四级 · 2024年06月大学英语四级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
118 098
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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. Why did the six residents have to find another place to stay?

A. Due to a fire alarm in their apartments.

B. Because of the smoke and heat damage.

C. Due to the water used to extinguish the flames.

D. Because of the collapse of the three-story building.

2. What does the news report say the Norwalk Fire Marshal is doing?

A. Investigating the cause of the incident.
B. Helping search for the suspect of the crime.
C. Rescuing the businessmen trapped in the building.
D. Checking town records for the property developer.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What have a number of past studies found about season of birth?

A. It plays a less important role in one's health than nutrient intake.
B. It impacts people's health to a lesser degree than sun exposure.
C. It is associated with people's mental health conditions.
D. It is linked with older adults' symptoms of depression.

4. What did the new study find about the relationship between participants' month of birth and symptoms of depression?

A. It was indefinite.
B. It was systematic.
C. It was straightforward.
D. It was insignificant.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What do the researchers' tests show about the cloned dog?

A. It has helped solve several murder cases.
B. It has become a star office dog in Beijing.
C. It has surpassed its mother in performance.
D. It has done better than naturally born dogs.

6. What is the scientists' purpose in cloning police dogs?

A. To speed up investigation into criminal cases.
B. To test the feasibility of cloning technology.
C. To cut down training expenses.
D. To reduce their training time.

7. Why does the news report say the scientists' goal is not yet possible?

A. Cloning is too complicated a process.
B. The technology is yet to be accepted.
C. Cloning is ethically controversial.
D. The technology is too expensive. 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. How did the man get to know about the book The Three Body Problem?

A. He read it somewhere online.
B. He heard about it from a coworker.
C. He read an article reviewing it.
D. He watched a TV series based on it.

9. What does the woman say she can't remember about the book's author?

A. His publications. B. His first book. C. His address. D. His name.

10. What does the man have to do to finish his thesis?

A. Collect a lot more data.
B. Relax a bit less often.
C. Clarify many new concepts.
D. Read more reference books.

11. What will the man most probably do first after the conversation?

A. Find out the show's most interesting episodes.
B. Watch the series together with the woman.
C. Get an e-copy of the book to read.
D. Check to see when the show starts.

Questions 12 to 15

12. Why does the woman call the man?

A. To check the prices of his farm produce.
B. To ask the way to the Newcastle City Hall.
C. To inquire about the vegetarian food festival.
D. To seek the man's help with her work on the farm.

13. What is the man still looking for?

A. Bakers. B. Vendors. C. Vegetarians. D. Organisers.

14. What does the man say they are getting close to?

A. The issuing of certificates to vendors.
B. The completion of the baking task.
C. The festival they are organising.
D. The deadline for application.

15. What does the man finally ask the woman to remember?

A. The closing date of submission.
B. The website of his company.
C. The details of the ceremony.
D. The organiser's address. 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. Why has wild camping become popular in the UK?

A. Most scenic sites have been closed.
B. Access to official campsites is limited.
C. Health experts advise going outdoors.
D. People have more time during the summer.

17. Why is camping banned for part of the summer in public parks?

A. It is strongly opposed by nearby residents.
B. It leads to much waste of public money.
C. It has caused environmental concerns.
D. It has created conflicts among campers.

18. What does the speaker suggest campers do?

A. Look for open land in Scotland.
B. Leave no trace of their camping.
C. Avoid getting close to wilderness.
D. Ask for permission from authorities.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the passage say about pink dolphins?

A. They outcompete mythical creatures.
B. They usually mind their own business.
C. They truly exist in the Amazon region.
D. They resemble alarmingly large snakes.

20. What is the unusual coloring of pink dolphins believed to originate in?

A. Scar tissue from dolphins' fighting.
B. Skin infection from water pollution.
C. Unhealed wounds from snake bites.
D. Swimming along in seasonal floods.

21. What has become of the Amazon wetland system since 2018?

A. It has been shrinking at an astonishing pace.
B. It has been placed under international protection.
C. It has been appealing to both freshwater and sea dolphins.
D. It has been abandoned as a battleground for male dolphins.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What do we learn from a new survey by Merrill Lynch/Age Wave?

A. About 58% of young adults call parental support the new normal.
B. Most adult children enjoy increasing sources of financial support.
C. A full 70% of the young adults cannot afford to buy a car by themselves.
D. Most early adults cannot sustain their lifestyles without parental support.

23. Why did most young adults in the survey say financial support to children aged 25 to 34 is a bad thing?

A. It renders them dependent.
B. It causes them to lose dignity.
C. It makes them mentally immature.
D. It hinders them from getting ahead.

24. What did the respondents in the survey say regarding financial independence?

A. It challenges one's willpower.
B. It results from education.
C. It calls for due assistance.
D. It defines adulthood.

25. What is one big reason young adults are struggling?

A. Current lifestyles.
B. Poor budgeting.
C. College loans.
D. Emergency expenses.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. constitutes	B. contradictory	C. decision
D. detailed	E. difference	F. dipping
G. distinction	H. falling	I. involves
J. moderate	K. notified	L. partly
M. required	N. traditionally	O. vigorous

It's well known that physical exercise is beneficial not just to physical health but also to mental health. Yet whereas most countries have ___26___ , evidence-backed guidelines on the type and intensity of exercise ___27___ for various physical health benefits, such guidelines do not yet exist for exercise and mood. This is ___28___ due to a lack of necessary evidence. However, a new systematic review brings us usefully up to-date on the current findings in this area. Before ___29___ into some of the key take-aways, an important ___30___ made in the review is between aerobic exercise and anaerobic. The former ___31___ such things as walking, jogging and cycling and means exercising in such a way that your body is able to use oxygen to burn fat for energy. In contrast, anaerobic exercise—such as lifting heavy weights—is of such ___32___ intensity that your body does not have time to use oxygen to create energy and so instead it breaks down glucose in your blood or muscles. Beginning first with the influence of exercise intensity on the mood benefits of aerobic exercise, the researchers, led by John Chan at Shenzhen University, found ___33___ results from 19 relevant studies. Some favoured higher intensity, others low, while seven studies found that intensity made no ___34___ to mood benefits. In relation to the intensity of anaerobic exercise, however, the results were far clearer—the optimum for improving mood is ___35___ intensity, perhaps because low intensity is too dull while high intensity is too unpleasant.

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. Some people view socializing at the workplace as a chance to develop personal relationships. _____

37. As ordinary American workers' average hourly pay had decreased despite increasing productivity, they had to work just as many hours as before to keep their living standards. _____

38. American workers' average weekly working time has not changed for nearly half a century. _____

39. Friedman believes inequality in the U.S. largely explains why increasing productivity has not resulted in reduced working hours. _____

40. Many economists assume people's thirst for material things has prevented them from enjoying more leisure time. _____

41. An economist's prediction about a shorter average working week seemed to be correct for a time in the 20th century. _____

42. In the U.S. labor market, the primary concern of people with less schooling and fewer skills is to secure any employment even if it is low-paid. _____

43. Keynes was right in predicting that technology would make the economy much more productive. _____

44. Many of the highest earners have a keen interest in and love for what they are doing. _____

45. According to Keynes, there would be a shorter working week with everyone's standard of living continuing to rise. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 四合院(siheyuan)是中国一种传统的住宅建筑,其特点是房屋建造在一个院子的四周,将院子合围在中间。四合院通常冬暖夏凉,环境舒适,尤其适合大家庭居住。四合院在中国各地有多种类型,其中以北京的四合院最为典型。如今,随着现代城市的发展,传统的四合院已逐渐减少,但因其独特的建筑风格,四合院对中国文化的传承和中国历史的研究具有重要意义。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Lao Zi once said, "Care about what other people think and you will always be their prisoner." People-pleasing, or seeking self-worth through others' approval, is unproductive and an exhausting way to go through life. Why do we allow what others think of us to have so much power over how we feel about ourselves? If it's true that you can't please all people all of the time, wouldn't it make sense to stop trying? Unfortunately, sense often isn't driving our behavior. For social beings who desire love and belonging, wanting to be liked, and caring about the effect we have on others, is healthy and allows us to make connections. However, where we get into trouble is when our self-worth is dependent upon whether we win someone's approval or not. This need to be liked can be traced back to when we were children and were completely dependent on others to take care of us: Small children are not just learning how to walk and communicate, they are also trying to learn how the world works. We learn about who we are and what is expected of us based on interactions with others, so, to a four-year-old, if Mommy or Daddy doesn't like him or her, there is the danger that they will abandon them. We need to understand that when we desperately want someone to approve of us, it's being driven by that little kid part of us that is still terrified of abandonment. As you become more capable of providing yourself with the approval you seek, your need for external validation will start to vanish, leaving you stronger, more confident, and yes, happier in your life. Imagine how much time we lose each moment we restrain our authentic selves in an effort to be liked. If we base our worth on the opinions of others, we cheat ourselves of the power to shape our experiences and embrace life not only for others but also for ourselves, because ultimately, there is no difference. So embrace the cliché and love yourself as it's highly doubtful that you'll regret it.

46. What can we conclude from Lao Zi's quotation?

A. We should see through other people's attempt to make a prisoner of us.

B. We can never really please other people even if we try as hard as we can.

C. We can never be truly free if taking to heart others' opinion of us.

D. We should care about other people's view as much as they care about our own.

47. What will happen if we base our self-worth on other people's approval?

A. Our desire to be loved will be fulfilled.

B. Our life will be unfruitful and exhausting.

C. Our identity as social beings will be affected.

D. Our sense of self will be sharpened and enhanced.

48. What may account for our need to be liked or approved of?

A. Our desperate longing for interactions with others.

B. Our understanding of the workings of the world.

C. Our knowledge about the pain of abandonment.

D. Our early childhood fear of being deserted.

49. What can we do when we become better able to provide ourselves with the desired approval?

A. Enjoy a happier life.

B. Exercise self-restraint.

C. Receive more external validation.

D. Strengthen our power of imagination.

50. What does the author advise us to do in the last paragraph?

A. Embrace life for ourselves and for others.

B. Base our worth on others' opinions.

C. See our experiences as assets.

D. Love ourselves as we are.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Some people have said aging is more a slide into forgetfulness than a journey towards wisdom. However, a growing body of research suggests that late-in-life learning is possible. In reality, education does an aging brain good. Throughout life, people's brains constantly renovate themselves. In the late 1960s, British brain scientist Geoffrey Raisman spied growth in damaged brain regions of rats through an electron microscope; their brains were forging new connections. This meant brains may change every time a person learns something new. Of course, that doesn't mean the brain isn't affected by the effects of time. Just as height usually declines over the years, so does brain volume: Humans lose about 4 percent every decade starting in their 40s. But that reduction doesn't necessarily make people think slower; as long as we are alive and functioning, we can alter our brains with new information and experiences. In fact, scientists now suspect accumulating novel experiences, facts, and skills can keep people's minds more flexible. New pathways can strengthen our ever-changing mental structure, even as the brain shrinks. Conventional fixes like word puzzles and brain-training apps can contribute to mental durability. Even something as simple as taking a different route to the grocery store or going somewhere new on vacation can keep the brain healthy. A desire for new life challenges can further boost brainpower. Research about aging adults who take on new enterprises shows improved function and memory as well as a reduced risk of mental disease. Openness—a characteristic defined by curiosity and a desire for knowledge—may also help folks pass brain tests. Some folks are born with this take-in-the-world attitude, but those who aren't as genetically gifted aren't necessarily out of luck. While genes can encourage an interest in doing new things, a 2012 study in the journal Psychology and Aging found completing reasoning tasks like puzzles and number games can enhance that desire for novel experiences, which can, in turn, refresh the brain. That's why brain scientist Richard Kennedy says "It's not that old dogs can't learn new tricks. It's that maybe old dogs don't realize why they should."

51. What do some people think of aging adults?

A. Their wisdom grows as time goes by.
B. Their memory gradually deteriorates.
C. They can benefit from late-in-life learning.
D. They are likely to have mental health issues.

52. What can we conclude from Geoffrey Raisman's finding?

A. Brain damage seriously hinders one's learning.
B. Brain power weakens slower than we imagine.
C. Brains can refresh and improve with learning.
D. Brains forge connections under new conditions.

53. What is one thing that helps maintain the health of our brain even as it shrinks?

A. Doing daily routines by conventional means.
B. Avoiding worrying about our mental durability.
C. Imitating old dogs' way of learning new tricks.
D. Approaching everyday tasks in novel ways.

54. What does the author say can contribute to the improvement of brain function?

A. Being curious and desiring knowledge.
B. Being eager to pass brain tests at an old age.
C. Rising to life's challenges and avoiding risks.
D. Boosting immunity to serious mental diseases.

55. What is the finding of the 2012 study in the journal Psychology and Aging?

A. Wishing to solve puzzles enhances one's reasoning power.
B. Playing number games unexpectedly stimulates one's memory.
C. Desiring new experiences can help to renovate the brain.
D. Learning new tricks should not be confined to old dogs only.

—— 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. B	2. A	3. C	4. D	5. D	6. D	7. D	8. B	9. D	10. A
11. C	12. C	13. B	14. D	15. A	16. B	17. C	18. B	19. C	20. A
21. B	22. D	23. A	24. D	25. C	26. D	27. M	28. L	29. F	30. G
31. I	32. O	33. B	34. E	35. J	36. E	37. H	38. B	39. F	40. D
41. A	42. I	43. C	44. J	45. G	46. C	47. B	48. D	49. A	50. D
51. B	52. C	53. D	54. A	55. C					

56. Whether university libraries should open their doors to the public has sparked heated debate in recent years. In
my view, these libraries should indeed be accessible to ordinary citizens, provided that reasonable management
measures are in place.
Two reasons support my position. Firstly, opening university libraries promotes the sharing of knowledge.
Many valuable books and academic resources sit idle on the shelves, and allowing the public to use them turns
campus libraries into vibrant centers of lifelong learning. Moreover, such openness enriches the cultural life of
the whole community. For instance, a retired worker or a curious teenager could freely explore fields they
never studied at school, which narrows the gap between universities and society.
Admittedly, outside visitors may strain limited seats and disturb students. Yet this problem can be eased by
setting fixed visiting hours and registration rules. Therefore, I firmly believe university libraries should
welcome the public, so long as students' study needs are fully protected.

57. The siheyuan is a traditional Chinese residential building, characterized by houses built on the four
sides of a courtyard, enclosing it in the middle. It is usually warm in winter and cool in summer, providing a comfortable environment that is especially suitable for large families. There are various types
of siheyuan across China, among which the ones in Beijing are the most typical. Nowadays, with the development of modern cities, traditional siheyuan have gradually decreased; however, owing to their
unique architectural style, they remain of great significance to the inheritance of Chinese culture and the
study of Chinese history.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位因果信号词'Due to' → 同义替换'Because of' → 匹配'smoke and heat damage' → 得出答案

考点：因果信号词捕捉　同义替换识别

2. 【答案】A

定位主语'Norwalk Fire Marshal' → 匹配谓语'is investigating the cause and origin' → 同义替换'Investigating the cause of the incident' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】C

定位'past studies' → 匹配'found the link between season of birth and mental health diagnoses' → 同义替换'associated with people's mental health conditions' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

4. 【答案】D

定位'new study' → 匹配'found no significant relationship' → 同义替换'insignificant' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】D

定位'cloned dog' → 匹配'performed better than traditionally bred dogs on several tests' → 同义替换'done better than naturally born dogs' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

6. 【答案】D

定位关键句 'The ultimate goal of scientists is to produce clones of talented police dogs that can be trained in months instead of years.' → 提取核心目的 'trained in months instead of years' → 同义替换为 'reduce their training time'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】D

定位关键句 'However, this goal is not yet possible due to the current costs of the technology.' → 提取原因 'current costs of the technology' → 同义替换为 'too expensive'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】B

定位男士回答 'A colleague mentioned the book' → 提取信息来源 'colleague' → 同义替换为 'coworker'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】D

定位女士陈述 'I can't remember his name' → 直接提取信息 'his name'

考点：细节定位

10. 【答案】A
定位男士陈述 'I'm a bit overwhelmed with the amount of data I still need to collect to finish my thesis.' → 提取核心任务 'need to collect data' → 同义替换为 'Collect a lot more data'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】C
定位对话结尾男士的决定性回应 → 提取其计划的先后顺序 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　顺序推理

12. 【答案】C
定位对话开场女士的自述 → 提取其通话目的 → 得出答案
考点：主旨大意　开场信号词

13. 【答案】B
定位女士陈述网站信息 → 提取男士确认的寻找对象 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】D
定位男士话语中的关键短语“getting close to” → 提取其后宾语 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　固定搭配

15. 【答案】A
定位对话结尾男士的提醒性话语 → 提取其强调的事项 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　信号词捕捉

16. 【答案】B
定位原因句 → 识别同义替换（official campsites closed/overflowing → access limited） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

17. 【答案】C
定位原因句 → 识别同义替换（dump litter, human waste... → environmental concerns） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　因果推理

18. 【答案】B
定位建议句 → 识别同义替换（leave no trace of their visit → leave no trace of their camping） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

19. 【答案】C
定位事实句 → 识别同义替换（do exist → truly exist） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

20. 【答案】A
定位原因句 → 识别同义替换（scar tissue from dolphin fights → scar tissue from dolphins' fighting） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

21. 【答案】B

定位时间状语 'since 2018' → 捕捉其后动作 'granted internationally protected status' → 同义替换为 'placed under international protection'

考点：细节定位　同义改写

22. 【答案】D

定位调查核心数据 '58% said they couldn't afford their current lifestyles without it' → 同义替换为 'cannot sustain their lifestyles without parental support'

考点：细节定位　同义改写

23. 【答案】A

定位问题关键词 'bad thing' 和年龄组 '25 to 34' → 捕捉原因 'because it makes those kids dependent' → 同义替换为 'renders them dependent'

考点：细节定位　因果关系

24. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'financial independence' → 捕捉受访者观点 'financial independence defines adulthood' → 直接对应选项

考点：细节定位　观点捕捉

25. 【答案】C

定位问题关键词 'one big reason' 和 'struggling' → 捕捉原因 'attributed to college loans' → 直接对应选项

考点：细节定位　因果关系

26. 【答案】D

26 空 根据空格后名词短语 'evidence-backed guidelines' 及上下文 'have ... guidelines'，判断此处需要一个表示‘制定’或‘拥有’的动词过去分词，且与 'guidelines' 构成常见搭配。

27 空 分析句子结构，空格位于名词 'exercise' 之后，且与 'for various physical health benefits' 构成后置定语，修饰 'exercise'，表示‘被推荐用于...的运动’，需用非谓语动词形式。

28 空 根据空格后原因状语 'due to a lack of necessary evidence'，判断此处需要一个表示‘主要地’或‘可能地’的副词，来修饰整个原因，且语气需与后文 'However' 转折前的不确定性相匹配。

29 空 根据空格后介词 'into' 及宾语 'some of the key take-aways'，判断此处需要一个能与 'into' 搭配且表示‘深入探讨’或‘进入’的动词现在分词，构成 'Before doing...' 结构。

30 空 根据空格后介词 'between aerobic exercise and anaerobic'，判断此处需要一个表示‘区分’或‘对比’的名词，且与 'made in the review' 构成被动语态（被做出的区分）。

31 空 定位空格前动词‘made’ → 识别固定搭配‘make a distinction’ → 选择名词‘distinction’

32 空 定位空格后‘intensity’ → 分析‘such...that...’结构 → 根据后文‘body does not have time to use oxygen’推断强度极高 → 选择形容词‘high’

33 空 定位空格后‘results from 19 relevant studies’ → 分析后文‘Some favoured higher intensity, others low, while seven studies found...’ → 推断结果不一致 → 选择形容词‘mixed’

34 空 定位空格前‘made no’ → 识别固定搭配‘make no difference’ → 选择名词‘difference’

35 空 定位空格后‘intensity’ → 分析后文‘low intensity is too dull while high intensity is too unpleasant’ → 推断最佳强度为‘中等’ → 选择形容词‘moderate’

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　make a distinction between A and B　such...that...结构　语境推断强度　语境推断结果性质　Some...others...while...结构　make no difference to sth　语境推断最佳强度　too...while...结构

27. 【答案】M

26 空 根据空格后名词短语 'evidence-backed guidelines' 及上下文 'have ... guidelines'，判断此处需要一个表示‘制定’或‘拥有’的动词过去分词，且与 'guidelines' 构成常见搭配。
27 空 分析句子结构，空格位于名词 'exercise' 之后，且与 'for various physical health benefits' 构成后置定语，修饰 'exercise'，表示‘被推荐用于...的运动’，需用非谓语动词形式。
28 空 根据空格后原因状语 'due to a lack of necessary evidence'，判断此处需要一个表示‘主要地’或‘可能地’的副词，来修饰整个原因，且语气需与后文 'However' 转折前的不确定性相匹配。
29 空 根据空格后介词 'into' 及宾语 'some of the key take-aways'，判断此处需要一个能与 'into' 搭配且表示‘深入探讨’或‘进入’的动词现在分词，构成 'Before doing...' 结构。
30 空 根据空格后介词 'between aerobic exercise and anaerobic'，判断此处需要一个表示‘区分’或‘对比’的名词，且与 'made in the review' 构成被动语态（被做出的区分）。
31 空 定位空格前动词‘made’→识别固定搭配‘make a distinction’→选择名词‘distinction’
32 空 定位空格后‘intensity’→分析‘such...that...’结构→根据后文‘body does not have time to use oxygen’推断强度极高→选择形容词‘high’
33 空 定位空格后‘results from 19 relevant studies’→分析后文‘Some favoured higher intensity, others low, while seven studies found...’→推断结果不一致→选择形容词‘mixed’
34 空 定位空格前‘made no’→识别固定搭配‘make no difference’→选择名词‘difference’
35 空 定位空格后‘intensity’→分析后文‘low intensity is too dull while high intensity is too unpleasant’→推断最佳强度为‘中等’→选择形容词‘moderate’

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　make a distinction between A and B　such...that...结构　语境推断强度　语境推断结果性质　Some...others...while...结构　make no difference to sth　语境推断最佳强度　too...while...结构

28. 【答案】L

26 空 根据空格后名词短语 'evidence-backed guidelines' 及上下文 'have ... guidelines'，判断此处需要一个表示‘制定’或‘拥有’的动词过去分词，且与 'guidelines' 构成常见搭配。
27 空 分析句子结构，空格位于名词 'exercise' 之后，且与 'for various physical health benefits' 构成后置定语，修饰 'exercise'，表示‘被推荐用于...的运动’，需用非谓语动词形式。
28 空 根据空格后原因状语 'due to a lack of necessary evidence'，判断此处需要一个表示‘主要地’或‘可能地’的副词，来修饰整个原因，且语气需与后文 'However' 转折前的不确定性相匹配。
29 空 根据空格后介词 'into' 及宾语 'some of the key take-aways'，判断此处需要一个能与 'into' 搭配且表示‘深入探讨’或‘进入’的动词现在分词，构成 'Before doing...' 结构。
30 空 根据空格后介词 'between aerobic exercise and anaerobic'，判断此处需要一个表示‘区分’或‘对比’的名词，且与 'made in the review' 构成被动语态（被做出的区分）。
31 空 定位空格前动词‘made’→识别固定搭配‘make a distinction’→选择名词‘distinction’
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33 空 定位空格后‘results from 19 relevant studies’→分析后文‘Some favoured higher intensity, others low, while seven studies found...’→推断结果不一致→选择形容词‘mixed’
34 空 定位空格前‘made no’→识别固定搭配‘make no difference’→选择名词‘difference’
35 空 定位空格后‘intensity’→分析后文‘low intensity is too dull while high intensity is too unpleasant’→推断最佳强度为‘中等’→选择形容词‘moderate’

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　make a distinction between A and B　such...that...结构　语境推断强度　语境推断结果性质　Some...others...while...结构　make no difference to sth　语境推断最佳强度　too...while...结构

29. 【答案】F

26 空 根据空格后名词短语 'evidence-backed guidelines' 及上下文 'have ... guidelines'，判断此处需要一个表示‘制定’或‘拥有’的动词过去分词，且与 'guidelines' 构成常见搭配。
27 空 分析句子结构，空格位于名词 'exercise' 之后，且与 'for various physical health benefits' 构成后置定语，修饰 'exercise'，表示‘被推荐用于...的运动’，需用非谓语动词形式。
28 空 根据空格后原因状语 'due to a lack of necessary evidence'，判断此处需要一个表示‘主要地’或‘可能地’的副词，来修饰整个原因，且语气需与后文 'However' 转折前的不确定性相匹配。
29 空 根据空格后介词 'into' 及宾语 'some of the key take-aways'，判断此处需要一个能与 'into' 搭配且表示‘深入探讨’或‘进入’的动词现在分词，构成 'Before doing...' 结构。
30 空 根据空格后介词 'between aerobic exercise and anaerobic'，判断此处需要一个表示‘区分’或‘对比’的名词，且与 'made in the review' 构成被动语态（被做出的区分）。
31 空 定位空格前动词‘made’→识别固定搭配‘make a distinction’→选择名词‘distinction’
32 空 定位空格后‘intensity’→分析‘such...that...’结构→根据后文‘body does not have time to use oxygen’推断强度极高→选择形容词‘high’
33 空 定位空格后‘results from 19 relevant studies’→分析后文‘Some favoured higher intensity, others low, while seven studies found...’→推断结果不一致→选择形容词‘mixed’
34 空 定位空格前‘made no’→识别固定搭配‘make no difference’→选择名词‘difference’
35 空 定位空格后‘intensity’→分析后文‘low intensity is too dull while high intensity is too unpleasant’→推断最佳强度为‘中等’→选择形容词‘moderate’

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　make a distinction between A and B　such...that...结构　语境推断强度　语境推断结果性质　Some...others...while...结构　make no difference to sth　语境推断最佳强度　too...while...结构

30. 【答案】G

26 空 根据空格后名词短语 'evidence-backed guidelines' 及上下文 'have ... guidelines'，判断此处需要一个表示‘制定’或‘拥有’的动词过去分词，且与 'guidelines' 构成常见搭配。
27 空 分析句子结构，空格位于名词 'exercise' 之后，且与 'for various physical health benefits' 构成后置定语，修饰 'exercise'，表示‘被推荐用于...的运动’，需用非谓语动词形式。
28 空 根据空格后原因状语 'due to a lack of necessary evidence'，判断此处需要一个表示‘主要地’或‘可能地’的副词，来修饰整个原因，且语气需与后文 'However' 转折前的不确定性相匹配。
29 空 根据空格后介词 'into' 及宾语 'some of the key take-aways'，判断此处需要一个能与 'into' 搭配且表示‘深入探讨’或‘进入’的动词现在分词，构成 'Before doing...' 结构。
30 空 根据空格后介词 'between aerobic exercise and anaerobic'，判断此处需要一个表示‘区分’或‘对比’的名词，且与 'made in the review' 构成被动语态（被做出的区分）。
31 空 定位空格前动词‘made’→识别固定搭配‘make a distinction’→选择名词‘distinction’
32 空 定位空格后‘intensity’→分析‘such...that...’结构→根据后文‘body does not have time to use oxygen’推断强度极高→选择形容词‘high’
33 空 定位空格后‘results from 19 relevant studies’→分析后文‘Some favoured higher intensity, others low, while seven studies found...’→推断结果不一致→选择形容词‘mixed’
34 空 定位空格前‘made no’→识别固定搭配‘make no difference’→选择名词‘difference’
35 空 定位空格后‘intensity’→分析后文‘low intensity is too dull while high intensity is too unpleasant’→推断最佳强度为‘中等’→选择形容词‘moderate’

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　make a distinction between A and B　such...that...结构　语境推断强度　语境推断结果性质　Some...others...while...结构　make no difference to sth　语境推断最佳强度　too...while...结构

31. 【答案】I

26 空 根据空格后名词短语 'evidence-backed guidelines' 及上下文 'have ... guidelines'，判断此处需要一个表示‘制定’或‘拥有’的动词过去分词，且与 'guidelines' 构成常见搭配。
27 空 分析句子结构，空格位于名词 'exercise' 之后，且与 'for various physical health benefits' 构成后置定语，修饰 'exercise'，表示‘被推荐用于...的运动’，需用非谓语动词形式。
28 空 根据空格后原因状语 'due to a lack of necessary evidence'，判断此处需要一个表示‘主要地’或‘可能地’的副词，来修饰整个原因，且语气需与后文 'However' 转折前的不确定性相匹配。
29 空 根据空格后介词 'into' 及宾语 'some of the key take-aways'，判断此处需要一个能与 'into' 搭配且表示‘深入探讨’或‘进入’的动词现在分词，构成 'Before doing...' 结构。
30 空 根据空格后介词 'between aerobic exercise and anaerobic'，判断此处需要一个表示‘区分’或‘对比’的名词，且与 'made in the review' 构成被动语态（被做出的区分）。
31 空 定位空格前动词‘made’→识别固定搭配‘make a distinction’→选择名词‘distinction’
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33 空 定位空格后‘results from 19 relevant studies’→分析后文‘Some favoured higher intensity, others low, while seven studies found...’→推断结果不一致→选择形容词‘mixed’
34 空 定位空格前‘made no’→识别固定搭配‘make no difference’→选择名词‘difference’
35 空 定位空格后‘intensity’→分析后文‘low intensity is too dull while high intensity is too unpleasant’→推断最佳强度为‘中等’→选择形容词‘moderate’

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　make a distinction between A and B　such...that...结构　语境推断强度　语境推断结果性质　Some...others...while...结构　make no difference to sth　语境推断最佳强度　too...while...结构

32. 【答案】O

26 空 根据空格后名词短语 'evidence-backed guidelines' 及上下文 'have ... guidelines'，判断此处需要一个表示‘制定’或‘拥有’的动词过去分词，且与 'guidelines' 构成常见搭配。
27 空 分析句子结构，空格位于名词 'exercise' 之后，且与 'for various physical health benefits' 构成后置定语，修饰 'exercise'，表示‘被推荐用于...的运动’，需用非谓语动词形式。
28 空 根据空格后原因状语 'due to a lack of necessary evidence'，判断此处需要一个表示‘主要地’或‘可能地’的副词，来修饰整个原因，且语气需与后文 'However' 转折前的不确定性相匹配。
29 空 根据空格后介词 'into' 及宾语 'some of the key take-aways'，判断此处需要一个能与 'into' 搭配且表示‘深入探讨’或‘进入’的动词现在分词，构成 'Before doing...' 结构。
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31 空 定位空格前动词‘made’→识别固定搭配‘make a distinction’→选择名词‘distinction’
32 空 定位空格后‘intensity’→分析‘such...that...’结构→根据后文‘body does not have time to use oxygen’推断强度极高→选择形容词‘high’
33 空 定位空格后‘results from 19 relevant studies’→分析后文‘Some favoured higher intensity, others low, while seven studies found...’→推断结果不一致→选择形容词‘mixed’
34 空 定位空格前‘made no’→识别固定搭配‘make no difference’→选择名词‘difference’
35 空 定位空格后‘intensity’→分析后文‘low intensity is too dull while high intensity is too unpleasant’→推断最佳强度为‘中等’→选择形容词‘moderate’

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　make a distinction between A and B　such...that...结构　语境推断强度　语境推断结果性质　Some...others...while...结构　make no difference to sth　语境推断最佳强度　too...while...结构

33. 【答案】B

26 空 根据空格后名词短语 'evidence-backed guidelines' 及上下文 'have ... guidelines'，判断此处需要一个表示‘制定’或‘拥有’的动词过去分词，且与 'guidelines' 构成常见搭配。
27 空 分析句子结构，空格位于名词 'exercise' 之后，且与 'for various physical health benefits' 构成后置定语，修饰 'exercise'，表示‘被推荐用于...的运动’，需用非谓语动词形式。
28 空 根据空格后原因状语 'due to a lack of necessary evidence'，判断此处需要一个表示‘主要地’或‘可能地’的副词，来修饰整个原因，且语气需与后文 'However' 转折前的不确定性相匹配。
29 空 根据空格后介词 'into' 及宾语 'some of the key take-aways'，判断此处需要一个能与 'into' 搭配且表示‘深入探讨’或‘进入’的动词现在分词，构成 'Before doing...' 结构。
30 空 根据空格后介词 'between aerobic exercise and anaerobic'，判断此处需要一个表示‘区分’或‘对比’的名词，且与 'made in the review' 构成被动语态（被做出的区分）。
31 空 定位空格前动词‘made’→识别固定搭配‘make a distinction’→选择名词‘distinction’
32 空 定位空格后‘intensity’→分析‘such...that...’结构→根据后文‘body does not have time to use oxygen’推断强度极高→选择形容词‘high’
33 空 定位空格后‘results from 19 relevant studies’→分析后文‘Some favoured higher intensity, others low, while seven studies found...’→推断结果不一致→选择形容词‘mixed’
34 空 定位空格前‘made no’→识别固定搭配‘make no difference’→选择名词‘difference’
35 空 定位空格后‘intensity’→分析后文‘low intensity is too dull while high intensity is too unpleasant’→推断最佳强度为‘中等’→选择形容词‘moderate’

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　make a distinction between A and B　such...that...结构　语境推断强度　语境推断结果性质　Some...others...while...结构　make no difference to sth　语境推断最佳强度　too...while...结构

34. 【答案】E

26 空 根据空格后名词短语 'evidence-backed guidelines' 及上下文 'have ... guidelines'，判断此处需要一个表示‘制定’或‘拥有’的动词过去分词，且与 'guidelines' 构成常见搭配。
27 空 分析句子结构，空格位于名词 'exercise' 之后，且与 'for various physical health benefits' 构成后置定语，修饰 'exercise'，表示‘被推荐用于...的运动’，需用非谓语动词形式。
28 空 根据空格后原因状语 'due to a lack of necessary evidence'，判断此处需要一个表示‘主要地’或‘可能地’的副词，来修饰整个原因，且语气需与后文 'However' 转折前的不确定性相匹配。
29 空 根据空格后介词 'into' 及宾语 'some of the key take-aways'，判断此处需要一个能与 'into' 搭配且表示‘深入探讨’或‘进入’的动词现在分词，构成 'Before doing...' 结构。
30 空 根据空格后介词 'between aerobic exercise and anaerobic'，判断此处需要一个表示‘区分’或‘对比’的名词，且与 'made in the review' 构成被动语态（被做出的区分）。
31 空 定位空格前动词‘made’→识别固定搭配‘make a distinction’→选择名词‘distinction’
32 空 定位空格后‘intensity’→分析‘such...that...’结构→根据后文‘body does not have time to use oxygen’推断强度极高→选择形容词‘high’
33 空 定位空格后‘results from 19 relevant studies’→分析后文‘Some favoured higher intensity, others low, while seven studies found...’→推断结果不一致→选择形容词‘mixed’
34 空 定位空格前‘made no’→识别固定搭配‘make no difference’→选择名词‘difference’
35 空 定位空格后‘intensity’→分析后文‘low intensity is too dull while high intensity is too unpleasant’→推断最佳强度为‘中等’→选择形容词‘moderate’

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　make a distinction between A and B　such...that...结构　语境推断强度　语境推断结果性质　Some...others...while...结构　make no difference to sth　语境推断最佳强度　too...while...结构

35. 【答案】J

26 空 根据空格后名词短语 'evidence-backed guidelines' 及上下文 'have ... guidelines'，判断此处需要一个表示‘制定’或‘拥有’的动词过去分词，且与 'guidelines' 构成常见搭配。

27 空 分析句子结构，空格位于名词 'exercise' 之后，且与 'for various physical health benefits' 构成后置定语，修饰 'exercise'，表示‘被推荐用于...的运动’，需用非谓语动词形式。

28 空 根据空格后原因状语 'due to a lack of necessary evidence'，判断此处需要一个表示‘主要地’或‘可能地’的副词，来修饰整个原因，且语气需与后文 'However' 转折前的不确定性相匹配。

29 空 根据空格后介词 'into' 及宾语 'some of the key take-aways'，判断此处需要一个能与 'into' 搭配且表示‘深入探讨’或‘进入’的动词现在分词，构成 'Before doing...' 结构。

30 空 根据空格后介词 'between aerobic exercise and anaerobic'，判断此处需要一个表示‘区分’或‘对比’的名词，且与 'made in the review' 构成被动语态（被做出的区分）。

31 空 定位空格前动词‘made’ → 识别固定搭配‘make a distinction’ → 选择名词‘distinction’

32 空 定位空格后‘intensity’ → 分析‘such...that...’结构 → 根据后文‘body does not have time to use oxygen’推断强度极高 → 选择形容词‘high’

33 空 定位空格后‘results from 19 relevant studies’ → 分析后文‘Some favoured higher intensity, others low, while seven studies found...’ → 推断结果不一致 → 选择形容词‘mixed’

34 空 定位空格前‘made no’ → 识别固定搭配‘make no difference’ → 选择名词‘difference’

35 空 定位空格后‘intensity’ → 分析后文‘low intensity is too dull while high intensity is too unpleasant’ → 推断最佳强度为‘中等’ → 选择形容词‘moderate’

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　make a distinction between A and B　such...that...结构　语境推断强度　语境推断结果性质　Some...others...while...结构　make no difference to sth　语境推断最佳强度　too...while...结构

36. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'socializing at the workplace' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落E提及 'socializing at work' 与 'develop personal relationships' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干核心信息 'average hourly pay had decreased' 与 'keep their living standards' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落H提及 'wages for ordinary workers have stagnated' 与 'working longer hours to maintain their standard of living' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干核心信息 'average weekly working time has not changed for nearly half a century' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落B明确提及 'the duration of the working week remained stable. It has stayed at just below 40 hours for nearly five decades' → 得出答案

39. 定位题干核心信息 'Friedman believes inequality' 与 'explains why...' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落F提及 'Friedman argues that rising inequality' 与 'explains why productivity gains have not translated into more leisure' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

40. 定位题干核心信息 'Many economists assume' 与 'thirst for material things' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落D提及 'This is a theory that appeals to many economists' 与 'people just never feel materially satisfied, always wanting more money to buy the next new thing' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'economist's prediction' 'shorter average working week' → 在段落[A]中定位到凯恩斯的预测及1930-1970年美国工时数据 → 匹配段落[A]。

42. 定位题干核心信息 'less schooling and fewer skills' 'secure any employment even if it is low-paid' → 在段落[E]中定位到关于低技能劳动力就业优先级的讨论 → 匹配段落[I]。

43. 定位题干关键词 'Keynes was right' 'technology' 'economy much more productive' → 在段落[C]中定位到 'But Keynes got that right: Technology has made the economy massively more productive.' → 匹配段落[C]。

44. 定位题干核心信息 'highest earners' 'keen interest' 'love for what they are doing' → 在段落[E]中定位到关于高

收入者工作动机的讨论 → 匹配段落[J]。
45. 定位题干关键词 'According to Keynes' 'shorter working week' 'standard of living continuing to rise' → 在段落[A]和[C]中定位到凯恩斯的预测逻辑：生产力提升 → 生活水平提高 → 工时减少 → 匹配段落[G]。
考点：细节定位　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】H
36. 定位题干关键词 'socializing at the workplace' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落E提及 'socializing at work' 与 'develop personal relationships' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干核心信息 'average hourly pay had decreased' 与 'keep their living standards' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落H提及 'wages for ordinary workers have stagnated' 与 'working longer hours to maintain their standard of living' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干核心信息 'average weekly working time has not changed for nearly half a century' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落B明确提及 'the duration of the working week remained stable. It has stayed at just below 40 hours for nearly five decades' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干核心信息 'Friedman believes inequality' 与 'explains why...' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落F提及 'Friedman argues that rising inequality' 与 'explains why productivity gains have not translated into more leisure' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干核心信息 'Many economists assume' 与 'thirst for material things' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落D提及 'This is a theory that appeals to many economists' 与 'people just never feel materially satisfied, always wanting more money to buy the next new thing' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'economist's prediction' 'shorter average working week' → 在段落[A]中定位到凯恩斯的预测及1930-1970年美国工时数据 → 匹配段落[A]。
42. 定位题干核心信息 'less schooling and fewer skills' 'secure any employment even if it is low-paid' → 在段落[E]中定位到关于低技能劳动力就业优先级的讨论 → 匹配段落[I]。
43. 定位题干关键词 'Keynes was right' 'technology' 'economy much more productive' → 在段落[C]中定位到 'But Keynes got that right: Technology has made the economy massively more productive.' → 匹配段落[C]。
44. 定位题干核心信息 'highest earners' 'keen interest' 'love for what they are doing' → 在段落[E]中定位到关于高收入者工作动机的讨论 → 匹配段落[J]。
45. 定位题干关键词 'According to Keynes' 'shorter working week' 'standard of living continuing to rise' → 在段落[A]和[C]中定位到凯恩斯的预测逻辑：生产力提升 → 生活水平提高 → 工时减少 → 匹配段落[G]。
考点：细节定位　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】B
36. 定位题干关键词 'socializing at the workplace' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落E提及 'socializing at work' 与 'develop personal relationships' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干核心信息 'average hourly pay had decreased' 与 'keep their living standards' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落H提及 'wages for ordinary workers have stagnated' 与 'working longer hours to maintain their standard of living' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干核心信息 'average weekly working time has not changed for nearly half a century' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落B明确提及 'the duration of the working week remained stable. It has stayed at just below 40 hours for nearly five decades' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干核心信息 'Friedman believes inequality' 与 'explains why...' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落F提及 'Friedman argues that rising inequality' 与 'explains why productivity gains have not translated into more leisure' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干核心信息 'Many economists assume' 与 'thirst for material things' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落

D提及 'This is a theory that appeals to many economists' 与 'people just never feel materially satisfied, always wanting more money to buy the next new thing' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'economist's prediction' 'shorter average working week' → 在段落[A]中定位到凯恩斯的预测及1930-1970年美国工时数据 → 匹配段落[A]。
42. 定位题干核心信息 'less schooling and fewer skills' 'secure any employment even if it is low-paid' → 在段落[E]中定位到关于低技能劳动力就业优先级的讨论 → 匹配段落[I]。
43. 定位题干关键词 'Keynes was right' 'technology' 'economy much more productive' → 在段落[C]中定位到 'But Keynes got that right: Technology has made the economy massively more productive.' → 匹配段落[C]。
44. 定位题干核心信息 'highest earners' 'keen interest' 'love for what they are doing' → 在段落[E]中定位到关于高收入者工作动机的讨论 → 匹配段落[J]。
45. 定位题干关键词 'According to Keynes' 'shorter working week' 'standard of living continuing to rise' → 在段落[A]和[C]中定位到凯恩斯的预测逻辑：生产力提升 → 生活水平提高 → 工时减少 → 匹配段落[G]。

考点：细节定位　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'socializing at the workplace' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落E提及 'socializing at work' 与 'develop personal relationships' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干核心信息 'average hourly pay had decreased' 与 'keep their living standards' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落H提及 'wages for ordinary workers have stagnated' 与 'working longer hours to maintain their standard of living' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干核心信息 'average weekly working time has not changed for nearly half a century' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落B明确提及 'the duration of the working week remained stable. It has stayed at just below 40 hours for nearly five decades' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干核心信息 'Friedman believes inequality' 与 'explains why...' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落F提及 'Friedman argues that rising inequality' 与 'explains why productivity gains have not translated into more leisure' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干核心信息 'Many economists assume' 与 'thirst for material things' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落D提及 'This is a theory that appeals to many economists' 与 'people just never feel materially satisfied, always wanting more money to buy the next new thing' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'economist's prediction' 'shorter average working week' → 在段落[A]中定位到凯恩斯的预测及1930-1970年美国工时数据 → 匹配段落[A]。
42. 定位题干核心信息 'less schooling and fewer skills' 'secure any employment even if it is low-paid' → 在段落[E]中定位到关于低技能劳动力就业优先级的讨论 → 匹配段落[I]。
43. 定位题干关键词 'Keynes was right' 'technology' 'economy much more productive' → 在段落[C]中定位到 'But Keynes got that right: Technology has made the economy massively more productive.' → 匹配段落[C]。
44. 定位题干核心信息 'highest earners' 'keen interest' 'love for what they are doing' → 在段落[E]中定位到关于高收入者工作动机的讨论 → 匹配段落[J]。
45. 定位题干关键词 'According to Keynes' 'shorter working week' 'standard of living continuing to rise' → 在段落[A]和[C]中定位到凯恩斯的预测逻辑：生产力提升 → 生活水平提高 → 工时减少 → 匹配段落[G]。

考点：细节定位　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'socializing at the workplace' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落E提及 'socializing at work' 与 'develop personal relationships' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干核心信息 'average hourly pay had decreased' 与 'keep their living standards' → 在语篇中寻找对应

段落 → 段落H提及 'wages for ordinary workers have stagnated' 与 'working longer hours to maintain their standard of living' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干核心信息 'average weekly working time has not changed for nearly half a century' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落B明确提及 'the duration of the working week remained stable. It has stayed at just below 40 hours for nearly five decades' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干核心信息 'Friedman believes inequality' 与 'explains why...' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落F提及 'Friedman argues that rising inequality' 与 'explains why productivity gains have not translated into more leisure' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干核心信息 'Many economists assume' 与 'thirst for material things' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落D提及 'This is a theory that appeals to many economists' 与 'people just never feel materially satisfied, always wanting more money to buy the next new thing' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'economist's prediction' 'shorter average working week' → 在段落[A]中定位到凯恩斯的预测及1930-1970年美国工时数据 → 匹配段落[A]。
42. 定位题干核心信息 'less schooling and fewer skills' 'secure any employment even if it is low-paid' → 在段落[E]中定位到关于低技能劳动力就业优先级的讨论 → 匹配段落[I]。
43. 定位题干关键词 'Keynes was right' 'technology' 'economy much more productive' → 在段落[C]中定位到 'But Keynes got that right: Technology has made the economy massively more productive.' → 匹配段落[C]。
44. 定位题干核心信息 'highest earners' 'keen interest' 'love for what they are doing' → 在段落[E]中定位到关于高收入者工作动机的讨论 → 匹配段落[J]。
45. 定位题干关键词 'According to Keynes' 'shorter working week' 'standard of living continuing to rise' → 在段落[A]和[C]中定位到凯恩斯的预测逻辑：生产力提升 → 生活水平提高 → 工时减少 → 匹配段落[G]。

考点：细节定位　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉

41. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'socializing at the workplace' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落E提及 'socializing at work' 与 'develop personal relationships' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干核心信息 'average hourly pay had decreased' 与 'keep their living standards' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落H提及 'wages for ordinary workers have stagnated' 与 'working longer hours to maintain their standard of living' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
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39. 定位题干核心信息 'Friedman believes inequality' 与 'explains why...' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落F提及 'Friedman argues that rising inequality' 与 'explains why productivity gains have not translated into more leisure' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干核心信息 'Many economists assume' 与 'thirst for material things' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落D提及 'This is a theory that appeals to many economists' 与 'people just never feel materially satisfied, always wanting more money to buy the next new thing' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'economist's prediction' 'shorter average working week' → 在段落[A]中定位到凯恩斯的预测及1930-1970年美国工时数据 → 匹配段落[A]。
42. 定位题干核心信息 'less schooling and fewer skills' 'secure any employment even if it is low-paid' → 在段落[E]中定位到关于低技能劳动力就业优先级的讨论 → 匹配段落[I]。
43. 定位题干关键词 'Keynes was right' 'technology' 'economy much more productive' → 在段落[C]中定位到 'But Keynes got that right: Technology has made the economy massively more productive.' → 匹配段落[C]。
44. 定位题干核心信息 'highest earners' 'keen interest' 'love for what they are doing' → 在段落[E]中定位到关于高

收入者工作动机的讨论 → 匹配段落[J]。
45. 定位题干关键词 'According to Keynes' 'shorter working week' 'standard of living continuing to rise' → 在段落[A]和[C]中定位到凯恩斯的预测逻辑：生产力提升 → 生活水平提高 → 工时减少 → 匹配段落[G]。
考点：细节定位　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】I
36. 定位题干关键词 'socializing at the workplace' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落E提及 'socializing at work' 与 'develop personal relationships' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干核心信息 'average hourly pay had decreased' 与 'keep their living standards' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落H提及 'wages for ordinary workers have stagnated' 与 'working longer hours to maintain their standard of living' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干核心信息 'average weekly working time has not changed for nearly half a century' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落B明确提及 'the duration of the working week remained stable. It has stayed at just below 40 hours for nearly five decades' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干核心信息 'Friedman believes inequality' 与 'explains why...' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落F提及 'Friedman argues that rising inequality' 与 'explains why productivity gains have not translated into more leisure' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干核心信息 'Many economists assume' 与 'thirst for material things' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落D提及 'This is a theory that appeals to many economists' 与 'people just never feel materially satisfied, always wanting more money to buy the next new thing' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'economist's prediction' 'shorter average working week' → 在段落[A]中定位到凯恩斯的预测及1930-1970年美国工时数据 → 匹配段落[A]。
42. 定位题干核心信息 'less schooling and fewer skills' 'secure any employment even if it is low-paid' → 在段落[E]中定位到关于低技能劳动力就业优先级的讨论 → 匹配段落[I]。
43. 定位题干关键词 'Keynes was right' 'technology' 'economy much more productive' → 在段落[C]中定位到 'But Keynes got that right: Technology has made the economy massively more productive.' → 匹配段落[C]。
44. 定位题干核心信息 'highest earners' 'keen interest' 'love for what they are doing' → 在段落[E]中定位到关于高收入者工作动机的讨论 → 匹配段落[J]。
45. 定位题干关键词 'According to Keynes' 'shorter working week' 'standard of living continuing to rise' → 在段落[A]和[C]中定位到凯恩斯的预测逻辑：生产力提升 → 生活水平提高 → 工时减少 → 匹配段落[G]。
考点：细节定位　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】C
36. 定位题干关键词 'socializing at the workplace' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落E提及 'socializing at work' 与 'develop personal relationships' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干核心信息 'average hourly pay had decreased' 与 'keep their living standards' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落H提及 'wages for ordinary workers have stagnated' 与 'working longer hours to maintain their standard of living' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
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39. 定位题干核心信息 'Friedman believes inequality' 与 'explains why...' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落F提及 'Friedman argues that rising inequality' 与 'explains why productivity gains have not translated into more leisure' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干核心信息 'Many economists assume' 与 'thirst for material things' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落

D提及 'This is a theory that appeals to many economists' 与 'people just never feel materially satisfied, always wanting more money to buy the next new thing' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'economist's prediction' 'shorter average working week' → 在段落[A]中定位到凯恩斯的预测及1930-1970年美国工时数据 → 匹配段落[A]。
42. 定位题干核心信息 'less schooling and fewer skills' 'secure any employment even if it is low-paid' → 在段落[E]中定位到关于低技能劳动力就业优先级的讨论 → 匹配段落[I]。
43. 定位题干关键词 'Keynes was right' 'technology' 'economy much more productive' → 在段落[C]中定位到 'But Keynes got that right: Technology has made the economy massively more productive.' → 匹配段落[C]。
44. 定位题干核心信息 'highest earners' 'keen interest' 'love for what they are doing' → 在段落[E]中定位到关于高收入者工作动机的讨论 → 匹配段落[J]。
45. 定位题干关键词 'According to Keynes' 'shorter working week' 'standard of living continuing to rise' → 在段落[A]和[C]中定位到凯恩斯的预测逻辑：生产力提升 → 生活水平提高 → 工时减少 → 匹配段落[G]。

考点：细节定位　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉

44. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'socializing at the workplace' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落E提及 'socializing at work' 与 'develop personal relationships' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干核心信息 'average hourly pay had decreased' 与 'keep their living standards' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落H提及 'wages for ordinary workers have stagnated' 与 'working longer hours to maintain their standard of living' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
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39. 定位题干核心信息 'Friedman believes inequality' 与 'explains why...' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落F提及 'Friedman argues that rising inequality' 与 'explains why productivity gains have not translated into more leisure' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干核心信息 'Many economists assume' 与 'thirst for material things' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落D提及 'This is a theory that appeals to many economists' 与 'people just never feel materially satisfied, always wanting more money to buy the next new thing' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'economist's prediction' 'shorter average working week' → 在段落[A]中定位到凯恩斯的预测及1930-1970年美国工时数据 → 匹配段落[A]。
42. 定位题干核心信息 'less schooling and fewer skills' 'secure any employment even if it is low-paid' → 在段落[E]中定位到关于低技能劳动力就业优先级的讨论 → 匹配段落[I]。
43. 定位题干关键词 'Keynes was right' 'technology' 'economy much more productive' → 在段落[C]中定位到 'But Keynes got that right: Technology has made the economy massively more productive.' → 匹配段落[C]。
44. 定位题干核心信息 'highest earners' 'keen interest' 'love for what they are doing' → 在段落[E]中定位到关于高收入者工作动机的讨论 → 匹配段落[J]。
45. 定位题干关键词 'According to Keynes' 'shorter working week' 'standard of living continuing to rise' → 在段落[A]和[C]中定位到凯恩斯的预测逻辑：生产力提升 → 生活水平提高 → 工时减少 → 匹配段落[G]。

考点：细节定位　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'socializing at the workplace' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落E提及 'socializing at work' 与 'develop personal relationships' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干核心信息 'average hourly pay had decreased' 与 'keep their living standards' → 在语篇中寻找对应

段落 → 段落H提及 'wages for ordinary workers have stagnated' 与 'working longer hours to maintain their standard of living' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干核心信息 'average weekly working time has not changed for nearly half a century' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落B明确提及 'the duration of the working week remained stable. It has stayed at just below 40 hours for nearly five decades' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干核心信息 'Friedman believes inequality' 与 'explains why...' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落F提及 'Friedman argues that rising inequality' 与 'explains why productivity gains have not translated into more leisure' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干核心信息 'Many economists assume' 与 'thirst for material things' → 在语篇中寻找对应段落 → 段落D提及 'This is a theory that appeals to many economists' 与 'people just never feel materially satisfied, always wanting more money to buy the next new thing' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　细节定位与捕捉

46. 【答案】C

定位老子引言 → 理解其比喻含义（prisoner） → 同义替换为 ‘不自由’ → 得出答案

考点：引言理解　比喻推理

47. 【答案】B

定位 ‘base our worth on the opinions of others’ → 定位同义表述 ‘seeking self-worth through others' approval’ → 提取其后果描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】D

定位 ‘need to be liked’ → 追溯其根源描述（traced back to...） → 定位 ‘terrified of abandonment’ → 同义替换为 ‘fear of being deserted’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果追溯

49. 【答案】A

定位 ‘become more capable of providing yourself with the approval you seek’ → 提取其直接结果（leaving you...） → 同义替换为 ‘Enjoy a happier life’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　结果提取

50. 【答案】D

定位最后一段 → 提取核心建议句（So embrace the cliché and love yourself...） → 同义替换为 ‘Love ourselves as we are’ → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　建议提取

51. 【答案】B

定位首句Some people have said... → 识别观点持有者为some people → 同义替换forgetfulness为memory deteriorates → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位Geoffrey Raisman的发现 → 提取brains were forging new connections → 推理this meant brains may change every time a person learns → 同义替换为refresh and improve with learning → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节定位

53. 【答案】D

定位even as the brain shrinks → 向前查找New pathways can strengthen... → 向后查找Even something as simple as taking a different route... → 同义替换为approaching everyday tasks in novel ways → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】A

定位contribute to the improvement of brain function → 查找对应段落Openness—a characteristic defined by curiosity and a desire for knowledge → 同义替换为being curious and desiring knowledge → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】C

定位2012 study in Psychology and Aging → 提取completing reasoning tasks can enhance desire for novel experiences → 推理desiring new experiences can refresh the brain → 同义替换为renovate the brain → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

56. 【答案】Whether university libraries should open…

围绕是否对公众开放大学图书馆这一议题，构建清晰的议论文结构（引言-论点-论据-结论），并运用多样的句式表达观点。

考点：议论文谋篇布局　SVO主干句构建　句式变化与复杂句

57. 【答案】The siheyuan is a traditional Chinese…

准确翻译描述性长句，需处理定语从句、固定搭配及句式转换。

考点：定语从句翻译　固定搭配（如：冬暖夏凉）　句式变化与复杂句构建