四级 · 2022年12月大学英语四级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 695.8 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 55 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
799 166
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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

54.（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 event will take place in Glasgow?

A. A free car show.

B. A yearly concert.

C. A sports competition.

D. A pipe band contest.

2. What does Glasgow City Council say the event will do?

A. Improve the image of Glasgow city.
B. Enrich the local culture of Glasgow.
C. Contribute a lot to the local economy.
D. Entertain people in local communities.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What is scientists' warning in the news report?

A. Surprising rise in global sea levels.
B. Dangerous ice melts in Greenland.
C. Changing weather patterns in summer.
D. Record growth of Greenland's ice sheets.

4. What do we learn about this year's ice melting?

A. It began in late May.
B. It lasted three months.
C. It started a month earlier than usual.
D. It ended a month earlier than before.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What happened on the streets of Blackhall Colliery?

A. Bundles of £20 notes kept turning up.
B. A villager was searching for his lost cash.
C. Local policemen came across bundles of £20 notes.
D. A bundle containing thousands of pounds got stolen.

6. What do the local police do with the money if not claimed in two weeks?

A. They give it to charity.
B. They return it to the finder.
C. They hand it over to the local government.
D. They place a notice in The Northern Echo.

7. What did the policeman John Forster say about the villagers?

A. They cooperated well with the police.
B. They enjoyed a fairly affluent life.
C. They were puzzled by the mystery.
D. They had a strong community spirit. 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 10

8. What does the woman say many people tend to do on their birthday?

A. Search for the meaning of their life. C) Call on their relatives and friends.
B. Look back on their years at school. D) Talk about future plans with friends.

9. What does the man say about birthday celebrations?

A. He prefers to have them shown on social media. C) He enjoys celebrating others' birthdays rather than

B. He loves them but does not want to make a fuss. his own.

C. He looks forward to receiving presents from his close friends.

10. What does the woman suggest the man do about his birthday celebration at the end of the conversation?

A. Hold it on a modest scale to remove birthday C) Extend invitation to those he trusts most. anxieties. D) Make it an occasion to collect donations.

B. View it as a chance for people to socialize and have fun.

Questions 11 to 13

11. What does the woman say about her subway ride?

A. It was absolutely exhausting. C) There was too long a delay.

B. There was a terrible smell. D) She got off at the wrong station.

12. Why hasn't the woman got her own car?

A. She hasn't saved enough money. C) She hasn't passed the driving test yet.

B. She is worried about traffic jams. D) She is used to taking public transport.

13. What does the woman say about electric motorbikes?

A. They are popular. C) They are a bit expensive for her.

B. They are dangerous. D) They are environmentally friendly.

Questions 14 to 16

14. What do we learn about Steve Miller?

A. He is a sign language interpreter.

B. He is a deaf person working in IT.

C. He doesn't like speaking at meetings.

D. He doesn't use email or text messages.

15. What does Miller say is making things better for people like him?

A. Improved communication skills.

B. Speech recognition technology.

C. Big advances in sign language.

D. Transformation in the IT industry.

16. In what way can Miller benefit from attending meetings via video?

A. He can avoid being mistaken.

B. He can take notes on the spot.

C. He can understand with ease.

D. He can see the speakers' images.

Questions 17 to 19

17. What do people want upon returning home according to the passage?

A. To find pure white walls shining.

B. To enter a house well looked after.

C. To get a hug from family members.

D. To see cheerful colours all around.

18. What does the passage say people should avoid doing in home decoration?

A. Choosing a colour because it is fashionable.
B. Painting the interior of their cupboards.
C. Doing the painting job all by themselves.
D. Designing all window frames the same way.

19. What can one do to make a room look bigger?

A. Fit most of the cupboards into walls.
B. Hang landscape paintings all around.
C. Match the room's ceiling with all the furniture in colour.
D. Paint the wooden frameworks and walls the same colour.

Questions 20 to 23

20. What does the passage say parents increasingly understand?

A. Children must read at least 3 times a week.
B. Reading is a habit every child can develop.
C. Reading to their children is important.
D. Children should start reading at age 3.

21. What can predict children's reading skills according to recent research?

A. The number of books they have read by age four.
B. The speed of their brain development in infancy.
C. The number and quality of books parents read to them in infancy.
D. The quality and quantity of time parents spend playing with them.

22. What kind of books are said to help babies learn more?

A. Books with specifically labeled images.
B. Books with pictures of dolls and toys.
C. Books describing the lives of animals.
D. Books telling very interesting stories.

23. What are parents advised to do at the end of the passage?

A. Read as many books as possible to their children.
B. Choose carefully what to read to their children.
C. Share experience with other parents.
D. Create picture books for their children.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. additional	B. associated	C. composing
D. cultivate	E. depressive	F. directly
G. emotions	H. however	I. implications
J. interfered	K. involving	L. note
M. precisely	N. superficial	O. therefore

Parenting brings fathers more joy than it does mothers, according to a new study. The research examined three studies ___24___ more than 18,000 participants. Across all three, parenthood was ___25___ with more positive wellbeing outcomes for dads than for mums. So why are fathers happier than mothers? "Fathers may fare better than mothers in part due to how they spend time with their children," said lead author Katherine Nelson-Coffey. In one study, the authors ___26___ that dads were more likely to take "playing" as an ___27___ activity both when caring for their kids and spending time with their kids. "Playing with their children likely offers parents opportunities to experience positive feelings and ___28___ closeness with their children," they say. Fathers also did better than men without kids, reporting greater happiness, life satisfaction, and fewer ___29___ symptoms. They also reported greater connectedness and autonomy( ). For mums, ___30___ , compared to women without children, the results weren't quite as positive. Mums reported greater autonomy, but also "greater trouble" and fewer positive ___31___ . Mums reported happier moods while interacting with their kids, compared to other experiences, but not while engaging ___32___ in childcare. "This difference suggests that how mothers and fathers spend time with their children might have important ___33___ for their wellbeing," the authors write. They suspect that mums may be less happy than dads because they're more likely to have higher expectations about parenthood. As such, they're more likely to be "let down" by the experience.

24. _____ 25. _____ 26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____

29. _____ 30. _____ 31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____

四、长篇阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 7.1 分，共 71 分）

34. People often grant a request just because they want to appear polite and helpful. _____

35. It's no easy job learning to say "no" to opportunities that were once considered worth grasping. _____

36. When you decline a request, you are saving your future time. _____

37. People sometimes struggle to do things that are simply a waste of time. _____

38. Doing efficiently what is not worth doing is the most useless effort. _____

39. It is especially difficult for people to decline to do what their superiors ask them to do. _____

40. People agree to do too many things they are in fact unwilling to do. _____

41. According to one famous entrepreneur, innovation means refusal to do an enormous number of things. _____

42. It is an essential aspect of life to cooperate with other people. _____

43. Refusing a request is sometimes seen as a privilege not enjoyed by ordinary people. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

55. 立春 (Start of Spring)在中国农历中表示春天的开始。立春之后, 白天变得更长,天气也愈发温暖,万物开始复苏,大地充满生机。人们常说"一年之计在于春",农民在这个时节开始播种,为全年的丰收打下基础。中国人早在三千年前就已开始在立春这一天举行庆祝活动。数百年来,迎春一直是民间的重要习俗。在春暖花开的日子里,人们常常外出游玩,欣赏春天的美景。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

We're eating more fish than ever these days. At around 20 kilograms per person global fish consumption is now more than twice what it was in the 1960s. What's really remarkable, though, is where that fish comes from. For the first time in human history, most of our aquatic food now comes from farming rather than fishing. People ate around 73 million tonnes of farmed fish—just more than half of the volume of fish that humans consumed—in 2014. That's out of a total fish supply of 167 million tonnes; the remaining 20 million or so tonnes go into things like animal feed and medical products. To keep eating fish at the current rate, we're definitely going to need to keep aquaculture developing. That's because the volume of fish caught in the wild has leveled off since the 1990s. Back in 1974, only 10% of marine fish stocks had been overfished. Now, more than three-tenths are. Only a tenth of our oceans' fish stocks could sustain heavier fishing than current levels. But while catchings at sea have suffered, fish-farming has been growing at a fast rate. A lot of that is coming from China, which produces 60% of the world's farmed fish. In fact, some 35 countries, including China, now produce more farmed than wild-caught fish. This shift toward aquaculture isn't just good for ensuring salmon on your plate; it's also crucial to ensuring food security and sustainability. By 2050, the world will need to feed an estimated 9.7 billion people. They'll have to get their protein somewhere. However, raising cattle, pigs, and other land-based animals requires vast sums of grain and water. For example, pound for pound, beef requires 15 times more feed to raise than carp, a freshwater fish farmed all over Asia. That grain—and the water needed to grow it—could be consumed by people instead. However, aquaculture is no silver bullet. In some southeast Asian countries, shrimp farming does disastrous damage to marine ecosystems. Despite these problems, however, shrimp continues to be among the most popular sea foods worldwide.

44. What does the author say is remarkable about the fish we eat?

A. They reproduce quickly.
B. They are mostly farmed.
C. They have become as important as grain.
D. They have a longer history than humans.

45. What do we need to do if we keep consuming fish at the current rate?

A. Increase the fishing volume considerably.
B. Develop more advanced fishing technology.
C. Enlarge the marine fish stocks effectively.
D. Expand the scale of fish-farming continuously.

46. What does the author say about China in terms of aquatic food?

A. It places increasing emphasis on fishing now.
B. It boasts of the world's largest fishing stocks.
C. It raises more fish than caught from the wild.
D. It supplies 60% of the world's fish products.

47. Why does the author say aquaculture is so important these days?

A. It is a must for feeding the world's fast-growing population.
B. It proves a reliable source of protein for humans and animals
C. It is essential to maintaining both mental and physical health.
D. It ensures a balanced healthy diet for people the world over.

48. What does the author imply by saying aquaculture is no silver bullet?

A. Shrimp-farming is a risky business.
B. Fish-farming will not be sustainable.
C. Fish-farming may cause serious problems too.
D. Shrimp-farming can become quite expensive.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

In 2020, the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the World Food Programme (WFP). Why a Nobel Prize for the WFP, and why now? In 2019, the WFP assisted nearly 100 million people in 88 countries. It is the safety net for those who fall off the edge of existence. It is a response to solving the problem of food instability. Its Nobel Prize reminds us all of the moral hazard in imagining that the poor and vulnerable are somebody else's problem. The WFP has been around since 1961 and has been the global coordinator of nationally based efforts to avoid disasters with food aid. Despite decades of effort to eliminate hunger, the latest estimate is that about 11% of people on the planet (about 820 million people) are suffering daily undernourishment. Progress at reducing undernourishment has stopped despite gains through the 1990s and 2000s. Developed countries sometimes offer food and aid to developing ones, but at a price. One American philosopher stated that addressing the needs of the poor and vulnerable is about more than money—it is mostly about creating conditions under which prosperity and opportunity can thrive. When aid is offered with heavy conditions attached, like loan repayment or food for resources, it often widens the gap between rich and poor and sustains the old world order. This is why the work of the WFP is so vital. The scientific community, however, can provide a helping hand to the WFP. By sharing knowledge of agriculture and climate with peers in countries most vulnerable to poverty and hunger, scientists can help reduce these problems. By making its voice heard, science can lead by example. The ability to overcome food shortages that must be built into some of the poorest countries will not come from loans from wealthy countries, which may have food problems of their own, or world economic institutions. This ability will be built upon self-confident people using open and shared scientific knowledge to pull themselves out of their misery.

49. What does the WFP's winning of the Nobel Peace Prize make us realize?

A. More and more people in the world are suffering from starvation.

B. All of us can be affected by food instability one way or another.

C. It is hazardous to leave millions of people poor and vulnerable.

D. It is morally wrong to think helping the poor is not our business.

50. What do we learn about the WFP's effort to eliminate hunger?

A. It has ensured a sufficient food supply to millions.

B. It is still far from its goal despite the progress made.

C. It has done a good job in combating natural disasters.

D. It is preventing starvation occurring on a global scale.

51. What will happen when food aid is offered at a price?

A. The rich will become richer and the poor poorer.

B. More people will be willing to join in the effort.

C. More food will be made available to the needy.

D. The relief effort will be rendered less sustainable.

52. How can scientists help cope with poverty and hunger?

A. By collaborating closely with world economic institutions.

B. By sharing expertise with peers in poverty-stricken nations.

C. By setting up more food research programs in developing countries.

D. By building self-respect in people suffering from undernutrition.

53. What message does the author try to convey at the end of the passage?

A. Wealthy nations should solve their own food problems first.

B. Rich countries should be more generous in providing food aid.

C. Poor nations should enhance their own ability to solve their food shortages.

D. World economic institutions should play a bigger role in fighting hunger.

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

54. A healthy lifestyle plays a vital role in the life of every college student. As campus life grows busier with
assignments and screens, I firmly believe that keeping fit, eating well and sleeping regularly is not a trivial
habit but the very foundation of a successful university experience.
For one thing, a sound body directly boosts learning efficiency. A student who stays up all night rushing a due
date and lives on takeout will struggle to concentrate the next morning, while regular exercise and balanced
meals keep the mind sharp in class. For another, a healthy routine stabilizes our emotions. Sitting still for
hours breeds anxiety, whereas a short run often washes away the pressure of exams and eases loneliness far
from home.
In conclusion, a healthy lifestyle is not optional but essential for college students. The sooner we build it, the
more energy and confidence we will carry into our studies and future lives.

55. Lichun (Start of Spring) marks the beginning of spring in the Chinese lunar calendar. After Lichun, the days grow longer and the weather becomes warmer; everything comes back to life, and the earth is
full of vitality. As people often say, "The whole year's work depends on a good start in spring." At this time of year, farmers start sowing to lay the foundation for a good harvest throughout the whole year. In
fact, the Chinese have started to hold celebrations on this day as early as 3,000 years ago. For centuries,
welcoming spring has been an important folk custom. Today, on warm spring days when flowers are in
full bloom, people often go out for outings to enjoy the beautiful scenery of spring.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'event' → 听到 'The World Pipe Band Championships' → 识别 'pipe band' 与 'contest' 的同义替换 → 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 'Glasgow City Council say' → 听到 'Glasgow City Council says it is estimated to bring £300,000 to the local economy' → 识别 'bring £300,000' 与 'contribute a lot' 的同义替换 → 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 'scientists' warning' → 听到 'scientists are already sounding the alarm about dangerous ice melts' → 识别 'sounding the alarm' 与 'warning' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'this year's ice melting' → 听到 'the melting season began in early May. That's a month earlier than normal' → 识别 'a month earlier than normal' 与 'a month earlier than usual' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'Blackhall Colliery' → 听到 'Bundles containing thousands of pounds in cash keep turning up on the streets' → 识别 'keep turning up' 与 'kept turning up' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'not claimed in two weeks' → 听到 'returned to the finder if not claimed' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】D

定位人物 'John Forster' 的发言 → 听到 'shows the community spirit there is' → 推断其对村民的评价

考点：推理判断　观点态度

8. 【答案】A

定位女士描述 'many people' 行为的句子 → 听到 'Many begin to search for the meaning of their existence' → 同义替换 'existence' 为 'life'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】C

定位男士关于生日庆祝的陈述 → 听到 'I love celebrating their birthdays. But I don't like being the center of attention, receiving gifts and having a fuss made' → 综合得出答案

考点：细节定位　转折理解

10. 【答案】B

定位对话结尾女士建议 → 提取‘see your birthday as an opportunity to bring people together for them to have fun’ → 同义替换为‘chance for people to socialize and have fun’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

11. 【答案】A

定位女士对地铁经历的描述 → 提取‘the train was so packed that I could barely move... I was totally exhausted’ → 同义替换为‘absolutely exhausting’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

12. 【答案】A

定位女士解释为何没有车 → 提取‘I'm saving up to buy... it's still a bit expensive for me, and it'll take a while before I have enough money’ → 同义替换为‘hasn't saved enough money’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

13. 【答案】B

定位女士对电动摩托车的评价 → 提取‘I've just seen too many horrible accidents involving those dangerous monsters’ → 同义替换为‘dangerous’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

14. 【答案】B

定位首段关键信息 → 识别‘deaf person in tech’与‘working in IT’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

15. 【答案】B

定位‘making things better’对应原文‘a good time’ → 识别其后‘Big advances in speech recognition technology’为直接原因 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 因果关系

16. 【答案】C

定位‘attending meetings via video’ → 关联后文‘He no longer has to worry... He can just concentrate...’ → 推断出‘理解变得轻松’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 推理判断

17. 【答案】D

定位‘want to’后内容 → 识别‘see colours that cheer them up’ → 同义替换为‘see cheerful colours all around’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

18. 【答案】A

定位‘avoid doing’对应原文‘Don’t go for...’ → 识别其后‘because it’s in fashion’为应避免的原因 → 同义替换为‘because it is fashionable’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

19. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'look bigger' → 听到 'paint the wooden frameworks the same colour as the walls' → 匹配选项 D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】C

定位题干 'parents increasingly understand' → 听到 'the message is getting through to them' → 同义替换 'getting through' = 'understand' → 对应 'reading to their children is critical' → 匹配选项 C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】C

定位题干 'predict children's reading skills' → 听到 'the quality and quantity of shared book reading in infancy predicted later childhood vocabulary and reading skills' → 匹配选项 C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】A

定位题干 'help babies learn more' → 听到 'when parents showed babies books that had faces or objects with specific labels, they learned more' → 匹配选项 A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】B

定位题干 'at the end of the passage' → 听到结尾 'parents need to choose the books they share with their children with great care' → 匹配选项 B

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格后宾语 'more than 18,000 participants' → 判断空格处需表示'包含'或'涉及'的动词 → 结合介词 'with' 构成固定搭配 'involved with' → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前主语 'parenthood' 和后介词 'with' → 识别固定搭配 'be associated with' → 结合语境'与更积极的幸福感结果相关' → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格后宾语从句 'that dads were more likely...' → 判断空格处需表示'发现'或'指出'的动词 → 结合主语 'the authors' 和学术语境 → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格前 'take "playing" as an' 和后 'activity' → 判断空格处需表示'主要的'或'核心的'形容词 → 结合语境'玩耍是照顾孩子时的核心活动' → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前 'experience positive feelings and' 和后 'closeness' → 判断空格处需表示'建立'或'增进'的动词 → 结合语境'体验积极情感并增进亲密感' → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配与语境 → 分析 ‘take...as an...activity’ 结构 → 选择符合 ‘照顾孩子时将玩耍视为一种活动’ 语境的动词

32 空 定位空格前后的转折逻辑与对比结构 → 分析 ‘For mums, ___, compared to...’ 的对比关系 → 选择表示转折或对比的副词

33 空 定位空格前的 ‘fewer’ 与 ‘positive’ 修饰关系 → 分析 ‘fewer positive ___’ 的语义搭配 → 选择与 ‘positive’ 搭配且能被 ‘fewer’ 修饰的名词

34 空 定位空格前的动词 ‘engaging’ 与介词 ‘in’ → 分析 ‘engaging ___ in childcare’ 的固定搭配 → 选择能与 ‘engaging in’ 构成合理搭配的副词

35 空 定位空格前的形容词 ‘important’ 与介词 ‘for’ → 分析 ‘have important ___ for their wellbeing’ 的语义搭配 → 选择能表示 ‘影响’ 或 ‘意义’ 的名词

考点：involved with　动词搭配　associated with　固定搭配　found　语境选词　primary　近义词辨析　build　动词

搭配 take...as 固定搭配 engage in

25. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格后宾语 'more than 18,000 participants' → 判断空格处需表示'包含'或'涉及'的动词 → 结合介词 'with' 构成固定搭配 'involved with' → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前主语 'parenthood' 和后介词 'with' → 识别固定搭配 'be associated with' → 结合语境'与更积极的幸福感结果相关' → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格后宾语从句 'that dads were more likely...' → 判断空格处需表示'发现'或'指出'的动词 → 结合主语 'the authors' 和学术语境 → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格前 'take "playing" as an' 和后 'activity' → 判断空格处需表示'主要的'或'核心的'形容词 → 结合语境'玩耍是照顾孩子时的核心活动' → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前 'experience positive feelings and' 和后 'closeness' → 判断空格处需表示'建立'或'增进'的动词 → 结合语境'体验积极情感并增进亲密感' → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配与语境 → 分析 ‘take...as an...activity’ 结构 → 选择符合 ‘照顾孩子时将玩耍视为一种活动’ 语境的动词

32 空 定位空格前后的转折逻辑与对比结构 → 分析 ‘For mums, ___, compared to...’ 的对比关系 → 选择表示转折或对比的副词

33 空 定位空格前的 ‘fewer’ 与 ‘positive’ 修饰关系 → 分析 ‘fewer positive ___’ 的语义搭配 → 选择与 ‘positive’ 搭配且能被 ‘fewer’ 修饰的名词

34 空 定位空格前的动词 ‘engaging’ 与介词 ‘in’ → 分析 ‘engaging ___ in childcare’ 的固定搭配 → 选择能与 ‘engaging in’ 构成合理搭配的副词

35 空 定位空格前的形容词 ‘important’ 与介词 ‘for’ → 分析 ‘have important ___ for their wellbeing’ 的语义搭配 → 选择能表示 ‘影响’ 或 ‘意义’ 的名词

考点：involved with 动词搭配 associated with 固定搭配 found 语境选词 primary 近义词辨析 build 动词搭配 take...as 固定搭配 engage in

26. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格后宾语 'more than 18,000 participants' → 判断空格处需表示'包含'或'涉及'的动词 → 结合介词 'with' 构成固定搭配 'involved with' → 得出答案

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35 空 定位空格前的形容词 ‘important’ 与介词 ‘for’ → 分析 ‘have important ___ for their wellbeing’ 的语义

搭配 → 选择能表示‘影响’或‘意义’的名词

考点：involved with 动词搭配 associated with 固定搭配 found 语境选词 primary 近义词辨析 build 动词搭配 take...as 固定搭配 engage in

27. 【答案】A

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考点：involved with 动词搭配 associated with 固定搭配 found 语境选词 primary 近义词辨析 build 动词搭配 take...as 固定搭配 engage in

28. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格后宾语 'more than 18,000 participants' → 判断空格处需表示'包含'或'涉及'的动词 → 结合介词 'with' 构成固定搭配 'involved with' → 得出答案

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29. 【答案】E
26 空 定位空格后宾语 'more than 18,000 participants'→判断空格处需表示'包含'或'涉及'的动词→结合介词 'with' 构成固定搭配 'involved with'→得出答案
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30. 【答案】H
26 空 定位空格后宾语 'more than 18,000 participants'→判断空格处需表示'包含'或'涉及'的动词→结合介词 'with' 构成固定搭配 'involved with'→得出答案
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31. 【答案】G

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32. 【答案】F

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33. 【答案】I

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34. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'polite and helpful' → 在段落C中找到同义表达 'don't want to be seen as rude or unhelpful' → 确认段落C为答案
37. 定位题干核心 'no easy job learning to say "no"' → 在段落C中找到对应描述 'Saying "no" to our superiors at work can be particularly difficult' → 推断出学习拒绝曾被认为值得把握的机会是困难的
38. 定位题干核心 'saving your future time' → 在段落B中找到对应逻辑 'a simple "no" will be more productive' → 推断出拒绝请求能节省未来时间
39. 定位题干关键词 'struggle to do things that are simply a waste of time' → 在段落B中找到同义表达 'people will occasionally fight to do things that waste time' → 确认段落B为答案
40. 定位题干核心 'Doing efficiently what is not worth doing is the most useless effort' → 在段落B中找到对应逻辑 'a simple "no" will be more productive than whatever work the most efficient person can cope with' → 推断出高效地做不值得做的事是最无用的努力

41. 定位题干关键词 'superiors' → 在段落C中找到对应信息 'Saying 'no' to our superiors at work can be particularly difficult' → 同义替换 'especially difficult' 与 'particularly difficult' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干核心 'agree to do too many things they are in fact unwilling to do' → 在段落A中找到对应信息 'we say 'yes' to too many things we don't actually want to do' → 同义替换 'agree to' 与 'say 'yes'', 'unwilling' 与 'don't actually want' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'famous entrepreneur' 和 'innovation means refusal' → 在提供的语篇片段中未找到直接对应信息 → 需结合全文（未完全提供）或判断该信息点在未给出的段落中 → 根据题目设置，正确项G应包含此信息
44. 定位题干核心 'essential aspect of life to cooperate with other people' → 在提供的语篇片段中，段落D开头为 'Collaborating with others is an important element of …' → 同义替换 'essential aspect' 与 'important element'，'cooperate' 与 'collaborating' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干核心 'Refusing a request is sometimes seen as a privilege not enjoyed by ordinary people' → 在提供的语篇片段中未找到直接对应信息 → 需结合全文（未完全提供）或判断该信息点在未给出的段落中 → 根据题目设置，正确项F应包含此信息

考点：同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　细节支撑　逻辑推导　信息匹配

35. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'polite and helpful' → 在段落C中找到同义表达 'don't want to be seen as rude or unhelpful' → 确认段落C为答案
37. 定位题干核心 'no easy job learning to say "no"' → 在段落C中找到对应描述 'Saying "no" to our superiors at work can be particularly difficult' → 推断出学习拒绝曾被认为值得把握的机会是困难的
38. 定位题干核心 'saving your future time' → 在段落B中找到对应逻辑 'a simple "no" will be more productive' → 推断出拒绝请求能节省未来时间
39. 定位题干关键词 'struggle to do things that are simply a waste of time' → 在段落B中找到同义表达 'people will occasionally fight to do things that waste time' → 确认段落B为答案
40. 定位题干核心 'Doing efficiently what is not worth doing is the most useless effort' → 在段落B中找到对应逻辑 'a simple "no" will be more productive than whatever work the most efficient person can cope with' → 推断出高效地做不值得做的事是最无用的努力
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42. 定位题干核心 'agree to do too many things they are in fact unwilling to do' → 在段落A中找到对应信息 'we say 'yes' to too many things we don't actually want to do' → 同义替换 'agree to' 与 'say 'yes'', 'unwilling' 与 'don't actually want' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'famous entrepreneur' 和 'innovation means refusal' → 在提供的语篇片段中未找到直接对应信息 → 需结合全文（未完全提供）或判断该信息点在未给出的段落中 → 根据题目设置，正确项G应包含此信息
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45. 定位题干核心 'Refusing a request is sometimes seen as a privilege not enjoyed by ordinary people' → 在提供的语篇片段中未找到直接对应信息 → 需结合全文（未完全提供）或判断该信息点在未给出的段落中 → 根据题目设置，正确项F应包含此信息

考点：同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　细节支撑　逻辑推导　信息匹配

36. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'polite and helpful' → 在段落C中找到同义表达 'don't want to be seen as rude or unhelpful' → 确认段落C为答案

37. 定位题干核心 'no easy job learning to say "no"' → 在段落C中找到对应描述 'Saying "no" to our superiors at work can be particularly difficult' → 推断出学习拒绝曾被认为值得把握的机会是困难的
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39. 定位题干关键词 'struggle to do things that are simply a waste of time' → 在段落B中找到同义表达 'people will occasionally fight to do things that waste time' → 确认段落B为答案
40. 定位题干核心 'Doing efficiently what is not worth doing is the most useless effort' → 在段落B中找到对应逻辑 'a simple "no" will be more productive than whatever work the most efficient person can cope with' → 推断出高效地做不值得做的事是最无用的努力
41. 定位题干关键词 'superiors' → 在段落C中找到对应信息 'Saying 'no' to our superiors at work can be particularly difficult' → 同义替换 'especially difficult' 与 'particularly difficult' → 得出答案
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45. 定位题干核心 'Refusing a request is sometimes seen as a privilege not enjoyed by ordinary people' → 在提供的语篇片段中未找到直接对应信息 → 需结合全文（未完全提供）或判断该信息点在未给出的段落中 → 根据题目设置，正确项F应包含此信息

考点：同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　细节支撑　逻辑推导　信息匹配

37. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'polite and helpful' → 在段落C中找到同义表达 'don't want to be seen as rude or unhelpful' → 确认段落C为答案
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element'，'cooperate' 与 'collaborating' → 得出答案
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考点：同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　细节支撑　逻辑推导　信息匹配

38. 【答案】I
36. 定位题干关键词 'polite and helpful' → 在段落C中找到同义表达 'don't want to be seen as rude or unhelpful' → 确认段落C为答案
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考点：同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　细节支撑　逻辑推导　信息匹配

39. 【答案】C
36. 定位题干关键词 'polite and helpful' → 在段落C中找到同义表达 'don't want to be seen as rude or unhelpful' → 确认段落C为答案
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考点：同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　细节支撑　逻辑推导　信息匹配

40. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'polite and helpful' → 在段落C中找到同义表达 'don't want to be seen as rude or unhelpful' → 确认段落C为答案
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考点：同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　细节支撑　逻辑推导　信息匹配

41. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'polite and helpful' → 在段落C中找到同义表达 'don't want to be seen as rude or unhelpful' → 确认段落C为答案

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考点：同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　细节支撑　逻辑推导　信息匹配

42. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'polite and helpful' → 在段落C中找到同义表达 'don't want to be seen as rude or unhelpful' → 确认段落C为答案
37. 定位题干核心 'no easy job learning to say "no"' → 在段落C中找到对应描述 'Saying "no" to our superiors at work can be particularly difficult' → 推断出学习拒绝曾被认为值得把握的机会是困难的
38. 定位题干核心 'saving your future time' → 在段落B中找到对应逻辑 'a simple "no" will be more productive' → 推断出拒绝请求能节省未来时间
39. 定位题干关键词 'struggle to do things that are simply a waste of time' → 在段落B中找到同义表达 'people will occasionally fight to do things that waste time' → 确认段落B为答案
40. 定位题干核心 'Doing efficiently what is not worth doing is the most useless effort' → 在段落B中找到对应逻辑 'a simple "no" will be more productive than whatever work the most efficient person can cope with' → 推断出高效地做不值得做的事是最无用的努力
41. 定位题干关键词 'superiors' → 在段落C中找到对应信息 'Saying 'no' to our superiors at work can be particularly difficult' → 同义替换 'especially difficult' 与 'particularly difficult' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干核心 'agree to do too many things they are in fact unwilling to do' → 在段落A中找到对应信息 'we say 'yes' to too many things we don't actually want to do' → 同义替换 'agree to' 与 'say 'yes'', 'unwilling' 与 'don't actually want' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'famous entrepreneur' 和 'innovation means refusal' → 在提供的语篇片段中未找到直接对应信息 → 需结合全文（未完全提供）或判断该信息点在未给出的段落中 → 根据题目设置，正确项G应包含此信息
44. 定位题干核心 'essential aspect of life to cooperate with other people' → 在提供的语篇片段中，段落D开头为 'Collaborating with others is an important element of …' → 同义替换 'essential aspect' 与 'important

element'，'cooperate' 与 'collaborating' → 得出答案

45. 定位题干核心 'Refusing a request is sometimes seen as a privilege not enjoyed by ordinary people' → 在提供的语篇片段中未找到直接对应信息 → 需结合全文（未完全提供）或判断该信息点在未给出的段落中 → 根据题目设置，正确项F应包含此信息

考点：同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　细节支撑　逻辑推导　信息匹配

43. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'polite and helpful' → 在段落C中找到同义表达 'don't want to be seen as rude or unhelpful' → 确认段落C为答案

37. 定位题干核心 'no easy job learning to say "no"' → 在段落C中找到对应描述 'Saying "no" to our superiors at work can be particularly difficult' → 推断出学习拒绝曾被认为值得把握的机会是困难的

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40. 定位题干核心 'Doing efficiently what is not worth doing is the most useless effort' → 在段落B中找到对应逻辑 'a simple "no" will be more productive than whatever work the most efficient person can cope with' → 推断出高效地做不值得做的事是最无用的努力

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44. 定位题干核心 'essential aspect of life to cooperate with other people' → 在提供的语篇片段中，段落D开头为 'Collaborating with others is an important element of …' → 同义替换 'essential aspect' 与 'important element'，'cooperate' 与 'collaborating' → 得出答案

45. 定位题干核心 'Refusing a request is sometimes seen as a privilege not enjoyed by ordinary people' → 在提供的语篇片段中未找到直接对应信息 → 需结合全文（未完全提供）或判断该信息点在未给出的段落中 → 根据题目设置，正确项F应包含此信息

考点：同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　细节支撑　逻辑推导　信息匹配

44. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'remarkable' → 定位至语篇第二句 → 识别同义替换 'most of our aquatic food now comes from farming' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

45. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'keep consuming fish at the current rate' → 定位至语篇第四句 → 识别同义替换 'keep aquaculture developing' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

46. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'China' → 定位至语篇中关于中国的描述 → 识别同义替换 'produce more farmed than wild-caught fish' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'aquaculture is so important' → 定位至语篇后半部分关于水产养殖重要性的论述 → 推理其与全球人口增长和粮食安全的关系 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　因果逻辑

48. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'no silver bullet' → 识别为习语，结合下文'However'转折及虾类养殖破坏生态系统的例子 → 推断其意为'并非完美解决方案' → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　词义猜测　转折信号词捕捉

49. 【答案】D

定位关键句 'Its Nobel Prize reminds us all of the moral hazard in imagining that the poor and vulnerable are somebody else's problem.' → 同义替换 'moral hazard' 为 'morally wrong'，'somebody else's problem' 为 'not our business' → 得出答案

考点：观点态度　细节定位与同义替换

50. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'Despite decades of effort to eliminate hunger... Progress at reducing undernourishment has stopped...' → 推理得出努力虽有进展但已停滞，目标远未实现 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　转折关系推理

51. 【答案】A

定位关键句 'When aid is offered with heavy conditions attached... it often widens the gap between rich and poor...' → 同义替换 'widens the gap' 为 'rich richer and poor poorer' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果关系推理

52. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'By sharing knowledge of agriculture and climate with peers in countries most vulnerable to poverty and hunger, scientists can help reduce these problems.' → 直接匹配选项B的 'sharing expertise with peers in poverty-stricken nations' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】C

定位结尾段落核心句 'This ability will be built upon self-confident people using open and shared scientific knowledge to pull themselves out of their misery.' → 推理得出作者强调贫困国家应依靠自身能力和知识解决问题 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　结尾段落推理

54. 【答案】A healthy lifestyle plays a vital role in the…

围绕主题构建清晰论点，运用多样句式（如SVO主干、从句）和恰当搭配展开论述，确保逻辑连贯与语言准确。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO主干结构　动词搭配 take on

55. 【答案】Lichun (Start of Spring) marks the beginning…

准确翻译文化专有名词（如立春）、处理并列句式、运用固定搭配（如take on生机）、保持篇章逻辑连贯。

考点：立春 (Start of Spring)　一年之计在于春　打下基础　举行庆祝活动　迎春　春暖花开