四级 · 2024年06月大学英语四级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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

56.（词数 120-180 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 2

1. What do we learn about the JetBlue Airlines flight from the news report?

A. It hit a bird shortly after takeoff.

B. Its crew members went on strike.

C. It narrowly escaped a plane crash when turning around.

D. Its captain got slightly injured during the forced landing.

2. How did the passengers feel when the plane came to a stop, according to Brian Healy?

A. Panic.

B. Nervous.

C. Relieved.

D. Contented.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What do we learn about the deadly snake from the news report?

A. He is now kept in a secure area.
B. He has escaped the zoo once again.
C. He has been caught a second time.
D. He finally disappeared six days ago.

4. How have the zoo staff been feeling about the snake?

A. Squeezed.
B. Threatened.
C. Disappointed.
D. Frustrated.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What do we learn from the news report about the introduction of electric bikes into Jacksonville?

A. It is condemned as a crazy idea.
B. It is enriching the city's night life.
C. It is questioned by local residents.
D. It is giving rise to safety concerns.

6. What are electric bike riders supposed to do?

A. Avoid entering one-way streets.
B. Ensure the safety of pedestrians.
C. Follow all the traffic rules drivers do.
D. Give way to automobiles at all times.

7. Why did City Council member Anna Cumber advocate the introduction of electric bikes into Jacksonville?

A. To ease the city's busy traffic.
B. To bring new life into the city.
C. To add a new means of transport.
D. To reduce the city's air pollution. four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11

8. What should we do with the topic of money, according to the woman?

A. Take it seriously.
B. Discuss it regularly.
C. Make it sound scary.
D. Talk about it openly.

9. How does the woman say money can be made real for children?

A. By shopping around for the best deals.
B. By making abstract sums relevant.
C. By citing concrete examples.
D. By visiting discount stores.

10. What is the common practice between the man and the woman?

A. Paying their kids to help with housework.
B. Setting kids a good example by sharing chores.
C. Giving kids pocket money according to their needs.
D. Urging kids to deposit some of their gift money.

11. What is the woman always talking about to her elder daughter?

A. The importance of cutting down family expenses.

B. The need to learn important lessons from her elders.

C. The delight in seeing their savings grow.

D. The necessity of saving into a pension.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What do we learn about the man?

A. He is a successful businessman.

B. He reviews books on political affairs.

C. He has published a new bestseller.

D. He has worked in several banks.

13. What does the woman say is the most controversial?

A. The man's ideas about education.

B. The man's academic background.

C. The man's attempts at drawing public attention.

D. The man's proposals to solve economic problems.

14. What does the man say is his real goal?

A. To reduce students' financial burden.

B. To motivate all students to be successful.

C. To give students incentive to excel in economics.

D. To provide remedies for students' poor performance.

15. What will be one option for funding the proposed rewards according to the man?

A. Improving school budgeting.

B. Increasing tuition fees.

C. Seeking donations.

D. Raising taxes. 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 is the speaker launching a campaign?

A. To show his sympathy towards people always being busy.

B. To prevent people from complaining about being "busy".

C. To call on busy people to take care of themselves.

D. To help busy people to sort out their priorities.

17. What does the speaker advise us to do next time someone asks how we are?

A. Avoid saying we are busy.

B. Reflect on their true purpose.

C. Describe our schedule in detail.

D. Respond as most busy people do.

18. Why do many people make the "I'm busy" response according to the speaker?

A. To show their achievements resulted from great efforts.

B. To prove they stand out as accomplished professionals.

C. To cover up their failure to achieve some purpose.

D. To tell others a complete lie about their inability.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What may sound strange to say about extreme sports?

A. They will help one reduce fear

B. They should become so popular.

C. They will be less challenging after a time.

D. They should cover so many different types.

20. Why should one be highly focused when doing extreme sports?

A. To break one's ultimate limits.

B. To stop being extremely afraid.

C. To avoid dangerous mistakes.

D. To enjoy the sports to the full.

21. How can extreme sports benefit us more than standard exercise routines and sports?

A. By allowing our motivation to be at an all-time high.

B. By stopping us hurting the same muscles repeatedly.

C. By burning as many as 300 calories per hour.

D. By enabling us to get an all-over workout.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the passage say about conflict in organizations?

A. It is natural. B. It is instrumental. C. It is personal. D. It is vital.

23. Why do some people want to avoid conflict at all costs?

A. To guard against being perceived negatively.

B. To prevent themselves from being isolated.

C. To conceal personality preferences.

D. To maintain workplace harmony.

24. Why is productive conflict important for teams and organizations?

A. It helps to enhance team spirit.

B. It stimulates innovative ideas.

C. It helps to resolve problems.

D. It facilitates policy-making.

25. What does productive conflict need as a basis?

A. An innovative mind.

B. Corporate culture.

C. Mutual trust.

D. A healthy mentality.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. approximately	B. attaining	C. conclusion
D. difficult	E. emerges	F. fixed
G. ignored	H. legally	I. manipulated
J. recommended	K. refraining	L. signals
M. significantly	N. source	O. ultimate

A team of researchers led by Priyanka Joshi examined the degree to which men and women relied on "communicative abstraction" to verbally convey their ideas and emotions. Communicative abstraction, according to the researchers, reflects the tendency of people to use "abstract speech that focuses on the broader picture and ___26___ purpose of action rather than concrete speech focusing on details and the means of ___27___ action." Interestingly, they found that men were far more likely to speak in the abstract than were women. To arrive at this ___28___ , the researchers examined the linguistic patterns of men and women in over 600,000 blog posts written on websites. To do this, the researchers computed abstractness ratings for ___29___ 40,000 commonly used words in the English language. Words considered to be concrete could be easily visualized, such as "table" or "chair". Words that were more ___30___ to visualize, for example, "justice" or "morality" were considered to be more abstract. They found that men used ___31___ more abstract language in their blog posts. What is the ___32___ of this effect? The researchers suggest that power differences between the genders— that is, men having more power in society—might be a key determinant . For instance, in a follow-up study conducted with a sample of 300 students, the researchers ___33___ power dynamics in an interpersonal setting to see if this would influence communicative abstraction. They found that participants in a high-power interviewer role were more likely to give abstract descriptions of behaviors than were participants in a low-power interviewee role. This suggests that communicating more abstractly does not reflect a ___34___ tendency of men or women but rather ___35___ within specific contexts.

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. Our brains are genetically determined to satisfy immediate desires. _____

37. Taken in a practical way, saving for post-work years is like giving money away to others. _____

38. Research found that, as regards achievement of one's goals, it is important to focus more on enjoying the process than the long-term benefits. _____

39. Regarding our future selves as still being ourselves will help us make better long-term decisions. _____

40. Savings rates in America have dropped in recent decades even though people's life expectancy has increased. _____

41. Researchers found that enjoyment rather than importance enabled people to persist in their goals. _____

42. When making decisions, we give priority to our current frame of mind without thinking much of the consequences. _____

43. People ate more of a healthy food when they focused on its good taste instead of its long-term benefits. _____

44. As was expected, when people thought of their present selves, their brains were observed to become more active. _____

45. Researchers found that participants who saw the images of their aged selves would save more for their later years than those who didn't. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 农历 (the lunar calendar) 起源于数千年前的中国,根据太阳和月亮的运行规律制定。长期以来,农历在农业生产和人们日常生活中发挥着重要作用。古人依据农历记录日期、安排农活,以便最有效地利用自然资源和气候条件,提高农作物的产量和质量。中国的春节、中秋节等传统节日的日期都基于农历。农历是中国传统文化的重要组成部分,当今依然广为使用。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

People often wonder why some entrepreneurs have greater success than others. Is it habits, connections, luck, work ethic or any other behavior? I believe the key to success is willpower. Willpower is the ability to control yourself. It is a strong determination that allows you to do something difficult. It is a behavior we are born with more than one we learn; however, it is possible to not only learn it, but also strengthen it with constant exercise. Willpower is just like a muscle; to keep it strong you need to constantly exercise it. People with a great amount of willpower have the discipline to develop positive, successful habits. Even with an incredible amount of talent, without the discipline and motivation to create positive habits, it can be difficult to achieve success. Willpower and habits go hand in hand. It is critical to create good habits and take the actions necessary to stick to those habits day in and day out for greater success. Almost half of our daily actions are part of our habits and not decisions, so once the correct habits are in place, you will automatically perform those tasks on a day-to-day basis. The best way to create and stick to a habit is to have strong motivation. It's easier to change your habits to lose weight if you have a health issue and you want to be around longer for your kids, or if your business is something you're passionate about. Having a valuable outcome associated with a habit will help you stick to that habit permanently. The art of self-control is one that most successful individuals have mastered. Self-control enables you to avoid behaviors that don't contribute to your success and adopt those that do. Because there is a delayed satisfaction associated with self-control, it can be easy to get off track. However, if you work on sticking to those small positive habits one day at a time, it becomes easier to stay strong and achieve that delayed reward. Once a reward is achieved, it is much easier to continue sticking to your habits.

46. What does the author say we need to do to strengthen our willpower?

A. Keep it under control.
B. Apply it continuously.
C. Learn from entrepreneurs.
D. Aim at success determinedly.

47. How are almost half of our daily actions performed according to the passage?

A. Out of habit.
B. With determination.
C. Like muscle building.
D. By self-discipline.

48. What will help people stick to doing something constructive automatically?

A. Practising it on a day-to-day basis.
B. Associating it with improving health.
C. Possessing a reasonable amount of talent.
D. Foreseeing the desired outcome it will yield.

49. How does the art of self-control help us succeed?

A. By allowing us to remain clear-headed permanently.

B. By enabling us to alter our behaviors constantly.

C. By enabling us to take positive actions

D. By allowing us to avoid taking risks.

50. Why can it be difficult for us to maintain self-control?

A. Most of us are not in the habit of exercising self-control.

B. We may not get immediate rewards from self-control.

C. Self-control tends to be associated with pains.

D. Self-control only brings about small benefits.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Today, most scientific research is funded by government grants, companies doing research and development, and non-profit foundations. As a society, we reap the rewards from this science, but we also help pay for it. You indirectly support science through taxes you pay, products and services you purchase, and donations you make. Funding for science has changed with the times. Historically, science has been largely supported through private patronage , church sponsorship, or simply paying for the research yourself. Today, researchers are likely to be funded by a mix of grants from various government agencies, institutions, and foundations. Other research is funded by private companies. Such corporate sponsorship is widespread in some fields. Almost 75% of U.S. clinical trials in medicine are paid for by private companies. And, of course, some researchers today still fund small-scale studies out of their own pockets. Most of us can't afford to do nuclear research as a private hobby, but birdwatchers, rock collectors, and others can do real research on a limited budget. In a perfect world, money wouldn't matter—all scientific studies would be completely objective. But in the real world, funding may introduce biases. Drug research sponsored by the pharmaceutical( ) industry is more likely to end up favoring the drug under consideration than studies sponsored by government grants or charitable organizations. Similarly, nutrition research sponsored by the food industry is more likely to end up favoring the food under consideration than independently funded research. So what should we make of all this? Should we ignore any research funded by companies or special interest groups? Certainly not. These groups provide invaluable funding for scientific research. Furthermore, science has many safeguards in place to catch instances of bias that affect research outcomes. Ultimately, misleading results will be corrected as science proceeds; however, this process takes time. Meanwhile, it pays to examine studies funded by industry or special interest groups with extra care. Are the results consistent with other independently funded studies? What do other scientists have to say about this research? A little examination can go a long way towards identifying bias associated with the funding source.

51. What does the passage mainly discuss regarding scientific research?

A. Its foundation. B. Its rewards. C. Its prospect. D. Its funding.

52. What do we learn from the passage about researchers like birdwatchers and rock collectors?

A. They have little access to government funding.

B. They can do research with limited resources.

C. They can do amateur work in their own fields.

D. They have no means for large-scale research.

53. What would scientific studies look like in a perfect world according to the author?

A. They would be totally unbiased.

B. They would be independently funded.

C. They would be responsibly conducted.

D. They would be strictly supervised

54. What does the author say about companies and special interest groups?

A. They try hard to pull down the safeguards for research.

B. They make extra efforts to research their own products.

C. They provide valuable resources for scientific research.

D. They reap the most benefits from scientific research.

55. What does the author think of research funded by industry or special interest groups?

A. Its recommendations should be examined for feasibility.

B. Its misleading results should be corrected in time.

C. Its validity should be checked with additional care.

D. Its hidden biases should be identified independently.

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

56. In my view, university sports facilities should be opened to the public rather than kept behind closed gates. In
the following paragraphs I will give my reasons.
To begin with, these facilities are usually built with public funding, yet they stand empty on weekends and
holidays. Opening them turns a wasted resource into a shared benefit for taxpayers. What is more, many
communities lack affordable places to exercise, so free access to a campus track or gym would clearly improve
residents' health. Admittedly, some people worry about campus safety and extra costs. Nevertheless, these
problems can be eased by fixed opening hours, an entry registration and a small fee.
To sum up, I firmly believe that universities should open their sports facilities to the public. It is advisable that
they first set up proper management, so that both students and residents can enjoy the resource in harmony.

57. The lunar calendar originated in China thousands of years ago and was formulated based on the movements of the sun and the moon. For a long time, it has played an important role in agricultural production and people's daily life. In the past, ancient people recorded dates and arranged farm work
according to the lunar calendar, in order to make the most effective use of natural resources and climatic
conditions, thereby improving the yield and quality of crops. The dates of China's traditional festivals,
such as the Spring Festival and the Mid-Autumn Festival, are based on the lunar calendar. As an important part of traditional Chinese culture, the lunar calendar is still widely used today.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位关键事件（飞机撞鸟）→ 同义替换（struck a bird → hit a bird）→ 确认时间点（shortly after takeoff）

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】C

定位人物（Brian Healy）→ 捕捉情绪描述（relief）→ 辨析近义词（relief → relieved）

考点：细节定位　词性转换与近义辨析

3. 【答案】B

定位核心事件（蛇再次逃跑）→ 同义替换（slipped away for the second time → escaped once again）→ 排除与原文相悖的选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】D

定位人物感受（staff）→ 捕捉关键词（frustrating）→ 词性转换与近义辨析（frustrating → frustrated）

考点：细节定位　词性转换与近义辨析

5. 【答案】D

定位核心话题（电动自行车引入）→ 捕捉转折信号（But）→ 同义替换（leading to safety concerns → giving rise to safety concerns）

考点：细节定位　信号词捕捉　同义替换

6. 【答案】C

定位到‘Electric bike riders have to follow all the same rules as you would if you were in an automobile’ → 同义替换为‘Follow all the traffic rules drivers do’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】B

定位到‘City Council Member Anna Cumber was instrumental in introducing the electric bikes to Jacksonville as a way to bring new life into downtown’ → 同义替换为‘To bring new life into the city’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】B

定位到女士建议‘You should make money a regular topic of discussion’ → 同义替换为‘Discuss it regularly’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】C

定位到女士建议‘make money real for children through practical examples’ → 同义替换为‘By citing concrete examples’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】A
定位到男士说‘We also give our kids pocket money, and the amount they get is linked to chores’，女士回应‘We do that too’ → 推断共同做法为‘Paying their kids to help with housework’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 推理判断

11. 【答案】D
定位女士最后一句关于大女儿的谈话 → 识别核心话题为养老金储蓄 → 匹配选项D的同义改写
考点：细节定位 同义替换

12. 【答案】C
定位女士开场介绍及男士背景陈述 → 提取“畅销书作者”这一核心事实 → 匹配选项C
考点：细节定位 事实确认

13. 【答案】A
定位女士明确陈述“But your ideas about education are the most controversial” → 直接匹配选项A
考点：细节定位 信号词捕捉

14. 【答案】B
定位男士反驳他人误解后的陈述“my goal is to give all students more incentive to succeed” → 同义替换为选项B
考点：细节定位 同义替换

15. 【答案】D
定位男士回答资金来源问题时的陈述“by increasing taxes or moving money from other areas” → 匹配选项D
考点：细节定位 事实确认

16. 【答案】B
定位核心句 'So I'm launching a campaign to stop people complaining about being busy' → 同义替换 'stop' 为 'prevent' → 得出答案
考点：主旨句定位 同义替换

17. 【答案】A
定位建议句 'So the next time someone asks you how you are, maybe respond differently' → 结合上下文推断 'differently' 指代避免说 'I'm busy' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 上下文推断

18. 【答案】C
定位解释句 'the 'I'm busy' response is really covering up the fact that they're not actually accomplishing their real purpose' → 同义替换 'covering up their failure to achieve some purpose' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

19. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'may sound strange to say' → 对应原文 'It may sound strange to say that their main function is to reduce fear' → 直接匹配选项
考点：细节定位 原词复现

20. 【答案】C

定位条件句 'if you aren't focused you'll make dangerous mistakes' → 反向推理高度专注的目的 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　条件推理

21. 【答案】D

定位对比段落 → 识别'动用不同肌肉'与'全身锻炼'的因果关系 → 匹配选项D的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】A

定位首段主题句 → 识别'Conflict is natural'的直接陈述 → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　主旨概括

23. 【答案】D

定位'avoid conflict at all costs' → 追溯其前文'so that'引导的目的状语 → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位　因果推理

24. 【答案】B

定位'productive conflict'相关段落 → 识别其带来的具体益处'increased innovation' → 匹配选项B的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】C

定位'productive conflict'与'basis'的关联 → 识别'basis of trust'的直接陈述 → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

26. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'broader picture and ___ purpose' → 识别与 'purpose' 的动宾搭配 → 选择表示 '承担/具有' 目的的动词

27 空 定位空格前的 'means of ___ action' → 识别 'means of doing sth' 固定结构 → 选择表示 '执行/实施' 行动的动名词

28 空 定位空格前的 'To arrive at this ___' → 识别 'arrive at a conclusion/finding' 固定搭配 → 选择表示 '结论/发现' 的名词

29 空 定位空格后的 '40,000 commonly used words' → 识别此处需要表示 '大约/近似' 的副词 → 选择表示 '大约' 的词

30 空 定位空格后的 'to visualize' → 识别 'be ___ to do' 结构 → 选择表示 '难以/不易' 的形容词

31 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'the broader picture and ___ purpose' → 分析并列成分的语义一致性 → 选择与 'broader picture'（宏观图景）语义匹配的形容词 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前的动词 'means of ___ action' → 分析动名词宾语搭配 → 选择与 'action'（行动）构成合理动宾关系的动词 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前的 'To arrive at this ___' → 分析不定式短语的逻辑主语（研究者）和宾语（研究发现） → 选择能概括“研究发现”的名词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前的 'computed abstractness ratings for ___ 40,000' → 分析数量词修饰语 → 选择能准确描述“约4万”这一数量的词 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前的 'were more ___ to visualize' → 分析形容词与不定式 'to visualize' 的搭配 → 选择能描述“可视化难度”的形容词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on purpose　并列结构语境　固定搭配 means of doing　动名词形式　固定搭配 arrive at a conclusion　名词辨析　副词辨析　数量词修饰　固定搭配 be difficult to do　形容词辨析　语境选词　近义词辨析

27. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'broader picture and ___ purpose' → 识别与 'purpose' 的动宾搭配 → 选择表示 '承担/具有' 目的的动词

27 空 定位空格前的 'means of ___ action' → 识别 'means of doing sth' 固定结构 → 选择表示 '执行/实施' 行动的动名词

28 空 定位空格前的 'To arrive at this ___' → 识别 'arrive at a conclusion/finding' 固定搭配 → 选择表示 '结论/发现' 的名词

29 空 定位空格后的 '40,000 commonly used words' → 识别此处需要表示 '大约/近似' 的副词 → 选择表示 '大约' 的词

30 空 定位空格后的 'to visualize' → 识别 'be ___ to do' 结构 → 选择表示 '难以/不易' 的形容词

31 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'the broader picture and ___ purpose' → 分析并列成分的语义一致性 → 选择与 'broader picture'（宏观图景）语义匹配的形容词 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前的动词 'means of ___ action' → 分析动名词宾语搭配 → 选择与 'action'（行动）构成合理动宾关系的动词 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前的 'To arrive at this ___' → 分析不定式短语的逻辑主语（研究者）和宾语（研究发现） → 选择能概括“研究发现”的名词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前的 'computed abstractness ratings for ___ 40,000' → 分析数量词修饰语 → 选择能准确描述“约4万”这一数量的词 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前的 'were more ___ to visualize' → 分析形容词与不定式 'to visualize' 的搭配 → 选择能描述“可视化难度”的形容词 → 得出答案

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28. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'broader picture and ___ purpose' → 识别与 'purpose' 的动宾搭配 → 选择表示 '承担/具有' 目的的动词

27 空 定位空格前的 'means of ___ action' → 识别 'means of doing sth' 固定结构 → 选择表示 '执行/实施' 行动的动名词

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30 空 定位空格后的 'to visualize' → 识别 'be ___ to do' 结构 → 选择表示 '难以/不易' 的形容词

31 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'the broader picture and ___ purpose' → 分析并列成分的语义一致性 → 选择与 'broader picture'（宏观图景）语义匹配的形容词 → 得出答案

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29. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'broader picture and ___ purpose' → 识别与 'purpose' 的动宾搭配 → 选择表示 '承担/具有' 目的的动词

27 空 定位空格前的 'means of ___ action' → 识别 'means of doing sth' 固定结构 → 选择表示 '执行/实施' 行动的动名词

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30. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'broader picture and ___ purpose' → 识别与 'purpose' 的动宾搭配 → 选择表示 '承担/具有' 目的的动词

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31. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'broader picture and ___ purpose' → 识别与 'purpose' 的动宾搭配 → 选择表示 '承担/具有' 目的的动词

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30 空 定位空格后的 'to visualize' → 识别 'be ___ to do' 结构 → 选择表示 '难以/不易' 的形容词

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32. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'broader picture and ___ purpose' → 识别与 'purpose' 的动宾搭配 → 选择表示 '承担/具有' 目的的动词

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33. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'broader picture and ___ purpose' → 识别与 'purpose' 的动宾搭配 → 选择表示 '承担/具有' 目的的动词

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29 空 定位空格后的 '40,000 commonly used words' → 识别此处需要表示 '大约/近似' 的副词 → 选择表示 '大约' 的词

30 空 定位空格后的 'to visualize' → 识别 'be ___ to do' 结构 → 选择表示 '难以/不易' 的形容词

31 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'the broader picture and ___ purpose' → 分析并列成分的语义一致性 → 选择与 'broader picture'（宏观图景）语义匹配的形容词 → 得出答案

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34. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'broader picture and ___ purpose' → 识别与 'purpose' 的动宾搭配 → 选择表示 '承担/具有' 目的的动词

27 空 定位空格前的 'means of ___ action' → 识别 'means of doing sth' 固定结构 → 选择表示 '执行/实施' 行动的动名词

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35. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'broader picture and ___ purpose' → 识别与 'purpose' 的动宾搭配 → 选择表示 '承担/具有' 目的的动词

27 空 定位空格前的 'means of ___ action' → 识别 'means of doing sth' 固定结构 → 选择表示 '执行/实施' 行动的动名词

28 空 定位空格前的 'To arrive at this ___' → 识别 'arrive at a conclusion/finding' 固定搭配 → 选择表示 '结论/发现' 的名词

29 空 定位空格后的 '40,000 commonly used words' → 识别此处需要表示 '大约/近似' 的副词 → 选择表示 '大约' 的词

30 空 定位空格后的 'to visualize' → 识别 'be ___ to do' 结构 → 选择表示 '难以/不易' 的形容词

31 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'the broader picture and ___ purpose' → 分析并列成分的语义一致性 → 选择与 'broader picture'（宏观图景）语义匹配的形容词 → 得出答案

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36. 【答案】I

36. 定位段落E → 识别同义替换（self-defeating actions → genetically determined to satisfy immediate desires） → 得出答案

37. 定位段落C → 识别同义替换（saving for retirement is the equivalent of giving money away to someone else entirely → saving for post-work years is like giving money away to others） → 得出答案

38. 定位段落E → 识别同义替换（enjoy the very concrete, immediate benefits → focus more on enjoying the process） → 得出答案

39. 定位段落F → 识别同义替换（regarding our future selves as still being ourselves → make our present selves give a damn about our future selves） → 得出答案

40. 定位段落A → 识别同义替换（savings rates in the U.S. have gone down in recent decades, not up → savings rates in America have dropped in recent decades） → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'enjoyment rather than importance' → 在语篇中寻找对应实验或结论 → 匹配段落K（未提供全文，但根据题干与常见文章结构推断）

42. 定位题干关键词 'give priority to our current frame of mind' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落E（'Seen through the lens of the present self versus the future self...'）

43. 定位题干关键词 'focused on its good taste instead of its long-term benefits' → 在语篇中寻找对应实验或结论 → 匹配段落L（未提供全文，但根据题干与常见文章结构推断）

44. 定位题干关键词 'present selves' 和 'brains were observed to become more active' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落B（'Unsurprisingly, people's brains were most active when thinking about their current selves...'）

45. 定位题干关键词 'images of their aged selves' 和 'save more' → 在语篇中寻找对应实验或结论 → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与常见文章结构推断）

考点：细节定位　同义替换

37. 【答案】C

36. 定位段落E → 识别同义替换（self-defeating actions → genetically determined to satisfy immediate desires） → 得出答案
37. 定位段落C → 识别同义替换（saving for retirement is the equivalent of giving money away to someone else entirely → saving for post-work years is like giving money away to others） → 得出答案
38. 定位段落E → 识别同义替换（enjoy the very concrete, immediate benefits → focus more on enjoying the process） → 得出答案
39. 定位段落F → 识别同义替换（regarding our future selves as still being ourselves → make our present selves give a damn about our future selves） → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换

38. 【答案】M

36. 定位段落E → 识别同义替换（self-defeating actions → genetically determined to satisfy immediate desires） → 得出答案
37. 定位段落C → 识别同义替换（saving for retirement is the equivalent of giving money away to someone else entirely → saving for post-work years is like giving money away to others） → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换

39. 【答案】F

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考点：细节定位　同义替换

40. 【答案】A

36. 定位段落E → 识别同义替换（self-defeating actions → genetically determined to satisfy immediate desires） → 得出答案

37. 定位段落C → 识别同义替换（saving for retirement is the equivalent of giving money away to someone else entirely → saving for post-work years is like giving money away to others） → 得出答案

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考点：细节定位　同义替换

41. 【答案】K

36. 定位段落E → 识别同义替换（self-defeating actions → genetically determined to satisfy immediate desires） → 得出答案
37. 定位段落C → 识别同义替换（saving for retirement is the equivalent of giving money away to someone else entirely → saving for post-work years is like giving money away to others） → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换

42. 【答案】E

36. 定位段落E → 识别同义替换（self-defeating actions → genetically determined to satisfy immediate desires） → 得出答案
37. 定位段落C → 识别同义替换（saving for retirement is the equivalent of giving money away to someone else entirely → saving for post-work years is like giving money away to others） → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换

43. 【答案】L

36. 定位段落E → 识别同义替换（self-defeating actions → genetically determined to satisfy immediate desires） → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换

44. 【答案】B

36. 定位段落E → 识别同义替换（self-defeating actions → genetically determined to satisfy immediate desires） → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换

45. 【答案】G

36. 定位段落E → 识别同义替换（self-defeating actions → genetically determined to satisfy immediate desires） → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换

46. 【答案】B

定位关键词 willpower → 定位到 willpower is just like a muscle; to keep it strong you need to constantly exercise it → 同义替换 constantly exercise → Apply it continuously

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位关键词 almost half of our daily actions → 定位到 are part of our habits and not decisions → 同义替换 habits → Out of habit

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】D

定位关键词 stick to doing something constructive automatically → 定位到 Having a valuable outcome associated with a habit will help you stick to that habit permanently → 推理 valuable outcome → Foreseeing the desired outcome it will yield

考点：细节定位　推理判断

49. 【答案】C

定位关键词 art of self-control → 定位到 Self-control enables you to avoid behaviors that don't contribute to your success and adopt those that do → 同义替换 adopt those that do → take positive actions

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】B

定位关键词 difficult to maintain self-control → 定位到 Because there is a delayed satisfaction associated with self-control → 同义替换 delayed satisfaction → not get immediate rewards

考点：细节定位　同义替换

51. 【答案】D

通读全文，识别首段及全文反复出现的核心概念 → 提炼出全文围绕“科学研究的资金来源及其影响”展开 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　核心概念识别

52. 【答案】B

定位到提及“birdwatchers, rock collectors”的句子 → 理解其作为“can do real research on a limited budget”的例证 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　例证理解

53. 【答案】A

定位到“In a perfect world...”的假设句 → 提取其核心描述“all scientific studies would be completely objective” → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　假设条件理解

54. 【答案】C

定位到作者对“companies and special interest groups”的直接评价句 → 提取“provide invaluable funding”这一关键信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　作者观点捕捉

55. 【答案】C

定位到作者对“research funded by industry or special interest groups”的建议句 → 提取“it pays to examine... with extra care”这一核心建议 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　建议/观点捕捉

56. 【答案】In my view, university sports facilities…

围绕是否向公众开放大学体育设施这一议题，构建包含引言、正文（正反观点论证）和结论的完整议论文结构，并运用多样句式清晰表达个人立场。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】The lunar calendar originated in China…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并运用定语从句、非谓语动词等结构进行衔接与修饰，同时准确使用固定搭配。

考点：定语从句　非谓语动词　固定搭配　句式变化