四级 · 2023年03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 is the news report mainly about?

A. A proposed policy allowing Africans to travel in Africa without a visa.

B. An agreement among 13 African countries to set up a free-trade zone.

C. A plan to invite all African countries to join the African Union.

D. An important initiative to permit tourists to visit Africa without a visa.

2. What benefit will a free trade deal bring to African economy?

A. It will attract more investments from all over the world.

B. It will help many African countries reduce trade deficits.

C. It will reduce the cost of trade between African countries.

D. It will allow Africans to play a bigger role in world trade.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What new method has been developed to help fight climate change?

A. Cooling down volcanic rock with sea water.

B. Storing carbon dioxide underground as a gas.

C. Capturing carbon dioxide and burying it under the sea.

D. Pumping carbon dioxide underground to form stone.

4. What is a potential difficulty in applying the new technique?

A. Lack of burying ground.

B. Long time for processing.

C. High consumption of water.

D. Enormous cost of energy.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What does the news report say about French people's bread consumption?

A. It varies with the seasons.

B. It has been on the decline.

C. It has caused nationwide concern.

D. It is ninety grams daily on average.

6. What do we learn about French women from their port?

A. They emphasize food variety.

B. They prefer French stick loaves.

C. They do more cooking than men.

D. They favor diets lower in calories.

7. What is said about lifestyle changes of the French people?

A. They bake more bread at home.

B. They spend less time eating breakfast.

C. They eat more fruit than they used to.

D. They put jam instead of butter on bread.

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. When would the man like to leave for London?

A. After the rush hour.

B. Early in the morning.

C. As soon as possible.

D. Around lunch time.

9. What is the man's other request?

A. Two first class seats.
B. Two seats together.
C. One window seat.
D. One seat near the exit.

10. Where should the man wait for the train?

A. In the middle of the platform.
B. At the far end of the platform.
C. Behind the yellow line.
D. In the waiting room.

11. What should the man do to collect the bicycles?

A. Wait in a queue for his turn.
B. Go to the baggage claim area.
C. Pay an extra fee for the service.
D. Give the ticket to the train guard.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What do we learn about hat factories in Britain?

A. Almost all of them were operating at a deficit.
B. They have all been turned into movie theatres.
C. Nearly all of them closed down decades ago.
D. They have adapted to meet fashion changes.

13. What is special about Cube Movie Theater?

A. It shows foreign movies exclusively.
B. It shows movies from the 1950s.
C. It is the oldest theatre in London.
D. It is located next to a hat factory.

14. What does the man say about most people in London?

A. They wear hats on social occasions.
B. They don't speak foreign languages.
C. They enjoy watching foreign movies.
D. They don't go to movie theatres often.

15. What does the woman say about foreign movies shown in London?

A. They are meant mostly for immigrants.
B. They attract large crowds of young Londoners.
C. They are hard for English people to appreciate.
D. They have an English translation on the screen. questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18

16. What do we learn about Astrid Natley, a secondary school math teacher?

A. She doesn't think smartphones can replace tablets.
B. She incorporates smartphones into her teaching.
C. She cannot stop children using smartphones.
D. She regards smartphones as a distraction.

17. Why does Helen Lockhart, a registered nurse, support a complete ban on smartphone use in the classroom?

A. To enforce school discipline.
B. To make students concentrate.
C. To help children grow up to be professionals.
D. To cultivate children's good study habits.

18. What should students do in the classroom according to Richard Stone, an English teacher?

A. Use books and pens only.
B. Cut down their screen time.
C. Make full use of electronic devices.
D. Learn to use the internet for research.

Questions 19 to 21

19. How did Kate earn the reward from her mother?

A. By cleaning the kitchen floor.
B. By looking after her baby brother.
C. By helping her mother do the dishes.
D. By helping her brother wash windows.

20. What did Kate do after her mother left the room?

A. She ordered a large number of dolls.
B. She checked if a purple doll was ordered.
C. She mistakenly canceled her mom's order.
D. She ordered a more expensive doll instead.

21. What did Kate's family do after the packages arrived?

A. They asked the children's hospital to pick them.
B. They took all of them to the children's hospital.
C. They opened all of them one by one.
D. They discussed where to keep them.

Questions 22 to 25

22. According to recent research conducted in Australia, what has a lasting impact on one's life?

A. The time one starts school.
B. The classroom atmosphere.
C. The school that one attends.
D. The relationship with classmates.

23. What was the purpose of the Australian research?

A. To help parents decide when to send their children to school.
B. To find causes for differences in the participants' performance.
C. To identify students having potential to be professional athletes.
D. To offer constructive suggestions for making educational policies.

24. Who were the participants in the researchers' first study?

A. Political leaders.
B. Financial analysts.
C. Professional athletes.
D. High-school students.

25. According to the researchers, what is one characteristic of successful people?

A. Leadership ability.
B. Commitment to work.
C. Risk-taking.
D. Self-confidence.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. wore	B. wildlife	C. suspect
D. struck	E. similar	F. quantity
G. overthrown	H. mess	I. intense
J. human	K. effective	L. delight
M. colorful	N. bore	O. alike

It's a fantasy that goes back centuries: a message in a bottle, carried ashore from far-off lands. Authors, artists and children ___26___ have dreamed of such a gift from the sea. This time, though, it's not a bottle that washes ashore. It's eggs—thousands of little toy eggs. That's what happened on the German island of Langeoog this week. Lying just off the North Sea coast, it found itself ___27___ by an invasion of colored plastic eggs—much to the ___28___ of local children, because the eggs contained toys. Police ___29___ the eggs came from a freighter that lost part of its cargo during an unusually ___30___ storm, the worst to hit Germany's northeastern coast since 2006. At any rate, what was lost has now been found by many of the community's littlest residents. "The surprise eggs have found their way to freedom," said Mayor Uwe Garrels. However, the joy of the moment ___31___ off soon. "At first I thought this was a wonder, because everything was so ___32___ , but then we realized that this is a huge ___33___ in the end," said the mayor. He also noted the plastic bags and other materials that have washed ashore on the island can cause serious problems for ___34___ . Still, all these little eggs contained an extra treat with their toys. They ___35___ notes from afar. There was just one problem for the German children who received them: They were written in Russian.

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. Many people today still find name hyphenation upon marriage unacceptable. _____

37. As a compromise, a bride will in most cases adopt a name that combines the couple's last names. _____

38. The bride should consider adopting her groom's last name whether he feels strongly about it or not. _____

39. Making preparations for marriage causes a lot of stress. _____

40. Hyphenating the last names could be a win-win solution should arguments arise about what name to adopt upon marriage. _____

41. It used to be considered socially unacceptable for a bride to retain her maiden name. _____

42. The bride who adopts a hyphenated last name after marriage can maintain connections with their past achievements. _____

43. Hyphenating names allows the bride to preserve her own identity while respecting tradition. _____

44. No matter what name the bride adopts, it is most important that the newlyweds truly love each other. _____

45. Legally speaking, the bride is free to choose whatever name she prefers. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 随着生活水平的提高,更多人开始加入到自驾游的行列之中。自驾游者既可驾驶自家车也可借车或租车出游。司机可能是车主或结伴出游者。自驾游与传统的组团旅游不同,它能够更好地满足旅游者的个性化需求,使他们更好地享受旅游的过程。自驾游尤其受到年轻出游者的欢迎。年轻人追求独立自由的生活,而自驾游恰好满足了他们的这一需求。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

It's good to be smart. After all, intelligent people earn more money, accumulate more wealth, and even live longer. But there's another side to the story. The brightest people and strongest leaders sometimes make errors others don't, especially in situations that require common sense. Travis Bradberry, president at TalentSmart, explained in his post Why Smart People Act So Stupid that "Rational thinking and intelligence don't tend to go hand in hand. Intelligent people are more prone to silly mistakes because of blind spots in how they use logic. These blind spots exist because smart people tend to be overconfident in their reasoning abilities." They are so used to being right and having quick answers that they don't even realise when they're making a mess by answering without thinking things through. A lifetime of praise leads smart people to develop too much faith in their intelligence and abilities. They often fail to recognise when they need help, and when they do recognise it, they tend to believe that no one else is capable of providing it. "It's hard for anyone to graciously accept the fact that they're wrong. It's even harder for smart people because they grow so used to being right all the time that it becomes a part of their identity," Bradberry wrote. "For smart people, being wrong can feel like a personal attack, and being right, a necessity." Smart people also have a hard time accepting feedback. They tend to undervalue the opinions of others, which means they have trouble believing that anyone is qualified to give them useful feedback. Not only does this tendency hinder their growth and performance, it can lead to harmful relationships, both personally and professionally. Smart people develop overachieving personalities because things come so easily to them. They simply don't understand how hard some people have to work to accomplish the same things, and because of that, they push people too hard. They set the bar too high, and when people take too long or don't get things quite right, they assume it's due to a lack of effort. So they push even harder.

46. What do we learn from the passage about the brightest people?

A. They can make silly mistakes in straightforward situations.
B. They usually turn a blind eye to their own weaknesses.
C. They are admired by people around them.
D. They can differ in their personalities.

47. What accounts for the existence of intelligent people's logical blind spots?

A. Their irrational way of thinking.
B. Too much faith in their ability to think.
C. Their ignorance of behavioural science.
D. Too much concern about their work

48. How do smart people react when they are found to be wrong?

A. They shift the blame to others.
B. They graciously accept the facts.
C. They may feel shocked.
D. They may get offended.

49. What may happen to smart people who find it difficult to accept suggestions?

A. They may suffer in their professional and private life.

B. They may lose faith in their administrative abilities.

C. They may commit more errors than ever before.

D. They may experience a lot of emotional stress.

50. What is said about those working with or under overachieving people?

A. They put a lot of effort into their work.

B. They set higher goals for themselves.

C. They are under increasing pressure.

D. They take less time to get things done.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Of the endless troubles that come with being driven from one's home country, losing educational certificates may seem small. But it isn't. Refugees who settle in other countries often find themselves unable to continue on their previous career path due to a new set of employer standards or skills requirements. To solve this problem, the U.S. State Department is posing a solution: online learning. The State Department will announce a partnership with an online education platform called Coursera. The platform will allow refugees worldwide to take thousands of online courses for free. "Coursera for Refugees" will be available for any non-profit group that supports refugees in any country, as well as individual refugees. They can apply for fully funded access to Coursera's course catalog, which means they can take all of the platform's classes and obtain professional certificates for free. The platform currently offers professor-led lectures on a broad range of topics, from data science to fashion design. As the world migrant crisis intensifies, employment is becoming a global concern. The new program aims to aid refugees by offering "important skills that will help them in the global economy," Evan Ryan, U.S. assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs, said on a press call last week. "What we don't want to do is not act," added Coursera chief operations officer Lila Ibrahim. The idea isn't without problems. For one, starting a new career path isn't as simple as watching a few videos and obtaining an online certificate; even those looking to continue previous careers can't simply rely on an online lecture to get them up-to-date on standards, policies, and practices. For another, most of the classes on Coursera are in English, and though there are plans to add translations, language barriers can be a big obstacle. Then there are the questions over the value of massive open online courses (MOOCs) themselves—both for refugees and for average learners. But it's still early days and there are signs of hope. In 2015, a joint study found 72% of people taking the MOOCs saw career benefits afterwards.

51. Why is the U.S. State Department launching an online learning program for refugees?

A. To enable them to settle down in host countries.

B. To allow them to learn as many job skills as possible.

C. To offer them a platform to pursue advanced degrees.

D. To help them to meet new employment standards.

52. What do we know about "Coursera for Refugees"?

A. It provides refugees with a wide range of courses free of charge.

B. It offers free online data services for refugees around the world.

C. It allows refugees to obtain degrees in various academic fields.

D. It supplies refugees with a great variety of job opportunities.

53. What does the passage say is a consequence of the global migrant crisis?

A. Instability increases in host countries.

B. The global economic crisis intensifies.

C. A lot more refugees die during migration.

D. Refugees find it more difficult to get a job.

54. What does the author say causes refugees' difficulty in taking online courses?

A. Cultural environment.

B. Changed academic requirements.

C. Lack of language skills.

D. Difference in teaching platforms.

55. What did the joint study find about the MOOCs several years ago?

A. They helped solve learners' financial problems.

B. They benefited most of the learners.

C. They changed some learners' career path.

D. They provided the most needed vocational skills.

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

56. Last week, our university held a career planning seminar in the lecture hall, which attracted a large number of
students who are about to face job hunting. The lecture was delivered by an experienced human resources
manager, who has helped many graduates find suitable jobs.
During the seminar, the speaker focused on how to plan a career and pointed out that many graduates feel lost
simply because they have never planned ahead. He suggested that we should first recognize our own
interests and strengths, then set clear and realistic goals, and finally start to build up relevant skills as early
as possible. What impressed me most was a real story about a student who got an ideal offer through years of
careful preparation.
This seminar made me realize that career planning should never be put off until graduation. From now on, I
will think seriously about what I really want and take small steps toward my goals instead of drifting along.
After all, a well-planned future begins with action today.

57. With the improvement of living standards, more and more people are joining self-driving tours. A self-driving tourist can either drive their own car or borrow or rent one for the trip, and the driver may
be the car owner or a travel companion. Unlike traditional group tours, self-driving tours can better satisfy tourists' personalized needs and thus help them enjoy the travel experience more fully. They are
especially popular among young travelers. Young people pursue an independent and free life, while self-
driving tours happen to meet this very need.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位首句核心信息 → 识别同义替换（continent without borders ↔ travel without a visa） → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　同义改写

2. 【答案】C

定位因果逻辑词（as） → 识别同义替换（costs more ↔ reduce the cost） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果逻辑　同义改写

3. 【答案】D

定位核心方法描述 → 识别同义替换（pumping...underground and turning it into stone ↔ pumping...underground to form stone） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

4. 【答案】C

定位信号词（One potential difficulty） → 识别同义替换（requires 25 tons of water ↔ High consumption of water） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信号词捕捉　同义改写

5. 【答案】B

定位核心事实陈述 → 识别同义替换（on the decline ↔ has been on the decline） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

6. 【答案】D

定位性别差异原因 → 同义替换 low in calories → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

7. 【答案】B

定位生活方式变化 → 同义替换 dedicating less time to breakfast → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

8. 【答案】A

定位出发时间偏好 → 同义替换 after the rush hour → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

9. 【答案】C

定位 other request 信号 → 捕捉 window seat → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信号词捕捉

10. 【答案】B

定位等待地点指令 → 同义替换 at the far end of the platform → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

11. 【答案】D

定位男士询问自行车安排 → 听取女士描述流程（在站台尽头等待，告知列车员，到达后交票取车） → 匹配选项D的同义替换

考点：细节定位　流程理解　同义替换

12. 【答案】C

定位关于英国帽厂的描述 → 听取‘直到1950年代左右’、‘几乎所有工厂都不得不关闭’ → 推断出‘几十年前关闭’的结论

考点：细节定位　时间推断　同义替换

13. 【答案】A

定位男士询问影院特别之处 → 听取女士回答‘全国唯一只放映外语电影的影院’ → 匹配选项A的同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】B

定位男士对伦敦人的看法 → 听取男士说‘我想大多数伦敦人不会说外语’ → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　观点捕捉

15. 【答案】D

定位女士关于外语电影的补充说明 → 听取‘所有电影屏幕底部都有英文字幕’ → 匹配选项D的同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】B

定位Astrid Natley段落 → 识别其行为描述incorporates phones into her classroom → 同义替换为incorporates smartphones into her teaching

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】C

定位Helen Lockhart段落 → 识别其支持禁令的理由 → 推断其核心目的是培养职业行为规范

考点：细节定位　推理判断

18. 【答案】A

定位Richard Stone段落 → 识别其核心主张leave phones and laptops at home → 同义替换为Use books and pens only

考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】D

定位故事开头 → 识别Kate获得奖励的前提条件 → 直接匹配helped her brother wash windows

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

20. 【答案】A

定位Kate母亲离开房间后的段落 → 识别Kate的后续行为 → 推断其下单行为的规模

考点：细节定位　推理判断

21. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'Kate's family loaded up their car and took all the dolls to the playroom at the children's hospital' → 同义替换为 'took all of them to the children's hospital' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

22. 【答案】A

定位关键句 'the time when a person starts school has an enduring impact on their lives' → 同义替换为 'The time one starts school' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

23. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'But the Australian researchers wanted to discover what was driving these differences' → 同义替换为 'To find causes for differences in the participants' performance' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

24. 【答案】D

定位关键句 'In the first study more than 600 high school students were surveyed' → 同义替换为 'High-school students' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

25. 【答案】C

定位关键句 'it's also a characteristic of successful people' → 指代前文 'risk-taking' → 同义替换为 'Risk-taking' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　指代衔接

26. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主干（Authors, artists and children ___ have dreamed...）与上下文逻辑（描述一种跨越世纪的幻想） → 识别空格处需一个表示“普遍性”或“群体性”的副词 → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（German island of Langeoog）与谓语（found itself）的逻辑关系 → 结合后文“by an invasion”判断需要被动语态的过去分词 → 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（塑料蛋的入侵对当地孩子的影响） → 结合后文“because the eggs contained toys”推断情感 → 从选项中选择表示积极情感的名词

29 空 定位空格所在句（描述市长对事件的评价）→ 分析上下文逻辑（从‘wonder’到‘huge ___’的转折）→ 识别‘in the end’暗示的最终负面结果 → 选择表示‘问题/麻烦’的名词

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（描述风暴的性质）→ 结合后文‘worst to hit... since 2006’推断风暴强度 → 选择表示‘猛烈’的形容词

31 空 根据上下文‘found itself ___ by an invasion’及‘invasion’的被动语态，推断需要表示‘被…侵袭/覆盖’的动词过去分词 → 结合‘take on’的被动形式‘taken on’不符合语境，而‘taken over’（被接管/占据）符合‘被大量塑料蛋占据’的语义 → 得出答案

32 空 根据‘much to the ___ of local children, because the eggs contained toys’推断，此处需表达‘高兴、喜悦’的名词 → 对比选项中表示情感的名词，‘delight’（喜悦）符合语境 → 得出答案

33 空 根据‘Police ___ the eggs came from a freighter’推断，此处需一个表示‘声称、断言’的动词，且后接宾语从句 → ‘claim’（声称）符合警方发布信息的语境 → 得出答案

34 空 根据‘the worst to hit Germany's northeastern coast since 2006’及‘unusually ___ storm’推断，此处需一个表示‘强烈、严重’的形容词修饰storm → ‘severe’（严重的）符合描述恶劣天气的语境 → 得出答案

35 空 根据‘They ___ notes from afar’及前文‘message in a bottle’的比喻，推断此处需表示‘携带、包含’的动词 → ‘contained’（包含）符合‘蛋里装着纸条’的语义 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　被动语态　动词搭配 take over　熟词僻义

27. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主干（Authors, artists and children ___ have dreamed...）与上下文逻辑（描述一种跨越世纪的幻想） → 识别空格处需一个表示“普遍性”或“群体性”的副词 → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（German island of Langeoog）与谓语（found itself）的逻辑关系 → 结合后文“by an invasion”判断需要被动语态的过去分词 → 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（塑料蛋的入侵对当地孩子的影响） → 结合后文“because the eggs contained toys”推断情感 → 从选项中选择表示积极情感的名词

29 空 定位空格所在句（描述市长对事件的评价）→ 分析上下文逻辑（从‘wonder’到‘huge ___’的转折）→ 识别‘in the end’暗示的最终负面结果 → 选择表示‘问题/麻烦’的名词

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（描述风暴的性质）→ 结合后文‘worst to hit... since 2006’推断风暴强度 → 选择表示‘猛烈’的形容词

31 空 根据上下文‘found itself ___ by an invasion’及‘invasion’的被动语态，推断需要表示‘被…侵袭/覆盖’的动词过去分词 → 结合‘take on’的被动形式‘taken on’不符合语境，而‘taken over’（被接管/占据）符合‘被大量塑料蛋占据’的语义 → 得出答案

32 空 根据‘much to the ___ of local children, because the eggs contained toys’推断，此处需表达‘高兴、喜悦’的名词 → 对比选项中表示情感的名词，‘delight’（喜悦）符合语境 → 得出答案

33 空 根据‘Police ___ the eggs came from a freighter’推断，此处需一个表示‘声称、断言’的动词，且后接宾语从句 → ‘claim’（声称）符合警方发布信息的语境 → 得出答案

34 空 根据‘the worst to hit Germany's northeastern coast since 2006’及‘unusually ___ storm’推断，此处需一个表示‘强烈、严重’的形容词修饰storm → ‘severe’（严重的）符合描述恶劣天气的语境 → 得出答案

35 空 根据‘They ___ notes from afar’及前文‘message in a bottle’的比喻，推断此处需表示‘携带、包含’的动词 → ‘contained’（包含）符合‘蛋里装着纸条’的语义 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　被动语态　动词搭配 take over　熟词僻义

28. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主干（Authors, artists and children ___ have dreamed...）与上下文逻辑（描述一种跨越世纪的幻想） → 识别空格处需一个表示“普遍性”或“群体性”的副词 → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

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28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（塑料蛋的入侵对当地孩子的影响） → 结合后文“because the eggs contained toys”推断情感 → 从选项中选择表示积极情感的名词

29 空 定位空格所在句（描述市长对事件的评价）→ 分析上下文逻辑（从‘wonder’到‘huge ___’的转折）→ 识别‘in the end’暗示的最终负面结果 → 选择表示‘问题/麻烦’的名词

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（描述风暴的性质）→ 结合后文‘worst to hit... since 2006’推断风暴强度 → 选择表示‘猛烈’的形容词

31 空 根据上下文‘found itself ___ by an invasion’及‘invasion’的被动语态，推断需要表示‘被…侵袭/覆盖’的动词过去分词 → 结合‘take on’的被动形式‘taken on’不符合语境，而‘taken over’（被接管/占据）符合‘被大量塑料蛋占据’的语义 → 得出答案

32 空 根据‘much to the ___ of local children, because the eggs contained toys’推断，此处需表达‘高兴、喜悦’的名词 → 对比选项中表示情感的名词，‘delight’（喜悦）符合语境 → 得出答案

33 空 根据‘Police ___ the eggs came from a freighter’推断，此处需一个表示‘声称、断言’的动词，且后接宾语从句 → ‘claim’（声称）符合警方发布信息的语境 → 得出答案

34 空 根据‘the worst to hit Germany's northeastern coast since 2006’及‘unusually ___ storm’推断，此处

需一个表示‘强烈、严重’的形容词修饰storm → ‘severe’（严重的）符合描述恶劣天气的语境 → 得出答案
35 空 根据‘They ___ notes from afar’及前文‘message in a bottle’的比喻，推断此处需表示‘携带、包含’的动词 → ‘contained’（包含）符合‘蛋里装着纸条’的语义 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　被动语态　动词搭配 take over　熟词僻义

29. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主干（Authors, artists and children ___ have dreamed...）与上下文逻辑（描述一种跨越世纪的幻想） → 识别空格处需一个表示“普遍性”或“群体性”的副词 → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案
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29 空 定位空格所在句（描述市长对事件的评价）→ 分析上下文逻辑（从‘wonder’到‘huge ___’的转折）→ 识别‘in the end’暗示的最终负面结果 → 选择表示‘问题/麻烦’的名词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（描述风暴的性质）→ 结合后文‘worst to hit... since 2006’推断风暴强度 → 选择表示‘猛烈’的形容词
31 空 根据上下文‘found itself ___ by an invasion’及‘invasion’的被动语态，推断需要表示‘被…侵袭/覆盖’的动词过去分词 → 结合‘take on’的被动形式‘taken on’不符合语境，而‘taken over’（被接管/占据）符合‘被大量塑料蛋占据’的语义 → 得出答案
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34 空 根据‘the worst to hit Germany's northeastern coast since 2006’及‘unusually ___ storm’推断，此处需一个表示‘强烈、严重’的形容词修饰storm → ‘severe’（严重的）符合描述恶劣天气的语境 → 得出答案
35 空 根据‘They ___ notes from afar’及前文‘message in a bottle’的比喻，推断此处需表示‘携带、包含’的动词 → ‘contained’（包含）符合‘蛋里装着纸条’的语义 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　被动语态　动词搭配 take over　熟词僻义

30. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主干（Authors, artists and children ___ have dreamed...）与上下文逻辑（描述一种跨越世纪的幻想） → 识别空格处需一个表示“普遍性”或“群体性”的副词 → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案
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29 空 定位空格所在句（描述市长对事件的评价）→ 分析上下文逻辑（从‘wonder’到‘huge ___’的转折）→ 识别‘in the end’暗示的最终负面结果 → 选择表示‘问题/麻烦’的名词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（描述风暴的性质）→ 结合后文‘worst to hit... since 2006’推断风暴强度 → 选择表示‘猛烈’的形容词
31 空 根据上下文‘found itself ___ by an invasion’及‘invasion’的被动语态，推断需要表示‘被…侵袭/覆盖’的动词过去分词 → 结合‘take on’的被动形式‘taken on’不符合语境，而‘taken over’（被接管/占据）符合‘被大量塑料蛋占据’的语义 → 得出答案

32 空 根据‘much to the ___ of local children, because the eggs contained toys’推断，此处需表达‘高兴、喜悦’的名词 → 对比选项中表示情感的名词，‘delight’（喜悦）符合语境 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　被动语态　动词搭配 take over　熟词僻义

31. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主干（Authors, artists and children ___ have dreamed...）与上下文逻辑（描述一种跨越世纪的幻想） → 识别空格处需一个表示“普遍性”或“群体性”的副词 → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案
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30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（描述风暴的性质）→ 结合后文‘worst to hit... since 2006’推断风暴强度 → 选择表示‘猛烈’的形容词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　被动语态　动词搭配 take over　熟词僻义

32. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主干（Authors, artists and children ___ have dreamed...）与上下文逻辑（描述一种跨越世纪的幻想） → 识别空格处需一个表示“普遍性”或“群体性”的副词 → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　被动语态　动词搭配 take over　熟词僻义

33. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主干（Authors, artists and children ___ have dreamed...）与上下文逻辑（描述一种跨越世纪的幻想）→ 识别空格处需一个表示“普遍性”或“群体性”的副词 → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案
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34 空 根据‘the worst to hit Germany's northeastern coast since 2006’及‘unusually ___ storm’推断，此处需一个表示‘强烈、严重’的形容词修饰storm → ‘severe’（严重的）符合描述恶劣天气的语境 → 得出答案
35 空 根据‘They ___ notes from afar’及前文‘message in a bottle’的比喻，推断此处需表示‘携带、包含’的动词 → ‘contained’（包含）符合‘蛋里装着纸条’的语义 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　被动语态　动词搭配 take over　熟词僻义

34. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主干（Authors, artists and children ___ have dreamed...）与上下文逻辑（描述一种跨越世纪的幻想）→ 识别空格处需一个表示“普遍性”或“群体性”的副词 → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（German island of Langeoog）与谓语（found itself）的逻辑关系 → 结合

后文“by an invasion”判断需要被动语态的过去分词→辨析选项词义与搭配→得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句→分析句内逻辑（塑料蛋的入侵对当地孩子的影响）→结合后文“because the eggs contained toys”推断情感→从选项中选择表示积极情感的名词
29 空 定位空格所在句（描述市长对事件的评价）→分析上下文逻辑（从‘wonder’到‘huge ___’的转折）→识别‘in the end’暗示的最终负面结果→选择表示‘问题/麻烦’的名词
30 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（描述风暴的性质）→结合后文‘worst to hit... since 2006’推断风暴强度→选择表示‘猛烈’的形容词
31 空 根据上下文‘found itself ___ by an invasion’及‘invasion’的被动语态，推断需要表示‘被…侵袭/覆盖’的动词过去分词→结合‘take on’的被动形式‘taken on’不符合语境，而‘taken over’（被接管/占据）符合‘被大量塑料蛋占据’的语义→得出答案
32 空 根据‘much to the ___ of local children, because the eggs contained toys’推断，此处需表达‘高兴、喜悦’的名词→对比选项中表示情感的名词，‘delight’（喜悦）符合语境→得出答案
33 空 根据‘Police ___ the eggs came from a freighter’推断，此处需一个表示‘声称、断言’的动词，且后接宾语从句→‘claim’（声称）符合警方发布信息的语境→得出答案
34 空 根据‘the worst to hit Germany's northeastern coast since 2006’及‘unusually ___ storm’推断，此处需一个表示‘强烈、严重’的形容词修饰storm→‘severe’（严重的）符合描述恶劣天气的语境→得出答案
35 空 根据‘They ___ notes from afar’及前文‘message in a bottle’的比喻，推断此处需表示‘携带、包含’的动词→‘contained’（包含）符合‘蛋里装着纸条’的语义→得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　被动语态　动词搭配 take over　熟词僻义

35. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格所在句→分析句子主干（Authors, artists and children ___ have dreamed...）与上下文逻辑（描述一种跨越世纪的幻想）→识别空格处需一个表示“普遍性”或“群体性”的副词→辨析选项词义与语境匹配度→得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句→分析句子主语（German island of Langeoog）与谓语（found itself）的逻辑关系→结合后文“by an invasion”判断需要被动语态的过去分词→辨析选项词义与搭配→得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句→分析句内逻辑（塑料蛋的入侵对当地孩子的影响）→结合后文“because the eggs contained toys”推断情感→从选项中选择表示积极情感的名词
29 空 定位空格所在句（描述市长对事件的评价）→分析上下文逻辑（从‘wonder’到‘huge ___’的转折）→识别‘in the end’暗示的最终负面结果→选择表示‘问题/麻烦’的名词
30 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（描述风暴的性质）→结合后文‘worst to hit... since 2006’推断风暴强度→选择表示‘猛烈’的形容词
31 空 根据上下文‘found itself ___ by an invasion’及‘invasion’的被动语态，推断需要表示‘被…侵袭/覆盖’的动词过去分词→结合‘take on’的被动形式‘taken on’不符合语境，而‘taken over’（被接管/占据）符合‘被大量塑料蛋占据’的语义→得出答案
32 空 根据‘much to the ___ of local children, because the eggs contained toys’推断，此处需表达‘高兴、喜悦’的名词→对比选项中表示情感的名词，‘delight’（喜悦）符合语境→得出答案
33 空 根据‘Police ___ the eggs came from a freighter’推断，此处需一个表示‘声称、断言’的动词，且后接宾语从句→‘claim’（声称）符合警方发布信息的语境→得出答案
34 空 根据‘the worst to hit Germany's northeastern coast since 2006’及‘unusually ___ storm’推断，此处需一个表示‘强烈、严重’的形容词修饰storm→‘severe’（严重的）符合描述恶劣天气的语境→得出答案
35 空 根据‘They ___ notes from afar’及前文‘message in a bottle’的比喻，推断此处需表示‘携带、包含’的动词→‘contained’（包含）符合‘蛋里装着纸条’的语义→得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　被动语态　动词搭配 take over　熟词僻义

36. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'name hyphenation' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'compromise' 和 'combines the couple's last names' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name and the last name of your groom' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'groom's last name' 和 'whether he feels strongly about it or not' → 在段落[C]中找到对应描述 'Even if your groom is fine with it, his family (or your own) might not be so understanding' → 匹配段落[C]为答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'preparations for marriage' 和 'stress' → 在段落[A]中找到对应描述 'the act of getting married can be quite stressful' → 匹配段落[A]为答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'hyphenating' 和 'win-win solution' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name' 和 'This allows you to keep going by your own last name while legally adopting your hu…' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
41. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（considered socially unacceptable ↔ considered taboo） → 得出答案
42. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（maintain connections with their past achievements ↔ keep going by your own last name） → 得出答案
43. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（preserve her own identity ↔ keep going by your own last name）与（respecting tradition ↔ legally adopting your husband's name） → 得出答案
44. 通览全文 → 识别文章核心主题（婚姻中的姓名选择问题） → 推断出文章未明确提及但符合主旨的选项
45. 定位段落A → 识别同义替换（Legally speaking ↔ apply for your marriage license and then decide） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　主旨推断　无中生有

37. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'name hyphenation' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'compromise' 和 'combines the couple's last names' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name and the last name of your groom' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'groom's last name' 和 'whether he feels strongly about it or not' → 在段落[C]中找到对应描述 'Even if your groom is fine with it, his family (or your own) might not be so understanding' → 匹配段落[C]为答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'preparations for marriage' 和 'stress' → 在段落[A]中找到对应描述 'the act of getting married can be quite stressful' → 匹配段落[A]为答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'hyphenating' 和 'win-win solution' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name' 和 'This allows you to keep going by your own last name while legally adopting your hu…' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
41. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（considered socially unacceptable ↔ considered taboo） → 得出答案
42. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（maintain connections with their past achievements ↔ keep going by your own last name） → 得出答案
43. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（preserve her own identity ↔ keep going by your own last name）与（respecting tradition ↔ legally adopting your husband's name） → 得出答案
44. 通览全文 → 识别文章核心主题（婚姻中的姓名选择问题） → 推断出文章未明确提及但符合主旨的选项
45. 定位段落A → 识别同义替换（Legally speaking ↔ apply for your marriage license and then decide） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　主旨推断　无中生有

38. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'name hyphenation' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'compromise' 和 'combines the couple's last names' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name and the last name of your groom' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'groom's last name' 和 'whether he feels strongly about it or not' → 在段落[C]中找到对应描述 'Even if your groom is fine with it, his family (or your own) might not be so understanding' → 匹配段落[C]为答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'preparations for marriage' 和 'stress' → 在段落[A]中找到对应描述 'the act of getting married can be quite stressful' → 匹配段落[A]为答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'hyphenating' 和 'win-win solution' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name' 和 'This allows you to keep going by your own last name while legally adopting your hu…' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
41. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（considered socially unacceptable ↔ considered taboo） → 得出答案
42. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（maintain connections with their past achievements ↔ keep going by your own last name） → 得出答案
43. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（preserve her own identity ↔ keep going by your own last name）与（respecting tradition ↔ legally adopting your husband's name） → 得出答案
44. 通览全文 → 识别文章核心主题（婚姻中的姓名选择问题） → 推断出文章未明确提及但符合主旨的选项
45. 定位段落A → 识别同义替换（Legally speaking ↔ apply for your marriage license and then decide） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　主旨推断　无中生有

39. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'name hyphenation' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'compromise' 和 'combines the couple's last names' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name and the last name of your groom' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'groom's last name' 和 'whether he feels strongly about it or not' → 在段落[C]中找到对应描述 'Even if your groom is fine with it, his family (or your own) might not be so understanding' → 匹配段落[C]为答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'preparations for marriage' 和 'stress' → 在段落[A]中找到对应描述 'the act of getting married can be quite stressful' → 匹配段落[A]为答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'hyphenating' 和 'win-win solution' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name' 和 'This allows you to keep going by your own last name while legally adopting your hu…' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
41. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（considered socially unacceptable ↔ considered taboo） → 得出答案
42. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（maintain connections with their past achievements ↔ keep going by your own last name） → 得出答案
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44. 通览全文 → 识别文章核心主题（婚姻中的姓名选择问题） → 推断出文章未明确提及但符合主旨的选项
45. 定位段落A → 识别同义替换（Legally speaking ↔ apply for your marriage license and then decide） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　主旨推断　无中生有

40. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'name hyphenation' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'compromise' 和 'combines the couple's last names' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name and the last name of your groom' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'groom's last name' 和 'whether he feels strongly about it or not' → 在段落[C]中找到对应描述 'Even if your groom is fine with it, his family (or your own) might not be so understanding' → 匹配段落[C]为答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'preparations for marriage' 和 'stress' → 在段落[A]中找到对应描述 'the act of getting married can be quite stressful' → 匹配段落[A]为答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'hyphenating' 和 'win-win solution' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name' 和 'This allows you to keep going by your own last name while legally adopting your hu…' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
41. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（considered socially unacceptable ↔ considered taboo） → 得出答案
42. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（maintain connections with their past achievements ↔ keep going by your own last name） → 得出答案
43. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（preserve her own identity ↔ keep going by your own last name）与（respecting tradition ↔ legally adopting your husband's name） → 得出答案
44. 通览全文 → 识别文章核心主题（婚姻中的姓名选择问题） → 推断出文章未明确提及但符合主旨的选项
45. 定位段落A → 识别同义替换（Legally speaking ↔ apply for your marriage license and then decide） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　主旨推断　无中生有

41. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'name hyphenation' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'compromise' 和 'combines the couple's last names' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name and the last name of your groom' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'groom's last name' 和 'whether he feels strongly about it or not' → 在段落[C]中找到对应描述 'Even if your groom is fine with it, his family (or your own) might not be so understanding' → 匹配段落[C]为答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'preparations for marriage' 和 'stress' → 在段落[A]中找到对应描述 'the act of getting married can be quite stressful' → 匹配段落[A]为答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'hyphenating' 和 'win-win solution' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name' 和 'This allows you to keep going by your own last name while legally adopting your hu…' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
41. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（considered socially unacceptable ↔ considered taboo） → 得出答案
42. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（maintain connections with their past achievements ↔ keep going by your own last name） → 得出答案
43. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（preserve her own identity ↔ keep going by your own last name）与（respecting tradition ↔ legally adopting your husband's name） → 得出答案
44. 通览全文 → 识别文章核心主题（婚姻中的姓名选择问题） → 推断出文章未明确提及但符合主旨的选项
45. 定位段落A → 识别同义替换（Legally speaking ↔ apply for your marriage license and then decide） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　主旨推断　无中生有

42. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'name hyphenation' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'compromise' 和 'combines the couple's last names' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name and the last name of your groom' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'groom's last name' 和 'whether he feels strongly about it or not' → 在段落[C]中找到对应描述 'Even if your groom is fine with it, his family (or your own) might not be so understanding' → 匹配段落[C]为答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'preparations for marriage' 和 'stress' → 在段落[A]中找到对应描述 'the act of getting married can be quite stressful' → 匹配段落[A]为答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'hyphenating' 和 'win-win solution' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name' 和 'This allows you to keep going by your own last name while legally adopting your hu…' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
41. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（considered socially unacceptable ↔ considered taboo） → 得出答案
42. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（maintain connections with their past achievements ↔ keep going by your own last name） → 得出答案
43. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（preserve her own identity ↔ keep going by your own last name）与（respecting tradition ↔ legally adopting your husband's name） → 得出答案
44. 通览全文 → 识别文章核心主题（婚姻中的姓名选择问题） → 推断出文章未明确提及但符合主旨的选项
45. 定位段落A → 识别同义替换（Legally speaking ↔ apply for your marriage license and then decide） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　主旨推断　无中生有

43. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'name hyphenation' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'compromise' 和 'combines the couple's last names' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name and the last name of your groom' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'groom's last name' 和 'whether he feels strongly about it or not' → 在段落[C]中找到对应描述 'Even if your groom is fine with it, his family (or your own) might not be so understanding' → 匹配段落[C]为答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'preparations for marriage' 和 'stress' → 在段落[A]中找到对应描述 'the act of getting married can be quite stressful' → 匹配段落[A]为答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'hyphenating' 和 'win-win solution' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name' 和 'This allows you to keep going by your own last name while legally adopting your hu…' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
41. 定位段落B → 识别同义替换（considered socially unacceptable ↔ considered taboo） → 得出答案
42. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（maintain connections with their past achievements ↔ keep going by your own last name） → 得出答案
43. 定位段落D → 识别同义替换（preserve her own identity ↔ keep going by your own last name）与（respecting tradition ↔ legally adopting your husband's name） → 得出答案
44. 通览全文 → 识别文章核心主题（婚姻中的姓名选择问题） → 推断出文章未明确提及但符合主旨的选项
45. 定位段落A → 识别同义替换（Legally speaking ↔ apply for your marriage license and then decide） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　主旨推断　无中生有

44. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'name hyphenation' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'compromise' 和 'combines the couple's last names' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name and the last name of your groom' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　主旨推断　无中生有

45. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'name hyphenation' → 在段落[D]中找到对应描述 'the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name' → 匹配段落[D]为答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　主旨推断　无中生有

46. 【答案】A

定位首段转折句→提取‘make errors others don't, especially in situations that require common sense’→同义替换为‘silly mistakes in straightforward situations’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

47. 【答案】B

定位‘These blind spots exist because...’→提取‘overconfident in their reasoning abilities’→同义替换为‘Too much faith in their ability to think’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

48. 【答案】D

定位‘being wrong can feel like a personal attack’→推理‘personal attack’的感受→同义替换为‘get offended’

考点：细节定位 推理判断

49. 【答案】A

定位‘Not only does this tendency hinder their growth and performance, it can lead to harmful relationships, both personally and professionally.’→推理‘harmful relationships’的后果→同义替换为‘suffer in their professional and private life’

考点：细节定位 推理判断

50. 【答案】C

定位‘they push people too hard... they assume it's due to a lack of effort. So they push even harder.’→推理‘push even harder’对他人造成的影响→同义替换为‘under increasing pressure’

考点：细节定位 推理判断

51. 【答案】D

定位问题原因句→提取‘unable to continue...due to a new set of employer standards’→同义替换为‘meet new employment standards’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

52. 【答案】A

定位‘Coursera for Refugees’描述句→提取‘take thousands of online courses for free’→同义替换为‘provides...courses free of charge’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位‘migrant crisis intensifies’相关句→提取‘employment is becoming a global concern’→推理出难民就业困难加剧

考点：细节定位 逻辑推理

54. 【答案】C

定位‘problems’段落→提取‘language barriers can be a big obstacle’→同义替换为‘Lack of language skills’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

55. 【答案】B

定位‘joint study’句→提取‘72% of people...saw career benefits’→同义替换为‘benefited most of the learners’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

56. 【答案】Last week, our university held a career…

考生需围绕职业规划研讨会主题，组织一篇结构清晰、内容连贯的短文，涵盖研讨会描述和个人收获总结。

考点：谋篇布局与段落组织　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词与主题词汇运用

57. 【答案】With the improvement of living standards,…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并运用定语从句、非谓语动词等结构进行衔接，同时准确使用固定搭配。

考点：定语从句　非谓语动词　固定搭配　句式变化