonely people' 的语境 → 识别 'focus on making them more...' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '融入社会' 的动名词形式

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32 空 定位空格所在句 'make them more ___' → 分析上下文，该句引用作者观点，讨论政策应关注让孤独的人更'社交' → 选择表示'社交的'形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句 'Our study ___ that if this is a risk factor...' → 分析主语 'Our study' 与宾语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示 '表明/显示' 的动词

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35 空 定位空格所在句 '...did not ___ cause and effect.' → 分析动词与宾语 'cause and effect' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '证明/确立' 的动词

考点：固定搭配 ranging from... to... 语境选词 并列结构 固定搭配 death certificates 固定搭配 overall risk focus on doing sth. make sb. more social 固定搭配 social people study suggests/indicates/shows that... 逻辑推断 authors note/emphasize that... 研究局限性陈述 prove/establish cause and effect

35. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前后的名词短语 'follow-up periods' → 识别固定搭配 'ranging from... to...' → 选择表示范围变化的动词

27 空 定位空格所在句 'Three of the papers ___ loneliness' → 分析上下文，该句与后文 '18 looked at social isolation' 并列，描述研究内容 → 选择表示'研究、考察'的动词

28 空 定位空格前 'medical records and death' → 识别并列结构，空格词需与 'medical records' 并列，且能被 'death' 修饰 → 选择表示'记录'的名词

29 空 定位空格所在句 'increased the ___ risk' → 分析上下文，该句描述研究发现的风险增加 → 选择表示'总体、整体'的形容词修饰 'risk'

30 空 定位空格前动词 'focus on' → 分析宾语 'lonely people' 的语境 → 识别 'focus on making them more...' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '融入社会' 的动名词形式

31 空 定位空格前动词 'focus on' → 分析宾语 'lonely people' 的语境 → 识别 'focus on making them more...' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '融入社会' 的动名词形式

32 空 定位空格所在句 'make them more ___' → 分析上下文，该句引用作者观点，讨论政策应关注让孤独的人更'社交' → 选择表示'社交的'形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句 'Our study ___ that if this is a risk factor...' → 分析主语 'Our study' 与宾语从句的逻辑关系

→ 选择表示 '表明/显示' 的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 'The authors ___ that this was a review of observational studies...' → 分析作者对研究局限性的陈述 → 选择表示 '指出/强调' 的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 '...did not ___ cause and effect.' → 分析动词与宾语 'cause and effect' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '证明/确立' 的动词

考点：固定搭配 ranging from... to... 语境选词 并列结构 固定搭配 death certificates 固定搭配 overall risk focus on doing sth. make sb. more social 固定搭配 social people study suggests/indicates/shows that... 逻辑推断 authors note/emphasize that... 研究局限性陈述 prove/establish cause and effect

36. 【答案】I
36. 定位段落B中关于助学金构成的描述 → 识别其包含联邦贷款 → 推断助学金并非完全覆盖费用，而是包含需偿还的贷款
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42. 定位题干关键词 'private university in the nation's capital' → 在段落[B]中找到 'my well-respected, private, four-year university in Washington, D.C.' → 结合 'family that is struggling to make ends meet' 和 'Off paper, they don't [even out]' 推断经济压力对家庭未来的影响
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44. 定位题干关键词 'tuition' 和 'extra fees for the courses' → 在段落[C]中找到 'Almost every class has an associated fee not included in the cost of tuition' → 同义替换匹配
45. 定位题干关键词 'fee' 和 'credit cards' → 在提供的语篇片段（[A]-[D]）中未找到任何关于'信用卡支付费用'的信息 → 该陈述在语篇中无依据

考点：助学金构成 联邦贷款 州外学生 助学金来源 纸面平衡 实际缺口 宿舍损坏 费用分摊 隐藏费用 主动询问 细节定位与捕捉 同义替换 推理判断 信息比对

37. 【答案】G
36. 定位段落B中关于助学金构成的描述 → 识别其包含联邦贷款 → 推断助学金并非完全覆盖费用，而是包含需偿还的贷款
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38. 【答案】B

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39. 【答案】D

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40. 【答案】L

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45. 定位题干关键词 'fee' 和 'credit cards' → 在提供的语篇片段（[A]-[D]）中未找到任何关于'信用卡支付费用'的信息 → 该陈述在语篇中无依据

考点：助学金构成　联邦贷款　州外学生　助学金来源　纸面平衡　实际缺口　宿舍损坏　费用分摊　隐藏费用　主动询问　细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　信息比对

44. 【答案】C

36. 定位段落B中关于助学金构成的描述 → 识别其包含联邦贷款 → 推断助学金并非完全覆盖费用，而是包含需偿还的贷款

37. 定位段落B中作者在华盛顿特区私立大学获得助学金的背景 → 结合题干“州外上大学”进行推理 → 推断州外学生可能无法享受本州福利

38. 定位段落B中关于助学金与费用关系的描述 → 识别“On paper... Off paper...”的转折 → 得出助学金在纸面上看似覆盖所有费用，但实际并非如此

39. 定位段落D中关于宿舍损坏费用分摊的描述 → 识别“billed to every person on a dorm floor”这一关键信息 → 得出当责任人不明时，费用由楼层学生共同承担

40. 综合全文关于“隐藏费用”的描述 → 推断作者隐含的建议 → 得出学生应主动询问费用明细

41. 定位题干关键词 'student loans' → 在段落[A]中找到 'carry with them a huge student loan debt' → 同义替换匹配

42. 定位题干关键词 'private university in the nation's capital' → 在段落[B]中找到 'my well-respected, private, four-year university in Washington, D.C.' → 结合 'family that is struggling to make ends meet' 和 'Off paper, they don't [even out]' 推断经济压力对家庭未来的影响

43. 定位题干关键词 'financial aid' 和 'perform poorly'/'family income has increased' → 在段落[B]中找到 'merit scholarships' 和 'family that is struggling to make ends meet' → 语篇未提及失去资助的条件，因此该陈述在语篇中无依据

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45. 【答案】H

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46. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词Japanese and Chinese → 定位至语篇首段 → 提取并列信息 ‘a wonderful variety of seaweeds’ 与 ‘at least five different colors’ → 归纳共同点为 ‘多样性’ → 同义替换为Variety

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

47. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词Americans → 定位至语篇第二段 → 提取关键信息 ‘Americans eat much bigger portions’ → 同义替换为 ‘tend to eat quite a lot’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

48. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词Mediterranean, Nordic and Okinawan diets → 定位至语篇第三段 → 提取共性描述 ‘stick to the ethos of regional, seasonal produce’ → 同义替换为 ‘Seasonal local produce’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

49. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词healthy eating cultures → 定位至语篇第四段 → 提取关键信息 ‘make meals an event’ → 同义替换为 ‘attach great importance to their meals’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

50. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词Compared with the average American → 定位至语篇末段 → 提取关键信息 ‘they all walk way more than the average American’ → 同义替换为 ‘do considerably more walking’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

51. 【答案】C

定位研究核心发现（高情商者压力反应更强）→ 同义替换（sensitive to feelings = aware of others' feelings; extra stress = experience more stress）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】B

定位实验描述（测量情商→施加压力→测量压力激素）→ 推断实验目的（探究情商高低对压力反应的影响）→ 同义替换（impacts of being emotionally clever）→ 得出答案

考点：主旨推断　同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位研究结论（高情商者压力反应更强、恢复更慢）→ 推断其含义（高情商可能带来负面影响）→ 同义替换（suffer from having a high emotional intelligence）→ 得出答案

考点：推理判断　同义替换

54. 【答案】C

定位多项研究提及的内容（情商可被用于操纵他人谋利）→ 同义替换（take advantage of it and benefit themselves = manipulate others for personal gains）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】A

定位作者建议（学习妥善处理情绪；敏感个体可能为他人情绪负责）→ 推断建议（不要为他人情绪过度负责）→ 同义替换（avoid burdening themselves with others' feelings）→ 得出答案

考点：推理判断　同义替换

56. 【答案】While many college students bury themselves…

围绕主题构建议论文框架，运用多样句式与恰当搭配展开论述

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　动词搭配 take on

57. 【答案】In the Chinese lunar calendar, the Start of…

准确翻译文化专有项（立秋、秋老虎）并处理复合句结构，需运用动词搭配、定语从句和非谓语动词。

考点：take on（呈现/承担）　定语从句（when引导）　非谓语动词（known as）