四级 · 2024年12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
070 360
yingyu8.cn/an/070360

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 are families across the U.S. looking to this winter with fear?

A. They will see a 27% higher price to buy natural gas.

B. They will have insufficient heating oil to keep warm.

C. They will have a costly bill to pay to heat their homes.

D. They will experience the coldest winter in four decades.

2. What did the federal government do last month?

A. Provided additional funding to Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

B. Assured U.S. citizens of an increase in energy supplies by the end of this year.

C. Predicted a 10% jump in heating bills for most U.S. households this winter.

D. Decided on this year's energy assistance package of $8 billion in total.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What is the main finding of a new study about many Americans?

A. They care less about their diet now than before.

B. They may lack adequate knowledge of healthy food.

C. They may hold too optimistic a view about their diet.

D. They pay insufficient attention to their choice of food.

4. Who tended to rate their diet more accurately in the survey?

A. Those who finished 24-hour food questionnaires.

B. Those who fully understood the rating scale.

C. Those who cared about food quality.

D. Those who rated their diet as poor.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What does the report say dozens of Indians did last week?

A. They experienced a heartbreaking moment.

B. They gathered together to rescue an elephant.

C. They heard a noise from the bottom of a well.

D. They found an elephant wandering around a well.

6. Why did the army officers call the local forest department?

A. To borrow their crane.

B. To ask them for help.

C. To report the strange noise.

D. To get food for the elephant.

7. What does the news report say happened finally?

A. The elephant was able to return to the jungle.

B. The army officers were examined for injuries.

C. The army officers were rewarded for their rescue efforts.

D. The elephant was given medical treatment for many days. four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11

8. Why has the man stopped paying online for the last three months?

A. He found it had caused him much inconvenience.

B. It led him to spend more money than necessary.

C. It was much less secure than paying with cash.

D. He wanted to be less dependent on his phone.

9. What problem does the woman say she may also have?

A. Living beyond her means.

B. Lack of budgeting strategies.

C. Fashion addiction.

D. Impulse purchasing.

10. What does the man say he could do at the canteen?

A. Eat healthier food with less money.

B. Order food like burgers and chips.

C. Avoid getting addicted to junk food

D. Pay either in cash or with his phone.

11. What is now just a habit for the man?

A. Making a shopping list.

B. Sticking to his budget.

C. Withdrawing cash only once a month.

D. Thinking twice before buying something.

Questions 12 to 15

12. Why is the woman opposed to their son joining a sport like soccer?

A. He does not enjoy any ball games.

B. He has to prepare for the future.

C. He has breathing problems.

D. He is not up to anything challenging.

13. What does the man suggest their son try in order to understand team spirit?

A. Soccer. B. Badminton. C. Volleyball. D. Basketball.

14. What is one of the woman's considerations in choosing a sport for her son?

A. The possibilities of joining the school sports team.

B. The opportunities of winning some championships.

C. The chances of getting an athletic scholarship later on.

D. The odds of becoming a professional sportsman someday.

15. What does the man say about beach volleyball?

A. It differs entirely from indoor volleyball.

B. It appeals to both schoolgirls and schoolboys.

C. It is less popular than indoor sports in the country.

D. It is completely different from other outdoor games. questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18

16. What do we learn from the passage about the lift-off of spacecraft?

A. It usually requires years of preparations.

B. It does a lot of harm to the environment.

C. It often burns over three hundred tonnes of refined fuel.

D. It proves to be the most complicated stage of space missions.

17. What happens traditionally to boosters, fuel tanks and other components in spaceflight?

A. They are burnt up in outer space.

B. They are guided back to Earth.

C. They are reused up to 100 times.

D. They are treated as expendable.

18. What does the passage say we already have regarding spaceflight?

A. New technologies for bringing back space vehicles for recycling.

B. The technology for meeting the needs of commercial space travel.

C. Many of the technologies to limit the impact of space travel on Earth.

D. The technology for effectively protecting ozone from being destroyed.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does research show about reading to a loyal and nonjudgmental companion?

A. It can help unskilled readers feel more secure.

B. It can encourage reluctant readers to read aloud.

C. It can strengthen children's confidence in others.

D. It can boost children's interest in communication.

20. How can parents make pets a fantastic subject for their children's research and learning?

A. By motivating children to find out about their favourite pets.

B. By taking children to the library to borrow books on animals.

C. By allowing children to surf the internet about pets by themselves.

D. By showing children how to acquire knowledge about healthy pets.

21. How can children still benefit even when their family doesn't have a pet?

A. By learning that raising pets can do much good.
B. By watching how healthy pets are brought up.
C. By hearing about their peers' passion for pets.
D. By visiting friends who have household pets.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What would the new bill in the Ohio legislature require public colleges and universities to do?

A. Send would-be students a packet of information.
B. Update regularly all information on their websites.
C. Inform prospective students of their yearly enrollment.
D. Answer questions raised by applicants and their parents.

23. What can the state only do according to Adam Mathews?

A. Oversee private institutions directly.
B. Follow other states' example.
C. Supervise all schools consistently.
D. Regulate public institutions by law.

24. What do we learn about Ohio's schools from the passage?

A. They are resourceful.
B. They are competitive.
C. They provide the best opportunity to realize one's dream.
D. They appeal most to students from other states in the U.S.

25. What is the problem with schools providing information on their websites?

A. Some students waste much time surfing the net.
B. Students may need to visit too many websites.
C. Students have to search for the information.
D. Some students may lack adequate access.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. adaptable	B. closed	C. distribution
D. interact	E. narration	F. neutral
G. permanently	H. prescribes	I. readily
J. registered	K. reinforces	L. revealed
M. significant	N. specific	O. speculate

Scientists have known that depriving adult mice of vision can increase the sensitivity of individual neurons in the part of the brain devoted to hearing. New research from biologists at the University of Maryland ___26___ that sight deprivation also changes the way brain cells ___27___ with one another, shifting the mice's sensitivity to different frequencies. "This study ___28___ what we are learning about how manipulating vision can have a ___29___ effect on the ability of an animal to hear long after the window for auditory learning was thought to have ___30___," said Patrick Kanold, senior author of the study. It was once thought that the sensory regions of the brain were not ___31___ after a critical period in childhood. This is why children learn languages much more ___32___ than adults. Kanold's earlier research disproved this idea by showing that depriving adult mice of vision for a short period increased the sensitivity of individual neurons in the auditory cortex , which is devoted to hearing. Young brains wire themselves according to the sounds they hear frequently, assigning areas of the auditory cortex to ___33___ frequencies based on what they are used to hearing. The researchers found that, in adult mice, a week in the dark also changed the ___34___ of space to different frequencies. "We don't know why we are seeing these patterns," Kanold said. "We ___35___ that it may have to do with what the mice are paying attention to while they are in the dark."

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. Judging from the slowing rate of sales growth, there is still hope to combat bottled water. _____

37. Bottled water manufacturers base their arguments against bans of plastic bottles on health concerns rather than on profits. _____

38. Sales of bottled water in Britain hit a record high last year even though people are increasingly aware that plastics are environmentally unfriendly. _____

39. It often happens that people can lack reason when faced with skillful marketing. _____

40. One city on the west coast of America has banned single-use bottles from its property and events. _____

41. Manufacturing and shipping of plastic water bottles consume a tremendous amount of fossil fuels. _____

42. One large beverage company has adapted its operations when confronted with challenges from health and environmental advocates. _____

43. Bottled water is considerably more expensive than tap water. _____

44. Fountains could be seen in cities before bottled water became popular. _____

45. More people have taken to bottled water because of their health awareness. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 近年来,中国新能源汽车产业发展迅速。目前,中国新能源汽车年产量已高达近千万辆,占全球市场份额超过 60%,出口量不断创出新高。中国政府通过加大资金投入和政策引导,鼓励新能源汽车企业进行技术创新,不断提高产品在市场上的竞争力。中国新能源汽车产业的发展不仅有力推动了国内经济发展,也为全球新能源利用和环境保护做出了积极贡献。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

As a university student, I've come to realise just how little I know about money. I've come to the brutal realisation that Australia's youth are being done a great disservice by not receiving any consistent financial education. Diving headfirst into the crash course of starting university, I've quickly tried to get myself up to speed with the financial terms of the modern era to help manage my personal finances. I've read some financial education books, done some online learning, and have spoken to my nearest and dearest for their pearls of financial wisdom. There are undoubtedly hundreds of great resources out there for those wishing to improve their financial literacy, but while I was researching, I still kept wishing that I didn't have to play catch-up with the money world. I felt that I was sailing the financial seas with no skills and no life jacket! However, after talking to my friends who felt the same, I quickly realised that it wasn't my ignorance but the lack of financial education in our schooling system that is leaving high schoolers seriously behind in the modern world of money. Let's compare a theoretical financial education subject to the standard compulsory English class. On average, English may not be the most popular subject, but it's consistently on the schedule throughout high school, with all students graduating fluent in English. A financial education subject should do just the same. It shouldn't be just a one-day event but a course integrated throughout the whole of high school that would allow students to gradually expand their financial literacy, and would prevent the need for a 'catch up' phase once we're out on our own after graduation. In the same way that learning a language or new skills takes time, building financial skills requires practice and years to gradually accumulate bits and pieces of knowledge. Giving young people the opportunity to become familiar with the world of money would provide them with a great advantage to enter adulthood with confidence and security so that they are able to manage their own money and look after themselves.

46. What has the author come to realise since entering university?

A. He needs a crash course on financial terms.
B. He is very much lacking in financial literacy.
C. It requires consistent education to be financially independent.
D. It is unrealistic to give all Australian youth a financial education.

47. How did the author feel in today's money world?

A. Badly equipped to survive.
B. Ignorant of financial literature.
C. Barely capable of moving ahead.
D. Overwhelmed by the resources online.

48. What did the author realise after talking to his friends?

A. They were as keen as he was on financial matters.
B. The schooling system was to blame for his trouble.
C. High schoolers knew nothing about the modern financial world.
D. Financial courses were as unpopular as compulsory English classes.

49. What is the author's idea of a financial education course?

A. It should foresee students' needs after graduation.
B. It should provide students with some basic knowledge.
C. It should be taught the same way as English is taught.
D. It should be integrated into high school education.

50. What would financial literacy do to young people?

A. Allow them to enter adulthood with financial security.
B. Enable them to look after themselves without worrying about money.
C. Render them confident and secure in terms of money management.
D. Help them become familiar with the world of money.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Chocolates save us from many things, especially emotional distress. They comfort us in times of trouble, calming down a racing heart by channelling happy calories inside us. We all have faith in chocolates to delight us in an instant! Recently, chocolate lovers were heartbroken as scientists claimed that they can become extinct by 2050! But hey, we have some happy news for you. Scientists can still help save chocolates from dying out! If you are not aware as to why scientists made the statement about the death of this wonderful thing, let us tell you the facts. Chocolate trees, whose seeds are used to make chocolate, grow in the tropical plant world and require very specific weather conditions to prosper. Now, fifty percent of the world's cocoa( ) beans come from two countries in West Africa: Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Scientists believe that both of these countries will experience a 3.8°F temperature increase by 2050 due to global warming, endangering the cacao farms in the rainforests. These farms will then have to be shifted to cooler mountainous areas, which are the natural habitat of wildlife. This will lead to some tough decisions: whether to grow chocolate or save wildlife. Unfortunately, the crisis of global warming has already had a serious negative impact on cacao farms' yields, leading to the prices of chocolates skyrocketing. Scientists, however, are trying to find a long-term and eco-friendly solution to this problem! They are trying to modify the species with a gene-editing technology, which will transform the seedlings into a species that survives even in a drier and warmer climate. According to a report by The Business Insider, in the University of California's new bio-sciences building, tiny green cacao seedlings are lined up in refrigerated greenhouses for a new experiment by using a technology called CRISPR. By manipulating the DNA of plants, this technology is already being used across the world to make plants tougher and cheaper. Similarly, in this unconventional experiment, scientists will make tiny, precise changes to the DNA of the seedlings to make the cocoa crops survive in warmer and drier climates.

51. What do people believe chocolates can do?

A. Cheer them up instantly.
B. Create happy calories.
C. Conceal emotional distress.
D. Relieve them of heart trouble.

52. What was scientists' recent assertion about chocolates?

A. They could become a rare treat in the near future.
B. They could calm people down a bit in times of crisis.
C. They could prevent people from getting heartbroken.
D. They could become unavailable in less than 30 years.

53. What would happen if the cacao farms were shifted to cooler mountainous areas?

A. The natural habitat of wildlife there would be ruined.

B. The cacao farmers would have a tough time to adapt.

C. The rainforests would be shrinking dramatically.

D. The quality of cocoa beans would suffer greatly.

54. What do we learn about the cacao farms in the crisis of global warming?

A. They try to seek help from gene-editing scientists.

B. They decide to move to cooler mountainous areas.

C. They have suffered a lot due to a decrease in produce.

D. They have benefited by raising prices of cocoa beans.

55. What are scientists trying to do in the University of California's new bio-sciences building?

A. Build rows of refrigerated greenhouses for research on cacao seedlings.

B. Gene-edit cacao seedlings for them to withstand a drier, warmer climate.

C. Produce chocolates with the latest gene-editing technology.

D. Transplant the genes of tougher plants to cacao seedlings.

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

56. Traditional Chinese culture is a treasure that shapes our national identity, yet many students today know little
about it. As a contributor to our university newspaper, I would like to share several practical ways to enrich
students' understanding of this precious heritage.
To begin with, our university could offer optional courses and regular lectures on classical literature, calligraphy and traditional festivals, so as to build a solid foundation of knowledge. In addition, hands-on
activities are equally important. By organizing cultural experiences such as paper-cutting workshops or tea
ceremonies, students can feel the charm of tradition rather than merely reading about it. Moreover, we can
make full use of new media, posting short videos and articles online to spread cultural knowledge in a way that
appeals to young people.
In conclusion, combining formal learning, personal experience and modern technology would help students
appreciate traditional Chinese culture far more deeply. I sincerely hope these suggestions will benefit us all.

57. In recent years, China's new energy vehicle industry has developed rapidly. At present, China's annual output of new energy vehicles has reached nearly 10 million units, accounting for over 60% of
the global market share, while its exports keep hitting new highs. To achieve this, the Chinese government, by increasing funding and providing policy guidance, encourages new energy vehicle enterprises to make technological innovations and continuously enhance the market competitiveness of
their products. As a result, the development of this industry has not only powerfully boosted domestic
economic growth, but also made positive contributions to the global use of new energy and environmental protection.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'fear' → 听到 'energy costs soar' → 推断 'soar' 意味着费用高昂 → 匹配选项 C 'costly bill'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'federal government' 和 'last month' → 听到 'added $1 billion in funding' → 匹配选项 A 'Provided additional funding'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'main finding' → 听到 'viewing their diet too optimistically' → 匹配选项 C 'too optimistic a view'

考点：主旨定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'more accurately' → 听到 'Those who rated their diet as poor tended to be far more accurate' → 匹配选项 D

考点：细节定位

5. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'dozens of Indians' 和 'last week' → 听到 'rallied together to use a crane in order to save an elephant' → 匹配选项 B 'gathered together to rescue an elephant'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】B

定位军官行动 → 听到井中声音后，军官投食并致电森林部门 → 同义替换 'called...for help' 为 'ask them for help' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】A

定位事件最终结果 → 听到大象被成功放归野外 → 同义替换 'released back into the wild' 为 'return to the jungle' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】B

定位男士停止在线支付的原因 → 听到转折词 'But' 后的关键信息 'spent too much money on things I didn't need' → 同义替换为 'spend more money than necessary' → 得出答案

考点：转折信号捕捉　细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】D

定位女士承认的自身问题 → 听到女士说 'impulse purchases can be an issue for me, too' → 同义替换 'impulse purchases' 为 'impulse purchasing' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】A

定位男士描述食堂的优势 → 听到 'where I could get a healthier meal for half the price' → 同义替换为 'Eat healthier food with less money' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】B

定位男士解释停止使用在线支付的原因 → 识别其后续采取的预算控制措施 → 匹配“坚持预算”这一习惯

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】C

定位女士反对儿子踢足球的直接原因 → 识别“breathing issues”这一关键信息 → 匹配“呼吸问题”

考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】D

定位男士建议儿子尝试的运动 → 识别“basketball”与“understand team spirit”的直接关联 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

14. 【答案】C

定位女士在选择运动时的考量 → 识别她关于排球的论述 → 提取“获得体育奖学金”这一关键点

考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】A

定位男士对沙滩排球的评价 → 识别其与室内排球的对比 → 匹配“完全不同”

考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】B

定位首段主题句 → 识别同义替换（harmful → harm） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】D

定位关键词 traditionally → 识别同义替换（treated as expendable → treated as expendable） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】C

定位末段关键词 already have → 识别同义替换（many of the technologies → many of the technologies） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】B

定位关键词 reading to a loyal and nonjudgmental companion → 识别同义替换（reluctant readers → reluctant readers） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】A

定位关键词 fantastic subject for research and learning → 识别同义替换（research their favourite pets → find out about their favourite pet） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】D

定位末段条件句 → 识别‘visiting a friend who does’ 为具体方式 → 同义替换为 ‘visiting friends who have household pets’

考点：细节定位　同义改写

22. 【答案】A

定位首段‘require...to send prospective students a packet of information’ → 识别‘prospective’ 与 ‘would-be’ 同义 → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】D

定位‘the state can only regulate public institutions in this way’ → 识别‘only’ 限定范围 → 匹配‘Regulate public institutions by law’

考点：细节定位　逻辑衔接词捕捉

24. 【答案】B

定位‘Ohio's schools are already competitive’ → 直接匹配选项B

考点：细节定位

25. 【答案】C

定位‘But students need to search for the information’ → 直接匹配选项C

考点：细节定位

26. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前主语 'New research' → 结合宾语从句内容（研究发现） → 匹配动词 'reveals' 的语义与搭配

27 空 定位空格前主语 'brain cells' → 结合介词 'with one another' → 匹配动词 'interact' 的语义与搭配

28 空 定位空格前主语 'This study' → 结合宾语 'what we are learning' → 匹配动词 'confirms' 的语义（证实已知）

29 空 定位空格修饰 'effect' → 结合后文 'long after the window... was thought to have closed' → 推断影响是 'lasting'（持久的）

30 空 定位空格前 'window for auditory learning' → 结合 'was thought to have' → 匹配动词 'closed' 的语义（窗口关闭）

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（剥夺视觉后，脑细胞如何相互作用） → 结合上下文（shifting sensitivity）推断出‘交流’ 含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的动词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（儿童学习语言比成人更___） → 结合常识与上下文（关键期理论）推断出‘容易/快速’ 含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的副词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（听觉皮层区域被分配给___频率） → 结合上下文（根据它们习惯听到的声音）推断出‘特定/不同’ 含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的形容词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（在黑暗中一周也改变了空间对不同频率的___） → 结合上下文（听觉皮层区域分配）推断出‘映射/对应’ 含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的名词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（我们___这可能与小鼠在黑暗中注意的东西有关） → 结合上下文（科学家提出

假设）推断出‘推测/认为’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的动词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析

27. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前主语 'New research' → 结合宾语从句内容（研究发现） → 匹配动词 'reveals' 的语义与搭配
27 空 定位空格前主语 'brain cells' → 结合介词 'with one another' → 匹配动词 'interact' 的语义与搭配
28 空 定位空格前主语 'This study' → 结合宾语 'what we are learning' → 匹配动词 'confirms' 的语义（证实已知）
29 空 定位空格修饰 'effect' → 结合后文 'long after the window... was thought to have closed' → 推断影响是 'lasting'（持久的）
30 空 定位空格前 'window for auditory learning' → 结合 'was thought to have' → 匹配动词 'closed' 的语义（窗口关闭）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（剥夺视觉后，脑细胞如何相互作用） → 结合上下文（shifting sensitivity）推断出‘交流’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（儿童学习语言比成人更___） → 结合常识与上下文（关键期理论）推断出‘容易/快速’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的副词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（听觉皮层区域被分配给___频率） → 结合上下文（根据它们习惯听到的声音）推断出‘特定/不同’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的形容词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（在黑暗中一周也改变了空间对不同频率的___） → 结合上下文（听觉皮层区域分配）推断出‘映射/对应’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的名词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（我们___这可能与小鼠在黑暗中注意的东西有关） → 结合上下文（科学家提出假设）推断出‘推测/认为’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的动词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析

28. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前主语 'New research' → 结合宾语从句内容（研究发现） → 匹配动词 'reveals' 的语义与搭配
27 空 定位空格前主语 'brain cells' → 结合介词 'with one another' → 匹配动词 'interact' 的语义与搭配
28 空 定位空格前主语 'This study' → 结合宾语 'what we are learning' → 匹配动词 'confirms' 的语义（证实已知）
29 空 定位空格修饰 'effect' → 结合后文 'long after the window... was thought to have closed' → 推断影响是 'lasting'（持久的）
30 空 定位空格前 'window for auditory learning' → 结合 'was thought to have' → 匹配动词 'closed' 的语义（窗口关闭）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（剥夺视觉后，脑细胞如何相互作用） → 结合上下文（shifting sensitivity）推断出‘交流’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（儿童学习语言比成人更___） → 结合常识与上下文（关键期理论）推断出‘容易/快速’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的副词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（我们___这可能与小鼠在黑暗中注意的东西有关） → 结合上下文（科学家提出假设）推断出‘推测/认为’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的动词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析

29. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前主语 'New research' → 结合宾语从句内容（研究发现） → 匹配动词 'reveals' 的语义与搭配
27 空 定位空格前主语 'brain cells' → 结合介词 'with one another' → 匹配动词 'interact' 的语义与搭配
28 空 定位空格前主语 'This study' → 结合宾语 'what we are learning' → 匹配动词 'confirms' 的语义（证实已知）
29 空 定位空格修饰 'effect' → 结合后文 'long after the window... was thought to have closed' → 推断影响是 'lasting'（持久的）
30 空 定位空格前 'window for auditory learning' → 结合 'was thought to have' → 匹配动词 'closed' 的语义（窗口关闭）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（剥夺视觉后，脑细胞如何相互作用） → 结合上下文（shifting sensitivity）推断出‘交流’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（儿童学习语言比成人更___） → 结合常识与上下文（关键期理论）推断出‘容易/快速’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的副词
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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（在黑暗中一周也改变了空间对不同频率的___） → 结合上下文（听觉皮层区域分配）推断出‘映射/对应’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的名词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（我们___这可能与小鼠在黑暗中注意的东西有关） → 结合上下文（科学家提出假设）推断出‘推测/认为’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的动词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析

30. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前主语 'New research' → 结合宾语从句内容（研究发现） → 匹配动词 'reveals' 的语义与搭配
27 空 定位空格前主语 'brain cells' → 结合介词 'with one another' → 匹配动词 'interact' 的语义与搭配
28 空 定位空格前主语 'This study' → 结合宾语 'what we are learning' → 匹配动词 'confirms' 的语义（证实已知）
29 空 定位空格修饰 'effect' → 结合后文 'long after the window... was thought to have closed' → 推断影响是 'lasting'（持久的）
30 空 定位空格前 'window for auditory learning' → 结合 'was thought to have' → 匹配动词 'closed' 的语义（窗口关闭）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（剥夺视觉后，脑细胞如何相互作用） → 结合上下文（shifting sensitivity）推断出‘交流’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（儿童学习语言比成人更___） → 结合常识与上下文（关键期理论）推断出‘容易/快速’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的副词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（我们___这可能与小鼠在黑暗中注意的东西有关） → 结合上下文（科学家提出假设）推断出‘推测/认为’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的动词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析

31. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前主语 'New research' → 结合宾语从句内容（研究发现） → 匹配动词 'reveals' 的语义与搭配
27 空 定位空格前主语 'brain cells' → 结合介词 'with one another' → 匹配动词 'interact' 的语义与搭配

28 空 定位空格前主语 'This study' → 结合宾语 'what we are learning' → 匹配动词 'confirms' 的语义（证实已知）
29 空 定位空格修饰 'effect' → 结合后文 'long after the window... was thought to have closed' → 推断影响是 'lasting'（持久的）
30 空 定位空格前 'window for auditory learning' → 结合 'was thought to have' → 匹配动词 'closed' 的语义（窗口关闭）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（剥夺视觉后，脑细胞如何相互作用） → 结合上下文（shifting sensitivity）推断出‘交流’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（儿童学习语言比成人更___） → 结合常识与上下文（关键期理论）推断出‘容易/快速’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的副词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（我们___这可能与小鼠在黑暗中注意的东西有关） → 结合上下文（科学家提出假设）推断出‘推测/认为’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的动词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析

32. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前主语 'New research' → 结合宾语从句内容（研究发现） → 匹配动词 'reveals' 的语义与搭配
27 空 定位空格前主语 'brain cells' → 结合介词 'with one another' → 匹配动词 'interact' 的语义与搭配
28 空 定位空格前主语 'This study' → 结合宾语 'what we are learning' → 匹配动词 'confirms' 的语义（证实已知）
29 空 定位空格修饰 'effect' → 结合后文 'long after the window... was thought to have closed' → 推断影响是 'lasting'（持久的）
30 空 定位空格前 'window for auditory learning' → 结合 'was thought to have' → 匹配动词 'closed' 的语义（窗口关闭）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（剥夺视觉后，脑细胞如何相互作用） → 结合上下文（shifting sensitivity）推断出‘交流’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（儿童学习语言比成人更___） → 结合常识与上下文（关键期理论）推断出‘容易/快速’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的副词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（我们___这可能与小鼠在黑暗中注意的东西有关） → 结合上下文（科学家提出假设）推断出‘推测/认为’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的动词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析

33. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前主语 'New research' → 结合宾语从句内容（研究发现） → 匹配动词 'reveals' 的语义与搭配
27 空 定位空格前主语 'brain cells' → 结合介词 'with one another' → 匹配动词 'interact' 的语义与搭配
28 空 定位空格前主语 'This study' → 结合宾语 'what we are learning' → 匹配动词 'confirms' 的语义（证实已知）
29 空 定位空格修饰 'effect' → 结合后文 'long after the window... was thought to have closed' → 推断影响是

'lasting'（持久的）
30 空 定位空格前 'window for auditory learning' → 结合 'was thought to have' → 匹配动词 'closed' 的语义（窗口关闭）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（剥夺视觉后，脑细胞如何相互作用） → 结合上下文（shifting sensitivity）推断出‘交流’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（儿童学习语言比成人更___） → 结合常识与上下文（关键期理论）推断出‘容易/快速’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的副词
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考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析

34. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前主语 'New research' → 结合宾语从句内容（研究发现） → 匹配动词 'reveals' 的语义与搭配
27 空 定位空格前主语 'brain cells' → 结合介词 'with one another' → 匹配动词 'interact' 的语义与搭配
28 空 定位空格前主语 'This study' → 结合宾语 'what we are learning' → 匹配动词 'confirms' 的语义（证实已知）
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考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析

35. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前主语 'New research' → 结合宾语从句内容（研究发现） → 匹配动词 'reveals' 的语义与搭配
27 空 定位空格前主语 'brain cells' → 结合介词 'with one another' → 匹配动词 'interact' 的语义与搭配
28 空 定位空格前主语 'This study' → 结合宾语 'what we are learning' → 匹配动词 'confirms' 的语义（证实已知）
29 空 定位空格修饰 'effect' → 结合后文 'long after the window... was thought to have closed' → 推断影响是 'lasting'（持久的）
30 空 定位空格前 'window for auditory learning' → 结合 'was thought to have' → 匹配动词 'closed' 的语义（窗口关闭）

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（剥夺视觉后，脑细胞如何相互作用） → 结合上下文（shifting sensitivity）推断出‘交流’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的动词
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33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（听觉皮层区域被分配给___频率） → 结合上下文（根据它们习惯听到的声音）推断出‘特定/不同’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的形容词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（在黑暗中一周也改变了空间对不同频率的___） → 结合上下文（听觉皮层区域分配）推断出‘映射/对应’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的名词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（我们___这可能与小鼠在黑暗中注意的东西有关） → 结合上下文（科学家提出假设）推断出‘推测/认为’含义 → 从选项中选出最符合语境的动词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析

36. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'slowing rate of sales growth' → 在语篇中寻找关于销售增长放缓的描述 → 定位到段落 [E] 中 'growth has slowed' 的表述 → 同义替换 'slowing rate' 与 'growth has slowed' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'health concerns' 和 'profits' → 在语篇中寻找瓶装水制造商反对禁令的理由 → 定位到段落 [H] 中 'health concerns' 的表述 → 对比题干与段落H，确认制造商以健康为由而非利润 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'record high' 和 'awareness' → 在语篇中寻找销售记录和环保意识的描述 → 定位到段落 [B] 中 'record £558.4 million' 和 'increasing awareness' 的表述 → 同义替换 'hit a record high' 与 'record £558.4 million' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'lack reason' 和 'skillful marketing' → 在语篇中寻找关于营销影响消费者理性的描述 → 定位到段落 [L] 中 'marketing' 和 'irrational' 的表述 → 推理 'lack reason' 与 'irrational' 的同义关系 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'west coast of America' 和 'banned single-use bottles' → 在语篇中寻找美国西海岸城市的禁令 → 定位到段落 [G] 中 'San Francisco' 和 'banned' 的表述 → 同义替换 'one city on the west coast' 与 'San Francisco' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'fossil fuels' → 在段落C中找到同义表述 'require oceans of fossil fuels to make and ship' → 匹配段落C
42. 定位题干关键词 'beverage company' 和 'adapted its operations' → 在段落K中找到同义表述 'Coca-Cola has adapted its operations' → 匹配段落K
43. 定位题干关键词 'more expensive' 和 'tap water' → 在段落A中找到具体价格对比 'costs less than half a penny' vs 'cost well over a pound' → 匹配段落A
44. 定位题干关键词 'fountains' 和 'before bottled water' → 在段落I中找到同义表述 'public water fountains were once common' 和 'before the bottled water boom' → 匹配段落I
45. 定位题干关键词 'health awareness' → 在段落F中找到同义表述 'health-conscious consumers' 和 'perceived health benefits' → 匹配段落F

考点：细节定位　同义替换　对比推理　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　信息对比　时间顺序推理

37. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'slowing rate of sales growth' → 在语篇中寻找关于销售增长放缓的描述 → 定位到段落 [E] 中 'growth has slowed' 的表述 → 同义替换 'slowing rate' 与 'growth has slowed' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'health concerns' 和 'profits' → 在语篇中寻找瓶装水制造商反对禁令的理由 → 定位到段落 [H] 中 'health concerns' 的表述 → 对比题干与段落H，确认制造商以健康为由而非利润 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'record high' 和 'awareness' → 在语篇中寻找销售记录和环保意识的描述 → 定位到段落 [B] 中 'record £558.4 million' 和 'increasing awareness' 的表述 → 同义替换 'hit a record high' 与 'record £558.4 million' → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'lack reason' 和 'skillful marketing' → 在语篇中寻找关于营销影响消费者理性的描述 → 定位到段落 [L] 中 'marketing' 和 'irrational' 的表述 → 推理 'lack reason' 与 'irrational' 的同义关系 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'west coast of America' 和 'banned single-use bottles' → 在语篇中寻找美国西海岸城市的禁令 → 定位到段落 [G] 中 'San Francisco' 和 'banned' 的表述 → 同义替换 'one city on the west coast' 与 'San Francisco' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'fossil fuels' → 在段落C中找到同义表述 'require oceans of fossil fuels to make and ship' → 匹配段落C
42. 定位题干关键词 'beverage company' 和 'adapted its operations' → 在段落K中找到同义表述 'Coca-Cola has adapted its operations' → 匹配段落K
43. 定位题干关键词 'more expensive' 和 'tap water' → 在段落A中找到具体价格对比 'costs less than half a penny' vs 'cost well over a pound' → 匹配段落A
44. 定位题干关键词 'fountains' 和 'before bottled water' → 在段落I中找到同义表述 'public water fountains were once common' 和 'before the bottled water boom' → 匹配段落I
45. 定位题干关键词 'health awareness' → 在段落F中找到同义表述 'health-conscious consumers' 和 'perceived health benefits' → 匹配段落F

考点：细节定位　同义替换　对比推理　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　信息对比　时间顺序推理

38. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'slowing rate of sales growth' → 在语篇中寻找关于销售增长放缓的描述 → 定位到段落 [E] 中 'growth has slowed' 的表述 → 同义替换 'slowing rate' 与 'growth has slowed' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'health concerns' 和 'profits' → 在语篇中寻找瓶装水制造商反对禁令的理由 → 定位到段落 [H] 中 'health concerns' 的表述 → 对比题干与段落H，确认制造商以健康为由而非利润 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'record high' 和 'awareness' → 在语篇中寻找销售记录和环保意识的描述 → 定位到段落 [B] 中 'record £558.4 million' 和 'increasing awareness' 的表述 → 同义替换 'hit a record high' 与 'record £558.4 million' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'lack reason' 和 'skillful marketing' → 在语篇中寻找关于营销影响消费者理性的描述 → 定位到段落 [L] 中 'marketing' 和 'irrational' 的表述 → 推理 'lack reason' 与 'irrational' 的同义关系 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'west coast of America' 和 'banned single-use bottles' → 在语篇中寻找美国西海岸城市的禁令 → 定位到段落 [G] 中 'San Francisco' 和 'banned' 的表述 → 同义替换 'one city on the west coast' 与 'San Francisco' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'fossil fuels' → 在段落C中找到同义表述 'require oceans of fossil fuels to make and ship' → 匹配段落C
42. 定位题干关键词 'beverage company' 和 'adapted its operations' → 在段落K中找到同义表述 'Coca-Cola has adapted its operations' → 匹配段落K
43. 定位题干关键词 'more expensive' 和 'tap water' → 在段落A中找到具体价格对比 'costs less than half a penny' vs 'cost well over a pound' → 匹配段落A
44. 定位题干关键词 'fountains' 和 'before bottled water' → 在段落I中找到同义表述 'public water fountains were once common' 和 'before the bottled water boom' → 匹配段落I
45. 定位题干关键词 'health awareness' → 在段落F中找到同义表述 'health-conscious consumers' 和 'perceived health benefits' → 匹配段落F

考点：细节定位　同义替换　对比推理　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　信息对比　时间顺序推理

39. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'slowing rate of sales growth' → 在语篇中寻找关于销售增长放缓的描述 → 定位到段落 [E] 中 'growth has slowed' 的表述 → 同义替换 'slowing rate' 与 'growth has slowed' → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'health concerns' 和 'profits' → 在语篇中寻找瓶装水制造商反对禁令的理由 → 定位到段落 [H] 中 'health concerns' 的表述 → 对比题干与段落H，确认制造商以健康为由而非利润 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'record high' 和 'awareness' → 在语篇中寻找销售记录和环保意识的描述 → 定位到段落 [B] 中 'record £558.4 million' 和 'increasing awareness' 的表述 → 同义替换 'hit a record high' 与 'record £558.4 million' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'lack reason' 和 'skillful marketing' → 在语篇中寻找关于营销影响消费者理性的描述 → 定位到段落 [L] 中 'marketing' 和 'irrational' 的表述 → 推理 'lack reason' 与 'irrational' 的同义关系 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'west coast of America' 和 'banned single-use bottles' → 在语篇中寻找美国西海岸城市的禁令 → 定位到段落 [G] 中 'San Francisco' 和 'banned' 的表述 → 同义替换 'one city on the west coast' 与 'San Francisco' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'fossil fuels' → 在段落C中找到同义表述 'require oceans of fossil fuels to make and ship' → 匹配段落C
42. 定位题干关键词 'beverage company' 和 'adapted its operations' → 在段落K中找到同义表述 'Coca-Cola has adapted its operations' → 匹配段落K
43. 定位题干关键词 'more expensive' 和 'tap water' → 在段落A中找到具体价格对比 'costs less than half a penny' vs 'cost well over a pound' → 匹配段落A
44. 定位题干关键词 'fountains' 和 'before bottled water' → 在段落I中找到同义表述 'public water fountains were once common' 和 'before the bottled water boom' → 匹配段落I
45. 定位题干关键词 'health awareness' → 在段落F中找到同义表述 'health-conscious consumers' 和 'perceived health benefits' → 匹配段落F

考点：细节定位　同义替换　对比推理　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　信息对比　时间顺序推理

40. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'slowing rate of sales growth' → 在语篇中寻找关于销售增长放缓的描述 → 定位到段落 [E] 中 'growth has slowed' 的表述 → 同义替换 'slowing rate' 与 'growth has slowed' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'health concerns' 和 'profits' → 在语篇中寻找瓶装水制造商反对禁令的理由 → 定位到段落 [H] 中 'health concerns' 的表述 → 对比题干与段落H，确认制造商以健康为由而非利润 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'record high' 和 'awareness' → 在语篇中寻找销售记录和环保意识的描述 → 定位到段落 [B] 中 'record £558.4 million' 和 'increasing awareness' 的表述 → 同义替换 'hit a record high' 与 'record £558.4 million' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'lack reason' 和 'skillful marketing' → 在语篇中寻找关于营销影响消费者理性的描述 → 定位到段落 [L] 中 'marketing' 和 'irrational' 的表述 → 推理 'lack reason' 与 'irrational' 的同义关系 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'west coast of America' 和 'banned single-use bottles' → 在语篇中寻找美国西海岸城市的禁令 → 定位到段落 [G] 中 'San Francisco' 和 'banned' 的表述 → 同义替换 'one city on the west coast' 与 'San Francisco' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'fossil fuels' → 在段落C中找到同义表述 'require oceans of fossil fuels to make and ship' → 匹配段落C
42. 定位题干关键词 'beverage company' 和 'adapted its operations' → 在段落K中找到同义表述 'Coca-Cola has adapted its operations' → 匹配段落K
43. 定位题干关键词 'more expensive' 和 'tap water' → 在段落A中找到具体价格对比 'costs less than half a penny' vs 'cost well over a pound' → 匹配段落A
44. 定位题干关键词 'fountains' 和 'before bottled water' → 在段落I中找到同义表述 'public water fountains were once common' 和 'before the bottled water boom' → 匹配段落I
45. 定位题干关键词 'health awareness' → 在段落F中找到同义表述 'health-conscious consumers' 和 'perceived health benefits' → 匹配段落F

考点：细节定位　同义替换　对比推理　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　信息对比　时间顺序推理

41. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'slowing rate of sales growth' → 在语篇中寻找关于销售增长放缓的描述 → 定位到段落 [E] 中 'growth has slowed' 的表述 → 同义替换 'slowing rate' 与 'growth has slowed' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'health concerns' 和 'profits' → 在语篇中寻找瓶装水制造商反对禁令的理由 → 定位到段落 [H] 中 'health concerns' 的表述 → 对比题干与段落H，确认制造商以健康为由而非利润 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'record high' 和 'awareness' → 在语篇中寻找销售记录和环保意识的描述 → 定位到段落 [B] 中 'record £558.4 million' 和 'increasing awareness' 的表述 → 同义替换 'hit a record high' 与 'record £558.4 million' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'lack reason' 和 'skillful marketing' → 在语篇中寻找关于营销影响消费者理性的描述 → 定位到段落 [L] 中 'marketing' 和 'irrational' 的表述 → 推理 'lack reason' 与 'irrational' 的同义关系 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'west coast of America' 和 'banned single-use bottles' → 在语篇中寻找美国西海岸城市的禁令 → 定位到段落 [G] 中 'San Francisco' 和 'banned' 的表述 → 同义替换 'one city on the west coast' 与 'San Francisco' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'fossil fuels' → 在段落C中找到同义表述 'require oceans of fossil fuels to make and ship' → 匹配段落C
42. 定位题干关键词 'beverage company' 和 'adapted its operations' → 在段落K中找到同义表述 'Coca-Cola has adapted its operations' → 匹配段落K
43. 定位题干关键词 'more expensive' 和 'tap water' → 在段落A中找到具体价格对比 'costs less than half a penny' vs 'cost well over a pound' → 匹配段落A
44. 定位题干关键词 'fountains' 和 'before bottled water' → 在段落I中找到同义表述 'public water fountains were once common' 和 'before the bottled water boom' → 匹配段落I
45. 定位题干关键词 'health awareness' → 在段落F中找到同义表述 'health-conscious consumers' 和 'perceived health benefits' → 匹配段落F

考点：细节定位　同义替换　对比推理　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　信息对比　时间顺序推理

42. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'slowing rate of sales growth' → 在语篇中寻找关于销售增长放缓的描述 → 定位到段落 [E] 中 'growth has slowed' 的表述 → 同义替换 'slowing rate' 与 'growth has slowed' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'health concerns' 和 'profits' → 在语篇中寻找瓶装水制造商反对禁令的理由 → 定位到段落 [H] 中 'health concerns' 的表述 → 对比题干与段落H，确认制造商以健康为由而非利润 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'record high' 和 'awareness' → 在语篇中寻找销售记录和环保意识的描述 → 定位到段落 [B] 中 'record £558.4 million' 和 'increasing awareness' 的表述 → 同义替换 'hit a record high' 与 'record £558.4 million' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'lack reason' 和 'skillful marketing' → 在语篇中寻找关于营销影响消费者理性的描述 → 定位到段落 [L] 中 'marketing' 和 'irrational' 的表述 → 推理 'lack reason' 与 'irrational' 的同义关系 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'west coast of America' 和 'banned single-use bottles' → 在语篇中寻找美国西海岸城市的禁令 → 定位到段落 [G] 中 'San Francisco' 和 'banned' 的表述 → 同义替换 'one city on the west coast' 与 'San Francisco' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'fossil fuels' → 在段落C中找到同义表述 'require oceans of fossil fuels to make and ship' → 匹配段落C
42. 定位题干关键词 'beverage company' 和 'adapted its operations' → 在段落K中找到同义表述 'Coca-Cola has adapted its operations' → 匹配段落K
43. 定位题干关键词 'more expensive' 和 'tap water' → 在段落A中找到具体价格对比 'costs less than half a penny' vs 'cost well over a pound' → 匹配段落A

44. 定位题干关键词 'fountains' 和 'before bottled water' → 在段落I中找到同义表述 'public water fountains were once common' 和 'before the bottled water boom' → 匹配段落I
45. 定位题干关键词 'health awareness' → 在段落F中找到同义表述 'health-conscious consumers' 和 'perceived health benefits' → 匹配段落F

考点：细节定位　同义替换　对比推理　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　信息对比　时间顺序推理

43. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'slowing rate of sales growth' → 在语篇中寻找关于销售增长放缓的描述 → 定位到段落 [E] 中 'growth has slowed' 的表述 → 同义替换 'slowing rate' 与 'growth has slowed' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'health concerns' 和 'profits' → 在语篇中寻找瓶装水制造商反对禁令的理由 → 定位到段落 [H] 中 'health concerns' 的表述 → 对比题干与段落H，确认制造商以健康为由而非利润 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'record high' 和 'awareness' → 在语篇中寻找销售记录和环保意识的描述 → 定位到段落 [B] 中 'record £558.4 million' 和 'increasing awareness' 的表述 → 同义替换 'hit a record high' 与 'record £558.4 million' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'lack reason' 和 'skillful marketing' → 在语篇中寻找关于营销影响消费者理性的描述 → 定位到段落 [L] 中 'marketing' 和 'irrational' 的表述 → 推理 'lack reason' 与 'irrational' 的同义关系 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'west coast of America' 和 'banned single-use bottles' → 在语篇中寻找美国西海岸城市的禁令 → 定位到段落 [G] 中 'San Francisco' 和 'banned' 的表述 → 同义替换 'one city on the west coast' 与 'San Francisco' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'fossil fuels' → 在段落C中找到同义表述 'require oceans of fossil fuels to make and ship' → 匹配段落C
42. 定位题干关键词 'beverage company' 和 'adapted its operations' → 在段落K中找到同义表述 'Coca-Cola has adapted its operations' → 匹配段落K
43. 定位题干关键词 'more expensive' 和 'tap water' → 在段落A中找到具体价格对比 'costs less than half a penny' vs 'cost well over a pound' → 匹配段落A
44. 定位题干关键词 'fountains' 和 'before bottled water' → 在段落I中找到同义表述 'public water fountains were once common' 和 'before the bottled water boom' → 匹配段落I
45. 定位题干关键词 'health awareness' → 在段落F中找到同义表述 'health-conscious consumers' 和 'perceived health benefits' → 匹配段落F

考点：细节定位　同义替换　对比推理　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　信息对比　时间顺序推理

44. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'slowing rate of sales growth' → 在语篇中寻找关于销售增长放缓的描述 → 定位到段落 [E] 中 'growth has slowed' 的表述 → 同义替换 'slowing rate' 与 'growth has slowed' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'health concerns' 和 'profits' → 在语篇中寻找瓶装水制造商反对禁令的理由 → 定位到段落 [H] 中 'health concerns' 的表述 → 对比题干与段落H，确认制造商以健康为由而非利润 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'record high' 和 'awareness' → 在语篇中寻找销售记录和环保意识的描述 → 定位到段落 [B] 中 'record £558.4 million' 和 'increasing awareness' 的表述 → 同义替换 'hit a record high' 与 'record £558.4 million' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'lack reason' 和 'skillful marketing' → 在语篇中寻找关于营销影响消费者理性的描述 → 定位到段落 [L] 中 'marketing' 和 'irrational' 的表述 → 推理 'lack reason' 与 'irrational' 的同义关系 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'west coast of America' 和 'banned single-use bottles' → 在语篇中寻找美国西海岸城市的禁令 → 定位到段落 [G] 中 'San Francisco' 和 'banned' 的表述 → 同义替换 'one city on the west coast' 与 'San Francisco' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'fossil fuels' → 在段落C中找到同义表述 'require oceans of fossil fuels to make and ship' → 匹

配段落C
42. 定位题干关键词 'beverage company' 和 'adapted its operations' → 在段落K中找到同义表述 'Coca-Cola has adapted its operations' → 匹配段落K
43. 定位题干关键词 'more expensive' 和 'tap water' → 在段落A中找到具体价格对比 'costs less than half a penny' vs 'cost well over a pound' → 匹配段落A
44. 定位题干关键词 'fountains' 和 'before bottled water' → 在段落I中找到同义表述 'public water fountains were once common' 和 'before the bottled water boom' → 匹配段落I
45. 定位题干关键词 'health awareness' → 在段落F中找到同义表述 'health-conscious consumers' 和 'perceived health benefits' → 匹配段落F

考点：细节定位　同义替换　对比推理　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　信息对比　时间顺序推理

45. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'slowing rate of sales growth' → 在语篇中寻找关于销售增长放缓的描述 → 定位到段落 [E] 中 'growth has slowed' 的表述 → 同义替换 'slowing rate' 与 'growth has slowed' → 得出答案
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44. 定位题干关键词 'fountains' 和 'before bottled water' → 在段落I中找到同义表述 'public water fountains were once common' 和 'before the bottled water boom' → 匹配段落I
45. 定位题干关键词 'health awareness' → 在段落F中找到同义表述 'health-conscious consumers' 和 'perceived health benefits' → 匹配段落F

考点：细节定位　同义替换　对比推理　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　信息对比　时间顺序推理

46. 【答案】B

定位首段关键句 → 提取作者对自身认知的直接陈述 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位作者描述感受的比喻句 → 提取比喻的核心含义 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：比喻理解　推理判断

48. 【答案】B

定位“after talking to my friends”后的直接陈述 → 提取作者意识到的核心原因 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果关系

49. 【答案】D

定位作者提出具体建议的段落 → 提取关于课程设置的核心主张 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　观点归纳

50. 【答案】C

定位文章结尾关于金融素养益处的论述 → 提取最直接、最全面的益处描述 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

51. 【答案】A

定位首段对巧克力功能的描述 → 提取‘delight us in an instant’ → 同义替换为‘Cheer them up instantly’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】D

定位‘scientists claimed that they can become extinct by 2050’ → 提取‘extinct by 2050’ → 同义替换为‘become unavailable in less than 30 years’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】A

定位‘shifted to cooler mountainous areas, which are the natural habitat of wildlife’ → 推理此举会侵占野生动物栖息地 → 得出‘natural habitat of wildlife there would be ruined’

考点：细节定位　逻辑推理

54. 【答案】C

定位‘global warming has already had a serious negative impact on cacao farms' yields’ → 提取‘negative impact on yields’ → 同义替换为‘suffered a lot due to a decrease in produce’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】B

定位‘in the University of California's new bio-sciences building... using a technology called CRISPR... make tiny, precise changes to the DNA of the seedlings to make the cocoa crops survive in warmer and drier climates’ → 提取核心动作与目的 → 同义替换为‘Gene-edit cacao seedlings for them to withstand a drier, warmer climate’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

56. 【答案】Traditional Chinese culture is a treasure…

围绕主题构思文章结构，运用多样句式和恰当词汇进行论证与表达。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】In recent years, China's new energy vehicle…

准确翻译包含定语从句、动词搭配和复杂句式的中文段落，需处理长句结构、专业术语和数据表达。

考点：新能源汽车　占全球市场份额　加大资金投入　政策引导　技术创新　做出积极贡献