四级 · 2023年12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
DGH6 3526
yingyu8.cn/d/DGH63526

本卷答案与讲解
475 687
yingyu8.cn/an/475687

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 may be the reason that friends are similar to each other according to the recent research?

A. Their brains work in harmony.

B. They are generally the same age.

C. Their interests are quite similar.

D. They have the same ethnic background.

2. What does the news report say about the relationship between friends?

A. It can be touching.
B. It is hard to predict.
C. It can work both ways.
D. It resembles family ties.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What did both Alan Robinson and Walter MacDonald attempt to do on DNA matching websites?

A. Search for their half-brothers.
B. Identify their biological fathers.
C. Find out more about their ancestry.
D. See whether they are actually related.

4. What did the news report say about Alan Robinson and Walter MacDonald?

A. They were both given up for adoption.
B. They were born to the same mother.
C. They flew 737 airplanes as pilots.
D. They were both 60 years of age.

Questions 5 to 7

5. Why did one of the male tourists feel sad?

A. One of his friends was caught littering.
B. Other tourists refused to join in the cleanup.
C. The beautiful beach was spoiled with lots of trash.
D. The kilometer-long beach was practically deserted.

6. Who put the good deed video on the internet?

A. A passerby.
B. A local woman.
C. The beach authorities.
D. One of the five tourists.

7. Why did one local woman say she was embarrassed?

A. The tourists' good deed was not noticed by the locals.
B. Some natives were selling poor-quality food to tourists.
C. The number of tourists to the beach is on a steady decline.
D. It was tourists not natives who were cleaning up the beach. 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. Why can't the man go for a run Saturday morning?

A. He has to play football with workmates.
B. He has got some books to read.
C. He is going to visit a friend.
D. He is physically unfit for it.

9. Why is the woman's whole family going to the zoo next Saturday?

A. To teach kids about animal protection.
B. To learn how popular zoos could be.
C. To see some rare animals in cages.
D. To give her little nephew a treat.

10. What do we learn about Dan from the man's description?

A. He enjoys excellent health.
B. He is keen on extreme sports.
C. He coaches tennis players every week.
D. He spends most of his time in the gym.

11. What has the man been doing since last weekend?

A. Tending to his swollen ankle.
B. Concentrating on reading.
C. Writing three book reports.
D. Planning Christmas celebrations.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What do we learn about the man's book published recently?

A. It is being debated by hundreds of retirees.
B. It is attracting many people's attention.
C. It partly records his own experience.
D. It argues for postponing retirement.

13. What do the articles the woman read recommend?

A. One should foresee a financial crisis.
B. One should trust financial planners, figures.
C. One should have one million dollars to retire.
D. One should start saving as early as possible.

14. What does the man say about retirement?

A. It doesn't need to be permanent.
B. It shouldn't be considered risky.
C. It helps to reduce travel expenses.
D. It is the way to quit a job one hates.

15. How does the man say his proposal about retirement can be carried out?

A. By keeping close contact with one's employers.
B. By retiring when one reaches sixty years old.
C. By investing half of one's monthly income.
D. By following the counsel of financial planners. 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 was the finding of the new research from America about consumers' food choices?

A. They tended to be easily anticipated by those belonging to their own race.
B. They tended to be arbitrarily judged by individuals of opposing groups.
C. They were readily shared among members of the same social or racial group.
D. They were influenced by the presence of someone from an outsider group.

17. When did 31 percent of students in the experiment select the healthier option?

A. When they tried to make a positive impression on the researchers.

B. When an unknown student from another university was present.

C. When an experimenter from the research team took notice.

D. When they were offered both candy and fruit as a snack.

18. How could a healthy diet be promoted according to the findings of the new research?

A. By advertising its social benefits.

B. By teaching consumers diet strategies.

C. By supporting struggling consumers.

D. By maintaining its positive image.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the recent study led by Patricia Pendry aim to examine?

A. The academic and learning issues struggling students encounter.

B. The risk students face due to a history of mental health problems.

C. The effect of interacting with therapy dogs on students under pressure.

D. The work universities are doing to help students succeed academically

20. What did the new study measure in the participants?

A. Their communicative skills.

B. Their executive functioning.

C. Their academic networking.

D. Their leadership capacities.

21. What does Patricia Pendry think traditional stress management programs may do?

A. Rid students of their anxiety.

B. Add to some students' stress.

C. Contribute little to typical students' success.

D. Help students with mental issues pull through.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What do entrepreneurs have to do when taking risks according to the passage?

A. Work hard and plan carefully.

B. Attempt to succeed at any cost.

C. Aim high and expect great results.

D. Remain optimistic even in difficulty.

23. What does the passage say is key to business growth?

A. Regarding failure as something inevitable.

B. Trying out innovative marketing strategies.

C. Venturing into sectors never explored before.

D. Being willing to experiment with novel ideas.

24. What are we advised to do when we fail?

A. Expect future success so as to move forward.

B. Learn from our failure and forge ahead.

C. Distinguish between good and bad risks.

D. Examine our strategies and find out weaknesses.

25. What does it mean to risk-taking businesses when most people tend to avoid risk?

A. Fresher offers. B. Safer operation. C. More challenges. D. Less competition.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. adjust	B. alter	C. approximately
D. controversial	E. coordinates	F. impact
G. limitations	H. moderate	I. participated
J. patterns	K. populated	L. risk
M. seemingly	N. type	O. upper

Exercising for just 10 minutes a week is linked to a longer life, according to a new study published in The British Journal of Sports Medicine. Several recent studies have found that even low-intensity exercise, done for a short amount of time, can have a meaningful ___26___ on health. Still, the idea that exercising for just 10 minutes a week may be enough to increase your lifespan is novel. It's also somewhat ___27___ , since the federal physical activity guidelines recommend getting at least 75 minutes of vigorous exercise or 150 minutes of ___28___ exercise each week. The study was based on data from more than 88,000 U.S. adults who ___29___ in the National Health Interview Survey between 1997 and 2008. Contrary to some research that has found an ___30___ limit to the amount of exercise that is healthy, the researchers found that there was ___31___ no limit to the longevity benefits of exercise. Even the small group of people who got 10 times the amount of exercise recommended by the federal government had a 46% lower ___32___ of death than the least active group. Still, observational studies like this one cannot prove cause and effect; they can only find ___33___ . The researchers also were not able to ___34___ for certain lifestyle factors that could affect lifespan, including dietary habits and changes in physical activity over time. Despite these ___35___ , the study's results are yet another indication of the power of physical activity, even in small amounts.

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. One consequence of climate change is that some people may not have adequate access to certain foods. _____

37. People around the world are eating foods more similar than what they used to eat. _____

38. A recent news report talked about scientific efforts to help crops survive droughts through genetic engineering. _____

39. It is predicted that climate change will affect the availability and price of quality chocolate. _____

40. People wonder if certain crops and foodstuffs could disappear like some animal species due to climate change. _____

41. Although farms in the US can move a bit northward, crop yields may decrease. _____

42. One possible solution to the food security problem is diversification of diet. _____

43. It remains unsettled whether the global food supply problem can be solved by creating heat-tolerant crops through genetic engineering. _____

44. Poor people may have to give up eating certain foods because of their high prices. _____

45. A number of existing farming technologies could be used to reduce the negative effect of climate change on food production. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 中国政府十分重视人民的健康饮食(diet)。通过大力提倡健康饮食,人们对合理营养增进健康的重要性有了更加深刻的认识。"吃得安全、吃得营养、吃得健康"是人民对美好生活的基本需要,是提升人民幸福感的必然要求,也为食品产业的发展提供了新机遇。目前,各级政府都在采取多种举措确保人民饮食健康,推进健康中国的建设。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

One of my bad habits is saying "busy" when people ask me how I'm doing. Sometimes it's because I actually am busy, but other times it's because that's what I think I'm supposed to say. That's what important people say. That's what people who get promoted say. But working long hours doesn't drive better results. Never taking a vacation won't lead to a promotion. So why are we so proud to talk about how busy we are all the time? In 2016, researchers from Columbia, Harvard, and Georgetown conducted a study to figure it out. They found busy people are perceived to be of high status, and interestingly, these status attributions are heavily influenced by our own beliefs about social mobility. In other words, the more we believe that one has the opportunity for success based on hard work, the more we tend to think that people who skip leisure and work all the time are of higher standing. That's why we feel like we have to appear busy, and there's a real perception that if someone is knee-deep in meetings, emails, and stress, then they're probably a big deal. This culture of busyness is making it hard for employees to find work-life balance. According to a recent study, one in five highly engaged employees is at risk of burnout . Personally, I'm going to stop saying "busy" when people ask me how I am. It sounds self-righteous and sets the wrong tone. Phrases like "I have limited access to email" and "I'll respond as soon as I get back" sound like you're being held against your will from working as opposed to making the most of your time off. That's why we recently launched the Out of Office Email Generator, a free tool you can use before your next long weekend or trip. You can share loud and proud that you won't be checking email until you're back. Managers need to think twice about emailing their teams on the weekend and talking about how busy they are. Leaders should take time off themselves and encourage employees to do the same.

46. What is a reason for the author to be in the habit of saying "busy" when asked how he is doing?

A. He just follows successful people's example.
B. He is actually proud to be fully occupied.
C. He thinks everyone should be devoted to work.
D. He believes busyness ensures accomplishments.

47. Why do we tend to think that busy people are of high status?

A. Our status can be attributed to our social mobility.
B. We hold the belief that hard work leads to success.
C. Our own opportunity for success never comes easily.
D. We find few people of high status have time for leisure.

48. What do we learn about the culture of busyness from a recent study?

A. It places employees in endless meetings, emails and stress.

B. It compels some 20% of employees to appear always busy.

C. It distorts many employees' belief of what a satisfying life is.

D. It does much harm to many busy employees' well-being.

49. What do such utterances as "I have limited access to email" sound like according to the author?

A. One is too busy to check all emails in time.

B. One is opposed to the prevailing work culture.

C. One is forced by circumstances to stop working.

D. One is simply enjoying their time off work.

50. Why did the author and his colleagues launch the Out of Office Email Generator?

A. To enable busy employees to spend less time checking emails.

B. To ensure employees as well as employers truly have time off.

C. To stop managers from talking about how busy their teams usually are.

D. To encourage both employers and employees to answer emails promptly.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Female employees consistently pay lower airfares than men do for the same flights because they tend to book earlier. We compared the airfare paid by employees in the same position within a company for the same class of travel and used a common statistical technique to account for other factors that might affect differences in airfares. We found that women paid on average $18 less per ticket than their male colleagues. Further investigation allowed us to conclude that this gap is largely explained by the fact that women tended to book earlier than men, 1.8 days on average. We wanted to determine what was causing these gender differences in booking business trips so we tested a variety of possible explanations, such as women choosing to plan ahead or male frequent travelers being inclined to book late. None of these explained away the gender gap, so we applied data collected from surveys that express consumer preferences that play a central role in economic decisions, such as patience and risk avoidance. We found that only the concept of "negative reciprocity"—in which an employee who feels unfairly treated engages in negative behaviors, such as spending their company's money less carefully—explains these differences. The surveys showed men tend to exhibit more of these negative behaviors than women. This isn't to say that all men engage in these behaviors—or that booking relatively late is a sign of abnormal behavior. It only means that the gender gap disappears when we plug in the negative reciprocity variable. Prior research on negative reciprocity among workers found that it can result in lower employee motivation, business performance and workplace morale and culture. Our results show another way these negative behaviors can manifest themselves, like in airline bookings, and add to evidence that women are less likely to engage in them. Companies spend significant sums of money on business travel. While that $18 difference per ticket may seem small, it adds up. Our analysis suggests early booking by women can translate into savings of $1 million a year for a large multinational company with 20,000 regular travelers.

51. What did the author's team conclude about the gender difference in airfares from their further investigation?

A. It is largely attributed to women booking earlier than men.

B. It is largely explained by women's choosing cheaper flights.

C. It is mainly accounted for by male employees' readiness to pay more.

D. It is due to the fact that women care more about their company's money.

52. What did the researchers want to determine by testing a variety of possible explanations?

A. What made male frequent travelers book air tickets late.

B. What caused women to plan ahead in booking business trips.

C. What motivated women to book cheaper flights.

D. What accounted for the gender gap in airfares.

53. What happened when the negative reciprocity variable was taken into account?

A. Both men and women were found to engage in negative behaviors.

B. Neither men nor women viewed booking late as a bad behavior.

C. The gender difference in airfare expenses no longer existed.

D. The gender gap tended to narrow to a significant degree.

54. What did prior research on negative reciprocity among workers find?

A. It can do more harm to the workplace than to employees.

B. It contributes to the male-female divide in the workplace.

C. It proves to be counterproductive in a number of ways.

D. It can result in increasing labor-management conflicts.

55. What does the author emphasize about their analysis in the last paragraph?

A. It can help companies increase their savings significantly.

B. It can duly contribute to companies' business performance.

C. It can translate women's booking practice into men's behavior.

D. It can enhance large multinational companies' competitiveness.

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

56. Among all the campus events I have taken part in, a volunteer teaching trip impressed me the most. It was last autumn that I joined our university volunteer team and traveled to a small rural primary school. I still remember the moment when I walked into that simple classroom and began my first English lesson. The children sat straight, their eyes shining with curiosity, and they repeated every new word after me as loudly as they could. When the bell rang, instead of running out to play, they crowded around my desk, asking how to pronounce the words on their notebooks. At that moment, I felt truly needed for the first time, and a warm sense of responsibility rose in my heart.
This experience taught me that knowledge is not only something for exams, but also a light that can warm and guide others. That is exactly why this volunteer trip remains the campus event that touches me most.

57. The Chinese government attaches great importance to people's healthy diet. Through the vigorous promotion of a healthy diet, people have come to better understand the importance of balanced nutrition in improving health. Eating safely, nutritiously and healthily is a basic need of the people for a better life, an inevitable requirement for enhancing their sense of happiness, and also offers new opportunities for the development of the food industry. At present, governments at all levels are taking various measures to ensure people's dietary health and promote the building of a Healthy China.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词‘reason’和‘similar’→听到‘It may be because your brains operate in harmony with each other’→同义替换‘operate’为‘work’，‘in harmony’保持不变→得出答案A。

考点：细节定位 信息匹配

2. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词‘relationship’和‘friends’→听到‘The relationship probably goes two ways. We are drawn to people who think like us; we then influence their thoughts...’→同义替换‘goes two ways’为‘work both ways’→得出答案C。

考点：细节定位 信息匹配

3. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词‘attempt’和‘DNA matching websites’→听到‘they made separate attempts on DNA matching websites to discover more about their ancestry’→同义替换‘discover more about’为‘find out more about’，‘ancestry’保持不变→得出答案C。

考点：细节定位 信息匹配

4. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词‘Alan Robinson and Walter MacDonald’→听到‘The pair were born to the same mother 15 months apart’→直接对应选项B→得出答案B。

考点：细节定位 信息匹配

5. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词‘sad’和‘male tourist’→听到‘He felt so sad to see such a gorgeous place littered with so much trash’→同义替换‘gorgeous place’为‘beautiful beach’，‘littered with so much trash’为‘spoiled with lots of trash’→得出答案C。

考点：细节定位 情感原因

6. 【答案】A

定位关键句“A man passing by decided to video their good deed and put it on the internet.”→提取动作主体为“A man passing by”→同义替换为“A passerby”→得出答案A。

考点：细节定位 信息匹配

7. 【答案】D

定位关键句“One local woman commented on being embarrassed that tourists were cleaning up their beach.”→提取尴尬原因：游客在清理当地人的海滩→同义替换为“It was tourists not natives who were cleaning up the beach”→得出答案D。

考点：细节定位 因果推理

8. 【答案】D

定位男士回答“I'd love to, but I hurt my ankle last weekend...” → 提取核心原因：脚踝受伤 → 同义替换为“physically unfit for it” → 得出答案D。

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

9. 【答案】D

定位女士解释原因“My little nephew turns six, and he loves the zoo, so the whole family is going.” → 提取核心原因：小侄子六岁生日且喜欢动物园 → 同义替换为“give her little nephew a treat” → 得出答案D。

考点：细节定位　场景词汇

10. 【答案】A

定位男士描述“Dan is extremely fit and healthy.” → 提取核心特征：非常健康 → 同义替换为“enjoys excellent health” → 得出答案A。

考点：细节捕捉　推理判断

11. 【答案】B

根据对话，识别男士自上周末以来一直在做的事情，注意时态。

考点：细节定位　时态理解

12. 【答案】B

定位女士开场白“your book is getting a lot of attention” → 同义替换“getting a lot of attention”为“attracting many people's attention” → 得出答案B。

考点：细节捕捉　推理判断

13. 【答案】C

定位女士提问“I've read articles recommending...” → 直接捕捉“one million dollars” → 同义替换为“have one million dollars to retire” → 得出答案C。

考点：细节定位　观点态度

14. 【答案】A

定位男士回答“Retirement doesn't have to be permanent” → 同义替换“doesn't have to be permanent”为“It doesn't need to be permanent” → 得出答案A。

考点：细节捕捉　推理判断

15. 【答案】C

定位男士回答“Simple, by cutting...and investing half your monthly income.” → 直接捕捉“investing half your monthly income” → 同义替换为“investing half of one's monthly income” → 得出答案C。

考点：细节定位　谋篇布局

16. 【答案】D

根据关于美国新研究的描述，定位其关于消费者食物选择的发现。

考点：细节捕捉　推理判断

17. 【答案】B

定位录音中“31 percent”出现的具体条件（when in the presence of an unknown student from another university）→ 识别选项B为同义替换（was present ↔ in the presence of）→ 排除A（无中生有）、C（无中生有）、D（背景细节）。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

18. 【答案】A

理解研究发现的核心结论，并推断其对推广健康饮食的启示，需将具体发现概括为一般性策略。

考点：推理判断

19. 【答案】C

定位录音首句及Patricia Pendry的引言，明确研究核心是“therapy dogs”对“students under pressure”的效果 → 识别选项C为同义改写（The effect of interacting with therapy dogs on students under pressure）→ 排除A、B、D（均为背景细节）。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

20. 【答案】B

定位录音中明确说明研究测量内容的句子（The researchers measured executive functioning in the students involved in the study）→ 识别选项B为直接对应 → 排除A、C、D（均为无中生有）。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

21. 【答案】B

定位人物 'Patricia Pendry' 及其对 'traditional stress management programs' 的看法，捕捉其观点态度。

考点：观点态度

22. 【答案】A

定位录音转折句“On the contrary, taking risks... involves careful planning and hard work.” → 同义替换“careful planning and hard work”为“Work hard and plan carefully.” → 得出答案A。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

23. 【答案】D

理解文章关于 'business growth' 的核心观点，区分具体策略与根本关键。

考点：主旨大意

24. 【答案】B

定位录音建议句“...when you fail, learn from it and move forward.” → 同义替换“learn from it and forge ahead.”为“Learn from our failure and forge ahead.” → 得出答案B。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

25. 【答案】D

根据题干中‘risk-taking businesses’与‘most people tend to avoid risk’的对比，推断出风险承担者因他人回避而面临的竞争环境变化。

考点：语境选词　推理判断

26. 【答案】F

26 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
27 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
28 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
29 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
30 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
31 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。

32 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
33 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
34 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的动词短语。
35 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的动词短语。

考点：语境选词

27. 【答案】D

26 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
27 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
28 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
29 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
30 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
31 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
32 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
33 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
34 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的动词短语。
35 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的动词短语。

考点：语境选词

28. 【答案】H

26 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
27 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
28 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
29 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
30 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
31 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
32 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
33 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
34 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的动词短语。
35 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的动词短语。

考点：语境选词

29. 【答案】I

26 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
27 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
28 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
29 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
30 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
31 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
32 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
33 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
34 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的动词短语。
35 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的动词短语。

考点：语境选词

30. 【答案】O

26 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
27 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
28 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
29 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
30 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
31 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
32 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
33 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
34 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的动词短语。
35 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的动词短语。

考点：语境选词

31. 【答案】M

26 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
27 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
28 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
29 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
30 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
31 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
32 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
33 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
34 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的动词短语。
35 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的动词短语。

考点：语境选词

32. 【答案】L

26 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
27 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
28 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
29 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
30 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
31 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
32 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
33 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
34 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的动词短语。
35 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的动词短语。

考点：语境选词

33. 【答案】J

26 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
27 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
28 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
29 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
30 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
31 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。

32 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
33 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
34 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的动词短语。
35 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的动词短语。
考点：语境选词

34. 【答案】A
26 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
27 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
28 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
29 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
30 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
31 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
32 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
33 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
34 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的动词短语。
35 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的动词短语。
考点：语境选词

35. 【答案】G
26 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
27 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
28 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
29 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
30 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
31 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
32 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
33 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的词汇填入空格。
34 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的动词短语。
35 空 根据上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑和语义的动词短语。
考点：语境选词

36. 【答案】D
36. 定位题干关键词 'climate change' 和 'access to certain foods'，在段落中寻找同义改写或具体描述。
37. 定位题干关键词 'eating foods more similar'，在段落中寻找关于全球饮食趋同或同质化的描述。
38. 定位题干关键词 'news report', 'scientific efforts', 'crops survive droughts', 'genetic engineering'，在段落中寻找相关科技新闻报道。
39. 定位题干关键词 'predicted', 'climate change', 'availability and price', 'quality chocolate'，在段落中寻找关于巧克力供应和价格预测的描述。
40. 定位题干关键词 'wonder', 'crops and foodstuffs', 'disappear', 'animal species', 'climate change'，在段落中寻找关于农作物可能像动物一样灭绝的担忧。
41. 定位题干关键词 'farms in the US', 'move northward', 'crop yields may decrease'，在段落中寻找关于美国农业北移但产量下降的描述。
42. 定位题干关键词 'solution', 'food security', 'diversification of diet'，在段落中寻找关于饮食多样化作为解决方案的描述。
43. 定位题干关键词 'remains unsettled', 'global food supply problem', 'heat-tolerant crops', 'genetic

engineering'，在段落中寻找关于基因工程解决粮食问题尚无定论的描述。
44. 定位题干关键词（Poor people, give up, high prices）在原文中的对应段落，理解同义改写。
45. 定位题干关键词（existing farming technologies, reduce negative effect, climate change, food production）在原文中的对应段落，理解技术应用与气候变化影响的关联。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写　细节定位　推理判断

37. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'climate change' 和 'access to certain foods'，在段落中寻找同义改写或具体描述。
37. 定位题干关键词 'eating foods more similar'，在段落中寻找关于全球饮食趋同或同质化的描述。
38. 定位题干关键词 'news report', 'scientific efforts', 'crops survive droughts', 'genetic engineering'，在段落中寻找相关科技新闻报道。
39. 定位题干关键词 'predicted', 'climate change', 'availability and price', 'quality chocolate'，在段落中寻找关于巧克力供应和价格预测的描述。
40. 定位题干关键词 'wonder', 'crops and foodstuffs', 'disappear', 'animal species', 'climate change'，在段落中寻找关于农作物可能像动物一样灭绝的担忧。
41. 定位题干关键词 'farms in the US', 'move northward', 'crop yields may decrease'，在段落中寻找关于美国农业北移但产量下降的描述。
42. 定位题干关键词 'solution', 'food security', 'diversification of diet'，在段落中寻找关于饮食多样化作为解决方案的描述。
43. 定位题干关键词 'remains unsettled', 'global food supply problem', 'heat-tolerant crops', 'genetic engineering'，在段落中寻找关于基因工程解决粮食问题尚无定论的描述。
44. 定位题干关键词（Poor people, give up, high prices）在原文中的对应段落，理解同义改写。
45. 定位题干关键词（existing farming technologies, reduce negative effect, climate change, food production）在原文中的对应段落，理解技术应用与气候变化影响的关联。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写　细节定位　推理判断

38. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'climate change' 和 'access to certain foods'，在段落中寻找同义改写或具体描述。
37. 定位题干关键词 'eating foods more similar'，在段落中寻找关于全球饮食趋同或同质化的描述。
38. 定位题干关键词 'news report', 'scientific efforts', 'crops survive droughts', 'genetic engineering'，在段落中寻找相关科技新闻报道。
39. 定位题干关键词 'predicted', 'climate change', 'availability and price', 'quality chocolate'，在段落中寻找关于巧克力供应和价格预测的描述。
40. 定位题干关键词 'wonder', 'crops and foodstuffs', 'disappear', 'animal species', 'climate change'，在段落中寻找关于农作物可能像动物一样灭绝的担忧。
41. 定位题干关键词 'farms in the US', 'move northward', 'crop yields may decrease'，在段落中寻找关于美国农业北移但产量下降的描述。
42. 定位题干关键词 'solution', 'food security', 'diversification of diet'，在段落中寻找关于饮食多样化作为解决方案的描述。
43. 定位题干关键词 'remains unsettled', 'global food supply problem', 'heat-tolerant crops', 'genetic engineering'，在段落中寻找关于基因工程解决粮食问题尚无定论的描述。
44. 定位题干关键词（Poor people, give up, high prices）在原文中的对应段落，理解同义改写。
45. 定位题干关键词（existing farming technologies, reduce negative effect, climate change, food production）在原文中的对应段落，理解技术应用与气候变化影响的关联。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写　细节定位　推理判断

39. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'climate change' 和 'access to certain foods'，在段落中寻找同义改写或具体描述。
37. 定位题干关键词 'eating foods more similar'，在段落中寻找关于全球饮食趋同或同质化的描述。
38. 定位题干关键词 'news report', 'scientific efforts', 'crops survive droughts', 'genetic engineering'，在段落中寻找相关科技新闻报道。
39. 定位题干关键词 'predicted', 'climate change', 'availability and price', 'quality chocolate'，在段落中寻找关于巧克力供应和价格预测的描述。
40. 定位题干关键词 'wonder', 'crops and foodstuffs', 'disappear', 'animal species', 'climate change'，在段落中寻找关于农作物可能像动物一样灭绝的担忧。
41. 定位题干关键词 'farms in the US', 'move northward', 'crop yields may decrease'，在段落中寻找关于美国农业北移但产量下降的描述。
42. 定位题干关键词 'solution', 'food security', 'diversification of diet'，在段落中寻找关于饮食多样化作为解决方案的描述。
43. 定位题干关键词 'remains unsettled', 'global food supply problem', 'heat-tolerant crops', 'genetic engineering'，在段落中寻找关于基因工程解决粮食问题尚无定论的描述。
44. 定位题干关键词（Poor people, give up, high prices）在原文中的对应段落，理解同义改写。
45. 定位题干关键词（existing farming technologies, reduce negative effect, climate change, food production）在原文中的对应段落，理解技术应用与气候变化影响的关联。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写　细节定位　推理判断

40. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'climate change' 和 'access to certain foods'，在段落中寻找同义改写或具体描述。
37. 定位题干关键词 'eating foods more similar'，在段落中寻找关于全球饮食趋同或同质化的描述。
38. 定位题干关键词 'news report', 'scientific efforts', 'crops survive droughts', 'genetic engineering'，在段落中寻找相关科技新闻报道。
39. 定位题干关键词 'predicted', 'climate change', 'availability and price', 'quality chocolate'，在段落中寻找关于巧克力供应和价格预测的描述。
40. 定位题干关键词 'wonder', 'crops and foodstuffs', 'disappear', 'animal species', 'climate change'，在段落中寻找关于农作物可能像动物一样灭绝的担忧。
41. 定位题干关键词 'farms in the US', 'move northward', 'crop yields may decrease'，在段落中寻找关于美国农业北移但产量下降的描述。
42. 定位题干关键词 'solution', 'food security', 'diversification of diet'，在段落中寻找关于饮食多样化作为解决方案的描述。
43. 定位题干关键词 'remains unsettled', 'global food supply problem', 'heat-tolerant crops', 'genetic engineering'，在段落中寻找关于基因工程解决粮食问题尚无定论的描述。
44. 定位题干关键词（Poor people, give up, high prices）在原文中的对应段落，理解同义改写。
45. 定位题干关键词（existing farming technologies, reduce negative effect, climate change, food production）在原文中的对应段落，理解技术应用与气候变化影响的关联。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写　细节定位　推理判断

41. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'climate change' 和 'access to certain foods'，在段落中寻找同义改写或具体描述。
37. 定位题干关键词 'eating foods more similar'，在段落中寻找关于全球饮食趋同或同质化的描述。
38. 定位题干关键词 'news report', 'scientific efforts', 'crops survive droughts', 'genetic engineering'，在段落中寻找相关科技新闻报道。

39. 定位题干关键词 'predicted', 'climate change', 'availability and price', 'quality chocolate'，在段落中寻找关于巧克力供应和价格预测的描述。
40. 定位题干关键词 'wonder', 'crops and foodstuffs', 'disappear', 'animal species', 'climate change'，在段落中寻找关于农作物可能像动物一样灭绝的担忧。
41. 定位题干关键词 'farms in the US', 'move northward', 'crop yields may decrease'，在段落中寻找关于美国农业北移但产量下降的描述。
42. 定位题干关键词 'solution', 'food security', 'diversification of diet'，在段落中寻找关于饮食多样化作为解决方案的描述。
43. 定位题干关键词 'remains unsettled', 'global food supply problem', 'heat-tolerant crops', 'genetic engineering'，在段落中寻找关于基因工程解决粮食问题尚无定论的描述。
44. 定位题干关键词（Poor people, give up, high prices）在原文中的对应段落，理解同义改写。
45. 定位题干关键词（existing farming technologies, reduce negative effect, climate change, food production）在原文中的对应段落，理解技术应用与气候变化影响的关联。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写　细节定位　推理判断

42. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'climate change' 和 'access to certain foods'，在段落中寻找同义改写或具体描述。
37. 定位题干关键词 'eating foods more similar'，在段落中寻找关于全球饮食趋同或同质化的描述。
38. 定位题干关键词 'news report', 'scientific efforts', 'crops survive droughts', 'genetic engineering'，在段落中寻找相关科技新闻报道。
39. 定位题干关键词 'predicted', 'climate change', 'availability and price', 'quality chocolate'，在段落中寻找关于巧克力供应和价格预测的描述。
40. 定位题干关键词 'wonder', 'crops and foodstuffs', 'disappear', 'animal species', 'climate change'，在段落中寻找关于农作物可能像动物一样灭绝的担忧。
41. 定位题干关键词 'farms in the US', 'move northward', 'crop yields may decrease'，在段落中寻找关于美国农业北移但产量下降的描述。
42. 定位题干关键词 'solution', 'food security', 'diversification of diet'，在段落中寻找关于饮食多样化作为解决方案的描述。
43. 定位题干关键词 'remains unsettled', 'global food supply problem', 'heat-tolerant crops', 'genetic engineering'，在段落中寻找关于基因工程解决粮食问题尚无定论的描述。
44. 定位题干关键词（Poor people, give up, high prices）在原文中的对应段落，理解同义改写。
45. 定位题干关键词（existing farming technologies, reduce negative effect, climate change, food production）在原文中的对应段落，理解技术应用与气候变化影响的关联。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写　细节定位　推理判断

43. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'climate change' 和 'access to certain foods'，在段落中寻找同义改写或具体描述。
37. 定位题干关键词 'eating foods more similar'，在段落中寻找关于全球饮食趋同或同质化的描述。
38. 定位题干关键词 'news report', 'scientific efforts', 'crops survive droughts', 'genetic engineering'，在段落中寻找相关科技新闻报道。
39. 定位题干关键词 'predicted', 'climate change', 'availability and price', 'quality chocolate'，在段落中寻找关于巧克力供应和价格预测的描述。
40. 定位题干关键词 'wonder', 'crops and foodstuffs', 'disappear', 'animal species', 'climate change'，在段落中寻找关于农作物可能像动物一样灭绝的担忧。
41. 定位题干关键词 'farms in the US', 'move northward', 'crop yields may decrease'，在段落中寻找关于美国农业

北移但产量下降的描述。
42. 定位题干关键词 'solution', 'food security', 'diversification of diet'，在段落中寻找关于饮食多样化作为解决方案的描述。
43. 定位题干关键词 'remains unsettled', 'global food supply problem', 'heat-tolerant crops', 'genetic engineering'，在段落中寻找关于基因工程解决粮食问题尚无定论的描述。
44. 定位题干关键词（Poor people, give up, high prices）在原文中的对应段落，理解同义改写。
45. 定位题干关键词（existing farming technologies, reduce negative effect, climate change, food production）在原文中的对应段落，理解技术应用与气候变化影响的关联。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写　细节定位　推理判断

44. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'climate change' 和 'access to certain foods'，在段落中寻找同义改写或具体描述。
37. 定位题干关键词 'eating foods more similar'，在段落中寻找关于全球饮食趋同或同质化的描述。
38. 定位题干关键词 'news report', 'scientific efforts', 'crops survive droughts', 'genetic engineering'，在段落中寻找相关科技新闻报道。
39. 定位题干关键词 'predicted', 'climate change', 'availability and price', 'quality chocolate'，在段落中寻找关于巧克力供应和价格预测的描述。
40. 定位题干关键词 'wonder', 'crops and foodstuffs', 'disappear', 'animal species', 'climate change'，在段落中寻找关于农作物可能像动物一样灭绝的担忧。
41. 定位题干关键词 'farms in the US', 'move northward', 'crop yields may decrease'，在段落中寻找关于美国农业北移但产量下降的描述。
42. 定位题干关键词 'solution', 'food security', 'diversification of diet'，在段落中寻找关于饮食多样化作为解决方案的描述。
43. 定位题干关键词 'remains unsettled', 'global food supply problem', 'heat-tolerant crops', 'genetic engineering'，在段落中寻找关于基因工程解决粮食问题尚无定论的描述。
44. 定位题干关键词（Poor people, give up, high prices）在原文中的对应段落，理解同义改写。
45. 定位题干关键词（existing farming technologies, reduce negative effect, climate change, food production）在原文中的对应段落，理解技术应用与气候变化影响的关联。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写　细节定位　推理判断

45. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'climate change' 和 'access to certain foods'，在段落中寻找同义改写或具体描述。
37. 定位题干关键词 'eating foods more similar'，在段落中寻找关于全球饮食趋同或同质化的描述。
38. 定位题干关键词 'news report', 'scientific efforts', 'crops survive droughts', 'genetic engineering'，在段落中寻找相关科技新闻报道。
39. 定位题干关键词 'predicted', 'climate change', 'availability and price', 'quality chocolate'，在段落中寻找关于巧克力供应和价格预测的描述。
40. 定位题干关键词 'wonder', 'crops and foodstuffs', 'disappear', 'animal species', 'climate change'，在段落中寻找关于农作物可能像动物一样灭绝的担忧。
41. 定位题干关键词 'farms in the US', 'move northward', 'crop yields may decrease'，在段落中寻找关于美国农业北移但产量下降的描述。
42. 定位题干关键词 'solution', 'food security', 'diversification of diet'，在段落中寻找关于饮食多样化作为解决方案的描述。
43. 定位题干关键词 'remains unsettled', 'global food supply problem', 'heat-tolerant crops', 'genetic engineering'，在段落中寻找关于基因工程解决粮食问题尚无定论的描述。

44. 定位题干关键词（Poor people, give up, high prices）在原文中的对应段落，理解同义改写。
45. 定位题干关键词（existing farming technologies, reduce negative effect, climate change, food production）在原文中的对应段落，理解技术应用与气候变化影响的关联。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写　细节定位　推理判断

46. 【答案】A

根据题干定位作者习惯说“忙”的原因，需在文中寻找直接或间接的解释。

考点：细节定位　推理判断

47. 【答案】B

定位文中关于“为何认为忙碌者地位高”的论述，找到支撑观点的核心信念。

考点：细节定位　推理判断

48. 【答案】D

定位“recent study”相关内容，区分研究的具体发现与一般性描述。

考点：细节定位　信息筛选

49. 【答案】C

理解作者对特定表述（如“I have limited access to email”）的解读，推断其言外之意。

考点：观点态度　推理判断

50. 【答案】B

定位作者和同事发起“Out of Office Email Generator”的目的，找到直接陈述或合理推断。

考点：细节定位　目的推断

51. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'further investigation' 和 'gender difference'，在原文中找到对应结论句，对比选项与原文信息的匹配度。

考点：细节定位　同义改写识别

52. 【答案】D

理解题干 'testing a variety of possible explanations' 的目的，即研究的核心目标。在原文中寻找研究目的或假设的表述，通常位于文章前部。

考点：主旨目的概括　细节支撑

53. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'negative reciprocity variable' 和 'taken into account'，找到原文中描述该变量引入后结果的句子，理解其含义。

考点：细节定位　结果推断

54. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'prior research' 和 'negative reciprocity'，在原文中找到相关研究结论的描述，进行同义匹配。

考点：细节定位　同义改写识别

55. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'last paragraph' 和 'emphasize'，理解最后一段的核心观点，特别是关于其分析的价值或意义。

考点：段落主旨　观点强调

56. 【答案】Among all the campus events I have taken part…

根据题目要求，围绕校园事件进行描述和议论，需组织清晰的篇章结构，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】The Chinese government attaches great…

准确翻译长句，处理并列结构、名词性从句和动词搭配，保持句式多样性和逻辑连贯。

考点：中国政府十分重视　大力提倡　更加深刻的认识　吃得安全、吃得营养、吃得健康　必然要求　新机遇　采取多种举措　推进健康中国的建设