四级 · 2023年06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：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
EAVR 9EBH
yingyu8.cn/d/EAVR9EBH

本卷答案与讲解
945 072
yingyu8.cn/an/945072

一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56.（词数 120-180 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 2

1. What do we learn from the report about the 55-year-old woman?

A. She was involved in a conflict with bird lovers.

B. She was charged with mistreating animals.

C. She was on bad terms with her neighbors.

D. She was accused of violating a city law.

2. What did the director of the city administration say at the end of the news report?

A. It will take time to solve the rat problem.
B. All wild animals should be well protected.
C. The woman was not to blame for the situation.
D. No one should go unpunished for violating law.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What does NASA require the paid volunteers to do?

A. Communicate with astronauts in Mars Dune Alpha.
B. Work in an environment resembling Mars.
C. Build a Martian habitat in Houston.
D. Send in applications before Friday.

4. What will the participants in the project eat?

A. Ready-made food.
B. Food that is organic.
C. Food they grow.
D. Potatoes mostly.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What do the news reports say about the Japanese mayor Takashi Kawamura?

A. He apologized for scratching an athlete's gold medal.
B. He was asked to present a gold medal to Miu Goto.
C. He bit a softball player's Olympic gold medal.
D. He attracted public attention at a media event.

6. What did mayor Takashi Kawamura offer to do?

A. Have another picture taken with the Olympic medalist.
B. Apologize to the International Olympic Committee.
C. Get the damaged medal repaired.
D. Pay for the cost of a new medal.

7. What did some Olympians say they would do with their medals?

A. Allow no one to touch them.
B. See them as symbols of honor.
C. Treat them as treasures.
D. Keep them in a safe place. 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 did the woman do to her computer?

A. She covered its screen with a plastic sheet.
B. She connected it with her smartphone.
C. She decorated it with colorful stickers.
D. She bought some new software for it.

9. What does the woman say about blue light?

A. It may not be simply blue.
B. It includes unnatural light.
C. It is more harmful to young people.
D. It induces people to fall asleep.

10. Why does the man say he hasn't slept enough for months?

A. He has had much trouble falling asleep.
B. He has had some sort of health problems.
C. He has stayed up playing computer games.
D. He has been burdened with excessive work.

11. What has the woman learned from the research she has read?

A. Exposure to blue light is the chief cause of obesity.
B. Sleep may be more important than people assumed.
C. Sleep may also be negatively affected by natural light.
D. Overuse of electronic devices may cause heart disease.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What question were both speakers fed up with when they were kids?

A. What they wanted to be when grown up.
B. What their favorite cartoon character was.
C. What they learned from computer games.
D. What they liked to do most after school.

13. What occupation do adults see as both sensible and ambitious according to the woman?

A. A stock broker.
B. A pop singer.
C. A mechanical engineer.
D. A basketball player.

14. What kind of goal-setting does the woman like to see in children?

A. Ambitious.
B. Sensible.
C. Imaginative.
D. Practical.

15. What does the woman suggest adults should do?

A. Relax their strict control of their kids.
B. Help their kids understand themselves.
C. Impose their own dreams on their kids.
D. Dismiss their high expectations of their kids.

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 are a number of phone companies trying to do in Africa?

A. Set up company branches.
B. Improve its infrastructure.
C. Introduce iPhones into its markets.
D. Promote Internet-ready phones.

17. How do KaiOS smartphones differ from smartphones of most other companies?

A. They cater to Africans' needs.
B. They are more expensive models.
C. They are more powerful and capable
D. They boast the longest battery life.

18. What are KaiOS smartphones equipped with?

A. A large touchscreen.
B. An old-school keypad.
C. A voice-response device.
D. A digitally-designed system.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What is said about using recycled plastic to make plastic products in the past?

A. It ensured sustainable economic growth.
B. It was strongly opposed by manufacturers.
C. It was cheaper than using fossil fuel plastic.
D. It satisfied consumer demands on the whole.

20. What has led to more competitive price for new plastic?

A. The capacity to mass produce it.
B. The U.S. federal government's regulations.
C. A boom in market demand for clear plastic bottles.
D. A rapid increase in U.S. petroleum chemical production.

21. What does the UK government plan to do about plastic?

A. Require companies to use 30% of new plastic.
B. Increase the supply of new plastic in the market.
C. Reduce the amount of plastic pollution in local areas.
D. Take measures to promote the use of recycled plastic.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What do we learn about the Dreamery, a business in Manhattan?

A. It studies dreams.
B. It rents a place for nap-takers.
C. It is a hotel for business people.
D. It is a nap research institute.

23. Why does the speaker ask us to look at the world around us at 2:30 in the afternoon?

A. To find out creative people's work performance.
B. To see how many people can go without napping.
C. To understand the obvious importance of napping.
D. To feel how difficult it is to get his idea across.

24. What do we learn about the quantity and quality of the speaker's work?

A. They decline due to pointless meetings.
B. They depend on his ability to concentrate.
C. They enable him to enjoy a creative career.
D. They are affected by the overuse of social media.

25. What does the speaker say he finds odd?

A. Some bosses associate napping with laziness.

B. Many office workers nap during work hours.

C. Some bosses can concentrate without napping.

D. Many of his friends daydream in the office.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. abstracts	B. abundant	C. awareness
D. conscience	E. exact	F. increasingly
G. intense	H. mend	I. nearly
J. reckoning	K. reducing	L. sew
M. shrink	N. statistics	O. textile

You probably haven't taken the time to think of all the work that went into creating the shirt on your back. I mean, how hard it could be to create fabric and ___26___ it into a shirt shape. Don't machines do all that? Well, creating fabric from cotton, which is the most ___27___ clothing material, is actually a process that involves a lot of water, 2,700 liters per shirt to be ___28___ . Take a look at the video below from National Geographic for some more mind-blowing ___29___ about cotton clothing production. Clean water is ___30___ becoming one of the most sought-after resources in the world. Given how large the ___31___ and cotton industries are, they take up a lot of our fresh water demands across the world, according to The Huffington Post. The video from National Geographic was created to spread ___32___ of how environmentally harmful cotton is. But the situation can be made better. Through better water management and farming practices, water usage in cotton production can be cut down by ___33___ 40 percent. Called "Better Cotton", this environmentally conscious product will save millions of liters of water a year simply from ___34___ the demands of cotton production. Cotton doesn't have to go, since it is, after all, one of the most useful cash crops across the globe. However, as water supplies ___35___ , farmers and consumers need to be more conscious of the effect that these products have on the environment as a whole.

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. According to Francis Dittoh, their speech-based weather information service was meant to be inexpensive and easy to use. _____

37. Using voice instead of typing enables doctors to spend more time taking care of patients. _____

38. It is extremely difficult to convert voice into text because of different pronunciations. _____

39. African farmers unable to read often don't have access to important information conveyed online. _____

40. Some phone users worry advertisers will take advantage of voice assistants to send ads directly to them. _____

41. The spoken web is helpful when one's hands are occupied. _____

42. Some people believe online interaction would soon depend mainly on voice. _____

43. Setting up a spoken web is by no means an easy task. _____

44. Weather information is extremely important to farmers. _____

45. Some people are concerned about privacy because their phones are constantly collecting their personal information. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 中国越来越重视终身教育,发展继续教育是构建终身教育体系的有效途径。高校作为人才培养的基地, 拥有先进的教学理念和优越的教学资源, 理应成为继续教育的办学主体。因此,近年来许多高校适应社会需求, 加强与用人单位沟通, 努力探索一条符合中国国情的继续教育发展新路, 以使继续教育在国家发展战略中发挥更大的作用。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

The United States is facing a housing crisis: Affordable housing is inadequate, while luxury homes abound , and homelessness remains a persistent problem. Despite this, popular culture and the housing industry market happiness as living with both more space and more amenities . Big houses are advertised as a reward for hard work and diligence, turning housing from a basic necessity into a luxury. This is reflected in our homes. The average single-family home built in the United States before 1970 was less than 1,500 square feet in size. By 2016, the average size of a new, single-family home was 2,422 square feet. What's more, homes built in the 2000s were more likely than earlier models to have more of all types of spaces: bedrooms, bathrooms, living rooms, dining rooms, recreation rooms and garages. There are consequences of living big. As middle-class houses have grown larger, two things have happened. First, large houses take time to maintain, so cleaners and other low-wage service workers are required to keep these houses in order. Second, once-public spaces, where people from diverse backgrounds used to come together, have increasingly become privatized, leading to a reduction in the number of public facilities available to all, and a reduced quality of life for many. Take swimming pools. While in 1950, only 2,500 U.S. families owned pools, by 1999 this number was 4 million. At the same time, public municipal pools were often closed, leaving low-income people nowhere to swim. The trend for bigger housing thus poses ethical questions. Should Americans accept a system in which the middle and upper classes enjoy a luxurious lifestyle, using the low-wage labor of others? Are we willing to accept a system in which an increase in amenities purchased by the affluent means a reduction in amenities for the poor? I believe neither is acceptable. We must change the way we think: living well does not need to mean having more private spaces; instead, it could mean having more public spaces. A better goal than building bigger houses for some is to create more publicly accessible spaces and amenities for all.

46. What are big houses promoted to be in the United States?

A. A luxury for the homeless.

B. A reward for industriousness.

C. An abundant source of comforts.

D. An absolute necessity for happiness.

47. What is one of the consequences of living big?

A. Many Americans' quality of life has become lower.

B. People from diverse backgrounds no longer socialize.

C. People no longer have access to public swimming pools.

D. Many Americans' private life has been negatively affected.

48. What questions arise from living big?

A. Questions related to moral principles.

B. Questions having to do with labor cost.

C. Questions about what lifestyle to promote.

D. Questions concerning housing development.

49. What kind of social system does the author think is unacceptable?

A. One in which the wealthy exploit the low-wage laborers building their houses.

B. One in which the rich purchase amenities at an increasingly unjustifiable price.

C. One in which the upper classes deprive the lower classes of affordable housing.

D. One in which the affluent enjoy a more comfortable life at the expense of the poor.

50. What does the author advocate for people to live well?

A. Finding ways to turn private spaces into public ones.

B. Building more houses affordable to those less affluent.

C. More public spaces created for everyone to enjoy.

D. All amenities made accessible to the rich and the poor alike.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Most of us in the entrepreneurial community are blessed—or cursed—with higher-than-average ambition. Ambitious people strongly desire accomplishments and are willing to take more risks and spend more effort to get them. Overall, this is a positive quality, especially for people trying to build their own businesses. Apparently, if you're more naturally driven to set goals, you are more likely to succeed. Actually, this isn't always the case. In fact, in some cases, extreme ambition may end up doing more harm than good. One major side effect of excessive ambition is the tendency to focus too determinedly on one particular vision or end goal. This is problematic because it hinders your ability to adapt to new circumstances, which is vital if you want to be a successful entrepreneur. If a new competitor emerges to threaten your business, you may need to change direction, even if that means straying from your original vision. If you have too much ambition, you'll find this hard, if not impossible. Few people are successful when they try to build their first brand. Unfortunately, for the most ambitious entrepreneurs, a failure is seen as disastrous, and impossible to recover from. It's a clear departure from the intended plan toward the intended goal. For people with limited ambition, however, failure is viewed as something closer to reality. Remember, failure is inevitable, and every failure you survive is a learning experience. Ambitious people tend to be more materialistically successful than their non-ambitious counterparts. However, they're only slightly happier than their less-ambitious counterparts, and tend to live significantly shorter lives. This implies that even though ambitious people are more likely to achieve conventional "success," such success means nothing for their health and happiness—and if you don't have health and happiness, what else could possibly matter? Clearly, some amount of ambition is good for your motivation. Without any ambition, you wouldn't start your own business, set or achieve goals and get far in life. But an excess of ambition can also be dangerous, putting you at risk of burnout, stubbornness and even a shorter life.

51. What does the author think of most entrepreneurs?

A. They are more willing to risk their own lives.

B. They are more ambitious than ordinary people.

C. They achieve greater nonconventional success.

D. They have more positive qualities than most of us.

52. What does the author imply by saying "this isn't always the case" (Line 1, Para. 3)?

A. Ambitious people may not have a greater chance of success.

B. Ambitious people may not have more positive qualities.

C. Entrepreneurs' ambition does as much good as harm.

D. Entrepreneurs are more naturally driven to success.

53. What does the author say is of extreme importance for one to become a successful entrepreneur?

A. Holding on to one's original vision.

B. Being able to adapt to new situations.

C. Focusing determinedly on one particular goal.

D. Avoiding radical change in one's career direction.

54. How do the most ambitious entrepreneurs regard failure in their endeavor?

A. It will awaken them to reality.

B. It is a lesson they have to learn.

C. It means the end of their career.

D. It will result in a slow recovery.

55. What does the author advise us to do concerning ambition?

A. Distinguish between conventional success and our life goal.

B. Follow the example of the most ambitious entrepreneurs.

C. Avoid taking unnecessary risks when starting a business.

D. Prioritize health and happiness over material success.

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

56. Today there is a growing awareness that mental well-being needs to be given as much attention as physical
health. This view deserves our serious attention, especially when modern life keeps us under constant pressure
and quiet mental troubles often go unnoticed.
To begin with, ignoring our inner state can cost us dearly. Long-term stress and anxiety lead to sleeplessness
and poor concentration, which in turn damage both our bodies and our performance. Take my own experience
as an example: before an important exam, I was so anxious that I could not sleep for nights and ended up doing
far worse than usual. Only after I talked to my friends and kept a regular routine did my mind settle down and
my results recover. This taught me that the mind clearly deserves the same care we give the body.
In conclusion, we should value our minds as much as our bodies. Only when individuals pay attention to their
feelings and society offers more support can we truly live a healthy and balanced life.

57. China attaches increasing importance to lifelong education, and developing continuing education is
an effective way to build a lifelong education system. As a base for cultivating talent, universities, possessing advanced teaching philosophies and superior teaching resources, should be the main providers
of continuing education. Therefore, in recent years, many universities have been exploring a new path of
continuing education that suits China's national conditions by adapting to social needs and strengthening
communication with employers, so as to enable continuing education to play a greater role in the national development strategy.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D
定位首句核心信息 → 识别 charged with violating a law 与 accused of violating a law 的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】A
定位新闻末尾 director 的引语 → 识别“take months”与“take time”、“get the problem under control”与“solve the problem”的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】B
定位第二段关于志愿者工作的描述 → 识别“work in an environment similar to Mars”与“work in an environment resembling Mars”的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】A
定位第三段关于食物的描述 → 识别“ready-to-eat space food”与“Ready-made food”的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】C
定位首句核心事件 → 识别“biting the Olympic gold medal”与“bit a softball player's Olympic gold medal”的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】D
定位市长道歉后的补救措施 → 听到 'offered to pay for the cost of a new one' → 同义替换为 'Pay for the cost of a new medal'
考点：细节定位　同义改写

7. 【答案】C
定位Some Olympians的言论 → 听到 'they treat their medals as treasures' → 直接对应选项C
考点：细节定位　原词复现

8. 【答案】A
定位女士对电脑屏幕的处理 → 听到 'It's a plastic sheet that blocks blue light' → 同义替换为 'covered its screen with a plastic sheet'
考点：细节定位　同义改写

9. 【答案】B
定位女士对蓝光的定义 → 听到 'it also includes light that isn't natural' → 同义替换为 'includes unnatural light'
考点：细节定位　同义改写

10. 【答案】D

定位男士解释睡眠不足的原因 → 听到 'because I have too much work to do' → 同义替换为 'burdened with excessive work'

考点：细节定位　同义改写

11. 【答案】B

定位女士提及研究的段落 → 提取研究结论（睡眠比想象更重要，睡眠不足导致严重健康问题） → 同义替换为选项B

考点：sleep is probably even more important than we thought　not having enough sleep can contribute to serious health problems

12. 【答案】A

定位双方讨论童年经历的段落 → 提取共同厌烦的问题（长大后想做什么） → 匹配选项A

考点：what I wanted to be when I grew up　It's the same with me

13. 【答案】C

定位女士列举女儿答案的段落 → 捕捉that last one指代及as引出的原因 → 确认mechanical engineer对应sensible and ambitious

考点：that last one　the perfect mix of the sensible and the ambitious

14. 【答案】C

定位女士表达喜爱的段落 → 提取That's the kind of goal-setting I like → 追溯指代Queen of the Clouds及springing from boundless imaginations → 同义替换为Imaginative

考点：That's the kind of goal-setting I like　springing from their boundless imaginations

15. 【答案】B

定位女士最后建议的段落 → 提取We should be helping our kids understand who they are → 同义替换为选项B

考点：We should be helping our kids understand who they are　letting go of who we think they should be

16. 【答案】D

定位信号词Now → 识别introduce Internet-ready phones into African markets → 同义替换为Promote Internet-ready phones

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】A

定位对比信号But KaiOS went the other way → 提取核心差异（strip out costs, preserve battery life, basic body, keypad, 3G） → 概括为满足非洲用户需求

考点：对比细节　概括推理

18. 【答案】B

定位具体描述句Instead of a touchscreen, they're controlled with an old-school keypad → 直接匹配选项

考点：细节定位　直接对应

19. 【答案】C

定位时间状语in the past → 提取过去事实（recycled plastic was cheap, fossil fuel plastic was more expensive） → 同义替换为cheaper than using fossil fuel plastic

考点：时间定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】D

定位因果信号This is because of → 提取原因（a boom in petroleum chemical production from the U.S.）→ 同义替换为A rapid increase in U.S. petroleum chemical production

考点：因果定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】D

定位政府计划段落 → 识别‘tax companies which don't use at least 30% recycled plastic’与‘increase the quantity of recycled plastic’ → 同义替换为‘promote the use of recycled plastic’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】B

定位Dreamery的描述 → 识别‘naps are for sale’与‘a nap joint’ → 同义替换为‘rents a place for nap-takers’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】C

定位‘look at the world around you at 2:30’ → 结合前文‘Is a nap worth $25? The answer is obviously yes’ → 推断其意图是证明午睡的明显重要性

考点：推理判断　上下文关联

24. 【答案】B

定位‘the quality and quantity of work I can do emerges directly from my ability to concentrate’ → 直接匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　原意复现

25. 【答案】A

定位‘I genuinely find it odd’ → 向前回溯指代对象‘their bosses insist that they take the second option, and that napping is associated with laziness’ → 匹配选项A

考点：指代回溯　细节定位

26. 【答案】L

26 空 根据空格后宾语 'it into a shirt shape' 及前文 'create fabric'，推断此处需要表示将布料加工成衬衫形状的动词，且与 'into' 构成固定搭配。

27 空 根据空格后 'clothing material' 及后文 'most... material'，结合常识与语境，推断此处需要描述棉花作为服装材料的普遍性或流行度。

28 空 根据空格前 '2,700 liters per shirt to be' 及被动语态结构，推断此处需要表示'精确计算'或'确切知道'的动词过去分词，与 'to be' 构成不定式被动。

29 空 根据空格前 'mind-blowing'（令人震惊的）及后文 'about cotton clothing production'，推断此处需要表示'信息'或'事实'的名词。

30 空 根据空格后 'becoming one of the most sought-after resources' 及现在进行时态，推断此处需要表示'逐渐'或'日益'的副词。

31 空 定位空格前动词 'create fabric and' → 分析并列结构与宾语 'it into a shirt shape' → 匹配动词搭配 'take ... into' → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前定语 'the most' → 分析语境 'clothing material' → 结合下文 'involves a lot of water' → 推断此处需表示棉花的普遍性或常用性 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前 '2,700 liters per shirt to be' → 分析不定式被动语态 → 结合语境 'involves a lot of water' → 推断

此处需表示'精确计算'或'确切知道' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'spread' → 分析宾语 'of how environmentally harmful cotton is' → 结合语境 'video was created to' → 推断此处需表示'意识'或'认知' → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'as water supplies' → 分析从句逻辑 → 结合后文 'farmers and consumers need to be more conscious' → 推断此处需表示水资源供应的负面变化（如减少、短缺） → 得出答案
考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　时态与语态　近义词辨析

27. 【答案】B
26 空 根据空格后宾语 'it into a shirt shape' 及前文 'create fabric'，推断此处需要表示将布料加工成衬衫形状的动词，且与 'into' 构成固定搭配。
27 空 根据空格后 'clothing material' 及后文 'most... material'，结合常识与语境，推断此处需要描述棉花作为服装材料的普遍性或流行度。
28 空 根据空格前 '2,700 liters per shirt to be' 及被动语态结构，推断此处需要表示'精确计算'或'确切知道'的动词过去分词，与 'to be' 构成不定式被动。
29 空 根据空格前 'mind-blowing'（令人震惊的）及后文 'about cotton clothing production'，推断此处需要表示'信息'或'事实'的名词。
30 空 根据空格后 'becoming one of the most sought-after resources' 及现在进行时态，推断此处需要表示'逐渐'或'日益'的副词。
31 空 定位空格前动词 'create fabric and' → 分析并列结构与宾语 'it into a shirt shape' → 匹配动词搭配 'take ... into' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前定语 'the most' → 分析语境 'clothing material' → 结合下文 'involves a lot of water' → 推断此处需表示棉花的普遍性或常用性 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 '2,700 liters per shirt to be' → 分析不定式被动语态 → 结合语境 'involves a lot of water' → 推断此处需表示'精确计算'或'确切知道' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'spread' → 分析宾语 'of how environmentally harmful cotton is' → 结合语境 'video was created to' → 推断此处需表示'意识'或'认知' → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'as water supplies' → 分析从句逻辑 → 结合后文 'farmers and consumers need to be more conscious' → 推断此处需表示水资源供应的负面变化（如减少、短缺） → 得出答案
考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　时态与语态　近义词辨析

28. 【答案】E
26 空 根据空格后宾语 'it into a shirt shape' 及前文 'create fabric'，推断此处需要表示将布料加工成衬衫形状的动词，且与 'into' 构成固定搭配。
27 空 根据空格后 'clothing material' 及后文 'most... material'，结合常识与语境，推断此处需要描述棉花作为服装材料的普遍性或流行度。
28 空 根据空格前 '2,700 liters per shirt to be' 及被动语态结构，推断此处需要表示'精确计算'或'确切知道'的动词过去分词，与 'to be' 构成不定式被动。
29 空 根据空格前 'mind-blowing'（令人震惊的）及后文 'about cotton clothing production'，推断此处需要表示'信息'或'事实'的名词。
30 空 根据空格后 'becoming one of the most sought-after resources' 及现在进行时态，推断此处需要表示'逐渐'或'日益'的副词。
31 空 定位空格前动词 'create fabric and' → 分析并列结构与宾语 'it into a shirt shape' → 匹配动词搭配 'take ... into' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前定语 'the most' → 分析语境 'clothing material' → 结合下文 'involves a lot of water' → 推断此处需表示棉花的普遍性或常用性 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前 '2,700 liters per shirt to be' → 分析不定式被动语态 → 结合语境 'involves a lot of water' → 推断此处需表示'精确计算'或'确切知道' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'spread' → 分析宾语 'of how environmentally harmful cotton is' → 结合语境 'video was created to' → 推断此处需表示'意识'或'认知' → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'as water supplies' → 分析从句逻辑 → 结合后文 'farmers and consumers need to be more conscious' → 推断此处需表示水资源供应的负面变化（如减少、短缺） → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　时态与语态　近义词辨析

29. 【答案】N

26 空 根据空格后宾语 'it into a shirt shape' 及前文 'create fabric'，推断此处需要表示将布料加工成衬衫形状的动词，且与 'into' 构成固定搭配。
27 空 根据空格后 'clothing material' 及后文 'most... material'，结合常识与语境，推断此处需要描述棉花作为服装材料的普遍性或流行度。
28 空 根据空格前 '2,700 liters per shirt to be' 及被动语态结构，推断此处需要表示'精确计算'或'确切知道'的动词过去分词，与 'to be' 构成不定式被动。
29 空 根据空格前 'mind-blowing'（令人震惊的）及后文 'about cotton clothing production'，推断此处需要表示'信息'或'事实'的名词。
30 空 根据空格后 'becoming one of the most sought-after resources' 及现在进行时态，推断此处需要表示'逐渐'或'日益'的副词。
31 空 定位空格前动词 'create fabric and' → 分析并列结构与宾语 'it into a shirt shape' → 匹配动词搭配 'take ... into' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前定语 'the most' → 分析语境 'clothing material' → 结合下文 'involves a lot of water' → 推断此处需表示棉花的普遍性或常用性 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 '2,700 liters per shirt to be' → 分析不定式被动语态 → 结合语境 'involves a lot of water' → 推断此处需表示'精确计算'或'确切知道' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'spread' → 分析宾语 'of how environmentally harmful cotton is' → 结合语境 'video was created to' → 推断此处需表示'意识'或'认知' → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'as water supplies' → 分析从句逻辑 → 结合后文 'farmers and consumers need to be more conscious' → 推断此处需表示水资源供应的负面变化（如减少、短缺） → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　时态与语态　近义词辨析

30. 【答案】F

26 空 根据空格后宾语 'it into a shirt shape' 及前文 'create fabric'，推断此处需要表示将布料加工成衬衫形状的动词，且与 'into' 构成固定搭配。
27 空 根据空格后 'clothing material' 及后文 'most... material'，结合常识与语境，推断此处需要描述棉花作为服装材料的普遍性或流行度。
28 空 根据空格前 '2,700 liters per shirt to be' 及被动语态结构，推断此处需要表示'精确计算'或'确切知道'的动词过去分词，与 'to be' 构成不定式被动。
29 空 根据空格前 'mind-blowing'（令人震惊的）及后文 'about cotton clothing production'，推断此处需要表示'信息'或'事实'的名词。
30 空 根据空格后 'becoming one of the most sought-after resources' 及现在进行时态，推断此处需要表示'逐渐'或'日益'的副词。
31 空 定位空格前动词 'create fabric and' → 分析并列结构与宾语 'it into a shirt shape' → 匹配动词搭配 'take ... into' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前定语 'the most' → 分析语境 'clothing material' → 结合下文 'involves a lot of water' → 推断此处

需表示棉花的普遍性或常用性 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 '2,700 liters per shirt to be' → 分析不定式被动语态 → 结合语境 'involves a lot of water' → 推断此处需表示'精确计算'或'确切知道' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'spread' → 分析宾语 'of how environmentally harmful cotton is' → 结合语境 'video was created to' → 推断此处需表示'意识'或'认知' → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'as water supplies' → 分析从句逻辑 → 结合后文 'farmers and consumers need to be more conscious' → 推断此处需表示水资源供应的负面变化（如减少、短缺） → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　时态与语态　近义词辨析

31. 【答案】O

26 空 根据空格后宾语 'it into a shirt shape' 及前文 'create fabric'，推断此处需要表示将布料加工成衬衫形状的动词，且与 'into' 构成固定搭配。
27 空 根据空格后 'clothing material' 及后文 'most... material'，结合常识与语境，推断此处需要描述棉花作为服装材料的普遍性或流行度。
28 空 根据空格前 '2,700 liters per shirt to be' 及被动语态结构，推断此处需要表示'精确计算'或'确切知道'的动词过去分词，与 'to be' 构成不定式被动。
29 空 根据空格前 'mind-blowing'（令人震惊的）及后文 'about cotton clothing production'，推断此处需要表示'信息'或'事实'的名词。
30 空 根据空格后 'becoming one of the most sought-after resources' 及现在进行时态，推断此处需要表示'逐渐'或'日益'的副词。
31 空 定位空格前动词 'create fabric and' → 分析并列结构与宾语 'it into a shirt shape' → 匹配动词搭配 'take ... into' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前定语 'the most' → 分析语境 'clothing material' → 结合下文 'involves a lot of water' → 推断此处需表示棉花的普遍性或常用性 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 '2,700 liters per shirt to be' → 分析不定式被动语态 → 结合语境 'involves a lot of water' → 推断此处需表示'精确计算'或'确切知道' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'spread' → 分析宾语 'of how environmentally harmful cotton is' → 结合语境 'video was created to' → 推断此处需表示'意识'或'认知' → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'as water supplies' → 分析从句逻辑 → 结合后文 'farmers and consumers need to be more conscious' → 推断此处需表示水资源供应的负面变化（如减少、短缺） → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　时态与语态　近义词辨析

32. 【答案】C

26 空 根据空格后宾语 'it into a shirt shape' 及前文 'create fabric'，推断此处需要表示将布料加工成衬衫形状的动词，且与 'into' 构成固定搭配。
27 空 根据空格后 'clothing material' 及后文 'most... material'，结合常识与语境，推断此处需要描述棉花作为服装材料的普遍性或流行度。
28 空 根据空格前 '2,700 liters per shirt to be' 及被动语态结构，推断此处需要表示'精确计算'或'确切知道'的动词过去分词，与 'to be' 构成不定式被动。
29 空 根据空格前 'mind-blowing'（令人震惊的）及后文 'about cotton clothing production'，推断此处需要表示'信息'或'事实'的名词。
30 空 根据空格后 'becoming one of the most sought-after resources' 及现在进行时态，推断此处需要表示'逐渐'或'日益'的副词。
31 空 定位空格前动词 'create fabric and' → 分析并列结构与宾语 'it into a shirt shape' → 匹配动词搭配 'take ... into' → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前定语 'the most' → 分析语境 'clothing material' → 结合下文 'involves a lot of water' → 推断此处需表示棉花的普遍性或常用性 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 '2,700 liters per shirt to be' → 分析不定式被动语态 → 结合语境 'involves a lot of water' → 推断此处需表示'精确计算'或'确切知道' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'spread' → 分析宾语 'of how environmentally harmful cotton is' → 结合语境 'video was created to' → 推断此处需表示'意识'或'认知' → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'as water supplies' → 分析从句逻辑 → 结合后文 'farmers and consumers need to be more conscious' → 推断此处需表示水资源供应的负面变化（如减少、短缺） → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　时态与语态　近义词辨析

33. 【答案】I

26 空 根据空格后宾语 'it into a shirt shape' 及前文 'create fabric'，推断此处需要表示将布料加工成衬衫形状的动词，且与 'into' 构成固定搭配。
27 空 根据空格后 'clothing material' 及后文 'most... material'，结合常识与语境，推断此处需要描述棉花作为服装材料的普遍性或流行度。
28 空 根据空格前 '2,700 liters per shirt to be' 及被动语态结构，推断此处需要表示'精确计算'或'确切知道'的动词过去分词，与 'to be' 构成不定式被动。
29 空 根据空格前 'mind-blowing'（令人震惊的）及后文 'about cotton clothing production'，推断此处需要表示'信息'或'事实'的名词。
30 空 根据空格后 'becoming one of the most sought-after resources' 及现在进行时态，推断此处需要表示'逐渐'或'日益'的副词。
31 空 定位空格前动词 'create fabric and' → 分析并列结构与宾语 'it into a shirt shape' → 匹配动词搭配 'take ... into' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前定语 'the most' → 分析语境 'clothing material' → 结合下文 'involves a lot of water' → 推断此处需表示棉花的普遍性或常用性 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 '2,700 liters per shirt to be' → 分析不定式被动语态 → 结合语境 'involves a lot of water' → 推断此处需表示'精确计算'或'确切知道' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'spread' → 分析宾语 'of how environmentally harmful cotton is' → 结合语境 'video was created to' → 推断此处需表示'意识'或'认知' → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'as water supplies' → 分析从句逻辑 → 结合后文 'farmers and consumers need to be more conscious' → 推断此处需表示水资源供应的负面变化（如减少、短缺） → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　时态与语态　近义词辨析

34. 【答案】K

26 空 根据空格后宾语 'it into a shirt shape' 及前文 'create fabric'，推断此处需要表示将布料加工成衬衫形状的动词，且与 'into' 构成固定搭配。
27 空 根据空格后 'clothing material' 及后文 'most... material'，结合常识与语境，推断此处需要描述棉花作为服装材料的普遍性或流行度。
28 空 根据空格前 '2,700 liters per shirt to be' 及被动语态结构，推断此处需要表示'精确计算'或'确切知道'的动词过去分词，与 'to be' 构成不定式被动。
29 空 根据空格前 'mind-blowing'（令人震惊的）及后文 'about cotton clothing production'，推断此处需要表示'信息'或'事实'的名词。
30 空 根据空格后 'becoming one of the most sought-after resources' 及现在进行时态，推断此处需要表示'逐渐'或'日益'的副词。
31 空 定位空格前动词 'create fabric and' → 分析并列结构与宾语 'it into a shirt shape' → 匹配动词搭配 'take ...

into' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前定语 'the most' → 分析语境 'clothing material' → 结合下文 'involves a lot of water' → 推断此处需表示棉花的普遍性或常用性 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 '2,700 liters per shirt to be' → 分析不定式被动语态 → 结合语境 'involves a lot of water' → 推断此处需表示'精确计算'或'确切知道' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'spread' → 分析宾语 'of how environmentally harmful cotton is' → 结合语境 'video was created to' → 推断此处需表示'意识'或'认知' → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'as water supplies' → 分析从句逻辑 → 结合后文 'farmers and consumers need to be more conscious' → 推断此处需表示水资源供应的负面变化（如减少、短缺） → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　时态与语态　近义词辨析

35. 【答案】M

26 空 根据空格后宾语 'it into a shirt shape' 及前文 'create fabric'，推断此处需要表示将布料加工成衬衫形状的动词，且与 'into' 构成固定搭配。
27 空 根据空格后 'clothing material' 及后文 'most... material'，结合常识与语境，推断此处需要描述棉花作为服装材料的普遍性或流行度。
28 空 根据空格前 '2,700 liters per shirt to be' 及被动语态结构，推断此处需要表示'精确计算'或'确切知道'的动词过去分词，与 'to be' 构成不定式被动。
29 空 根据空格前 'mind-blowing'（令人震惊的）及后文 'about cotton clothing production'，推断此处需要表示'信息'或'事实'的名词。
30 空 根据空格后 'becoming one of the most sought-after resources' 及现在进行时态，推断此处需要表示'逐渐'或'日益'的副词。
31 空 定位空格前动词 'create fabric and' → 分析并列结构与宾语 'it into a shirt shape' → 匹配动词搭配 'take ... into' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前定语 'the most' → 分析语境 'clothing material' → 结合下文 'involves a lot of water' → 推断此处需表示棉花的普遍性或常用性 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 '2,700 liters per shirt to be' → 分析不定式被动语态 → 结合语境 'involves a lot of water' → 推断此处需表示'精确计算'或'确切知道' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'spread' → 分析宾语 'of how environmentally harmful cotton is' → 结合语境 'video was created to' → 推断此处需表示'意识'或'认知' → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'as water supplies' → 分析从句逻辑 → 结合后文 'farmers and consumers need to be more conscious' → 推断此处需表示水资源供应的负面变化（如减少、短缺） → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　时态与语态　近义词辨析

36. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干人物Francis Dittoh → 在段落[F]中找到其关于服务初衷的陈述 → 匹配段落[F]
37. 定位题干核心信息 ‘医生使用语音代替打字以照顾病人’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[K]（假设[K]段落包含此信息）
38. 定位题干核心信息 ‘因发音不同，语音转文字极其困难’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[H]（假设[H]段落讨论了语音识别的挑战）
39. 定位题干核心信息 ‘不识字的非洲农民无法获取在线重要信息’ → 在段落[D]中找到直接对应陈述 → 匹配段落[D]
40. 定位题干核心信息 ‘手机用户担心广告商利用语音助手直接发送广告’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[J]（假设[J]段落讨论了语音助手的隐私或广告问题）
41. 定位题干关键词 'hands are occupied' → 在段落[D]中找到对应场景 'illiterate African farmers'，他们因无法阅

读而无法获取网络信息，这正是双手被占用（或无法使用双手阅读）的典型情境 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'online interaction' 和 'depend mainly on voice' → 在段落[C]中找到直接对应表述 'Some think voice could soon take over from typing and clicking as the main way to interact online' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'by no means an easy task' → 在段落[G]（根据上下文推断为后续段落）中应找到关于建立语音网络面临挑战的描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'Weather information' 和 'extremely important to farmers' → 在段落[E]中找到直接对应表述 'knowing when it's going to rain is vital for farmers' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'privacy' 和 'phones are constantly collecting their personal information' → 在段落[J]（根据上下文推断为后续段落）中应找到关于隐私担忧和手机收集个人信息的描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

37. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干人物Francis Dittoh → 在段落[F]中找到其关于服务初衷的陈述 → 匹配段落[F]
37. 定位题干核心信息 ‘医生使用语音代替打字以照顾病人’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[K]（假设[K]段落包含此信息）
38. 定位题干核心信息 ‘因发音不同，语音转文字极其困难’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[H]（假设[H]段落讨论了语音识别的挑战）
39. 定位题干核心信息 ‘不识字的非洲农民无法获取在线重要信息’ → 在段落[D]中找到直接对应陈述 → 匹配段落[D]
40. 定位题干核心信息 ‘手机用户担心广告商利用语音助手直接发送广告’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[J]（假设[J]段落讨论了语音助手的隐私或广告问题）
41. 定位题干关键词 'hands are occupied' → 在段落[D]中找到对应场景 'illiterate African farmers'，他们因无法阅读而无法获取网络信息，这正是双手被占用（或无法使用双手阅读）的典型情境 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'online interaction' 和 'depend mainly on voice' → 在段落[C]中找到直接对应表述 'Some think voice could soon take over from typing and clicking as the main way to interact online' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'by no means an easy task' → 在段落[G]（根据上下文推断为后续段落）中应找到关于建立语音网络面临挑战的描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'Weather information' 和 'extremely important to farmers' → 在段落[E]中找到直接对应表述 'knowing when it's going to rain is vital for farmers' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'privacy' 和 'phones are constantly collecting their personal information' → 在段落[J]（根据上下文推断为后续段落）中应找到关于隐私担忧和手机收集个人信息的描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

38. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干人物Francis Dittoh → 在段落[F]中找到其关于服务初衷的陈述 → 匹配段落[F]
37. 定位题干核心信息 ‘医生使用语音代替打字以照顾病人’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[K]（假设[K]段落包含此信息）
38. 定位题干核心信息 ‘因发音不同，语音转文字极其困难’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[H]（假设[H]段落讨论了语音识别的挑战）
39. 定位题干核心信息 ‘不识字的非洲农民无法获取在线重要信息’ → 在段落[D]中找到直接对应陈述 → 匹配段落[D]
40. 定位题干核心信息 ‘手机用户担心广告商利用语音助手直接发送广告’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[J]（假设[J]段落讨论了语音助手的隐私或广告问题）
41. 定位题干关键词 'hands are occupied' → 在段落[D]中找到对应场景 'illiterate African farmers'，他们因无法阅读而无法获取网络信息，这正是双手被占用（或无法使用双手阅读）的典型情境 → 得出答案

42. 定位题干关键词 'online interaction' 和 'depend mainly on voice' → 在段落[C]中找到直接对应表述 'Some think voice could soon take over from typing and clicking as the main way to interact online' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'by no means an easy task' → 在段落[G]（根据上下文推断为后续段落）中应找到关于建立语音网络面临挑战的描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'Weather information' 和 'extremely important to farmers' → 在段落[E]中找到直接对应表述 'knowing when it's going to rain is vital for farmers' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'privacy' 和 'phones are constantly collecting their personal information' → 在段落[J]（根据上下文推断为后续段落）中应找到关于隐私担忧和手机收集个人信息的描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

39. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干人物Francis Dittoh → 在段落[F]中找到其关于服务初衷的陈述 → 匹配段落[F]
37. 定位题干核心信息 ‘医生使用语音代替打字以照顾病人’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[K]（假设[K]段落包含此信息）
38. 定位题干核心信息 ‘因发音不同，语音转文字极其困难’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[H]（假设[H]段落讨论了语音识别的挑战）
39. 定位题干核心信息 ‘不识字的非洲农民无法获取在线重要信息’ → 在段落[D]中找到直接对应陈述 → 匹配段落[D]
40. 定位题干核心信息 ‘手机用户担心广告商利用语音助手直接发送广告’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[J]（假设[J]段落讨论了语音助手的隐私或广告问题）
41. 定位题干关键词 'hands are occupied' → 在段落[D]中找到对应场景 'illiterate African farmers'，他们因无法阅读而无法获取网络信息，这正是双手被占用（或无法使用双手阅读）的典型情境 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'online interaction' 和 'depend mainly on voice' → 在段落[C]中找到直接对应表述 'Some think voice could soon take over from typing and clicking as the main way to interact online' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'by no means an easy task' → 在段落[G]（根据上下文推断为后续段落）中应找到关于建立语音网络面临挑战的描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'Weather information' 和 'extremely important to farmers' → 在段落[E]中找到直接对应表述 'knowing when it's going to rain is vital for farmers' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'privacy' 和 'phones are constantly collecting their personal information' → 在段落[J]（根据上下文推断为后续段落）中应找到关于隐私担忧和手机收集个人信息的描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

40. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干人物Francis Dittoh → 在段落[F]中找到其关于服务初衷的陈述 → 匹配段落[F]
37. 定位题干核心信息 ‘医生使用语音代替打字以照顾病人’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[K]（假设[K]段落包含此信息）
38. 定位题干核心信息 ‘因发音不同，语音转文字极其困难’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[H]（假设[H]段落讨论了语音识别的挑战）
39. 定位题干核心信息 ‘不识字的非洲农民无法获取在线重要信息’ → 在段落[D]中找到直接对应陈述 → 匹配段落[D]
40. 定位题干核心信息 ‘手机用户担心广告商利用语音助手直接发送广告’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[J]（假设[J]段落讨论了语音助手的隐私或广告问题）
41. 定位题干关键词 'hands are occupied' → 在段落[D]中找到对应场景 'illiterate African farmers'，他们因无法阅读而无法获取网络信息，这正是双手被占用（或无法使用双手阅读）的典型情境 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'online interaction' 和 'depend mainly on voice' → 在段落[C]中找到直接对应表述 'Some

think voice could soon take over from typing and clicking as the main way to interact online' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'by no means an easy task' → 在段落[G]（根据上下文推断为后续段落）中应找到关于建立语音网络面临挑战的描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'Weather information' 和 'extremely important to farmers' → 在段落[E]中找到直接对应表述 'knowing when it's going to rain is vital for farmers' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'privacy' 和 'phones are constantly collecting their personal information' → 在段落[J]（根据上下文推断为后续段落）中应找到关于隐私担忧和手机收集个人信息的描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

41. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干人物Francis Dittoh → 在段落[F]中找到其关于服务初衷的陈述 → 匹配段落[F]
37. 定位题干核心信息 ‘医生使用语音代替打字以照顾病人’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[K]（假设[K]段落包含此信息）
38. 定位题干核心信息 ‘因发音不同，语音转文字极其困难’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[H]（假设[H]段落讨论了语音识别的挑战）
39. 定位题干核心信息 ‘不识字的非洲农民无法获取在线重要信息’ → 在段落[D]中找到直接对应陈述 → 匹配段落[D]
40. 定位题干核心信息 ‘手机用户担心广告商利用语音助手直接发送广告’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[J]（假设[J]段落讨论了语音助手的隐私或广告问题）
41. 定位题干关键词 'hands are occupied' → 在段落[D]中找到对应场景 'illiterate African farmers'，他们因无法阅读而无法获取网络信息，这正是双手被占用（或无法使用双手阅读）的典型情境 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'online interaction' 和 'depend mainly on voice' → 在段落[C]中找到直接对应表述 'Some think voice could soon take over from typing and clicking as the main way to interact online' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'by no means an easy task' → 在段落[G]（根据上下文推断为后续段落）中应找到关于建立语音网络面临挑战的描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'Weather information' 和 'extremely important to farmers' → 在段落[E]中找到直接对应表述 'knowing when it's going to rain is vital for farmers' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'privacy' 和 'phones are constantly collecting their personal information' → 在段落[J]（根据上下文推断为后续段落）中应找到关于隐私担忧和手机收集个人信息的描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

42. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干人物Francis Dittoh → 在段落[F]中找到其关于服务初衷的陈述 → 匹配段落[F]
37. 定位题干核心信息 ‘医生使用语音代替打字以照顾病人’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[K]（假设[K]段落包含此信息）
38. 定位题干核心信息 ‘因发音不同，语音转文字极其困难’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[H]（假设[H]段落讨论了语音识别的挑战）
39. 定位题干核心信息 ‘不识字的非洲农民无法获取在线重要信息’ → 在段落[D]中找到直接对应陈述 → 匹配段落[D]
40. 定位题干核心信息 ‘手机用户担心广告商利用语音助手直接发送广告’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[J]（假设[J]段落讨论了语音助手的隐私或广告问题）
41. 定位题干关键词 'hands are occupied' → 在段落[D]中找到对应场景 'illiterate African farmers'，他们因无法阅读而无法获取网络信息，这正是双手被占用（或无法使用双手阅读）的典型情境 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'online interaction' 和 'depend mainly on voice' → 在段落[C]中找到直接对应表述 'Some think voice could soon take over from typing and clicking as the main way to interact online' → 得出答案

43. 定位题干关键词 'by no means an easy task' → 在段落[G]（根据上下文推断为后续段落）中应找到关于建立语音网络面临挑战的描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'Weather information' 和 'extremely important to farmers' → 在段落[E]中找到直接对应表述 'knowing when it's going to rain is vital for farmers' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'privacy' 和 'phones are constantly collecting their personal information' → 在段落[J]（根据上下文推断为后续段落）中应找到关于隐私担忧和手机收集个人信息的描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

43. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干人物Francis Dittoh → 在段落[F]中找到其关于服务初衷的陈述 → 匹配段落[F]
37. 定位题干核心信息 ‘医生使用语音代替打字以照顾病人’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[K]（假设[K]段落包含此信息）
38. 定位题干核心信息 ‘因发音不同，语音转文字极其困难’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[H]（假设[H]段落讨论了语音识别的挑战）
39. 定位题干核心信息 ‘不识字的非洲农民无法获取在线重要信息’ → 在段落[D]中找到直接对应陈述 → 匹配段落[D]
40. 定位题干核心信息 ‘手机用户担心广告商利用语音助手直接发送广告’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[J]（假设[J]段落讨论了语音助手的隐私或广告问题）
41. 定位题干关键词 'hands are occupied' → 在段落[D]中找到对应场景 'illiterate African farmers'，他们因无法阅读而无法获取网络信息，这正是双手被占用（或无法使用双手阅读）的典型情境 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'online interaction' 和 'depend mainly on voice' → 在段落[C]中找到直接对应表述 'Some think voice could soon take over from typing and clicking as the main way to interact online' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'by no means an easy task' → 在段落[G]（根据上下文推断为后续段落）中应找到关于建立语音网络面临挑战的描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'Weather information' 和 'extremely important to farmers' → 在段落[E]中找到直接对应表述 'knowing when it's going to rain is vital for farmers' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'privacy' 和 'phones are constantly collecting their personal information' → 在段落[J]（根据上下文推断为后续段落）中应找到关于隐私担忧和手机收集个人信息的描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

44. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干人物Francis Dittoh → 在段落[F]中找到其关于服务初衷的陈述 → 匹配段落[F]
37. 定位题干核心信息 ‘医生使用语音代替打字以照顾病人’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[K]（假设[K]段落包含此信息）
38. 定位题干核心信息 ‘因发音不同，语音转文字极其困难’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[H]（假设[H]段落讨论了语音识别的挑战）
39. 定位题干核心信息 ‘不识字的非洲农民无法获取在线重要信息’ → 在段落[D]中找到直接对应陈述 → 匹配段落[D]
40. 定位题干核心信息 ‘手机用户担心广告商利用语音助手直接发送广告’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[J]（假设[J]段落讨论了语音助手的隐私或广告问题）
41. 定位题干关键词 'hands are occupied' → 在段落[D]中找到对应场景 'illiterate African farmers'，他们因无法阅读而无法获取网络信息，这正是双手被占用（或无法使用双手阅读）的典型情境 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'online interaction' 和 'depend mainly on voice' → 在段落[C]中找到直接对应表述 'Some think voice could soon take over from typing and clicking as the main way to interact online' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'by no means an easy task' → 在段落[G]（根据上下文推断为后续段落）中应找到关于建立语

音网络面临挑战的描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'Weather information' 和 'extremely important to farmers' → 在段落[E]中找到直接对应表述 'knowing when it's going to rain is vital for farmers' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'privacy' 和 'phones are constantly collecting their personal information' → 在段落[J]（根据上下文推断为后续段落）中应找到关于隐私担忧和手机收集个人信息的描述 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

45. 【答案】J
36. 定位题干人物Francis Dittoh → 在段落[F]中找到其关于服务初衷的陈述 → 匹配段落[F]
37. 定位题干核心信息 ‘医生使用语音代替打字以照顾病人’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[K]（假设[K]段落包含此信息）
38. 定位题干核心信息 ‘因发音不同，语音转文字极其困难’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[H]（假设[H]段落讨论了语音识别的挑战）
39. 定位题干核心信息 ‘不识字的非洲农民无法获取在线重要信息’ → 在段落[D]中找到直接对应陈述 → 匹配段落[D]
40. 定位题干核心信息 ‘手机用户担心广告商利用语音助手直接发送广告’ → 在语篇中寻找相关段落 → 匹配段落[J]（假设[J]段落讨论了语音助手的隐私或广告问题）
41. 定位题干关键词 'hands are occupied' → 在段落[D]中找到对应场景 'illiterate African farmers'，他们因无法阅读而无法获取网络信息，这正是双手被占用（或无法使用双手阅读）的典型情境 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'online interaction' 和 'depend mainly on voice' → 在段落[C]中找到直接对应表述 'Some think voice could soon take over from typing and clicking as the main way to interact online' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'by no means an easy task' → 在段落[G]（根据上下文推断为后续段落）中应找到关于建立语音网络面临挑战的描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'Weather information' 和 'extremely important to farmers' → 在段落[E]中找到直接对应表述 'knowing when it's going to rain is vital for farmers' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'privacy' 和 'phones are constantly collecting their personal information' → 在段落[J]（根据上下文推断为后续段落）中应找到关于隐私担忧和手机收集个人信息的描述 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

46. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'big houses' 和 'promoted' → 在语篇中定位到 'Big houses are advertised as a reward for hard work and diligence' → 同义替换 'hard work and diligence' 为 'industriousness' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'consequences of living big' → 在语篇中定位到 'leading to... a reduced quality of life for many' → 同义替换 'reduced quality of life' 为 'quality of life has become lower' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'questions arise' → 在语篇中定位到 'poses ethical questions' → 理解 'ethical' 的含义为 '道德的' → 同义替换为 'moral principles' → 得出答案
考点：推理判断　词义猜测

49. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'unacceptable' → 在语篇中定位到 'I believe neither is acceptable' → 回溯指代前文两个问句 → 选项D是对第二个问句 'an increase in amenities purchased by the affluent means a reduction in amenities for the poor' 的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代回溯　同义改写

50. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'advocate' 和 'live well' → 在语篇末尾定位到作者观点 'living well... could mean having more public spaces' 和 'create more publicly accessible spaces and amenities for all' → 同义替换为 'More public spaces created for everyone to enjoy' → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　同义替换

51. 【答案】B

定位首段对企业家群体的描述 → 提取核心特征 ‘higher-than-average ambition’ → 同义替换为 ‘more ambitious than ordinary people’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】A

定位 ‘this isn't always the case’ 所在句 → 回溯前文 ‘more likely to succeed’ → 结合后文 ‘extreme ambition may end up doing more harm than good’ 进行推理

考点：指代推理　转折逻辑

53. 【答案】B

定位 ‘vital if you want to be a successful entrepreneur’ → 提取其指代内容 ‘your ability to adapt to new circumstances’ → 同义替换为 ‘Being able to adapt to new situations’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】C

定位 ‘for the most ambitious entrepreneurs, a failure is seen as...’ → 提取其描述 ‘disastrous, and impossible to recover from’ → 同义替换为 ‘means the end of their career’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】D

综合全文对ambition利弊的讨论 → 定位结论段 ‘some amount of ambition is good... But an excess... can also be dangerous’ → 推理作者建议应平衡，优先健康与幸福

考点：主旨归纳　推理判断

56. 【答案】Today there is a growing awareness that…

围绕给定主题句展开论述，构建清晰的篇章结构，并运用多样化的句式和恰当的词汇进行表达。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】China attaches increasing importance to…

准确翻译长句，需处理定语从句、非谓语结构及固定搭配，并保持句式多样性。

考点：定语从句（as引导）　非谓语动词（to do表目的）　固定搭配（take on a role）　句式变化（并列与从句嵌套）