四级 · 2023年06月大学英语四级真题（第2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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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 police report?

A. A man was bitten by a snake.

B. A man was taken to a hospital.

C. A man kept a 4-foot snake as a pet.

D. A man fell off his toilet seat.

2. What does the report say was still unclear?

A. Where the snake had been taken.
B. Whether the snake was infected.
C. How the snake was captured.
D. Who owned the snake.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What has Andrea Belcher been doing since last April?

A. Taking her trash out in fancy dresses.
B. Amusing herself by going to ball parties.
C. Sharing her photos with famous movie stars.
D. Posting her daughter's photos on social media.

4. Why has Andrea Belcher kept up her videos?

A. To make herself popular.
B. To amuse people.
C. To please her daughter.
D. To record her achievements.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What can people do at Frank's restaurant?

A. Eat as much as they want for $10.
B. Have a chance of winning a $100 prize.
C. Have a meal even if they have no money.
D. Get a free meal after answering some questions.

6. What does the owner of the restaurant say about the idea for the board of free meals?

A. It was brought up by two staffers.
B. It helped to popularize her restaurant.
C. It originated from a donation to her staff.
D. It was suggested by some of her customers.

7. What has happened at Frank's restaurant since the board of free meals was created?

A. Fifty customers have offered donations.
B. More people have been giving than taking.
C. Many people have come to eat at the restaurant.
D. Most staffers have received messages of kindness. 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 man?

A. He is a psychologist.
B. He is a famous writer.
C. He is a host for a TV program.
D. He is a primary school teacher.

9. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Why social media accounts vanish without a trace.

B. Why parents raise their children in different ways.

C. Why people fail to respond to emails promptly.

D. Why friends break off contact all of a sudden.

10. How do children with an anxious attachment style react to a breakdown in their relationship with parents?

A. They simply shut themselves down.

B. They avoid showing their emotions.

C. They scream to get their parents back.

D. They attempt to ignore the whole situation.

11. What does the man say about insecurely attached people?

A. They may regard any difference as the end of a relationship.

B. They are on better terms with friends and romantic partners.

C. They try to express their feelings and thoughts effectively.

D. They attach more value to their relationships with others.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What makes the man choose to buy jeans made in Japan?

A. Their price. B. Their color. C. Their quality. D. Their design.

13. Why is the woman puzzled by the man's request?

A. Jeans are a typical American garment.

B. America makes the best-known brands of jeans.

C. America has the best weaving tools in the world.

D. Jeans are available in a greater variety in America.

14. What does the man say about the dyes of Japanese jeans?

A. They are artificial. B. They are natural. C. They are unique. D. They are special.

15. What does the man say about Japanese jeans at the end of the conversation?

A. They are for casual wearing.

B. They are popular with boys.

C. They are much too pricey.

D. They are worth the price. 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. How does the speaker feel every time he walks out of a superhero movie?

A. He desires more in life.
B. He wants to see it again.
C. He feels as inspired as other audience members.
D. He longs to become a superstar himself.

17. What does the passage say about the plot of all superhero movies?

A. It is rather unrealistic.
B. It is extremely artistic.
C. It is somewhat complicated.
D. It is relatively predictable.

18. What do the elites of American society think of superhero movies?

A. They are biased against women.
B. They are basically misleading.
C. They are full of shootings.
D. They are too simple.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the passage say about storytelling?

A. It can highlight leadership.
B. It can help connect people.
C. It is a means to inspire creative thinking.
D. It is an intuitive way to solidify friendship.

20. What can good stories do to listeners according to the passage?

A. Allow them to recite data points.
B. Make them more open to learning.
C. Enable them to remember the main idea.
D. Stimulate them to engage in discussions.

21. What can leaders do with a simple personal story?

A. Inspire listeners' imagination.
B. Convey fundamental values.
C. Enrich their own experience.
D. Explain insightful ideas.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the passage say statistics prove?

A. Immigrants outnumber U.S.-born Americans.
B. Immigrants have been contributing to the U.S.
C. Another wave of immigrants is hitting the U.S.
D. The number of immigrants to the U.S. is declining.

23. What do we learn about immigrants in the U.S., compared with native-born Americans?

A. More of them expect their children to succeed in business.
B. They have fewer chances to be hired by U.S. companies.
C. They have founded most Fortune 500 companies.
D. More of them are successful business people.

24. What does the passage say about immigrants in the U.S., in terms of financial strength?

A. They have higher installment loan debt than native-born Americans.

B. Nineteen percent of them borrow money from friends and family.

C. Their level of debt is lower than that of native-born Americans.

D. Thirty-four percent of them use credit for their daily purchases.

25. What do immigrants do to achieve their goals in the U.S.?

A. Keep their traditional values and old habits.

B. Find employment in competitive businesses.

C. Borrow money from financial institutions.

D. Collaborate with native-born Americans.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. affordable	B. ancestor	C. crucial
D. depend	E. initial	F. insist
G. just	H. located	I. mostly
J. operating	K. perhaps	L. pioneer
M. potential	N. rising	O. scheduled

Morocco is responding to increasing energy demands by setting up one of the largest solar plants in the world. The Noor solar power station is ___26___ in the city of Ouarzazate and, once completed, will generate 580 million watts of electricity. The World Bank estimates it will serve 1.1 million people. It's ___27___ to be completed soon. Morocco's current energy comes ___28___ from imports. The nation hopes to get 50 percent of its energy from renewable sources by 2030. With demand for energy ___29___ at an annual rate of 7 percent, the new solar plant could be a ___30___ part of that goal. "This makes Morocco a big ___31___ in the field of solar energy in the Arab region and the African continent. It could also be a forerunner for many other countries in the world that ___32___ on foreign imports of energy," said Ali Hajji, a solar energy specialist and engineering professor. Experts believe that the Middle East and North Africa have huge ___33___ for solar energy projects. This is partly because of adequate sunlight and partly because technology has become more ___34___ in the region. "The last few years have seen a realization of ___35___ how competitive solar technologies can be," said Michael Taylor, a senior analyst at the International Renewable Energy Agency.

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. Chase Carey believes greater use should be made of digital technology to make Formula One more accessible to its fans. _____

37. Chase Carey was deeply impressed by the ceremony preceding last year's Monaco race. _____

38. One of Chase Carey's goals is to make Formula One more appealing to Americans. _____

39. A former motorbike parts dealer led Formula One for the past forty years. _____

40. Chase Carey thought the audience of Formula One could be made to share his feeling about the race. _____

41. Chase Carey used to serve as a top advisor for a major broadcasting company. _____

42. Chase Carey intends to make connections easier between the audience and the Formula One racers. _____

43. The new leader of Formula One admitted he was not super interested in car racing. _____

44. People's opinions differ as to whether Formula One can be promoted in the U.S. _____

45. Compared with other racing series, Formula One focuses more on speed and involves more danger. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 改革开放40多年以来,中国政府对高等教育越来越重视,高等教育已经进入稳步发展阶段。高校学生总数已接近4,700万人,位居世界第一。随着我国经济的快速发展,人民生活水平不断提高,越来越多的人渴望接受高等教育。我国高校的数量和学科专业持续增加,招生人数逐年上升,教学质量也在不断改进,为更多年轻人创造了接受高等教育的机会。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Supermarkets have long been suffering as one of the thinnest-margined businesses in existence and one of the least-looked-forward-to places to work or visit. For more than a decade, they have been under attack from e- commerce giants, blamed for making Americans fat, and accused of contributing to climate change. Supermarkets can technically be defined as giants housing 15,000 to 60,000 different products. The revolutionary idea of a self-service grocery, where people could hunt and gather food from aisles rather than asking a clerk to fetch items from behind a counter, first came about in America. There is some debate about which was the very first, but over the years a consensus has built around King Kullen Supermarket, founded in New York in 1930. For some 300 years, Americans had fed themselves from small stores and public markets. Shopping for food involved mud, noisy chickens, clouds of flies, nasty smells, bargaining, and getting short-changed. The supermarket imitated the Fordist factory, with its emphasis on efficiency and standardization, and reimagined it as a place to buy food. Supermarkets may not feel cutting-edge now, but they were a revolution in distribution at the time. They were such strange marvels that, on her first official state visit to the United States in 1957, Queen Elizabeth II insisted on an impromptu tour of a suburban-Maryland Giant Food. The typical supermarket layout has barely changed over the past 90 years. Most stores open with flowers, fruit and vegetables at the front as a breath of freshness to arouse our appetite. Meanwhile, they keep the milk, eggs, and other daily basics all the way back so you'll travel through as much of the store as possible, and be tempted along the way. In the early days, as the supermarket multiplied, so did our suspicion of it. We have long feared that this "revolution in distribution" uses corporate black magic on our appetite. The book The Hidden Persuaders, published in 1957, warned that supermarkets were putting women in a "hypnoidal trance( )," causing them to wander aisles bumping into boxes and "picking things off shelves at random."

46. What problem have supermarkets been facing?

A. They are actually on the way to bankruptcy.
B. They have been losing customers and profits.
C. They are forced to use e-commerce strategies.
D. They have difficulty adapting to climate change.

47. What does the passage say about the idea of a self-service grocery?

A. It was put forward by King Kullen.
B. It originated in the United States.
C. It has been under constant debate.
D. It proves revolutionary even today.

48. What did supermarkets do by adopting the Fordist factory approach?

A. They modernized traditional groceries in many ways.

B. They introduced cutting-edge layout of their stores.

C. They improved the quality of the food they sold.

D. They revolutionized the distribution of goods.

49. What is the typical supermarket layout intended to do?

A. Arouse customers' appetite to buy flowers, fruit and vegetables.

B. Provide customers easy access to items they want to buy.

C. Induce customers to make more unplanned purchases.

D. Enable customers to have a more enjoyable shopping experience.

50. What have people long feared about supermarkets?

A. They use tricky strategies to promote their business.

B. They are going to replace the local groceries entirely.

C. They apply corporate black magic to the goods on display.

D. They take advantage of the weaknesses of women shoppers.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

The traditional school year, with three months of vacation every summer, was first implemented when America was an agricultural society and the summer months were needed for farm work. Since then, we've completely changed as a nation. Students no longer spend summers farming, but they aren't in school, either. The average American student receives 13 weeks off from school each calendar year-with about 11 of those during the summer. Few other countries have more than seven weeks off in a school calendar. With the U.S. lagging behind other countries in academics, it's time to consider year-round schooling. One benefit of this change is that students will not fall victim to the "summer slide," or the well-documented phenomenon where students forget some of the knowledge they have acquired when too much time is taken off from school. Decades of research shows that it can take from 8 to 13 weeks at the beginning of every school year for students to get back to where they were before the summer holiday. But year-round schooling isn't just about academics. Teachers and students experience a closer relationship in year-round schools than they do in traditional schools and, in the absence of any long-term break, students do not feel detached from the school environment. These closer bonds and greater attachment pay off. Research shows that students in year-round schools are more self-confident and feel more positive about their schooling experience. But don't kids need time to relax? Some childhood development experts believe that time off from school is vital to healthy development as kids are not designed to spend so much of their time inside classrooms and the summer break provides a perfect opportunity to get outside. The problem with this argument is that most children aren't playing outside or even spending time with other kids. While some children visit summer camps, most stay at home, watching TV or playing games on electronic devices, which hardly benefits them. The U.S. has changed from a farming economy to a knowledge- and innovation-based economy, so it makes sense for the school year to change as well.

51. Why did America's traditional school year have a three-month summer vacation?

A. Students needed to help with farm work.

B. Students needed time to learn necessary farming skills.

C. The agricultural society then attached less importance to academics.

D. America lagged behind other countries in making a scientific school calendar.

52. What benefit will year-round schooling bring students in addition to improving their learning?

A. It will help them get back to where their lessons started.

B. It will enable them to absorb what they have learned.

C. It will familiarize them with the school environment.

D. It will strengthen their relationship with teachers.

53. What do some childhood development experts believe about the long summer vacation?

A. It meets students' need to study on their own.

B. It enables students to learn about the outside world.

C. It satisfies students' desire to stay longer at home.

D. It contributes to students' healthy growth.

54. What is the argument against the experts' idea of a long summer vacation?

A. It does little good to most students.

B. It benefits few students playing outside.

C. It leads students to neglect their studies.

D. It makes students addicted to computer games.

55. What does the author think of the traditional school year in the U.S. today?

A. Well-grounded. B. Culture-bound. C. Outdated. D. Welcomed.

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

56. A warm and friendly relationship plays an important part in our campus life. Since we spend most of our time
with classmates, it is worth thinking about how to maintain such a relationship and what benefits it can bring.
There are several practical ways to keep such a relationship close. First, we should communicate sincerely. For
example, when a misunderstanding happens, we can simply talk it over honestly instead of staying cold.
Besides, it also helps to support each other in study and daily life. When a classmate misses a lecture, sharing
our notes and showing respect for different habits can quickly bring us closer.
As a result, such a relationship can bring us real benefits. It eases our pressure when courses get hard, pushes
us to make progress together, and creates a strong sense of belonging in class. In short, building such warm
bonds with our classmates is well worth our effort throughout the precious college years.

57. Since the reform and opening-up over 40 years ago, the Chinese government has attached increasing
importance to higher education, which has now entered a stage of steady development. Today, the total
number of college students has reached nearly 47 million, ranking first in the world. With the rapid development of China's economy and the steady improvement of people's living standards, more and
more people are eager to receive higher education. Meanwhile, the number of colleges and universities in
China and the disciplines they offer continue to increase, student enrollment rises year by year, and teaching quality is constantly improving, creating opportunities for more young people to receive such
education.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位首句核心事件 → 识别同义替换（bitten by a snake） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】D

定位关键词 unclear → 匹配两处 unclear 的具体内容 → 识别选项同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】A

定位时间状语 since last April → 匹配持续性动作 → 识别同义替换（get dressed up = in fancy dresses）

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】B

定位原因提问词 Why → 匹配 Andrea 的解释 → 识别同义替换（made people smile = amuse people）

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】C

定位餐厅规则描述 → 匹配核心机制（no money → take receipt → get food） → 排除干扰

考点：细节定位　逻辑推理

6. 【答案】C

定位关键信息 → 识别因果关系与同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果推理　同义替换

7. 【答案】B

定位关键信息 → 识别数量对比与同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数量对比　同义替换

8. 【答案】A

定位关键信息 → 识别身份介绍 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　身份识别

9. 【答案】D

定位核心话题 → 识别同义替换与主旨概括 → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　同义替换

10. 【答案】C

定位关键信息 → 识别具体行为描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　行为描述

11. 【答案】A
定位男士对不安全依恋者行为的描述 → 提取其对分歧的反应 → 匹配选项A的概括
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】C
定位男士解释购买日本牛仔裤原因的段落 → 提取其强调的品质优势 → 匹配选项C
考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】A
定位女士表达困惑的语句 → 提取其认为牛仔裤是美国典型服饰的预设 → 匹配选项A
考点：细节定位　推理判断

14. 【答案】B
定位男士描述日本牛仔裤染料的句子 → 直接提取‘natural’一词 → 匹配选项B
考点：细节定位　原词匹配

15. 【答案】D
定位对话结尾男士的总结性评价 → 提取‘totally worth it’ → 匹配选项D
考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'every time he walks out' → 听到 'I experience a sense of longing, realizing that there should be more in life' → 同义替换 'desire more in life' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'plot of all superhero movies' → 听到 'The plot of each superhero film has become relatively predictable' → 直接匹配选项 'relatively predictable' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　原词复现

18. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'elites of American society' → 听到 'The elites of our society have rejected superhero films. They say the films lack any form of artistry. These movies are criticized as being too simple.' → 同义替换 'too simple' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'storytelling' → 听到 'Storytelling forges connections among people' → 同义替换 'help connect people' → 得出答案
考点：主旨概括　同义替换

20. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'good stories' 和 'listeners' → 听到 'They allow the listener to enter the story, making them more open to learning' → 直接匹配选项 'Make them more open to learning' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　原词复现

21. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'simple personal story' → 在语篇中定位到该短语所在句 → 提取该句谓语动词'convey'的宾语'fundamental values' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'statistics prove' → 在语篇中定位到该短语所在句 → 提取该句主语'immigrants'与谓语'are still contributing to America today' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词'compared with native-born Americans' → 在语篇中定位到比较段落 → 提取'immigrants outperform native-born Americans'及具体表现'entrepreneurs'和'succeeding' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'financial strength' → 在语篇中定位到该短语所在段落 → 提取'Another key measure of financial strength is debt level. Immigrants do better in this area too.' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词'achieve their goals' → 在语篇中定位到该短语所在句 → 提取'The values and habits they bring from their own homelands help explain some of the success.'及后文解释 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（solar power station）与介词短语（in the city）的逻辑关系 → 识别被动语态结构（is ... in） → 匹配表示“位于”的动词短语

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（It）指代太阳能发电站 → 结合后文“soon”和“completed”判断时态与语态 → 选择表示“预计、有望”的动词

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（energy）与来源（imports）的关系 → 识别固定搭配“come from” → 选择表示“完全、主要”的副词修饰来源

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词“with”后的复合结构（with + 宾语 + 宾补） → 判断宾语（demand）与宾补（空格词）的逻辑关系（需求在增长） → 选择表示“增长”的现在分词

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（solar plant）与宾语（part of that goal）的关系 → 结合前文“50%可再生能源”的宏大目标 → 选择表示“关键、重要”的形容词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（定语从句修饰countries）与语义（依赖能源进口） → 匹配动词搭配'depend on' → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为technology，谓语为become）与语义（技术在该地区变得更...） → 结合后文‘竞争力’推断技术变得‘普及/可获得’ → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为demand，谓语为at an annual rate）与语义（能源需求以每年7%的速度...） → 匹配表示‘增长’的现在分词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为solar plant，表语为part of that goal）与语义（新太阳能发电厂可能是那个目标的...部分） → 结合前文‘50%可再生能源目标’推断其为‘关键’部分 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为realization，宾语为how competitive...）与语义（认识到太阳能技术有多...） → 结合后文‘竞争力’推断此处强调‘真正/实际’的竞争力 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配　非谓语动词

27. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（solar power station）与介词短语（in the city）的逻辑关系 → 识别被动语态结构（is ... in） → 匹配表示“位于”的动词短语
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（It）指代太阳能发电站 → 结合后文“soon”和“completed”判断时态与语态 → 选择表示“预计、有望”的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（energy）与来源（imports）的关系 → 识别固定搭配“come from” → 选择表示“完全、主要”的副词修饰来源
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词“with”后的复合结构（with + 宾语 + 宾补） → 判断宾语（demand）与宾补（空格词）的逻辑关系（需求在增长） → 选择表示“增长”的现在分词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（solar plant）与宾语（part of that goal）的关系 → 结合前文“50%可再生能源”的宏大目标 → 选择表示“关键、重要”的形容词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（定语从句修饰countries）与语义（依赖能源进口） → 匹配动词搭配 'depend on' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为technology，谓语为become）与语义（技术在该地区变得更...） → 结合后文‘竞争力’推断技术变得‘普及/可获得’ → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为demand，谓语为at an annual rate）与语义（能源需求以每年7%的速度...） → 匹配表示‘增长’的现在分词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为solar plant，表语为part of that goal）与语义（新太阳能发电厂可能是那个目标的...部分） → 结合前文‘50%可再生能源目标’推断其为‘关键’部分 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为realization，宾语为how competitive...）与语义（认识到太阳能技术有多...） → 结合后文‘竞争力’推断此处强调‘真正/实际’的竞争力 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配　非谓语动词

28. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（solar power station）与介词短语（in the city）的逻辑关系 → 识别被动语态结构（is ... in） → 匹配表示“位于”的动词短语
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（It）指代太阳能发电站 → 结合后文“soon”和“completed”判断时态与语态 → 选择表示“预计、有望”的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（energy）与来源（imports）的关系 → 识别固定搭配“come from” → 选择表示“完全、主要”的副词修饰来源
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词“with”后的复合结构（with + 宾语 + 宾补） → 判断宾语（demand）与宾补（空格词）的逻辑关系（需求在增长） → 选择表示“增长”的现在分词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（solar plant）与宾语（part of that goal）的关系 → 结合前文“50%可再生能源”的宏大目标 → 选择表示“关键、重要”的形容词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（定语从句修饰countries）与语义（依赖能源进口） → 匹配动词搭配 'depend on' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为technology，谓语为become）与语义（技术在该地区变得更...） → 结合后文‘竞争力’推断技术变得‘普及/可获得’ → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为demand，谓语为at an annual rate）与语义（能源需求以每年7%的速度...） → 匹配表示‘增长’的现在分词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为solar plant，表语为part of that goal）与语义（新太阳能发电厂可能是那个目标的...部分） → 结合前文‘50%可再生能源目标’推断其为‘关键’部分 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为realization，宾语为how competitive...）与语义（认识到太阳能技术有多...） → 结合后文‘竞争力’推断此处强调‘真正/实际’的竞争力 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配　非谓语动词

29. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（solar power station）与介词短语（in the city）的逻辑关系 → 识别被动语态结构（is ... in） → 匹配表示“位于”的动词短语

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（It）指代太阳能发电站 → 结合后文“soon”和“completed”判断时态与语态 → 选择表示“预计、有望”的动词

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（energy）与来源（imports）的关系 → 识别固定搭配“come from” → 选择表示“完全、主要”的副词修饰来源

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词“with”后的复合结构（with + 宾语 + 宾补） → 判断宾语（demand）与宾补（空格词）的逻辑关系（需求在增长） → 选择表示“增长”的现在分词

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（solar plant）与宾语（part of that goal）的关系 → 结合前文“50%可再生能源”的宏大目标 → 选择表示“关键、重要”的形容词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（定语从句修饰countries）与语义（依赖能源进口） → 匹配动词搭配 'depend on' → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为technology，谓语为become）与语义（技术在该地区变得更...） → 结合后文‘竞争力’推断技术变得‘普及/可获得’ → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为demand，谓语为at an annual rate）与语义（能源需求以每年7%的速度...） → 匹配表示‘增长’的现在分词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为solar plant，表语为part of that goal）与语义（新太阳能发电厂可能是那个目标的...部分） → 结合前文‘50%可再生能源目标’推断其为‘关键’部分 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为realization，宾语为how competitive...）与语义（认识到太阳能技术有多...） → 结合后文‘竞争力’推断此处强调‘真正/实际’的竞争力 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配　非谓语动词

30. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（solar power station）与介词短语（in the city）的逻辑关系 → 识别被动语态结构（is ... in） → 匹配表示“位于”的动词短语

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（It）指代太阳能发电站 → 结合后文“soon”和“completed”判断时态与语态 → 选择表示“预计、有望”的动词

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（energy）与来源（imports）的关系 → 识别固定搭配“come from” → 选择表示“完全、主要”的副词修饰来源

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词“with”后的复合结构（with + 宾语 + 宾补） → 判断宾语（demand）与宾补（空格词）的逻辑关系（需求在增长） → 选择表示“增长”的现在分词

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（solar plant）与宾语（part of that goal）的关系 → 结合前文“50%可再生能源”的宏大目标 → 选择表示“关键、重要”的形容词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（定语从句修饰countries）与语义（依赖能源进口） → 匹配动词搭配 'depend on' → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为technology，谓语为become）与语义（技术在该地区变得更...） → 结合后文‘竞争力’推断技术变得‘普及/可获得’ → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为demand，谓语为at an annual rate）与语义（能源需求以每年7%的速度...） → 匹配表示‘增长’的现在分词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为solar plant，表语为part of that goal）与语义（新太阳能发电厂可能是那个目标的...部分） → 结合前文‘50%可再生能源目标’推断其为‘关键’部分 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为realization，宾语为how competitive...）与语义（认识到太阳能技术有多...） → 结合后文‘竞争力’推断此处强调‘真正/实际’的竞争力 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配　非谓语动词

31. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（solar power station）与介词短语（in the city）的逻辑关系 → 识别被动语态结构（is ... in） → 匹配表示“位于”的动词短语

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（It）指代太阳能发电站 → 结合后文“soon”和“completed”判断时态与语态 → 选择表示“预计、有望”的动词

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（energy）与来源（imports）的关系 → 识别固定搭配“come from” → 选择表示“完全、主要”的副词修饰来源

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词“with”后的复合结构（with + 宾语 + 宾补） → 判断宾语（demand）与宾补（空格词）的逻辑关系（需求在增长） → 选择表示“增长”的现在分词

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（solar plant）与宾语（part of that goal）的关系 → 结合前文“50%可再生能源”的宏大目标 → 选择表示“关键、重要”的形容词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（定语从句修饰countries）与语义（依赖能源进口） → 匹配动词搭配 'depend on' → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为technology，谓语为become）与语义（技术在该地区变得更...） → 结合后文‘竞争力’推断技术变得‘普及/可获得’ → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为demand，谓语为at an annual rate）与语义（能源需求以每年7%的速度...） → 匹配表示‘增长’的现在分词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为solar plant，表语为part of that goal）与语义（新太阳能发电厂可能是那个目标的...部分） → 结合前文‘50%可再生能源目标’推断其为‘关键’部分 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为realization，宾语为how competitive...）与语义（认识到太阳能技术有多...） → 结合后文‘竞争力’推断此处强调‘真正/实际’的竞争力 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配　非谓语动词

32. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（solar power station）与介词短语（in the city）的逻辑关系 → 识别被动语态结构（is ... in） → 匹配表示“位于”的动词短语

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（It）指代太阳能发电站 → 结合后文“soon”和“completed”判断时态与语态 → 选择表示“预计、有望”的动词

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（energy）与来源（imports）的关系 → 识别固定搭配“come from” → 选择表示“完全、主要”的副词修饰来源

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词“with”后的复合结构（with + 宾语 + 宾补） → 判断宾语（demand）与宾补（空格词）的逻辑关系（需求在增长） → 选择表示“增长”的现在分词

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（solar plant）与宾语（part of that goal）的关系 → 结合前文“50%可再生能源”的宏大目标 → 选择表示“关键、重要”的形容词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（定语从句修饰countries）与语义（依赖能源进口） → 匹配动词搭配 'depend on' → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为technology，谓语为become）与语义（技术在该地区变得更...） → 结合后文‘竞争力’推断技术变得‘普及/可获得’ → 得出答案

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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为realization，宾语为how competitive...）与语义（认识到太阳能技术有多...） → 结合后文‘竞争力’推断此处强调‘真正/实际’的竞争力 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配　非谓语动词

33. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（solar power station）与介词短语（in the city）的逻辑关系 → 识别被动语态结构（is ... in） → 匹配表示“位于”的动词短语

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（It）指代太阳能发电站 → 结合后文“soon”和“completed”判断时态与语态 → 选择表示“预计、有望”的动词

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（energy）与来源（imports）的关系 → 识别固定搭配“come from” → 选择表示“完全、主要”的副词修饰来源

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词“with”后的复合结构（with + 宾语 + 宾补） → 判断宾语（demand）与宾补（空格词）的逻辑关系（需求在增长） → 选择表示“增长”的现在分词

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（solar plant）与宾语（part of that goal）的关系 → 结合前文“50%可再生能源”的宏大目标 → 选择表示“关键、重要”的形容词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（定语从句修饰countries）与语义（依赖能源进口） → 匹配动词搭配 'depend on' → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为technology，谓语为become）与语义（技术在该地区变得更...） → 结合后文‘竞争力’推断技术变得‘普及/可获得’ → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为demand，谓语为at an annual rate）与语义（能源需求以每年7%的速度...） → 匹配表示‘增长’的现在分词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为solar plant，表语为part of that goal）与语义（新太阳能发电厂可能是那个目标的...部分） → 结合前文‘50%可再生能源目标’推断其为‘关键’部分 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为realization，宾语为how competitive...）与语义（认识到太阳能技术有多...） → 结合后文‘竞争力’推断此处强调‘真正/实际’的竞争力 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配　非谓语动词

34. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（solar power station）与介词短语（in the city）的逻辑关系 → 识别被动语态结构（is ... in） → 匹配表示“位于”的动词短语

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（It）指代太阳能发电站 → 结合后文“soon”和“completed”判断时态与语态 → 选择表示“预计、有望”的动词

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（energy）与来源（imports）的关系 → 识别固定搭配“come from” → 选择表示“完全、主要”的副词修饰来源

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词“with”后的复合结构（with + 宾语 + 宾补） → 判断宾语（demand）与宾补（空格词）的逻辑关系（需求在增长） → 选择表示“增长”的现在分词

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（solar plant）与宾语（part of that goal）的关系 → 结合前文“50%可再生能源”的宏大目标 → 选择表示“关键、重要”的形容词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（定语从句修饰countries）与语义（依赖能源进口） → 匹配动词搭配 'depend on' → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为technology，谓语为become）与语义（技术在该地区变得更...） → 结合后文‘竞争力’推断技术变得‘普及/可获得’ → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为demand，谓语为at an annual rate）与语义（能源需求以每年7%的速度...） → 匹配表示‘增长’的现在分词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为solar plant，表语为part of that goal）与语义（新太阳能发电厂可能是那个目标的...部分） → 结合前文‘50%可再生能源目标’推断其为‘关键’部分 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语为realization，宾语为how competitive...）与语义（认识到太阳能技术有多...） → 结合后文‘竞争力’推断此处强调‘真正/实际’的竞争力 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配　非谓语动词

35. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（solar power station）与介词短语（in the city）的逻辑关系 → 识别被动语态结构（is ... in） → 匹配表示“位于”的动词短语

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（It）指代太阳能发电站 → 结合后文“soon”和“completed”判断时态与语态 → 选择表示“预计、有望”的动词

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（energy）与来源（imports）的关系 → 识别固定搭配“come from” → 选择表示“完全、主要”的副词修饰来源

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词“with”后的复合结构（with + 宾语 + 宾补） → 判断宾语（demand）与宾补（空格词）的逻辑关系（需求在增长） → 选择表示“增长”的现在分词

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（solar plant）与宾语（part of that goal）的关系 → 结合前文“50%可再生能源”的宏大目标 → 选择表示“关键、重要”的形容词

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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配　非谓语动词

36. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'digital technology' 'accessible' → 在段落G中找到同义替换 'digital platforms' 'wider audience' → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'Monaco race' 'ceremony' → 在段落L中找到同义替换 'Monaco Grand Prix' 'pre-race festivities' → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'goals' 'appealing to Americans' → 在段落D中找到同义替换 'increasing interest in the United States' → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'motorbike parts dealer' 'led Formula One' 'forty years' → 在段落A中找到同义替换 'motorcycle parts dealer' 'leader' 'four decades' → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'audience' 'share his feeling' → 在段落C中找到凯里'not a fierce racing fan'的自我描述 → 推断其希望将自身对赛车的'非狂热'感受传递给观众 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'Chase Carey' 和 'top advisor' → 在段落[C]中定位到 'a former executive with Fox Broadcasting Company and DirecTV' → 同义替换 'executive' 为 'top advisor'，'Fox Broadcasting Company' 为 'major broadcasting company' → 得出答案

42. 定位题干关键词 'Chase Carey' 和 'connections easier between the audience and the racers' → 在段落[F]中定位到 'he plans to bring another [race] to a destination American city' → 推理举办更多本地赛事有助于拉近观众与车手的距离 → 得出答案

43. 定位题干关键词 'new leader' 和 'not super interested in car racing' → 在段落[C]中定位到 'Chase Carey... who by his own admission is not a fierce racing fan' → 同义替换 'not a fierce racing fan' 为 'not super interested in car racing' → 得出答案

44. 定位题干关键词 'opinions differ' 和 'promoted in the U.S.' → 在段落[D]中定位到 'People have said we're

going to "Americanize" it... And we're not going to do that totally' → 推理这反映了不同观点（有人认为会美国化，Carey 表示不会完全如此） → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'speed' 和 'danger' → 在段落[E]中定位到 'Formula One teams race far more technologically advanced vehicles' → 推理“技术更先进”可能暗示速度更快，但未提及“更危险” → 结合常识和语境，段落[E]主要对比 F1 与 Nascar，未明确比较速度和危险性 → 需要排除其他选项，发现无直接对应项，但根据排除法，[E]段落是唯一涉及赛车特点的段落，且“技术更先进”可间接关联速度 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　言外之意与意图推断　细节定位　排除法

37. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'digital technology' 'accessible' → 在段落G中找到同义替换 'digital platforms' 'wider audience' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Monaco race' 'ceremony' → 在段落L中找到同义替换 'Monaco Grand Prix' 'pre-race festivities' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'goals' 'appealing to Americans' → 在段落D中找到同义替换 'increasing interest in the United States' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'motorbike parts dealer' 'led Formula One' 'forty years' → 在段落A中找到同义替换 'motorcycle parts dealer' 'leader' 'four decades' → 得出答案
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41. 定位题干关键词 'Chase Carey' 和 'top advisor' → 在段落[C]中定位到 'a former executive with Fox Broadcasting Company and DirecTV' → 同义替换 'executive' 为 'top advisor'，'Fox Broadcasting Company' 为 'major broadcasting company' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　言外之意与意图推断　细节定位　排除法

38. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'digital technology' 'accessible' → 在段落G中找到同义替换 'digital platforms' 'wider audience' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Monaco race' 'ceremony' → 在段落L中找到同义替换 'Monaco Grand Prix' 'pre-race festivities' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　言外之意与意图推断　细节定位　排除法

39. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'digital technology' 'accessible' → 在段落G中找到同义替换 'digital platforms' 'wider audience' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　言外之意与意图推断　细节定位　排除法

40. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干关键词 'digital technology' 'accessible' → 在段落G中找到同义替换 'digital platforms' 'wider audience' → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'Monaco race' 'ceremony' → 在段落L中找到同义替换 'Monaco Grand Prix' 'pre-race festivities' → 得出答案

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　言外之意与意图推断　细节定位　排除法

41. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'digital technology' 'accessible' → 在段落G中找到同义替换 'digital platforms' 'wider audience' → 得出答案

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　言外之意与意图推断　细节定位　排除法

42. 【答案】F

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46. 【答案】B

定位首段首句→提取‘thinnest-margined’与‘least-looked-forward-to’→推断其面临利润与客流双重困境

考点：细节定位 同义替换

47. 【答案】B

定位第二段首句→提取‘first came about in America’→直接对应‘originated in the United States’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

48. 【答案】D

定位第五段→提取‘imitated the Fordist factory... reimagined it as a place to buy food’与‘revolution in distribution’→推断其核心是改变了商品分发方式

考点：细节定位 推理判断

49. 【答案】C

定位倒数第二段→提取‘keep... basics all the way back... be tempted along the way’→推断其意图是诱导顾客进行更多非计划性购买

考点：细节定位 推理判断

50. 【答案】A

定位末段→提取‘feared that... uses corporate black magic on our appetite’→推断其核心是担忧超市使用策略操纵消费行为

考点：细节定位 推理判断

51. 【答案】A

定位首段首句→提取因果关系（农业社会需要劳动力）→同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位 同义替换

52. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词“in addition to improving their learning”→定位段落中“isn't just about academics”后的并列信息→提取“closer relationship”→同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位 并列信息捕捉 同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词“childhood development experts”→提取其观点“vital to healthy development”→同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位 同义替换

54. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词“argument against the experts' idea”→定位“The problem with this argument is that...”→提取反驳论据“most children aren't playing outside... hardly benefits them”→概括为选项A

考点：细节定位 论点论据关系 概括归纳

55. 【答案】C

定位作者观点信号词（如“it's time to consider”）→综合全文对传统学年的描述（源于农业社会、导致学术落后、学生疏离）→推断作者态度为“过时的”→同义替换为选项C

考点：观点态度推断 信号词捕捉 综合推断

56. 【答案】A warm and friendly relationship plays an…

根据题目要求，围绕“维持同学间友好关系的方法”和“这种关系的好处”两个核心点展开论述，构建清晰的三段式结构（引言、主体、结论），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】Since the reform and opening-up over 40 years…

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'重视'、'稳步发展'、'位居'、'渴望'等核心词汇的英文搭配。

考点：重视 (attach importance to / prioritize)　稳步发展 (steady development)　位居世界第一 (rank first in the world)　渴望接受高等教育 (be eager to receive higher education)　持续增加 (continue to increase)　招生人数逐年上升 (enrollment numbers rise year by year)　教学质量不断改进 (teaching quality is continuously improved)