四级 · 2023年12月大学英语四级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 660.3 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 50 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
391 990
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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

49.（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. Why did the police officer stop the SUV car?

A. He noticed the driver was too young to drive. C) He thought something must be wrong with the

B. He found there was no one sitting at the wheel. driver.

C. He saw the driver changing lanes much too frequently.

2. What did the boy tell the police officers he was planning to do?

A. Buy a sports car. C) Leave California. B. Drive across town. D) Visit his sister.

3. What does the report say we have not yet understood about mobile phones?

A. How they change the way we shop. C) How they cause increased headaches. B. How they alter human skeletons. D) How they affect our communication.

Questions 4 to 5

4. What do we learn from the report about the cat?

A. He is a bold and aggressive pet. C) He once bit a doctor's receptionist. B. He pays regular visits to village shops. D) He likes to sit on the hairdresser's chair.

5. What does the pub owner, Lesley Harper, say about the cat?

A. He is fond of luxury cat food. C) He knows everybody in the village. B. He likes to stay in villagers' houses. D) He often seeks food around her pub. 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 6 to 7

6. Why does the woman say she needs to get back by 2:30?

A. There is to be a conference call. C) There will be crowds of people waiting for her. B. She has to meet with her boss then. D) She will have a photo taken with Brigette Clark.

7. Why does the woman say Jeremy should throw his soup in the bin?

A. She doesn't deem homemade soup tasty. C) She feels Jeremy would rather dine out. B. She doesn't think his wife cooks well. D) She has found the soup smells terrible.

Questions 8 to 9

8. What do we learn about the man's father-in-law from the conversation?

A. He was involved in a terrible car accident last C) He is expected to undergo a knee operation. April. D) He prefers to stay next door to the children. B. He has much difficulty getting up and down stairs.

9. What does the woman suggest the man and his family do close to the end of the conversation?

A. Visit a local art gallery. C) Take some photos of the islands.

B. Go on a boat trip. D) Try her hand-made clothing. 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 10 to 12

10. What does the passage say about artificial intelligence agents?

A. They are more intelligent than many of us.

B. They have already become our new friends.

C. They have begun to affect our social behavior.

D. They play increasingly more important roles.

11. What does the new study want to find out about using an artificial intelligence agent?

A. Whether it might have any effect on the way we negotiate.

B. Whether it might actually outperform human negotiators.

C. Whether it can facilitate business transactions.

D. Whether it can speed up legal procedures.

12. What did participants tend to do when assigned an AI agent to negotiate on their behalf?

A. Choose to be tough.

B. Sympathize with their opponent.

C. Use deceptive strategies.

D. Appear to be pleasant.

Questions 13 to 15

13. What do we learn about the benefits the participants gained from the healthy cooking course?

A. They were perceived differently by some academics.

B. They still existed six months after the course ended.

C. They varied greatly among the course participants.

D. They were only measurable within seven weeks.

14. What do the new research findings suggest about mental health benefits?

A. They can be easily seen among participants in a healthy weight range.

B. They should be attributed to participants' change in diet behaviors.

C. They are linked to cooking confidence and cooking satisfaction.

D. They actually result from eating more fruits and vegetables.

15. What plays a role in determining who benefits most from learning to cook?

A. Gender. B. Confidence. C. Health. D. Practice.

Questions 16 to 19

16. What does research show about our personal space?

A. It keeps others away.
B. It causes discomfort.
C. It remains visible.
D. It varies in size.

17. What happens if a mere acquaintance enters our intimate space?

A. It makes us feel uncomfortable.
B. It renders the acquaintance a stranger.
C. It brings the acquaintance closer to us.
D. It causes the bubble around us to vanish.

18. Where do people feel comfortable interacting with new acquaintances or strangers?

A. In personal space.
B. In social space.
C. Within a distance of 18 inches.
D. Over 2 feet away from one another.

19. When are the sizes of our bubbles fixed?

A. When we begin to feel fear.
B. When we develop a sense of space.
C. When we are 3 or 4 years old.
D. When we enter our teens.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. boost	B. case	C. casually
D. efficiency	E. estate	F. exhausted
G. faculty	H. interfere	I. normal
J. prevalent	K. relative	L. removed
M. scratch	N. shaped	O. surprisingly

A number of studies have looked at how family life can affect productivity and satisfaction in the workplace. However, there has been ___20___ little research on the influence of leisure activities. So Ciara Kelly and colleagues recruited 129 hobbyists to look at how the time spent on their hobbies ___21___ their work life. The researchers found that when participants spent longer than ___22___ on their leisure activity, their belief in their ability to perform their job was strengthened. But this was only the ___23___ when they had a serious hobby that was dissimilar to their job, or when their hobby was similar to their work but they only did it ___24___ . When their hobby was both serious and similar to their job, then spending more time on it actually decreased their work ___25___ . Why might that be? To maintain a serious hobby, people need to invest significant psychological resources, say the authors—so if the activity has the same kinds of demands as their work, they may be left ___26___ and unable to perform well at their job. But if their hobby is quite different from their career, it may not ___27___ in the same way but instead help them develop other knowledge and skills that can ___28___ their confidence at work. "Consider a scientist who is a keen rock climber," says Kelly. "Since climbing is so far ___29___ from their day-to-day work activities, they can still recover from the demands of their job with plenty of resources."

20. _____ 21. _____ 22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____

25. _____ 26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____

四、长篇阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 7.1 分，共 71 分）

30. In the absence of Federal legislation, some states in the US have passed laws concerning paid family leave. _____

31. Most fathers admitted that even during their paternity leave they actually did much less childcare than the mother. _____

32. One survey indicated there is now less objection to paternity leave. _____

33. Compared to five years ago, according to one researcher, many more people said their organisation gave the same support to men and women taking parental leave. _____

34. One study finds that even workers who claim to desire gender equality stick to traditional gender roles both at work and at home. _____

35. The majority of workers surveyed said parental leave policies had improved workplace culture. _____

36. In spite of progress, the number of women in top positions of big companies remains extremely small. _____

37. According to one estimate, less than one third of companies in the US provide paid parental leave. _____

38. A number of lawsuits have pressured companies to formulate gender neutral policies on parental

leave. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

50. 改革开放以来,中国人的饮食(diet)发生了显著变化。过去由于经济落后,食品种类有限、数量不足 ,人们仅仅满足于吃得饱。如今中国经济快速发展,食品不仅更加丰富多样,质量也大幅提高。随着生活水平不断提升,人们对饮食的要求越来越高,更加注重吃得营养健康。因此,目前市场上推出的低脂、低糖、有机食品受到人们的普遍欢迎。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Having a rival can keep you committed to achieving your goals and enhance your overall performance. But before you go out and find an entrepreneur to outcompete, it's important to understand and avoid the traps that often come with rivalry. After all, competitive rivalry can also hinder effective decision-making and increase your willingness to take risks, behaviors that can ultimately hurt your venture's success. Finding someone you're committed to outcompeting can be a great way to stay focused on your goals and push your venture to the next level. But when you're intently focused on outperforming your rivals, you may begin to develop a "win-at-all-costs" mentality that causes you to ignore how you achieve success. One group of researchers, for example, examined the link between rivalry and unethical behavior. They found that when people compete against their rivals, they are more willing to behave unethically to win. But such behavior may stain your reputation and strain relationships important to your success. One way to avoid this trap is to stop and reflect on what's important. While outperforming your rivals may provide short-term benefits, the loss of your integrity will have long-term consequences. One reason having a rival can enhance your venture's performance is that it creates a level of excitement that drives you to work harder. But this eagerness to win may also hurt your venture's success, particularly when it causes you to make impulsive, insensible decisions. But it's possible to avoid such costly mistakes by making a habit of engaging in critical thinking, such as considering opposing viewpoints and conducting cost-benefit analyses, especially for those decisions that are complex and can determine the future of your venture. The sense of eagerness that comes with having a rival can not only cause you to make poorer decisions, but it can also lead you to take greater risks that put your venture in peril. One way you can overcome the risk-inducing effects of rivalry that stand to endanger your venture's success is to remain attentive to your emotional state and actively monitor how such feelings are affecting your decision-making.

39. How can competitive rivalry benefit entrepreneurs according to the passage?

A. By enabling them to outcompete other entrepreneurs.

B. By enabling them to make their venture a success.

C. By helping them to reach long-term goals.

D. By helping them to stay goal-oriented.

40. What is one of the traps entrepreneurs may often fall into when competing with rivals?

A. They may adopt strategies that are bound to ruin their venture.

B. They may resort to unethical means to outperform their rivals.

C. They may be too eager to succeed while ignoring the huge labor cost.

D. They may be intently focused on winning at the current market level.

41. What are entrepreneurs advised to do to avoid traps that often accompany rivalry?

A. Deliberate on what really matters.

B. Prioritize reaping immediate benefits.

C. Estimate the long-term consequences.

D. Reflect on what successes are achievable.

42. How can entrepreneurs avoid making impulsive and insensible decisions?

A. By engaging themselves in critical reasoning.

B. By developing a habit of keeping their integrity.

C. By criticizing themselves for previous poor performances.

D. By refraining from being too excited about their successes.

43. How can entrepreneurs overcome the risk-inducing effects of rivalry?

A. By paying close attention to their current performance.

B. By taking steps that stand to endanger their rivals' success.

C. By monitoring how their decision-making impacts their mentality.

D. By keeping their emotions in check to avoid making poor decisions.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

A multitasker is one who can perform two or more tasks effectively at the same time, which—apart from the obvious differences—is similar to what a computer does. The concept does indeed come from the realms of technology, where it is used to refer to an operating system that can execute multiple tasks at the same time. However, the question is: can a person really be a multitasker? For most scientists, the answer is no. So much so that, according to experts in neuroscience( ), our brains do not handle multitasking situations well. As soon as two tasks require our attention, productivity suffers. What we call multitasking, therefore, is in reality the ability to move more or less quickly from one task to another. This requires two essential conditions: that one of the tasks needs to be automatic, like walking or eating, and that they both need different mental processes. Answering the phone and writing at the same time, for example. However, on the other side of the coin there are people who maintain that it is possible to be, or at least seem to be, multitasking. A recent study concluded that regardless of whether people are actually handling several tasks or not, the mere fact that they perceive this activity as multitasking has a positive effect on their performance. The business perspective offers a different view: multitasking is understood as the ability to adapt to all types of environment within a company and effectively undertake different activities within a set time frame. Indeed, many companies look for people who are skilled in multitasking to improve their productivity. From this different perspective, you can not only be multitasking but this ability can also be taught: something that is easier in fluid organisations, which favour flexibility in their working practices. The benefits of multitasking are clear. Being quicker and more efficient increases our performance and the number of tasks completed. But having to pay attention to several things at once means that the powers of concentration are reduced and that can lead to more mistakes.

44. What does a "multitasker" originally refer to?

A. An operating system capable of doing several tasks at once.

B. A skilled worker executing more than one task at the same time.

C. A sophisticated technology doing several tasks effectively at once.

D. An efficient person able to perform multiple tasks at the same time.

45. Why can't people really be multitaskers according to neuroscientists?

A. They are not sufficiently exposed to multitasking situations.

B. They are not comparable to mechanical operating systems.

C. Their brains do not allow them to multitask.

D. Their attention span cannot be expanded.

46. What do we learn from the conclusion of a recent study on multitasking?

A. People make greater achievements by maintaining whatever they are doing is multitasking.

B. People's performance benefits from the perception of what they are doing as multitasking.

C. People's active mental processes exert a positive effect on their multitasking.

D. People can improve their capabilities by handling multitasking situations.

47. How does the business world view multitasking?

A. It is a rare skill often found in fluid organisations.

B. It is an adaptable capability required of all workers.

C. It is an essential quality many employees lack.

D. It is a desirable ability that can be developed.

48. What does the author imply we should do if we have to focus on some task and do it well?

A. Work in a flexible way.

B. Learn from mistakes.

C. Avoid multitasking.

D. Increase efficiency

—— 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. C	2. A	3. B	4. B	5. A	6. A	7. B	8. B	9. B	10. D
11. A	12. C	13. B	14. C	15. A	16. D	17. A	18. B	19. D	20. O
21. N	22. I	23. B	24. C	25. D	26. F	27. H	28. A	29. L	30. D
31. J	32. B	33. F	34. I	35. C	36. L	37. E	38. H	39. D	40. B
41. A	42. A	43. D	44. A	45. C	46. B	47. D	48. C		

49. Over the past few years, my hometown has undergone remarkable changes. As a student writing for our
university newspaper, I would like to share two of them that have impressed me the most: transportation and
the environment.
In the past, it used to take us hours of bumpy driving to reach the provincial capital. Now, however, a new
high-speed railway gets us there in just two hours, and the widened roads have made daily travel far more
convenient. Another change worth mentioning is the environment. The small river that once smelled terrible
has been cleaned up, and several green parks have been built along its banks, where families now enjoy
walking after dinner.
All these changes have made my hometown a much better place to live in. As someone who grew up there, I
feel truly proud, and I firmly believe that it will become even more beautiful and livable in the years to come.

50. Since the reform and opening-up, the diet of Chinese people has undergone significant changes. In
the past, due to the backward economy, food was limited in variety and insufficient in quantity, so people were content with merely having enough to eat. Today, with China's economy developing rapidly,
food is not only more abundant and diverse but also greatly improved in quality. As living standards keep rising, people have increasingly higher demands for their diet and pay more attention to eating in a
nutritious and healthy way. Therefore, the low-fat, low-sugar and organic food launched on the market
today is widely welcomed by people.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位警察停车原因 → 听到 'going very slowly and drifting across lanes' → 匹配选项 C 'thought something must be wrong with the driver'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】A

定位男孩告诉警察的计划 → 听到 'planning to travel to California and buy a Lamborghini sports car' → 匹配选项 A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】B

定位 'What we have not yet understood' → 听到 'changing our skeletons' → 匹配选项 B

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】B

定位猫的日常行为描述 → 提取 ‘spends most of his time in shops’ 与 ‘regular appearance’ → 同义替换为 ‘pays regular visits’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】A

定位酒吧老板Lesley Harper的发言 → 提取 ‘cat of expensive tastes who likes his high priced cat food’ → 同义替换为 ‘fond of luxury cat food’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】A

定位女士说 ‘I need to get back by 2:30’ 的语句 → 提取紧随其后的原因 ‘for a conference call’ → 同义替换为 ‘There is to be a conference call’

考点：细节定位　因果关系

7. 【答案】B

定位女士评价Jeremy妻子厨艺的语句 → 提取 ‘terrible cook’ 的负面评价 → 同义替换为 ‘doesn't think his wife cooks well’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】B

定位关于岳父的描述 → 提取 ‘has had terrible problems getting up and down stairs since his knee operation’ → 同义替换为 ‘has much difficulty getting up and down stairs’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】B

定位对话结尾女士的建议 → 提取 ‘I would recommend getting out on a boat trip’ → 同义替换为 ‘Go on a boat trip’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】D
定位首句 → 同义替换 ever more influential → increasingly more important → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

11. 【答案】A
定位研究目的句 → 同义替换 affect how we negotiate → have any effect on the way we negotiate → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

12. 【答案】C
定位研究结论句 → 同义替换 employ deceptive strategies → use deceptive strategies → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

13. 【答案】B
定位研究发现句 → 同义替换 remained six months → still existed six months after the course ended → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

14. 【答案】C
定位研究结论句 → 同义替换 link between cooking confidence and satisfaction → linked to cooking confidence and cooking satisfaction → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

15. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'who benefits most' → 听到 'Gender plays a part' 及后续性别对比数据 → 推断性别是决定性因素
考点：细节定位　因果推断

16. 【答案】D
定位题干 'personal space' → 听到 'Research shows... we actually have bubbles of different sizes' → 同义替换 'varies in size'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】A
定位题干 'mere acquaintance enters our intimate space' → 直接对应原文 'A mere acquaintance entering our intimate space makes us uncomfortable' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　原句对应

18. 【答案】B
定位题干 'comfortable interacting with new acquaintances or strangers' → 听到 'social space... Here people feel comfortable conducting routine social interactions with new acquaintances or total strangers' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　信息匹配

19. 【答案】D
定位题干 'sizes of our bubbles fixed' → 听到 'The sizes of our bubbles are fixed by our teens' → 同义替换 'enter our teens'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】O

26 空 定位转折词However → 对比前文‘a number of studies’与后文‘little research’ → 选择表示‘极少’的副词修饰little

27 空 定位主语‘time spent on hobbies’与宾语‘work life’ → 分析动词需表达‘影响’或‘作用于’ → 选择能与‘time’搭配并体现‘影响’的动词

28 空 定位比较结构‘longer than’ → 推断空格处需表示‘通常’或‘一般’的时间量 → 选择表示‘通常’的副词

29 空 定位转折词But → 分析前文‘strengthened’与后文条件句 → 推断空格处需表示‘情况’或‘事实’的名词

30 空 定位对比结构‘similar to their work but’ → 推断空格处需表示‘偶尔’或‘不经常’的副词 → 选择与‘serious’形成对比的频率词

31 空 定位空格所在句（当爱好与工作相似且投入过多时间时，工作表现下降）→ 分析空格与“decreased”的搭配及语义（工作表现/满意度）→ 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格所在句（如果爱好与工作要求相同，人们可能被_____而无法胜任）→ 分析“left + adj.”结构及语义（资源耗尽/疲惫）→ 匹配选项词义 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格所在句（但如果爱好与职业不同，它可能不会以同样的方式_____）→ 分析“may not + v. + in the same way”结构及与上文“decreased”的对比关系 → 匹配选项词义 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句（发展其他知识和技能，这些可以_____他们在工作中的信心）→ 分析“skills that can + v. + confidence”结构及语义（增强/提升）→ 匹配选项词义 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格所在句（攀岩与日常工作活动相距甚远）→ 分析“so far + adj. + from”结构及语义（不同/远离）→ 匹配选项词义 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

21. 【答案】N

26 空 定位转折词However → 对比前文‘a number of studies’与后文‘little research’ → 选择表示‘极少’的副词修饰little

27 空 定位主语‘time spent on hobbies’与宾语‘work life’ → 分析动词需表达‘影响’或‘作用于’ → 选择能与‘time’搭配并体现‘影响’的动词

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32 空 定位空格所在句（如果爱好与工作要求相同，人们可能被_____而无法胜任）→ 分析“left + adj.”结构及语义（资源耗尽/疲惫）→ 匹配选项词义 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格所在句（但如果爱好与职业不同，它可能不会以同样的方式_____）→ 分析“may not + v. + in the same way”结构及与上文“decreased”的对比关系 → 匹配选项词义 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句（发展其他知识和技能，这些可以_____他们在工作中的信心）→ 分析“skills that can + v. + confidence”结构及语义（增强/提升）→ 匹配选项词义 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格所在句（攀岩与日常工作活动相距甚远）→ 分析“so far + adj. + from”结构及语义（不同/远离）→ 匹配选项词义 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

22. 【答案】I

26 空 定位转折词However → 对比前文‘a number of studies’与后文‘little research’ → 选择表示‘极少’的副词修饰little

27 空 定位主语‘time spent on hobbies’与宾语‘work life’ → 分析动词需表达‘影响’或‘作用于’ → 选择能与‘time’搭配并体现‘影响’的动词

28 空 定位比较结构‘longer than’ → 推断空格处需表示‘通常’或‘一般’的时间量 → 选择表示‘通常’的副词

29 空 定位转折词But → 分析前文‘strengthened’与后文条件句 → 推断空格处需表示‘情况’或‘事实’的名词

30 空 定位对比结构‘similar to their work but’ → 推断空格处需表示‘偶尔’或‘不经常’的副词 → 选择与‘serious’形成对比的频率词

31 空 定位空格所在句（当爱好与工作相似且投入过多时间时，工作表现下降）→ 分析空格与“decreased”的搭配及语义（工作表现/满意度）→ 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格所在句（如果爱好与工作要求相同，人们可能被_____而无法胜任）→ 分析“left + adj.”结构及语义（资源耗尽/疲惫）→ 匹配选项词义 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格所在句（但如果爱好与职业不同，它可能不会以同样的方式_____）→ 分析“may not + v. + in the same way”结构及与上文“decreased”的对比关系 → 匹配选项词义 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句（发展其他知识和技能，这些可以_____他们在工作中的信心）→ 分析“skills that can + v. + confidence”结构及语义（增强/提升）→ 匹配选项词义 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格所在句（攀岩与日常工作活动相距甚远）→ 分析“so far + adj. + from”结构及语义（不同/远离）→ 匹配选项词义 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

23. 【答案】B

26 空 定位转折词However → 对比前文‘a number of studies’与后文‘little research’ → 选择表示‘极少’的副词修饰little

27 空 定位主语‘time spent on hobbies’与宾语‘work life’ → 分析动词需表达‘影响’或‘作用于’ → 选择能与‘time’搭配并体现‘影响’的动词

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35 空 定位空格所在句（攀岩与日常工作活动相距甚远）→ 分析“so far + adj. + from”结构及语义（不同/远离）→ 匹配选项词义 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

24. 【答案】C

26 空 定位转折词However → 对比前文‘a number of studies’与后文‘little research’ → 选择表示‘极少’的副词修饰little

27 空 定位主语‘time spent on hobbies’与宾语‘work life’ → 分析动词需表达‘影响’或‘作用于’ → 选择能与‘time’搭配并体现‘影响’的动词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

25. 【答案】D

26 空 定位转折词However → 对比前文‘a number of studies’与后文‘little research’ → 选择表示‘极少’的副词修饰little

27 空 定位主语‘time spent on hobbies’与宾语‘work life’ → 分析动词需表达‘影响’或‘作用于’ → 选择能与‘time’搭配并体现‘影响’的动词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

26. 【答案】F

26 空 定位转折词However → 对比前文‘a number of studies’与后文‘little research’ → 选择表示‘极少’的副词修饰little

27 空 定位主语‘time spent on hobbies’与宾语‘work life’ → 分析动词需表达‘影响’或‘作用于’ → 选择能与‘time’搭配并体现‘影响’的动词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

27. 【答案】H

26 空 定位转折词However → 对比前文‘a number of studies’与后文‘little research’ → 选择表示‘极少’的副词修饰little

27 空 定位主语‘time spent on hobbies’与宾语‘work life’ → 分析动词需表达‘影响’或‘作用于’ → 选择能与‘time’搭配并体现‘影响’的动词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

28. 【答案】A

26 空 定位转折词However → 对比前文‘a number of studies’与后文‘little research’ → 选择表示‘极少’的副词修饰little

27 空 定位主语‘time spent on hobbies’与宾语‘work life’ → 分析动词需表达‘影响’或‘作用于’ → 选择能与‘time’搭配并体现‘影响’的动词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

29. 【答案】L

26 空 定位转折词However → 对比前文‘a number of studies’与后文‘little research’ → 选择表示‘极少’的副词修饰little

27 空 定位主语‘time spent on hobbies’与宾语‘work life’ → 分析动词需表达‘影响’或‘作用于’ → 选择能与‘time’搭配并体现‘影响’的动词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

30. 【答案】D

36. 定位段落[D] → 识别同义替换（'states and companies are starting to take up the issue' 对应 'some states...have passed laws'） → 得出答案

37. 定位段落[C] → 识别同义替换（'62% of fathers took the maximum amount of time off compared to 93% of mothers' 暗示父亲实际育儿时间少于母亲） → 得出答案

38. 定位段落[A] → 识别转折关系（'but gender bias persists when it comes to career prospects and the home'） → 推断出平等的育儿假是解决职场性别不平等的关键 → 得出答案

39. 定位段落[B] → 识别同义替换（'81%...said the notion of fathers taking leave has become more acceptable' 对应 'less objection'） → 得出答案

40. 定位段落[F] → 识别同义替换（'three-quarters to say it's equally supportive of women and men taking leave' 对应 'gave the same support to men and women'） → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'gender equality' 和 'traditional gender roles' → 在段落[A]中找到 'gender bias persists when it comes to career prospects and the home' → 同义替换 'gender bias' 为 'stick to traditional gender roles'，'career prospects and the home' 为 'at work and at home' → 得出答案

42. 定位题干关键词 'parental leave policies' 和 'improved workplace culture' → 在段落[C]中找到 'over half said leave policies had made workplace culture better' → 同义替换 'over half' 为 'the majority'，'made...better' 为 'improved' → 得出答案

43. 定位题干核心信息 'women in top positions... remains extremely small' → 在段落[A]中找到 'gender bias persists when it comes to career prospects' → 结合常识与语境推断，'gender bias persists' 在职业前景方面意味着女性在高层职位中代表性不足 → 得出答案

44. 定位题干关键词 'estimate' 和 'less than one third' → 在段落[E]中找到 'estimates only 20% to 30% of companies' → 同义替换 '20% to 30%' 为 'less than one third' → 得出答案

45. 定位题干关键词 'lawsuits' 和 'gender neutral policies' → 在全文中搜索 'lawsuits'、'legal'、'court' 等相关词汇 → 发现全文未提及任何关于诉讼或法律压力的内容 → 判断该信息为无中生有 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写　数据对比推理　推理判断　转折逻辑　细节定位　同义替换　语境推断　数字信息　信息缺失判断

31. 【答案】J

36. 定位段落[D] → 识别同义替换（'states and companies are starting to take up the issue' 对应 'some states...have passed laws'） → 得出答案

37. 定位段落[C] → 识别同义替换（'62% of fathers took the maximum amount of time off compared to 93% of mothers' 暗示父亲实际育儿时间少于母亲） → 得出答案

38. 定位段落[A] → 识别转折关系（'but gender bias persists when it comes to career prospects and the home'） → 推断出平等的育儿假是解决职场性别不平等的关键 → 得出答案

39. 定位段落[B] → 识别同义替换（'81%...said the notion of fathers taking leave has become more acceptable' 对应 'less objection'） → 得出答案

40. 定位段落[F] → 识别同义替换（'three-quarters to say it's equally supportive of women and men taking leave' 对应 'gave the same support to men and women'） → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'gender equality' 和 'traditional gender roles' → 在段落[A]中找到 'gender bias persists when it comes to career prospects and the home' → 同义替换 'gender bias' 为 'stick to traditional gender roles'，'career prospects and the home' 为 'at work and at home' → 得出答案

42. 定位题干关键词 'parental leave policies' 和 'improved workplace culture' → 在段落[C]中找到 'over half said leave policies had made workplace culture better' → 同义替换 'over half' 为 'the majority'，'made...better' 为 'improved' → 得出答案

43. 定位题干核心信息 'women in top positions... remains extremely small' → 在段落[A]中找到 'gender bias

persists when it comes to career prospects' → 结合常识与语境推断，'gender bias persists' 在职业前景方面意味着女性在高层职位中代表性不足 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'estimate' 和 'less than one third' → 在段落[E]中找到 'estimates only 20% to 30% of companies' → 同义替换 '20% to 30%' 为 'less than one third' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'lawsuits' 和 'gender neutral policies' → 在全文中搜索 'lawsuits'、'legal'、'court' 等相关词汇 → 发现全文未提及任何关于诉讼或法律压力的内容 → 判断该信息为无中生有 → 得出答案

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32. 【答案】B

36. 定位段落[D] → 识别同义替换（'states and companies are starting to take up the issue' 对应 'some states...have passed laws'） → 得出答案
37. 定位段落[C] → 识别同义替换（'62% of fathers took the maximum amount of time off compared to 93% of mothers' 暗示父亲实际育儿时间少于母亲） → 得出答案
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33. 【答案】F

36. 定位段落[D] → 识别同义替换（'states and companies are starting to take up the issue' 对应 'some states...have passed laws'） → 得出答案
37. 定位段落[C] → 识别同义替换（'62% of fathers took the maximum amount of time off compared to 93% of mothers' 暗示父亲实际育儿时间少于母亲） → 得出答案
38. 定位段落[A] → 识别转折关系（'but gender bias persists when it comes to career prospects and the home'） → 推断出平等的育儿假是解决职场性别不平等的关键 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落[B] → 识别同义替换（'81%...said the notion of fathers taking leave has become more acceptable' 对应 'less objection'） → 得出答案
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42. 定位题干关键词 'parental leave policies' 和 'improved workplace culture' → 在段落[C]中找到 'over half said leave policies had made workplace culture better' → 同义替换 'over half' 为 'the majority'，'made...better' 为 'improved' → 得出答案
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34. 【答案】I

36. 定位段落[D] → 识别同义替换（'states and companies are starting to take up the issue' 对应 'some states...have passed laws'） → 得出答案
37. 定位段落[C] → 识别同义替换（'62% of fathers took the maximum amount of time off compared to 93% of mothers' 暗示父亲实际育儿时间少于母亲） → 得出答案
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35. 【答案】C

36. 定位段落[D] → 识别同义替换（'states and companies are starting to take up the issue' 对应 'some states...have passed laws'） → 得出答案

37. 定位段落[C] → 识别同义替换（'62% of fathers took the maximum amount of time off compared to 93% of mothers' 暗示父亲实际育儿时间少于母亲） → 得出答案

38. 定位段落[A] → 识别转折关系（'but gender bias persists when it comes to career prospects and the home'） → 推断出平等的育儿假是解决职场性别不平等的关键 → 得出答案

39. 定位段落[B] → 识别同义替换（'81%...said the notion of fathers taking leave has become more acceptable' 对应 'less objection'） → 得出答案

40. 定位段落[F] → 识别同义替换（'three-quarters to say it's equally supportive of women and men taking leave' 对应 'gave the same support to men and women'） → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'gender equality' 和 'traditional gender roles' → 在段落[A]中找到 'gender bias persists when it comes to career prospects and the home' → 同义替换 'gender bias' 为 'stick to traditional gender roles'，'career prospects and the home' 为 'at work and at home' → 得出答案

42. 定位题干关键词 'parental leave policies' 和 'improved workplace culture' → 在段落[C]中找到 'over half said leave policies had made workplace culture better' → 同义替换 'over half' 为 'the majority'，'made...better' 为 'improved' → 得出答案

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36. 【答案】L

36. 定位段落[D] → 识别同义替换（'states and companies are starting to take up the issue' 对应 'some states...have passed laws'） → 得出答案

37. 定位段落[C] → 识别同义替换（'62% of fathers took the maximum amount of time off compared to 93% of mothers' 暗示父亲实际育儿时间少于母亲） → 得出答案

38. 定位段落[A] → 识别转折关系（'but gender bias persists when it comes to career prospects and the home'） → 推断出平等的育儿假是解决职场性别不平等的关键 → 得出答案

39. 定位段落[B] → 识别同义替换（'81%...said the notion of fathers taking leave has become more acceptable' 对应 'less objection'） → 得出答案

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37. 【答案】E

36. 定位段落[D] → 识别同义替换（'states and companies are starting to take up the issue' 对应 'some states...have passed laws'） → 得出答案
37. 定位段落[C] → 识别同义替换（'62% of fathers took the maximum amount of time off compared to 93% of mothers' 暗示父亲实际育儿时间少于母亲） → 得出答案
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39. 定位段落[B] → 识别同义替换（'81%...said the notion of fathers taking leave has become more acceptable' 对应 'less objection'） → 得出答案
40. 定位段落[F] → 识别同义替换（'three-quarters to say it's equally supportive of women and men taking leave' 对应 'gave the same support to men and women'） → 得出答案
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38. 【答案】H

36. 定位段落[D] → 识别同义替换（'states and companies are starting to take up the issue' 对应 'some states...have passed laws'） → 得出答案
37. 定位段落[C] → 识别同义替换（'62% of fathers took the maximum amount of time off compared to 93% of mothers' 暗示父亲实际育儿时间少于母亲） → 得出答案
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40. 定位段落[F] → 识别同义替换（'three-quarters to say it's equally supportive of women and men taking

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39. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'benefit' → 在语篇中定位到 'keep you committed to achieving your goals' → 同义替换为 'stay goal-oriented' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

40. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'traps' → 在语篇中定位到 'behave unethically to win' → 同义替换为 'resort to unethical means' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

41. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'avoid traps' → 在语篇中定位到 'stop and reflect on what's important' → 同义替换为 'Deliberate on what really matters' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

42. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'impulsive and insensible decisions' → 在语篇中定位到 'avoid such costly mistakes by making a habit of engaging in critical thinking' → 同义替换为 'engaging themselves in critical reasoning' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

43. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'overcome the risk-inducing effects' → 在语篇中定位到 'remain attentive to your emotional state and actively monitor how such feelings are affecting your decision-making' → 同义替换为 'keeping their emotions in check to avoid making poor decisions' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

44. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'originally refer to' → 定位至语篇第二句 'The concept does indeed come from the realms of technology, where it is used to refer to an operating system...' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

45. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'neuroscientists' → 定位至语篇第四句 'according to experts in neuroscience, our brains do not handle multitasking situations well' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

46. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'recent study' → 定位至语篇第七句 'A recent study concluded that... the mere fact that they perceive this activity as multitasking has a positive effect on their performance' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'business world' → 定位至语篇第八句 'The business perspective offers a different view...' 及后续两句 → 综合 'can also be taught' 等信息推理得出答案

考点：细节定位　综合推理

48. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'focus on some task and do it well' → 定位至语篇末句 'But having to pay attention to several things at once means that the powers of concentration are reduced and that can lead to more mistakes' → 反向推理得出答案

考点：细节定位　反向推理

49. 【答案】Over the past few years, my hometown has…

围绕家乡发展主题，构建清晰的篇章结构（引言-主体-结论），运用多样句式和恰当词汇进行描述与论述。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

50. 【答案】Since the reform and opening-up, the diet of…

通过对比过去与现在，运用定语从句、非谓语动词和固定搭配，构建复杂句式来描述饮食变化。

考点：过去由于经济落后　食品不仅更加丰富多样　随着生活水平不断提升　低脂、低糖、有机食品