四级 · 2022年12月大学英语四级真题（第3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
313 059
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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. absorbed	B. addicted	C. behavior
D. constantly	E. context	F. exercise
G. inseparable	H. nationally	I. recruited
J. shape	K. solution	L. specific
M. summary	N. usage	O. vaguely

Phones influence all aspects of teenage life. Ninety-five percent of Americans ages 13 to 17 have a smartphone or have access to one, and nearly half report using the internet "almost ___26___." But as recent survey data and interviews have suggested, many teens find much of that time to be unsatisfyingly spent. Continuous ___27___ shouldn't be mistaken for endless enjoyment. A new ___28___ representative survey about "screen time and device distractions" from the Pew Research Center indicates that it's not just parents who think teenagers are worryingly ___29___ from their phones—many teens themselves do too. Fifty-four percent of the 13- to 17-year-olds surveyed said they spend too much time ___30___ in their phones. Vicky Rideout, who runs a research firm that studies children's interactions with media and technology, was not surprised by this finding. She says it's hardly ___31___ to teenagers. "They are dealing with the same challenges that adults are, as far as they are living in the ___32___ of a tech environment designed to suck as much of their time onto their devices as possible," Rideout says. The way parents interact with technology can ___33___ the way they interact with their kids. Rideout thus thinks it's up to parents to model good ___34___: Kids tend to take note if their parents put their phone away at dinner or charge it in another room while they sleep. Witnessing habits like that can help kids "realize that they can ___35___ some more control over their devices," she 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. A behavior that does not conform to social norms may be described as being deviant. _____

37. Various experiments found that participants who cheated in the initial task performed better in the creativity test. _____

38. People may be simply considered evil if their behaviors are morally unacceptable to us. _____

39. The research published by two scientists was intended to examine the relationship between dishonesty and creativity. _____

40. The author's lectures sparked lively discussions in his class. _____

41. The researchers tested the participants' creativity by asking them to play a word game. _____

42. It is time we realized that deviance may be capable of doing both good and harm to individuals and society. _____

43. The reasons for people's evil behaviors can be explained in more ways than one. _____

44. The math task in one experiment was designed to test participants' tendency to cheat. _____

45. Some creative ideas have turned out to do harm to human society. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 冬至(Winter Solstice)是全年白昼最短、黑夜最长的一天,标志着一年中最寒冷时节的开始。冬至过后,气温越来越低,人们的户外活动逐渐减少。农民地里活儿不多,主要忙于灌溉系统的维护和农作物的防冻,同时为来年春天播种做准备。 中国人历来很重视冬至,许多地方都把冬至当作一个节日,庆祝方式各地不尽相同。北方人有冬至吃饺子(jiaozi)的习俗,南方人有冬至吃汤圆(tangyuan)的传统。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Even though we are living in an age where growing old is thought of as an inevitable misery, this doctor has been changing the game for seniors over the last 25 years. It all started in 1991 when the Harvard-educated physician was transferred from working in a stressful emergency room to being the medical director of a nursing home in upstate New York. The depressing and regimented environment got him thinking on what exactly could improve the residents' conditions. Even though animals in nursing homes were illegal at the time, Dr. Bill Thomas took a chance. Based on a hunch , he brought in two dogs, four cats, hens, rabbits, 100 birds, a multitude of plants, a flower garden, and a vegetable patch. The change was dramatic. There was a 50% drop in medical prescriptions along with a dramatic decrease in death rates—but most importantly, the residents were simply happier. Dr. Thomas's approach, named the Eden Alternative, has driven nursing homes to allow a more autonomous and creative living space for their elderly. It erases the belief that growing old means growing useless. He encourages residents to think of their age as an enriching new phase of life rather than the end of it. Thomas, now a speaker and author of several books, also created small, independently-run residences with their own bedrooms and bathrooms, and he has been preaching a singular message that getting old is not a bad thing. "Within six weeks, they had to send a truck around to pick up all the wheelchairs," Thomas told the Washington Post. "You know why most people in nursing homes use wheelchairs? Because the buildings are so big." The 56-year-old doctor's methods have been adopted in Australia, Japan, Canada, and America with enormous success. Last year he published Second Wind: Navigating the Passage to a Slower, Deeper, and More Connected Life, a guide on how to shift our perspectives on aging and growth. He is currently traveling through North America performing with his guitar and his enthusiasm on his Age of Disruption Tour.

46. What has Bill Thomas been doing for a quarter of a century?

A. Transforming people's lifestyle.
B. Honoring his Harvard education.
C. Changing people's philosophy of life.
D. Shifting people's perspective on aging.

47. Why did Bill Thomas try something different in the nursing home?

A. He wanted to make it more pleasant for seniors.
B. He wanted to apply his Harvard training to practice.
C. He felt it his duty to revolutionize its management.
D. He felt disappointed working in the environment.

48. What do we learn about Bill Thomas bringing animals and plants into the nursing home?

A. He made a mess of the nursing home.

B. He did something all professionals would do.

C. He won instant support from the state authorities.

D. He acted in violation of the state law.

49. What has Bill Thomas been persistently advocating?

A. Good health is not just a privilege of the young.

B. Nursing homes should be strictly limited in size.

C. Getting old is by no means something miserable.

D. Residences for seniors should be run independently.

50. How is Bill Thomas's new concept received?

A. It is gaining ground in many countries.

B. It is being heatedly debated worldwide.

C. It is considered revolutionary everywhere.

D. It is winning approval from the government.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Research shows that in developed countries, more affluent and educated people tend to consume higher- quality diets—including more fruits and vegetables, fish and whole grains. On the contrary, economically disadvantaged people report diets that are nutrient-poor and energy-dense. They are less likely to have food- purchasing habits that conform to public health recommendations. These dietary differences are often accompanied by higher rates of obesity and diabetes among lower-income people. This relationship between social class and diet quality and health is extensively documented. However, the research does not explain why this is the case—a question that has significant implications for designing effective policies and initiatives to improve diets and prevent chronic diseases. Public-health initiatives to promote healthy diets often focus on providing nutrition education and recipes . These approaches, however, often presume less food literacy (i.e., food knowledge and skills) among low- income people. Are unhealthy diets really the result of poor choices, limited food skills and knowledge? Research suggests that adults in food-insecure households are just as likely as those in food-secure households to adjust recipes to make them more healthy. They are also just as proficient in food preparation and cooking skills. There is no indication that increasing food skills or budgeting skills will reduce food insecurity. Instead, disadvantaged groups are constrained by their economic, material and social circumstances. For example, low income is the strongest predictor of food insecurity in Canada, where one in eight households experiences insufficient access to nutritious foods. It's well-established that food prices are an important determinant of food choice. Low-income households report that they find it difficult to adopt dietary guidelines because food prices are a barrier to improving their diets. When researchers estimate the cost of diets people actually eat, higher-quality diets are typically more costly. While this may be so, it does not, in itself, prove that healthy diets are necessarily more expensive or cost- prohibitive. After all, not all socioeconomically disadvantaged people consume poor diets. We can easily think of a number of foods and recipes that are both inexpensive and nutritious. The internet is full of recipes for "eating well on a budget."

51. What can we learn from research on diets in developed countries?

A. Dietary recommendations are not fit for underprivileged people.

B. People from different social groups vary in their dietary habits.

C. People's choice of food depends on their individual taste

D. There is no consensus on what high-quality diets are.

52. What does the author say is important in formulating policies to improve diets and health?

A. A better understanding of the relationship between social class and health.

B. A greater emphasis on studying the cause of obesity and chronic diseases.

C. Prioritizing the provision of better nutrition for lower classes.

D. Designing education programs and initiatives on public health.

53. What does research reveal about adults in food-insecure households?

A. Their eating habits need to be changed.

B. Their food literacy has been improving.

C. They do not pay much attention to their food recipes.

D. They do not lack food knowledge or budgeting skills.

54. What would help improve food security among the disadvantaged groups in Canada?

A. Teaching them budgeting skills.

B. Increasing their food choices.

C. Enabling them to have more access to nutritious foods.

D. Taking more effective measures to increase food supplies.

55. What does the author suggest disadvantaged people do to improve their health?

A. Adopt a positive attitude towards dietary guidelines.

B. Choose diets that are both healthy and affordable.

C. Make sure to purchase healthy foods on the internet.

D. Change their eating habits and consumption patterns.

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

56. In today's interconnected campus life, the necessity of developing social skills for college students can hardly
be overstated. Far from being an optional extra, the ability to communicate and cooperate is indispensable to a
student's growth.
To begin with, strong social skills lie at the heart of academic success. Much college learning happens through
group projects, seminars and lab work, where students who express ideas clearly and listen to others achieve
far more than those who work in isolation. Moreover, these skills pave the way for future careers. Employers
today value teamwork and communication as highly as professional knowledge, and graduates who can
network and collaborate stand out in interviews. Equally important, good social skills help students build
friendships, ease loneliness and adapt to campus life smoothly.
Therefore, developing social skills is by no means a trivial matter but a genuine necessity for every college
student. Universities and students alike should treat it as seriously as academic study, so that young people can
thrive both on campus and beyond.

57. The Winter Solstice is the day on which daytime is the shortest and night is the longest in the whole year, marking the beginning of the coldest period of the year. After the Winter Solstice, the temperature drops lower and lower, and people's outdoor activities gradually decrease. Since there is not
much work to do in the fields, farmers are mainly busy with maintaining the irrigation system and protecting crops from freezing, while preparing for next spring's sowing. Chinese people have always
attached great importance to the Winter Solstice and regard it as a festival in many places, though the
ways of celebrating it vary from place to place. Northerners have the custom of eating jiaozi on the Winter Solstice, while Southerners have the tradition of eating tangyuan on this day.

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】D

26 空 定位引号内短语 → 结合上下文“使用互联网”的频率描述 → 选择表示“持续不断”的副词

27 空 定位空格前“Continuous” → 结合后文“不应被误认为是无尽的享受” → 选择表示“连接、联系”的名词

28 空 定位空格后“representative survey” → 结合“Pew Research Center”的权威性 → 选择表示“全国性的”形容词

29 空 定位空格前“worryingly” → 结合“from their phones” → 选择表示“分离、脱离”的动词分词形式

30 空 定位空格前“spend too much time” → 结合“in their phones” → 选择表示“沉浸、陷入”的动词分词形式

31 空 根据空格前的动词 'take' 和空格后的名词 'control'，结合语境 'realize that they can ___ some more control'，判断此处需要一个表示 '获得、取得' 的动词，构成固定搭配 'take control'。

32 空 根据空格前的介词 'in the' 和空格后的 'of a tech environment'，结合语境 'living in the ___ of'，判断此处需要一个名词，表示 '在...的包围/影响之下'。'grip' 的熟词僻义 '控制，支配' 符合语境。

33 空 根据空格前的主语 'The way parents interact with technology' 和空格后的宾语 'the way they interact with their kids'，结合语境 'can ___ the way'，判断此处需要一个动词，表示 '影响、改变'。'shape'（塑造）符合语境。

34 空 根据空格前的形容词 'good' 和空格后的冒号解释（父母在晚餐时收起手机等行为），判断此处需要一个名词，表示 '榜样、行为规范'。'habits'（习惯）符合语境。
35 空 根据空格前的 'can' 和空格后的 'some more control'，结合语境 'realize that they can ___ some more control'，判断此处需要一个动词，表示 '获得、取得'。'gain'（获得）符合语境。

考点：almost constantly 使用频率描述 Continuous connection 不应被误认为是无尽的享受 representative survey Pew Research Center worryingly detached from their phones spend too much time in their phones 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 熟词僻义 近义词辨析

27. 【答案】N

26 空 定位引号内短语 → 结合上下文“使用互联网”的频率描述 → 选择表示“持续不断”的副词
27 空 定位空格前“Continuous” → 结合后文“不应被误认为是无尽的享受” → 选择表示“连接、联系”的名词
28 空 定位空格后“representative survey” → 结合“Pew Research Center”的权威性 → 选择表示“全国性的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前“worryingly” → 结合“from their phones” → 选择表示“分离、脱离”的动词分词形式
30 空 定位空格前“spend too much time” → 结合“in their phones” → 选择表示“沉浸、陷入”的动词分词形式
31 空 根据空格前的动词 'take' 和空格后的名词 'control'，结合语境 'realize that they can ___ some more control'，判断此处需要一个表示 '获得、取得' 的动词，构成固定搭配 'take control'。
32 空 根据空格前的介词 'in the' 和空格后的 'of a tech environment'，结合语境 'living in the ___ of'，判断此处需要一个名词，表示 '在...的包围/影响之下'。'grip' 的熟词僻义 '控制，支配' 符合语境。
33 空 根据空格前的主语 'The way parents interact with technology' 和空格后的宾语 'the way they interact with their kids'，结合语境 'can ___ the way'，判断此处需要一个动词，表示 '影响、改变'。'shape'（塑造）符合语境。
34 空 根据空格前的形容词 'good' 和空格后的冒号解释（父母在晚餐时收起手机等行为），判断此处需要一个名词，表示 '榜样、行为规范'。'habits'（习惯）符合语境。
35 空 根据空格前的 'can' 和空格后的 'some more control'，结合语境 'realize that they can ___ some more control'，判断此处需要一个动词，表示 '获得、取得'。'gain'（获得）符合语境。

考点：almost constantly 使用频率描述 Continuous connection 不应被误认为是无尽的享受 representative survey Pew Research Center worryingly detached from their phones spend too much time in their phones 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 熟词僻义 近义词辨析

28. 【答案】H

26 空 定位引号内短语 → 结合上下文“使用互联网”的频率描述 → 选择表示“持续不断”的副词
27 空 定位空格前“Continuous” → 结合后文“不应被误认为是无尽的享受” → 选择表示“连接、联系”的名词
28 空 定位空格后“representative survey” → 结合“Pew Research Center”的权威性 → 选择表示“全国性的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前“worryingly” → 结合“from their phones” → 选择表示“分离、脱离”的动词分词形式
30 空 定位空格前“spend too much time” → 结合“in their phones” → 选择表示“沉浸、陷入”的动词分词形式
31 空 根据空格前的动词 'take' 和空格后的名词 'control'，结合语境 'realize that they can ___ some more control'，判断此处需要一个表示 '获得、取得' 的动词，构成固定搭配 'take control'。
32 空 根据空格前的介词 'in the' 和空格后的 'of a tech environment'，结合语境 'living in the ___ of'，判断此处需要一个名词，表示 '在...的包围/影响之下'。'grip' 的熟词僻义 '控制，支配' 符合语境。
33 空 根据空格前的主语 'The way parents interact with technology' 和空格后的宾语 'the way they interact with their kids'，结合语境 'can ___ the way'，判断此处需要一个动词，表示 '影响、改变'。'shape'（塑造）符合语境。

34 空 根据空格前的形容词 'good' 和空格后的冒号解释（父母在晚餐时收起手机等行为），判断此处需要一个名词，表示 '榜样、行为规范'。'habits'（习惯）符合语境。
35 空 根据空格前的 'can' 和空格后的 'some more control'，结合语境 'realize that they can ___ some more control'，判断此处需要一个动词，表示 '获得、取得'。'gain'（获得）符合语境。

考点：almost constantly 使用频率描述 Continuous connection 不应被误认为是无尽的享受 representative survey Pew Research Center worryingly detached from their phones spend too much time in their phones 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 熟词僻义 近义词辨析

29. 【答案】G

26 空 定位引号内短语 → 结合上下文“使用互联网”的频率描述 → 选择表示“持续不断”的副词
27 空 定位空格前“Continuous” → 结合后文“不应被误认为是无尽的享受” → 选择表示“连接、联系”的名词
28 空 定位空格后“representative survey” → 结合“Pew Research Center”的权威性 → 选择表示“全国性的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前“worryingly” → 结合“from their phones” → 选择表示“分离、脱离”的动词分词形式
30 空 定位空格前“spend too much time” → 结合“in their phones” → 选择表示“沉浸、陷入”的动词分词形式
31 空 根据空格前的动词 'take' 和空格后的名词 'control'，结合语境 'realize that they can ___ some more control'，判断此处需要一个表示 '获得、取得' 的动词，构成固定搭配 'take control'。
32 空 根据空格前的介词 'in the' 和空格后的 'of a tech environment'，结合语境 'living in the ___ of'，判断此处需要一个名词，表示 '在...的包围/影响之下'。'grip' 的熟词僻义 '控制，支配' 符合语境。
33 空 根据空格前的主语 'The way parents interact with technology' 和空格后的宾语 'the way they interact with their kids'，结合语境 'can ___ the way'，判断此处需要一个动词，表示 '影响、改变'。'shape'（塑造）符合语境。
34 空 根据空格前的形容词 'good' 和空格后的冒号解释（父母在晚餐时收起手机等行为），判断此处需要一个名词，表示 '榜样、行为规范'。'habits'（习惯）符合语境。
35 空 根据空格前的 'can' 和空格后的 'some more control'，结合语境 'realize that they can ___ some more control'，判断此处需要一个动词，表示 '获得、取得'。'gain'（获得）符合语境。

考点：almost constantly 使用频率描述 Continuous connection 不应被误认为是无尽的享受 representative survey Pew Research Center worryingly detached from their phones spend too much time in their phones 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 熟词僻义 近义词辨析

30. 【答案】A

26 空 定位引号内短语 → 结合上下文“使用互联网”的频率描述 → 选择表示“持续不断”的副词
27 空 定位空格前“Continuous” → 结合后文“不应被误认为是无尽的享受” → 选择表示“连接、联系”的名词
28 空 定位空格后“representative survey” → 结合“Pew Research Center”的权威性 → 选择表示“全国性的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前“worryingly” → 结合“from their phones” → 选择表示“分离、脱离”的动词分词形式
30 空 定位空格前“spend too much time” → 结合“in their phones” → 选择表示“沉浸、陷入”的动词分词形式
31 空 根据空格前的动词 'take' 和空格后的名词 'control'，结合语境 'realize that they can ___ some more control'，判断此处需要一个表示 '获得、取得' 的动词，构成固定搭配 'take control'。
32 空 根据空格前的介词 'in the' 和空格后的 'of a tech environment'，结合语境 'living in the ___ of'，判断此处需要一个名词，表示 '在...的包围/影响之下'。'grip' 的熟词僻义 '控制，支配' 符合语境。
33 空 根据空格前的主语 'The way parents interact with technology' 和空格后的宾语 'the way they interact with their kids'，结合语境 'can ___ the way'，判断此处需要一个动词，表示 '影响、改变'。'shape'（塑造）符合语境。

34 空 根据空格前的形容词 'good' 和空格后的冒号解释（父母在晚餐时收起手机等行为），判断此处需要一个名词，表示 '榜样、行为规范'。'habits'（习惯）符合语境。
35 空 根据空格前的 'can' 和空格后的 'some more control'，结合语境 'realize that they can ___ some more control'，判断此处需要一个动词，表示 '获得、取得'。'gain'（获得）符合语境。

考点：almost constantly 使用频率描述 Continuous connection 不应被误认为是无尽的享受 representative survey Pew Research Center worryingly detached from their phones spend too much time in their phones 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 熟词僻义 近义词辨析

31. 【答案】L

26 空 定位引号内短语 → 结合上下文“使用互联网”的频率描述 → 选择表示“持续不断”的副词
27 空 定位空格前“Continuous” → 结合后文“不应被误认为是无尽的享受” → 选择表示“连接、联系”的名词
28 空 定位空格后“representative survey” → 结合“Pew Research Center”的权威性 → 选择表示“全国性的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前“worryingly” → 结合“from their phones” → 选择表示“分离、脱离”的动词分词形式
30 空 定位空格前“spend too much time” → 结合“in their phones” → 选择表示“沉浸、陷入”的动词分词形式
31 空 根据空格前的动词 'take' 和空格后的名词 'control'，结合语境 'realize that they can ___ some more control'，判断此处需要一个表示 '获得、取得' 的动词，构成固定搭配 'take control'。
32 空 根据空格前的介词 'in the' 和空格后的 'of a tech environment'，结合语境 'living in the ___ of'，判断此处需要一个名词，表示 '在...的包围/影响之下'。'grip' 的熟词僻义 '控制，支配' 符合语境。
33 空 根据空格前的主语 'The way parents interact with technology' 和空格后的宾语 'the way they interact with their kids'，结合语境 'can ___ the way'，判断此处需要一个动词，表示 '影响、改变'。'shape'（塑造）符合语境。
34 空 根据空格前的形容词 'good' 和空格后的冒号解释（父母在晚餐时收起手机等行为），判断此处需要一个名词，表示 '榜样、行为规范'。'habits'（习惯）符合语境。
35 空 根据空格前的 'can' 和空格后的 'some more control'，结合语境 'realize that they can ___ some more control'，判断此处需要一个动词，表示 '获得、取得'。'gain'（获得）符合语境。

考点：almost constantly 使用频率描述 Continuous connection 不应被误认为是无尽的享受 representative survey Pew Research Center worryingly detached from their phones spend too much time in their phones 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 熟词僻义 近义词辨析

32. 【答案】E

26 空 定位引号内短语 → 结合上下文“使用互联网”的频率描述 → 选择表示“持续不断”的副词
27 空 定位空格前“Continuous” → 结合后文“不应被误认为是无尽的享受” → 选择表示“连接、联系”的名词
28 空 定位空格后“representative survey” → 结合“Pew Research Center”的权威性 → 选择表示“全国性的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前“worryingly” → 结合“from their phones” → 选择表示“分离、脱离”的动词分词形式
30 空 定位空格前“spend too much time” → 结合“in their phones” → 选择表示“沉浸、陷入”的动词分词形式
31 空 根据空格前的动词 'take' 和空格后的名词 'control'，结合语境 'realize that they can ___ some more control'，判断此处需要一个表示 '获得、取得' 的动词，构成固定搭配 'take control'。
32 空 根据空格前的介词 'in the' 和空格后的 'of a tech environment'，结合语境 'living in the ___ of'，判断此处需要一个名词，表示 '在...的包围/影响之下'。'grip' 的熟词僻义 '控制，支配' 符合语境。
33 空 根据空格前的主语 'The way parents interact with technology' 和空格后的宾语 'the way they interact with their kids'，结合语境 'can ___ the way'，判断此处需要一个动词，表示 '影响、改变'。'shape'（塑造）符合语境。

34 空 根据空格前的形容词 'good' 和空格后的冒号解释（父母在晚餐时收起手机等行为），判断此处需要一个名词，表示 '榜样、行为规范'。'habits'（习惯）符合语境。
35 空 根据空格前的 'can' 和空格后的 'some more control'，结合语境 'realize that they can ___ some more control'，判断此处需要一个动词，表示 '获得、取得'。'gain'（获得）符合语境。

考点：almost constantly 使用频率描述 Continuous connection 不应被误认为是无尽的享受 representative survey Pew Research Center worryingly detached from their phones spend too much time in their phones 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 熟词僻义 近义词辨析

33. 【答案】J

26 空 定位引号内短语 → 结合上下文“使用互联网”的频率描述 → 选择表示“持续不断”的副词
27 空 定位空格前“Continuous” → 结合后文“不应被误认为是无尽的享受” → 选择表示“连接、联系”的名词
28 空 定位空格后“representative survey” → 结合“Pew Research Center”的权威性 → 选择表示“全国性的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前“worryingly” → 结合“from their phones” → 选择表示“分离、脱离”的动词分词形式
30 空 定位空格前“spend too much time” → 结合“in their phones” → 选择表示“沉浸、陷入”的动词分词形式
31 空 根据空格前的动词 'take' 和空格后的名词 'control'，结合语境 'realize that they can ___ some more control'，判断此处需要一个表示 '获得、取得' 的动词，构成固定搭配 'take control'。
32 空 根据空格前的介词 'in the' 和空格后的 'of a tech environment'，结合语境 'living in the ___ of'，判断此处需要一个名词，表示 '在...的包围/影响之下'。'grip' 的熟词僻义 '控制，支配' 符合语境。
33 空 根据空格前的主语 'The way parents interact with technology' 和空格后的宾语 'the way they interact with their kids'，结合语境 'can ___ the way'，判断此处需要一个动词，表示 '影响、改变'。'shape'（塑造）符合语境。
34 空 根据空格前的形容词 'good' 和空格后的冒号解释（父母在晚餐时收起手机等行为），判断此处需要一个名词，表示 '榜样、行为规范'。'habits'（习惯）符合语境。
35 空 根据空格前的 'can' 和空格后的 'some more control'，结合语境 'realize that they can ___ some more control'，判断此处需要一个动词，表示 '获得、取得'。'gain'（获得）符合语境。

考点：almost constantly 使用频率描述 Continuous connection 不应被误认为是无尽的享受 representative survey Pew Research Center worryingly detached from their phones spend too much time in their phones 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 熟词僻义 近义词辨析

34. 【答案】C

26 空 定位引号内短语 → 结合上下文“使用互联网”的频率描述 → 选择表示“持续不断”的副词
27 空 定位空格前“Continuous” → 结合后文“不应被误认为是无尽的享受” → 选择表示“连接、联系”的名词
28 空 定位空格后“representative survey” → 结合“Pew Research Center”的权威性 → 选择表示“全国性的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前“worryingly” → 结合“from their phones” → 选择表示“分离、脱离”的动词分词形式
30 空 定位空格前“spend too much time” → 结合“in their phones” → 选择表示“沉浸、陷入”的动词分词形式
31 空 根据空格前的动词 'take' 和空格后的名词 'control'，结合语境 'realize that they can ___ some more control'，判断此处需要一个表示 '获得、取得' 的动词，构成固定搭配 'take control'。
32 空 根据空格前的介词 'in the' 和空格后的 'of a tech environment'，结合语境 'living in the ___ of'，判断此处需要一个名词，表示 '在...的包围/影响之下'。'grip' 的熟词僻义 '控制，支配' 符合语境。
33 空 根据空格前的主语 'The way parents interact with technology' 和空格后的宾语 'the way they interact with their kids'，结合语境 'can ___ the way'，判断此处需要一个动词，表示 '影响、改变'。'shape'（塑造）符合语境。

34 空 根据空格前的形容词 'good' 和空格后的冒号解释（父母在晚餐时收起手机等行为），判断此处需要一个名词，表示 '榜样、行为规范'。'habits'（习惯）符合语境。
35 空 根据空格前的 'can' 和空格后的 'some more control'，结合语境 'realize that they can ___ some more control'，判断此处需要一个动词，表示 '获得、取得'。'gain'（获得）符合语境。

考点：almost constantly 使用频率描述 Continuous connection 不应被误认为是无尽的享受 representative survey Pew Research Center worryingly detached from their phones spend too much time in their phones 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 熟词僻义 近义词辨析

35. 【答案】F

26 空 定位引号内短语 → 结合上下文“使用互联网”的频率描述 → 选择表示“持续不断”的副词
27 空 定位空格前“Continuous” → 结合后文“不应被误认为是无尽的享受” → 选择表示“连接、联系”的名词
28 空 定位空格后“representative survey” → 结合“Pew Research Center”的权威性 → 选择表示“全国性的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前“worryingly” → 结合“from their phones” → 选择表示“分离、脱离”的动词分词形式
30 空 定位空格前“spend too much time” → 结合“in their phones” → 选择表示“沉浸、陷入”的动词分词形式
31 空 根据空格前的动词 'take' 和空格后的名词 'control'，结合语境 'realize that they can ___ some more control'，判断此处需要一个表示 '获得、取得' 的动词，构成固定搭配 'take control'。
32 空 根据空格前的介词 'in the' 和空格后的 'of a tech environment'，结合语境 'living in the ___ of'，判断此处需要一个名词，表示 '在...的包围/影响之下'。'grip' 的熟词僻义 '控制，支配' 符合语境。
33 空 根据空格前的主语 'The way parents interact with technology' 和空格后的宾语 'the way they interact with their kids'，结合语境 'can ___ the way'，判断此处需要一个动词，表示 '影响、改变'。'shape'（塑造）符合语境。
34 空 根据空格前的形容词 'good' 和空格后的冒号解释（父母在晚餐时收起手机等行为），判断此处需要一个名词，表示 '榜样、行为规范'。'habits'（习惯）符合语境。
35 空 根据空格前的 'can' 和空格后的 'some more control'，结合语境 'realize that they can ___ some more control'，判断此处需要一个动词，表示 '获得、取得'。'gain'（获得）符合语境。

考点：almost constantly 使用频率描述 Continuous connection 不应被误认为是无尽的享受 representative survey Pew Research Center worryingly detached from their phones spend too much time in their phones 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 熟词僻义 近义词辨析

36. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'deviant' → 在段落B中找到 'deviate substantially from what we consider acceptable' → 同义替换为 'does not conform to social norms' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'cheated' 和 'creativity test' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 判断该信息在提供的语篇片段中未提及 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'considered evil' 和 'morally unacceptable' → 在段落B中找到 'If their actions deviate substantially from what we consider acceptable, we may label them evil' → 同义替换为 'behaviors are morally unacceptable to us' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'research' 和 'relationship between dishonesty and creativity' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 判断该信息在提供的语篇片段中未提及 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'lectures' 和 'lively discussions' → 在段落A中找到 'The debates were heated and interesting' → 同义替换为 'sparked lively discussions' → 得出答案
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42. 定位题干核心观点（deviance may be capable of doing both good and harm） → 匹配段落中关于理解偏差行

为（deviance）及其潜在双重影响的论述 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干核心观点（evil行为的解释方式不止一种）→ 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落C通过Scooby-Doo卡通的类比，说明看似邪恶的行为背后是普通人，从而支持了题干观点
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37. 【答案】J
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38. 【答案】B
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39. 【答案】G

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过卡通类比，说明某些被标签为‘邪恶’的‘怪物’实为人为创造，符合‘创意想法对社会造成伤害’的主旨

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40. 【答案】A

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41. 【答案】I

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42. 【答案】K

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45. 定位题干核心概念（creative ideas, harm） → 在语篇中寻找同义或相关表述（如 Scooby-Doo cartoons 中的 'monster' 与 'normal person in a costume' 的对比，暗示某些看似可怕的事物实为人为创造） → 推断出段落 [C] 通过卡通类比，说明某些被标签为‘邪恶’的‘怪物’实为人为创造，符合‘创意想法对社会造成伤害’的主旨

考点：deviate substantially from　does not conform to social norms　cheated　creativity test　未提及　deviate substantially from what we consider acceptable　label them evil　research　dishonesty and creativity　debates were heated and interesting　sparked lively discussions　细节定位　信息匹配　理解偏差行为　双重影响　避免标签化　类比论证　同义替换　Scooby-Doo cartoons　monster　normal person in a costume　no monsters

43. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'deviant' → 在段落B中找到 'deviate substantially from what we consider acceptable' → 同义替换为 'does not conform to social norms' → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'cheated' 和 'creativity test' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 判断该信息在提供的语篇片段中未提及 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'considered evil' 和 'morally unacceptable' → 在段落B中找到 'If their actions deviate substantially from what we consider acceptable, we may label them evil' → 同义替换为 'behaviors are morally unacceptable to us' → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'research' 和 'relationship between dishonesty and creativity' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 判断该信息在提供的语篇片段中未提及 → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'lectures' 和 'lively discussions' → 在段落A中找到 'The debates were heated and interesting' → 同义替换为 'sparked lively discussions' → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'creativity' 和 'word game' → 在语篇中寻找对应实验描述 → 发现语篇未提及任何关于创造力测试或文字游戏的实验 → 判定该陈述为无中生有

42. 定位题干核心观点（deviance may be capable of doing both good and harm） → 匹配段落中关于理解偏差行为（deviance）及其潜在双重影响的论述 → 得出答案

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44. 【答案】H

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45. 【答案】F

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46. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'quarter of a century' → 对应语篇中 'over the last 25 years' → 概括其核心工作 'changing the game for seniors' 与 'shift our perspectives on aging' → 同义替换为 'Shifting people's perspective on aging'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位题干 'try something different' → 对应语篇中 'took a chance' 引入动植物 → 向前追溯原因 'The depressing and regimented environment got him thinking on what exactly could improve the residents' conditions' → 推断其动机是改善老人处境，使其更愉快

考点：因果推理　细节定位

48. 【答案】D

定位题干核心事件 'bringing animals and plants' → 在语篇中定位到该行为 → 紧邻的前一句明确说明 'Even though animals in nursing homes were illegal at the time' → 直接得出结论：他违反了州法律

考点：细节定位　事实匹配

49. 【答案】C

定位题干 'persistently advocating' → 在语篇中寻找其反复强调的信息 → 定位到 'preaching a singular message that getting old is not a bad thing' 及 'erases the belief that growing old means growing useless' → 同义替换为 'Getting old is by no means something miserable'

考点：主旨概括　同义替换

50. 【答案】A

定位题干 'new concept received' → 对应语篇中 'methods have been adopted in Australia, Japan, Canada, and America with enormous success' → 概括为在多国获得成功，即 'gaining ground in many countries'

考点：细节定位　概括推理

51. 【答案】B

定位首段对比信息 → 提炼社会阶层与饮食习惯差异 → 得出答案

考点：社会阶层与饮食差异　对比信息捕捉

52. 【答案】A

定位“然而，研究并未解释原因...”句 → 推断其对政策制定的启示 → 得出答案

考点：因果关系推断　政策制定依据

53. 【答案】D

定位“研究表明...”句 → 提取关于食物不安全家庭成年人的技能描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节信息定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】C

定位加拿大例子及食物价格障碍描述 → 推断解决食物不安全的关键 → 得出答案

考点：因果关系推断　问题解决方案推断

55. 【答案】B

综合全文关于经济约束与食物价格障碍的论述 → 推断作者对弱势群体的隐含建议 → 得出答案

考点：作者观点推断　隐含建议推断

56. 【答案】In today's interconnected campus life, the…

围绕主题构建清晰的议论文结构，运用多样句式和恰当词汇进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】The Winter Solstice is the day on which…

将中文描述性段落准确、连贯地转换为英文，需要运用多种句式结构（如定语从句、并列句）和恰当的动词搭配来表达时间顺序、因果关系和并列信息。

考点：take on (承担/开始)　标志着...的开始 (mark the beginning of...)　越来越低 (get lower and lower / decrease gradually)　主要忙于 (be mainly engaged in)　为...做准备 (make preparations for...)　不尽相同 (vary from place to place)