四级 · 2024年12月大学英语四级真题（第3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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099 187
yingyu8.cn/d/099187

本卷答案与讲解
638 545
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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 Sherry Christian?

A. She is making a special effort to be recognized.

B. She has been living in Fayetteville for 25 years.

C. She has been driving a school bus ever since 2009.

D. She is the longest-serving bus driver in Fayetteville.

2. What did city officials of Fayetteville want bus drivers to be aware of?

A. The importance of their service to the city.
B. The number of riders they serve in the city.
C. The new proclamation issued early this week.
D. The significance of the event to take place March 18.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What does the news report say the Wilton School Board has done?

A. Budgeted $56.7 million for the coming school year.
B. Requested to raise teachers' salaries by 3 percent.
C. Proposed a spending increase by 5.99 percent.
D. Kept raising funds for at least 8 budget cycles.

4. What will a decline in the total enrollment lead to?

A. Decrease in salaries for school administrators.
B. Reduction in federal and state funding.
C. Firing of less qualified faculty members.
D. Closing down of some less competitive schools.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What do we learn about thundersnows from the report?

A. They often take place in the Scottish highlands.
B. They usually happen in the middle of the night.
C. Their damage can be as serious as that of bombs.
D. Their loud claps can be confused with explosions.

6. What did the police do when they received the local residents' phone calls?

A. They sent out a message to calm them down.
B. They promised to stop the construction work.
C. They told them the military exercise was over.
D. They set off to inspect the site of the plane crash.

7. What were people advised to do when traveling outside?

A. Keep warm.
B. Take caution.
C. Avoid driving.
D. Use rail service. 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 does the woman say she was actually wondering about?

A. Why the man is so anxious to buy a new phone.

B. How the man could possibly afford a new phone.

C. How the man got into the habit of being wasteful.

D. Why the man is so fond of using his credit card.

9. Why is the man a little embarrassed by the phone he's using now?

A. It is not in fashion any more.

B. It goes out of order frequently.

C. It is not as fancy as his colleagues'.

D. It lacks functions office work requires.

10. What does the man say about the credit card he just got?

A. It enables him to buy a new phone at a more favorable price.

B. It is a special offer to recent college graduates working in offices.

C. It is available to office workers who have a good enough credit score.

D. It allows him to borrow money without paying interest for six months.

11. What do we learn about one of the woman's colleagues?

A. She borrowed money to pay her debt.

B. She developed a habit of overspending.

C. She enjoys buying a lot of fancy things.

D. She regrets ignoring the woman's advice.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the tiny home movement mainly advocate?

A. Blog writing and natural resources saving.

B. Joint efforts to improve the local community.

C. Audience participation in The Morning Show.

D. Home ownership and environmental protection.

13. What does the woman say about houses as small as 20 square meters?

A. Not a realistic size for families.

B. Not welcomed by most Americans.

C. Only fit for families of four or less.

D. Only suitable for renting to the poor.

14. What does the man think about the dream of owning a 150-square-meter house?

A. It should be changed.

B. It isn't easy to realize.

C. It will come true sooner or later.

D. It doesn't appeal to average families.

15. What does the man say about tiny homes?

A. They help to lower housing prices.
B. They help to save up for larger houses.
C. They are a good choice for many people.
D. They are vital to reducing waste worldwide.

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 children seem to have a natural desire to do?

A. Play outdoors and enjoy themselves.
B. Beat challenges and take risks.
C. Take care of their well-being.
D. Grow up strong and healthy.

17. According to the American Psychological Association, what does regular physical activity do to children?

A. Enable them to develop their motor skills.
B. Help them to conceal their frustration.
C. Reduce their stress and depression.
D. Prevent them from feeling lonely.

18. What does the passage say about cultivating the habit of physical activity?

A. It begins early.
B. It proves demanding.
C. It calls for lifelong efforts.
D. It lies in nature experiences.

Questions 19 to 21

19. When are job seekers willing to explore jobs with lower salaries, according to a new study?

A. When companies share their information online.
B. When their job search criteria are met fully.
C. When companies embrace greater diversity
D. When they find job postings visually attractive.

20. What did participants see in the baseline condition of the study?

A. Emails in the normal format.
B. Major companies in one location.
C. All companies in the same sector.
D. Various aspects of a company's workforce.

21. What does the passage say participants seem to be paying attention to?

A. Job security.
B. Potential pay raises.
C. Minimum base salary.
D. Information about diversity.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the passage say about the findings of a new study from Oregon State University?

A. Positive.
B. Original.
C. Important.
D. Surprising.

23. What does a growing body of evidence show according to the passage?

A. Dogs match their behavior with kids as much as with adults.

B. Kids and adults alike find in dogs a source of attachment.

C. Kids' attitude to dogs is influenced by adults.

D. Dogs can help kids in many ways.

24. What did Monique Udell say their study suggests?

A. Dogs pay much attention to the kids they live with.

B. Dogs view both adults and kids as social companions.

C. Kids differ from adults in their behavior towards dogs.

D. Kids need to be aware of the risks in playing with dogs.

25. What does research show kids are very capable of doing?

A. Understanding dogs.

B. Training dogs.

C. Taking care of dogs.

D. Associating with dogs.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. accurate	B. allow	C. artificial
D. cheating	E. deserted	F. establish
G. extremely	H. immediately	I. incorrectly
J. normal	K. observed	L. passed
M. reminding	N. reparable	O. resolve

Super realistic masks are made from flexible materials such as silicone and are designed to imitate real human face—down to every last detail. In a study by the Universities of York and Kyoto, researchers asked participants to look at pairs of photographs and decide which showed a ___26___ face and which showed a person wearing a mask. Surprisingly, participants made the wrong call in one-in-five cases. The 20% error rate ___27___ in the study likely underestimates the extent to which people would struggle to tell an ___28___ face from the real thing outside of the lab. The researchers collected data from participants from both the UK and Japan to ___29___ any differences according to race. When trial participants were asked to choose between photographs of faces of a different race from theirs, response times were slower and selections were 5% less ___30___ . There are now dozens of criminal cases in which offenders have ___31___ themselves off as people of a different age, race or gender, sending police investigations down the wrong path. In one recent case, an international gang used an ___32___ realistic mask to pose as a French minister, ___33___ business executives out of millions of pounds. Dr Jet Sanders, who worked on the study while a PhD student at the University of York, said: "Failure to detect synthetic faces may have important implications for security and crime prevention as super realistic masks may ___34___ the key characteristics of a person's appearance to be ___35___ identified."

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. Acquisition of new knowledge may not guarantee the progress that you aim to make. _____

37. Your current situation in life is built on the beliefs and habits you have been practicing daily. _____

38. Knowing the best way to learn a foreign language will not enable you to speak it without actual practice. _____

39. People may find it demanding to create a goal which will take a long time to achieve. _____

40. Learning and practicing seem to be very much alike, but the two processes can lead to quite different outcomes. _____

41. Absorbing new information is helpful in making better decisions prior to action. _____

42. Sometimes we may feel like we are making progress by doing some research or making preparations, but actually we are staying at the starting point. _____

43. We are inclined to think that a lack of knowledge prevents us from advancing to a better future. _____

44. Learning can benefit you by itself, but only practice can turn what you learn into meaningful contributions. _____

45. Practice involves repeating a process intentionally to attain a particular objective. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 敦煌莫高窟 (Mogao Grottoes) 数字展示中心于2014年开放启用, 是莫高窟保护利用工程的重要组成部分。展示中心采用数字技术和多媒体展示手段, 使游客进入洞窟参观之前就能了解莫高窟的历史文化, 鉴赏莫高窟的艺术经典。这将减少开放洞窟的数量, 缩短游客在洞窟内的逗留时间, 减轻参观对莫高窟造成的影响, 以使这一世界文化遗产得到妥善保护、长久利用。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Research in human-vehicle interaction has shown even systems designed to automate driving are far from being error-proof. Recent evidence points to drivers' limited understanding of what these systems can and cannot do as a contributing factor to system misuse. A recent study tackles the issue of over-trusting drivers and the resulting system misuse from a legal viewpoint. It looks at what the manufacturers of self-driving cars should legally do to ensure that drivers understand how to use the vehicles appropriately. One solution suggested in the study involves requiring buyers to sign end-user license agreements (EULAs), similar to the terms and conditions that require agreement when using new software products. But this is far from ideal. The agreement may not provide enough information to the driver, leading to confusion about the nature of the requests for agreement and their implications. Further, most end users don't read EULAs. A 2017 study shows 91 percent of people agree to them without reading. Among young people, 97 percent agree without reviewing the terms. The issue is that, unlike using a smartphone app, operating a car has serious safety risks, whether the driver is human or software. And human drivers need to consent to take responsibility for the outcomes of the software and hardware. "Warning fatigue" and distracted driving are also causes for concern. For example, a driver, annoyed after receiving continuous warnings, could decide to just ignore the message. Or, if the message is presented while the vehicle is in motion, it could represent a distraction. Given these limitations and concerns, even if this mode of obtaining consent is to move forward, it likely won't fully protect automakers from their legal liability should the system malfunction or an accident occur. Driver training for self-driving vehicles can help ensure that drivers fully understand system capabilities and limitations. This needs to occur beyond the vehicle purchase. Recent evidence shows even relying on the information provided by the seller is not going to answer many questions. All of this considered, the road forward for self-driving cars is not going to be a smooth ride after all.

46. What do we learn from research in human-vehicle interaction?

A. Automatic driving systems are by no means immune to errors.

B. Driverless vehicles are likely to be misused by some people.

C. Self-driving car manufacturers are not aware of the legal matters involved.

D. There is a long way to go before humans can interact with driverless vehicles.

47. What is the problem with requiring buyers to sign end-user license agreements?

A. End users, young and old alike, find the terms complex to interpret.

B. Most end users sign them without bothering to read the terms.

C. Many people are often confused by the wording of the terms.

D. Most end users do not understand the terms after reading them through.

48. What would drivers do when they suffer from "warning fatigue"?

A. Waste no time keeping the car moving.

B. Rest a while to avoid fatigue driving.

C. Take no action despite repeated warnings.

D. Take note of the message though fatigued.

49. What does the author think of continuing to ask buyers to sign end-user license agreements?

A. It will probably not guarantee the safety of drivers in case of accidents.

B. It likely won't ensure that the automatic driving system functions properly.

C. It likely won't fully protect automakers against accusations of deliberate cheating.

D. It will probably not provide manufacturers adequate protection from legal responsibilities.

50. What should be done to help drivers fully understand system capabilities and limitations?

A. Training them to be experts in vehicle automation.

B. Familiarizing them with the systems through training.

C. Broadening their knowledge of accident-prevention mechanisms.

D. Facilitating their access to the information provided by the seller.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Do you ever blend up a protein drink for breakfast, or grab a protein bar following an afternoon workout? If so, you are likely among the millions of people in search of more protein-rich diets. Protein-enriched products are found everywhere. But contrary to all the publicity that everyone needs more protein, most Americans get twice as much as they need. Many of us living in the most developed countries are buying into a myth of protein deficiency created by food companies and self-identified health experts. Global retail sales of protein supplement products reached an astonishing US$18.9 billion in 2020. But are we really in need of more protein? Physicians in the U.S. have never actually examined a patient with protein deficiency because simply by eating an adequate number of daily calories we are also most likely getting enough protein. In fact, Americans currently consume almost twice the National Academy of Medicine's recommended daily intake of protein although the most desirable protein intake may vary depending on age and activity level. For example, if you're a dedicated athlete you might need to consume higher quantities of protein. Generally, though, a 140-pound person should not exceed 120 grams of protein per day, particularly because a high protein diet can strain kidney and liver function and increase risks of developing heart disease and cancer. While fats and sugar have taken the beating in turns since over a century ago, protein has managed to remain our red-hot favorite. In the 1970s through the 1990s, protein products remained visible but moved back somewhat with the dietary spotlight firmly fixed on low-calorie, low-fat, sugar-free snack foods and beverages following the publication of studies linking sugar and saturated fat consumption to heart disease. Later research in 2003, however, suggested high-protein diets could aid in weight loss, and protein quickly regained its former nutrient-superstar status. Now most people living in high-income nations are consuming enough protein. When we replace meals with a protein bar or drink, we also risk missing out on the rich sources of antioxidants( ), vitamins and many other benefits of real food.

51. What do we learn about publicity over protein in America?

A. It has helped to create the myth of protein deficiency.

B. It has helped Americans in search of protein-rich diets.

C. It has raised a lot of health concerns among the public.

D. It has been funded by food companies and health experts.

52. Why have physicians in the U.S. never actually examined a patient with protein deficiency?

A. Americans can purchase many kinds of protein-rich foods everywhere.

B. Americans can absorb the number of calories recommended by food experts.

C. Americans can get sufficient protein just by eating adequate foods daily.

D. Americans can rely on food supplements to prevent protein deficiency.

53. What should people take into consideration in deciding on the most preferable protein intake?

A. How healthy they are and what food they eat.

B. How old they are and what activities they do.

C. How much protein they consume and what their body weight is.

D. How serious their protein deficiency is and what remedies they use.

54. What foods have been largely out of favor for more than a century?

A. Sugar-free snacks.

B. Protein-rich foods.

C. Both red and white meats.

D. Sugary and fatty foods.

55. What does the author imply people in developed countries should do to keep healthy?

A. Enjoy natural food.

B. Eat vegetarian diets.

C. Consume enough protein daily.

D. Replace meals with protein bars.

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

56. A green campus is no longer a slogan but a shared responsibility, and students play a key role in making it real.

As members of the campus, we can turn small daily habits into real changes.

There are several practical things we can do. First, we should sort our rubbish and recycle paper, bottles and cans, which cuts waste and saves resources. Second, saving water and switching off lights and computers when they are not in use can greatly reduce the energy our campus consumes. Moreover, choosing to walk, cycle or share bikes for short trips lowers carbon emissions, and passing used textbooks on to younger students gives them a second life instead of being thrown away.

In short, a green campus grows out of these everyday actions rather than empty talk. If every student takes one small step, our campus will surely become cleaner, greener and more livable for us all.

57. The Mogao Grottoes Digital Exhibition Center, which opened in 2014, is an important part of the project for the protection and utilization of the Mogao Grottoes. The center adopts digital technology and multimedia means, enabling visitors to learn about the history and culture of the Mogao Grottoes and appreciate its artistic classics before they enter the caves. This will reduce the number of open caves, shorten the time visitors stay inside, and lessen the impact of visits on the Mogao Grottoes, so that this World Cultural Heritage site can be properly protected and used over the long term.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位人物信息 → 匹配原文细节 → 排除张冠李戴选项

考点：细节定位　指代匹配

2. 【答案】A

定位官员发言 → 提取核心信息 → 排除细节干扰

考点：细节定位　信息筛选

3. 【答案】C

定位学校董事会行动 → 匹配具体提案 → 排除数字混淆选项

考点：细节定位　数字信息匹配

4. 【答案】B

定位因果关系 → 提取直接后果 → 排除过度推断选项

考点：因果推理　细节匹配

5. 【答案】D

定位雷雪特征 → 匹配原文描述 → 排除过度概括选项

考点：细节定位　特征匹配

6. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'police' 和 'phone calls' → 听到 'they sent out a message asking people to remain calm' → 同义替换 'sent out a message to calm them down' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'traveling outside' → 听到 'people were warned to be careful when traveling outside' → 同义替换 'be careful' 为 'take caution' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'woman' 和 'wondering about' → 听到女士说 'I was wondering how you could possibly afford a new phone' → 同义替换 'how you could possibly afford' 为 'how the man could possibly afford' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代理解

9. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'embarrassed' → 听到男士说 'everyone at the office has a nice, expensive phone, and I'm a little embarrassed by mine' → 推理 'embarrassed' 的原因是自己的手机不如同事的 → 同义替换为 'not as fancy as his colleagues'' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　语境推理

10. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'credit card' → 听到男士说 'the credit card has a very good special offer, where I don't pay any interest for six months' → 同义替换 'don't pay any interest for six months' 为 'borrow money without paying interest for six months' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】B

定位女方提及同事事例 → 提取关键信息（first year of work, bad habit, accumulated debt） → 同义替换为 overspending

考点：细节定位　同义改写

12. 【答案】D

定位男方首次解释运动主旨 → 提取核心目标（increasing home ownership, protecting the environment） → 匹配选项

考点：主旨概括　同义替换

13. 【答案】A

定位女方对20平方米住宅的评价 → 提取直接观点（not a realistic size for families） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　原意匹配

14. 【答案】A

定位男方对150平方米梦想的回应 → 捕捉转折词but及核心观点（dream needs to change） → 推断其态度

考点：转折信号捕捉　观点推断

15. 【答案】C

定位男方总结性评价 → 提取关键句（a good option for many） → 同义替换为a good choice

考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'natural desire' → 听到 'children seem to have a natural desire to overcome challenges and take risks' → 识别 'overcome' 与 'beat' 为同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'American Psychological Association' → 听到 'according to the American Psychological Association, regular physical activity... reduces children's stress and depression' → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

18. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'cultivating the habit of physical activity' → 听到 'cultivating the habit of physical activity starts early' → 匹配选项 'It begins early' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

19. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'willing to explore jobs with lower salaries' → 听到 'job seekers are even willing to explore jobs with lower salaries when companies are more diverse' → 识别 'more diverse' 与 'greater diversity' 为同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'baseline condition' → 听到 'In the baseline condition, participants saw emails in the normal format, with no information on diversity' → 匹配选项 'Emails in the normal format' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

21. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'paying attention to' → 在录音中定位到 'participants seemed to be paying attention to information about diversity' → 同义替换为 'Information about diversity' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'findings' → 在录音中定位到 'The findings are important because...' → 推断出研究发现的重要性 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

23. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'growing body of evidence' → 在录音中定位到 'there is a growing body of evidence that dogs can help children in many ways' → 直接对应选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

24. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'Monique Udell' 和 'suggests' → 在录音中定位到 Udell 的直接引语 'this study suggests dogs are paying a lot of attention to the kids that they live with' → 同义替换为选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代衔接

25. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'kids are very capable of doing' → 在录音中定位到 'kids are very capable of training dogs' → 直接对应选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

26. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前后的对比结构 'which showed a ... face and which showed a person wearing a mask' → 根据语境，此处需要与 'mask'（面具）形成对比的词 → 选择表示 '真实的' 词汇

27 空 定位空格所在的名词短语 'The 20% error rate ... in the study' → 分析动词与 'error rate' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '被记录/被发现' 的被动语态动词

28 空 定位空格前后的对比结构 'tell an ... face from the real thing' → 根据语境，此处需要与 'real thing'（真实事物）形成对比的词 → 选择表示 '人造的/假的' 词汇

29 空 定位空格所在的动词不定式结构 'to ... any differences' → 分析动词与 'differences' 的搭配及语境 → 选择表示 '调查/研究' 的动词

30 空 定位空格所在的形容词比较级结构 '5% less ...' → 根据前文 'response times were slower' 推断此处应描述选择的准确性 → 选择表示 '准确的' 词汇

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（面具可能___关键特征）→ 结合下文“被识别”推断动词需表达“使...被...”的被动含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境与语法的动词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（一个国际团伙使用了一个___逼真的面具）→ 结合上文“超逼真面具”和下文“冒充法国部长”推断形容词需表达“极其逼真” → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（冒充部长，___高管数百万英镑）→ 结合下文“out of millions of pounds”推断动词需表达“骗取” → 从选项中筛选符合“动词+out of”搭配的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（面具可能___关键特征）→ 结合上文“模仿人脸”和下文“被识别”推断动词需表达“使...被...”的被动含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境与语法的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（特征被___识别）→ 结合上文“错误率”和“难以分辨”推断副词需表达“容易地” → 从选项中筛选符合语境的副词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

27. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前后的对比结构 'which showed a ... face and which showed a person wearing a mask' → 根据语境，此处需要与 'mask'（面具）形成对比的词 → 选择表示 '真实的' 词汇
27 空 定位空格所在的名词短语 'The 20% error rate ... in the study' → 分析动词与 'error rate' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '被记录/被发现' 的被动语态动词
28 空 定位空格前后的对比结构 'tell an ... face from the real thing' → 根据语境，此处需要与 'real thing'（真实事物）形成对比的词 → 选择表示 '人造的/假的' 词汇
29 空 定位空格所在的动词不定式结构 'to ... any differences' → 分析动词与 'differences' 的搭配及语境 → 选择表示 '调查/研究' 的动词
30 空 定位空格所在的形容词比较级结构 '5% less ...' → 根据前文 'response times were slower' 推断此处应描述选择的准确性 → 选择表示 '准确的' 词汇
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（面具可能___关键特征）→ 结合下文“被识别”推断动词需表达“使...被...”的被动含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境与语法的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（一个国际团伙使用了一个___逼真的面具）→ 结合上文“超逼真面具”和下文“冒充法国部长”推断形容词需表达“极其逼真” → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（冒充部长，___高管数百万英镑）→ 结合下文“out of millions of pounds”推断动词需表达“骗取” → 从选项中筛选符合“动词+out of”搭配的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（面具可能___关键特征）→ 结合上文“模仿人脸”和下文“被识别”推断动词需表达“使...被...”的被动含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境与语法的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（特征被___识别）→ 结合上文“错误率”和“难以分辨”推断副词需表达“容易地” → 从选项中筛选符合语境的副词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

28. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前后的对比结构 'which showed a ... face and which showed a person wearing a mask' → 根据语境，此处需要与 'mask'（面具）形成对比的词 → 选择表示 '真实的' 词汇
27 空 定位空格所在的名词短语 'The 20% error rate ... in the study' → 分析动词与 'error rate' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '被记录/被发现' 的被动语态动词
28 空 定位空格前后的对比结构 'tell an ... face from the real thing' → 根据语境，此处需要与 'real thing'（真实事物）形成对比的词 → 选择表示 '人造的/假的' 词汇
29 空 定位空格所在的动词不定式结构 'to ... any differences' → 分析动词与 'differences' 的搭配及语境 → 选择表示 '调查/研究' 的动词
30 空 定位空格所在的形容词比较级结构 '5% less ...' → 根据前文 'response times were slower' 推断此处应描述选择的准确性 → 选择表示 '准确的' 词汇
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（面具可能___关键特征）→ 结合下文“被识别”推断动词需表达“使...被...”的被动含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境与语法的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（一个国际团伙使用了一个___逼真的面具）→ 结合上文“超逼真面具”和下

文“冒充法国部长”推断形容词需表达“极其逼真” → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（冒充部长，___高管数百万英镑）→ 结合下文“out of millions of pounds”推断动词需表达“骗取” → 从选项中筛选符合“动词+out of”搭配的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（面具可能___关键特征）→ 结合上文“模仿人脸”和下文“被识别”推断动词需表达“使...被...”的被动含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境与语法的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（特征被___识别）→ 结合上文“错误率”和“难以分辨”推断副词需表达“容易地” → 从选项中筛选符合语境的副词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

29. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前后的对比结构 'which showed a ... face and which showed a person wearing a mask' → 根据语境，此处需要与 'mask'（面具）形成对比的词 → 选择表示 '真实的' 词汇
27 空 定位空格所在的名词短语 'The 20% error rate ... in the study' → 分析动词与 'error rate' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '被记录/被发现' 的被动语态动词
28 空 定位空格前后的对比结构 'tell an ... face from the real thing' → 根据语境，此处需要与 'real thing'（真实事物）形成对比的词 → 选择表示 '人造的/假的' 词汇
29 空 定位空格所在的动词不定式结构 'to ... any differences' → 分析动词与 'differences' 的搭配及语境 → 选择表示 '调查/研究' 的动词
30 空 定位空格所在的形容词比较级结构 '5% less ...' → 根据前文 'response times were slower' 推断此处应描述选择的准确性 → 选择表示 '准确的' 词汇
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（面具可能___关键特征）→ 结合下文“被识别”推断动词需表达“使...被...”的被动含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境与语法的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（一个国际团伙使用了一个___逼真的面具）→ 结合上文“超逼真面具”和下文“冒充法国部长”推断形容词需表达“极其逼真” → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（冒充部长，___高管数百万英镑）→ 结合下文“out of millions of pounds”推断动词需表达“骗取” → 从选项中筛选符合“动词+out of”搭配的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（面具可能___关键特征）→ 结合上文“模仿人脸”和下文“被识别”推断动词需表达“使...被...”的被动含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境与语法的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（特征被___识别）→ 结合上文“错误率”和“难以分辨”推断副词需表达“容易地” → 从选项中筛选符合语境的副词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

30. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前后的对比结构 'which showed a ... face and which showed a person wearing a mask' → 根据语境，此处需要与 'mask'（面具）形成对比的词 → 选择表示 '真实的' 词汇
27 空 定位空格所在的名词短语 'The 20% error rate ... in the study' → 分析动词与 'error rate' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '被记录/被发现' 的被动语态动词
28 空 定位空格前后的对比结构 'tell an ... face from the real thing' → 根据语境，此处需要与 'real thing'（真实事物）形成对比的词 → 选择表示 '人造的/假的' 词汇
29 空 定位空格所在的动词不定式结构 'to ... any differences' → 分析动词与 'differences' 的搭配及语境 → 选择表示 '调查/研究' 的动词
30 空 定位空格所在的形容词比较级结构 '5% less ...' → 根据前文 'response times were slower' 推断此处应描述选择的准确性 → 选择表示 '准确的' 词汇
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（面具可能___关键特征）→ 结合下文“被识别”推断动词需表达“使...被...”的被动含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境与语法的动词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（一个国际团伙使用了一个___逼真的面具）→ 结合上文“超逼真面具”和下文“冒充法国部长”推断形容词需表达“极其逼真” → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（冒充部长，___高管数百万英镑）→ 结合下文“out of millions of pounds”推断动词需表达“骗取” → 从选项中筛选符合“动词+out of”搭配的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（面具可能___关键特征）→ 结合上文“模仿人脸”和下文“被识别”推断动词需表达“使...被...”的被动含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境与语法的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（特征被___识别）→ 结合上文“错误率”和“难以分辨”推断副词需表达“容易地” → 从选项中筛选符合语境的副词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

31. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前后的对比结构 'which showed a ... face and which showed a person wearing a mask' → 根据语境，此处需要与 'mask'（面具）形成对比的词 → 选择表示 '真实的' 词汇
27 空 定位空格所在的名词短语 'The 20% error rate ... in the study' → 分析动词与 'error rate' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '被记录/被发现' 的被动语态动词
28 空 定位空格前后的对比结构 'tell an ... face from the real thing' → 根据语境，此处需要与 'real thing'（真实事物）形成对比的词 → 选择表示 '人造的/假的' 词汇
29 空 定位空格所在的动词不定式结构 'to ... any differences' → 分析动词与 'differences' 的搭配及语境 → 选择表示 '调查/研究' 的动词
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（面具可能___关键特征）→ 结合下文“被识别”推断动词需表达“使...被...”的被动含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境与语法的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（一个国际团伙使用了一个___逼真的面具）→ 结合上文“超逼真面具”和下文“冒充法国部长”推断形容词需表达“极其逼真” → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（冒充部长，___高管数百万英镑）→ 结合下文“out of millions of pounds”推断动词需表达“骗取” → 从选项中筛选符合“动词+out of”搭配的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（面具可能___关键特征）→ 结合上文“模仿人脸”和下文“被识别”推断动词需表达“使...被...”的被动含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境与语法的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（特征被___识别）→ 结合上文“错误率”和“难以分辨”推断副词需表达“容易地” → 从选项中筛选符合语境的副词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

32. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前后的对比结构 'which showed a ... face and which showed a person wearing a mask' → 根据语境，此处需要与 'mask'（面具）形成对比的词 → 选择表示 '真实的' 词汇
27 空 定位空格所在的名词短语 'The 20% error rate ... in the study' → 分析动词与 'error rate' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '被记录/被发现' 的被动语态动词
28 空 定位空格前后的对比结构 'tell an ... face from the real thing' → 根据语境，此处需要与 'real thing'（真实事物）形成对比的词 → 选择表示 '人造的/假的' 词汇
29 空 定位空格所在的动词不定式结构 'to ... any differences' → 分析动词与 'differences' 的搭配及语境 → 选择表示 '调查/研究' 的动词
30 空 定位空格所在的形容词比较级结构 '5% less ...' → 根据前文 'response times were slower' 推断此处应描述选择的准确性 → 选择表示 '准确的' 词汇
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（面具可能___关键特征）→ 结合下文“被识别”推断动词需表达“使...被...”的

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32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（一个国际团伙使用了一个___逼真的面具）→ 结合上文“超逼真面具”和下文“冒充法国部长”推断形容词需表达“极其逼真” → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（冒充部长，___高管数百万英镑）→ 结合下文“out of millions of pounds”推断动词需表达“骗取” → 从选项中筛选符合“动词+out of”搭配的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（面具可能___关键特征）→ 结合上文“模仿人脸”和下文“被识别”推断动词需表达“使...被...”的被动含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境与语法的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（特征被___识别）→ 结合上文“错误率”和“难以分辨”推断副词需表达“容易地” → 从选项中筛选符合语境的副词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

33. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前后的对比结构 'which showed a ... face and which showed a person wearing a mask' → 根据语境，此处需要与 'mask'（面具）形成对比的词 → 选择表示 '真实的' 词汇
27 空 定位空格所在的名词短语 'The 20% error rate ... in the study' → 分析动词与 'error rate' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '被记录/被发现' 的被动语态动词
28 空 定位空格前后的对比结构 'tell an ... face from the real thing' → 根据语境，此处需要与 'real thing'（真实事物）形成对比的词 → 选择表示 '人造的/假的' 词汇
29 空 定位空格所在的动词不定式结构 'to ... any differences' → 分析动词与 'differences' 的搭配及语境 → 选择表示 '调查/研究' 的动词
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（面具可能___关键特征）→ 结合下文“被识别”推断动词需表达“使...被...”的被动含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境与语法的动词
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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（面具可能___关键特征）→ 结合上文“模仿人脸”和下文“被识别”推断动词需表达“使...被...”的被动含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境与语法的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（特征被___识别）→ 结合上文“错误率”和“难以分辨”推断副词需表达“容易地” → 从选项中筛选符合语境的副词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

34. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前后的对比结构 'which showed a ... face and which showed a person wearing a mask' → 根据语境，此处需要与 'mask'（面具）形成对比的词 → 选择表示 '真实的' 词汇
27 空 定位空格所在的名词短语 'The 20% error rate ... in the study' → 分析动词与 'error rate' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '被记录/被发现' 的被动语态动词
28 空 定位空格前后的对比结构 'tell an ... face from the real thing' → 根据语境，此处需要与 'real thing'（真实事物）形成对比的词 → 选择表示 '人造的/假的' 词汇
29 空 定位空格所在的动词不定式结构 'to ... any differences' → 分析动词与 'differences' 的搭配及语境 → 选择表示 '调查/研究' 的动词
30 空 定位空格所在的形容词比较级结构 '5% less ...' → 根据前文 'response times were slower' 推断此处应描述选择的准确性 → 选择表示 '准确的' 词汇

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（面具可能___关键特征）→ 结合下文“被识别”推断动词需表达“使...被...”的被动含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境与语法的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（一个国际团伙使用了一个___逼真的面具）→ 结合上文“超逼真面具”和下文“冒充法国部长”推断形容词需表达“极其逼真” → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（冒充部长，___高管数百万英镑）→ 结合下文“out of millions of pounds”推断动词需表达“骗取” → 从选项中筛选符合“动词+out of”搭配的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（面具可能___关键特征）→ 结合上文“模仿人脸”和下文“被识别”推断动词需表达“使...被...”的被动含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境与语法的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（特征被___识别）→ 结合上文“错误率”和“难以分辨”推断副词需表达“容易地” → 从选项中筛选符合语境的副词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

35. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前后的对比结构 'which showed a ... face and which showed a person wearing a mask' → 根据语境，此处需要与 'mask'（面具）形成对比的词 → 选择表示 '真实的' 词汇
27 空 定位空格所在的名词短语 'The 20% error rate ... in the study' → 分析动词与 'error rate' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '被记录/被发现' 的被动语态动词
28 空 定位空格前后的对比结构 'tell an ... face from the real thing' → 根据语境，此处需要与 'real thing'（真实事物）形成对比的词 → 选择表示 '人造的/假的' 词汇
29 空 定位空格所在的动词不定式结构 'to ... any differences' → 分析动词与 'differences' 的搭配及语境 → 选择表示 '调查/研究' 的动词
30 空 定位空格所在的形容词比较级结构 '5% less ...' → 根据前文 'response times were slower' 推断此处应描述选择的准确性 → 选择表示 '准确的' 词汇
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（面具可能___关键特征）→ 结合下文“被识别”推断动词需表达“使...被...”的被动含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境与语法的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（一个国际团伙使用了一个___逼真的面具）→ 结合上文“超逼真面具”和下文“冒充法国部长”推断形容词需表达“极其逼真” → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（冒充部长，___高管数百万英镑）→ 结合下文“out of millions of pounds”推断动词需表达“骗取” → 从选项中筛选符合“动词+out of”搭配的动词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

36. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干核心观点（新知识不保证进步） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（新知识不一定带来新结果） → 匹配段落C
37. 定位题干核心观点（当前状况建立在日常实践的信念和习惯上） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（当前状况源于日常实践） → 匹配段落J
38. 定位题干核心观点（知道最佳学习方法不等于能不练习就说外语） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（学习新知识不等于取得新结果） → 匹配段落F
39. 定位题干核心观点（设定长期目标可能很困难） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（设定多年目标极具挑战性） → 匹配段落A
40. 定位题干核心观点（学习和实践看似相似但结果不同） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（学习和实践的关键区别） →

匹配段落E

41. 定位题干关键词 'absorbing new information' → 在段落C中找到 'learning something new' 作为同义替换 → 段落C明确指出新知识不一定带来新结果，与题干 'helpful in making better decisions' 的正面评价相悖 → 排除C，定位到段落K（未提供，但根据答案推断为强调实践的段落）

42. 定位题干核心矛盾 'feel like making progress... but actually staying at the starting point' → 在段落C中找到 'learning something new can actually be a waste of time' 作为同义替换 → 段落C指出学习新知识可能只是获取知识而非取得进步，与题干描述的'感觉进步但实际原地踏步'相符 → 定位到段落G（未提供，但根据答案推断为描述这种错觉的段落）

43. 定位题干关键词 'lack of knowledge prevents us from advancing' → 在段落B中找到 'the gap... is caused by a lack of knowledge' 作为直接对应 → 段落B明确描述了这种普遍看法 → 直接匹配段落B

44. 定位题干对比关系 'Learning can benefit... but only practice can turn... into meaningful contributions' → 在段落C和D中寻找对比 → 段落C指出学习可能无益，段落D引入练习的概念 → 推断出作者认为练习比学习更能带来实际贡献 → 定位到段落I（未提供，但根据答案推断为强调练习价值的段落）

45. 定位题干关键词 'Practice involves repeating a process intentionally to attain a particular objective' → 在段落D中找到 'deliberate repetition of a process with the intention of reaching a specific goal' 作为直接对应 → 段落D引用了Thomas Sterner对'练习'的定义 → 直接匹配段落D

考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑判断　推理判断　对比关系　直接引用

37. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干核心观点（新知识不保证进步） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（新知识不一定带来新结果） → 匹配段落C

37. 定位题干核心观点（当前状况建立在日常实践的信念和习惯上） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（当前状况源于日常实践） → 匹配段落J

38. 定位题干核心观点（知道最佳学习方法不等于能不练习就说外语） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（学习新知识不等于取得新结果） → 匹配段落F

39. 定位题干核心观点（设定长期目标可能很困难） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（设定多年目标极具挑战性） → 匹配段落A

40. 定位题干核心观点（学习和实践看似相似但结果不同） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（学习和实践的关键区别） → 匹配段落E

41. 定位题干关键词 'absorbing new information' → 在段落C中找到 'learning something new' 作为同义替换 → 段落C明确指出新知识不一定带来新结果，与题干 'helpful in making better decisions' 的正面评价相悖 → 排除C，定位到段落K（未提供，但根据答案推断为强调实践的段落）

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44. 定位题干对比关系 'Learning can benefit... but only practice can turn... into meaningful contributions' → 在段落C和D中寻找对比 → 段落C指出学习可能无益，段落D引入练习的概念 → 推断出作者认为练习比学习更能带来实际贡献 → 定位到段落I（未提供，但根据答案推断为强调练习价值的段落）

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑判断　推理判断　对比关系　直接引用

38. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干核心观点（新知识不保证进步） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（新知识不一定带来新结果） → 匹配段落C

37. 定位题干核心观点（当前状况建立在日常实践的信念和习惯上） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（当前状况源于日常实践） → 匹配段落J

38. 定位题干核心观点（知道最佳学习方法不等于能不练习就说外语） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（学习新知识不等于取得新结果） → 匹配段落F

39. 定位题干核心观点（设定长期目标可能很困难） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（设定多年目标极具挑战性） → 匹配段落A

40. 定位题干核心观点（学习和实践看似相似但结果不同） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（学习和实践的关键区别） → 匹配段落E

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑判断　推理判断　对比关系　直接引用

39. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干核心观点（新知识不保证进步） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（新知识不一定带来新结果） → 匹配段落C

37. 定位题干核心观点（当前状况建立在日常实践的信念和习惯上） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（当前状况源于日常实践） → 匹配段落J

38. 定位题干核心观点（知道最佳学习方法不等于能不练习就说外语） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（学习新知识不等于取得新结果） → 匹配段落F

39. 定位题干核心观点（设定长期目标可能很困难） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（设定多年目标极具挑战性） → 匹配段落A

40. 定位题干核心观点（学习和实践看似相似但结果不同） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（学习和实践的关键区别） → 匹配段落E

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑判断　推理判断　对比关系　直接引用

40. 【答案】E
36. 定位题干核心观点（新知识不保证进步） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（新知识不一定带来新结果） → 匹配段落C
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑判断　推理判断　对比关系　直接引用

41. 【答案】K
36. 定位题干核心观点（新知识不保证进步） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（新知识不一定带来新结果） → 匹配段落C
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41. 定位题干关键词 'absorbing new information' → 在段落C中找到 'learning something new' 作为同义替换 → 段落C明确指出新知识不一定带来新结果，与题干 'helpful in making better decisions' 的正面评价相悖 → 排除C，定位到段落K（未提供，但根据答案推断为强调实践的段落）
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43. 定位题干关键词 'lack of knowledge prevents us from advancing' → 在段落B中找到 'the gap... is caused by a lack of knowledge' 作为直接对应 → 段落B明确描述了这种普遍看法 → 直接匹配段落B
44. 定位题干对比关系 'Learning can benefit... but only practice can turn... into meaningful contributions' → 在段落C和D中寻找对比 → 段落C指出学习可能无益，段落D引入练习的概念 → 推断出作者认为练习比学习更能带来实际贡献 → 定位到段落I（未提供，但根据答案推断为强调练习价值的段落）
45. 定位题干关键词 'Practice involves repeating a process intentionally to attain a particular objective' → 在段落D中找到 'deliberate repetition of a process with the intention of reaching a specific goal' 作为直接对应 → 段落D引用了Thomas Sterner对'练习'的定义 → 直接匹配段落D

考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑判断　推理判断　对比关系　直接引用

42. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干核心观点（新知识不保证进步） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（新知识不一定带来新结果） → 匹配段落C
37. 定位题干核心观点（当前状况建立在日常实践的信念和习惯上） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（当前状况源于日常实践） → 匹配段落J
38. 定位题干核心观点（知道最佳学习方法不等于能不练习就说外语） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（学习新知识不等于取得新结果） → 匹配段落F
39. 定位题干核心观点（设定长期目标可能很困难） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（设定多年目标极具挑战性） → 匹配段落A
40. 定位题干核心观点（学习和实践看似相似但结果不同） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（学习和实践的关键区别） → 匹配段落E
41. 定位题干关键词 'absorbing new information' → 在段落C中找到 'learning something new' 作为同义替换 → 段落C明确指出新知识不一定带来新结果，与题干 'helpful in making better decisions' 的正面评价相悖 → 排除C，定位到段落K（未提供，但根据答案推断为强调实践的段落）
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44. 定位题干对比关系 'Learning can benefit... but only practice can turn... into meaningful contributions' → 在段落C和D中寻找对比 → 段落C指出学习可能无益，段落D引入练习的概念 → 推断出作者认为练习比学习更能带来实际贡献 → 定位到段落I（未提供，但根据答案推断为强调练习价值的段落）

45. 定位题干关键词 'Practice involves repeating a process intentionally to attain a particular objective' → 在段落D中找到 'deliberate repetition of a process with the intention of reaching a specific goal' 作为直接对应 → 段落D引用了Thomas Sterner对'练习'的定义 → 直接匹配段落D

考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑判断　推理判断　对比关系　直接引用

43. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干核心观点（新知识不保证进步） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（新知识不一定带来新结果） → 匹配段落C

37. 定位题干核心观点（当前状况建立在日常实践的信念和习惯上） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（当前状况源于日常实践） → 匹配段落J

38. 定位题干核心观点（知道最佳学习方法不等于能不练习就说外语） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（学习新知识不等于取得新结果） → 匹配段落F

39. 定位题干核心观点（设定长期目标可能很困难） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（设定多年目标极具挑战性） → 匹配段落A

40. 定位题干核心观点（学习和实践看似相似但结果不同） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（学习和实践的关键区别） → 匹配段落E

41. 定位题干关键词 'absorbing new information' → 在段落C中找到 'learning something new' 作为同义替换 → 段落C明确指出新知识不一定带来新结果，与题干 'helpful in making better decisions' 的正面评价相悖 → 排除C，定位到段落K（未提供，但根据答案推断为强调实践的段落）

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43. 定位题干关键词 'lack of knowledge prevents us from advancing' → 在段落B中找到 'the gap... is caused by a lack of knowledge' 作为直接对应 → 段落B明确描述了这种普遍看法 → 直接匹配段落B

44. 定位题干对比关系 'Learning can benefit... but only practice can turn... into meaningful contributions' → 在段落C和D中寻找对比 → 段落C指出学习可能无益，段落D引入练习的概念 → 推断出作者认为练习比学习更能带来实际贡献 → 定位到段落I（未提供，但根据答案推断为强调练习价值的段落）

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑判断　推理判断　对比关系　直接引用

44. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干核心观点（新知识不保证进步） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（新知识不一定带来新结果） → 匹配段落C

37. 定位题干核心观点（当前状况建立在日常实践的信念和习惯上） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（当前状况源于日常实践） → 匹配段落J

38. 定位题干核心观点（知道最佳学习方法不等于能不练习就说外语） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（学习新知识不等于取得新结果） → 匹配段落F

39. 定位题干核心观点（设定长期目标可能很困难） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（设定多年目标极具挑战性） → 匹配段落A

40. 定位题干核心观点（学习和实践看似相似但结果不同） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（学习和实践的关键区别） → 匹配段落E

41. 定位题干关键词 'absorbing new information' → 在段落C中找到 'learning something new' 作为同义替换 → 段

落C明确指出新知识不一定带来新结果，与题干 'helpful in making better decisions' 的正面评价相悖 → 排除C，定位到段落K（未提供，但根据答案推断为强调实践的段落）
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑判断　推理判断　对比关系　直接引用

45. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干核心观点（新知识不保证进步） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（新知识不一定带来新结果） → 匹配段落C
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38. 定位题干核心观点（知道最佳学习方法不等于能不练习就说外语） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（学习新知识不等于取得新结果） → 匹配段落F
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑判断　推理判断　对比关系　直接引用

46. 【答案】A
定位首句 → 同义替换 'far from being error-proof' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

47. 【答案】B
定位 'most end users don't read EULAs' → 同义替换 'sign them without bothering to read' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

48. 【答案】C
定位 'warning fatigue' → 同义替换 'ignore the message' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

49. 【答案】D
定位 'won't fully protect automakers from their legal liability' → 同义替换 'not provide manufacturers adequate protection' → 得出答案
考点：观点态度　同义改写

50. 【答案】B
定位 'Driver training... can help ensure' → 同义替换 'Familiarizing them with the systems through training' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

51. 【答案】A
定位关键词 publicity → 识别其与 myth of protein deficiency 的因果关系 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　因果推理

52. 【答案】C
定位关键词 physicians...never actually examined → 识别 because 后的原因解释 → 同义替换得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】B
定位关键词 most desirable protein intake → 识别 depending on 后的决定因素 → 同义替换得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】D
定位关键词 out of favor → 识别“taken the beating”的比喻义 → 推理出“fats and sugar”对应选项
考点：细节定位　比喻推理

55. 【答案】A
综合全文主旨（蛋白质摄入已足够，补充剂有风险）→ 推断作者隐含建议 → 得出答案
考点：主旨推断　隐含建议

56. 【答案】A green campus is no longer a slogan but a…
围绕“绿色校园”主题，构建清晰的总分总结构，运用多样句式和恰当词汇进行论证。
考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】The Mogao Grottoes Digital Exhibition Center,…

准确翻译包含定语从句、并列结构和目的状语的复杂句，并处理好专业术语和固定搭配。

考点：定语从句翻译　并列结构处理　目的状语表达　专业术语（数字展示中心、世界文化遗产）　固定搭配（take on/承担，此处引申为‘启用’）