四级 · 2025年06月大学英语四级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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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. How did Tariq make corn taste better?

A. By slapping some butter on it.

B. By enhancing its nourishment.

C. By growing it in South Dakota.

D. By cooking it in vegetable oil.

2. Why were Tariq and his family invited to South Dakota?

A. To introduce their corn to tourists.
B. To attend an honorary ceremony.
C. To share experience with other corn growers.
D. To exhibit their corn at the state's Corn Palace.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What did Jordan Jax and Tarod Goodman do according to a news release?

A. Stole mail several times.
B. Forged postal keys illegally.
C. Attacked postmen on multiple occasions.
D. Broke a number of postal collection boxes.

4. What do Jordan Jax and Tarod Goodman face?

A. A sentence for life.
B. Loss of all their possessions.
C. Twenty-three years' hard labor.
D. Up to fifteen years in prison.

Questions 5 to 7

5. Why has the clothing industry come under attack?

A. It escapes regulation and misleads consumers.
B. It ignores economically feasible recycling options.
C. It creates waste and severely impacts the environment.
D. It produces clothes affordable only to a tiny minority.

6. Why did the researchers put forth such policies as production tax?

A. To cut consumers' expenses in buying quality clothes.
B. To enable the whole fast-fashion industry to be sustainable.
C. To incentivize manufacturers to be more consumer-friendly.
D. To urge manufacturers and consumers to reduce waste.

7. What should be done first to eliminate the harm caused by the clothing industry?

A. Recognizing the impact on consumers.
B. Identifying the source of the problem.
C. Abandoning the current business model.
D. Establishing powerful regulatory bodies.

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 is the woman complaining?

A. The city's rush-hour traffic is intolerable.
B. She cannot avoid rush-hour traffic.
C. The local government is inefficient.
D. The city is too big to move around easily.

9. What does the woman suggest doing?

A. Upgrading subway carriages.
B. Increasing the number of bus routes.
C. Air conditioning the city's subway.
D. Learning from other big cities.

10. What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

A. He suffers from rush-hour crowding too.
B. He is fortunate to live very near to work.
C. He takes a half-hour bus ride to work.
D. He is going to move closer to his office.

11. What does the woman ask the man to do at the end of the conversation?

A. Recommend to her a good house near his office.
B. Send her his housing agent's telephone number.
C. Tell her exactly what kind of property to look for.
D. Make sure the agent finds something good for her.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the man say about Johnny?

A. He was remembered for the scar on his cheek.
B. He received a heart operation a few days ago.
C. He used to wear a sad face in school.
D. He had some plastic surgery done.

13. What does the woman find puzzling?

A. The man's deep sympathy for Johnny.
B. The man's use of the expression 'fixed'.
C. The man's covering up of what happened.
D. The man's good memory of his childhood.

14. What did the man think of Johnny's scar?

A. It gave him a noticeable smartness.
B. It made him appear even more manly.
C. It seemed to give him a certain uniqueness.
D. It seemed to make up for his physical defects.

15. How could we describe the speakers' attitude towards Johnny's girlfriend?

A. Liberal.
B. Hostile.
C. Indifferent.
D. Critical. 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. How did language come into being according to researchers?

A. Through deliberation.
B. Through evolution.
C. Through invention.
D. Through collaboration.

17. How did language start according to the first theory?

A. With people imitating sounds around them.
B. With people interacting with animals close by.
C. With people showing each other things nearby.
D. With people trying to string sounds together.

18. Why did people switch from gesturing to making sounds according to the more recent theory?

A. Making sounds can free one's hands for doing other things.
B. Making sounds proves markedly easier than sign languages.
C. Making sounds enables one to express their ideas more explicitly.
D. Making sounds helps one communicate with people they can't see.

Questions 19 to 21

19. How would people describe someone who shows off their social status according to new research?

A. Well disciplined. B. Quite confident. C. Somewhat selfish. D. Highly intelligent.

20. When were participants more likely to choose someone who signaled their wealth or status?

A. When they wanted to have a competitive team member.
B. When they were looking for a cooperative workmate.
C. When they found collaboration essential to them.
D. When they were seeking someone to help them.

21. What should people do when sharing their wealth and status online?

A. Avoid frightening competitors.
B. Make clear their social goal.
C. Adopt persuasive strategies.
D. Consider the consequences.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What can we see in the oldest cave paintings?

A. Much evidence of humans capturing animals.
B. More images of animals than humans.
C. Fewer images of buildings than animals.
D. Little proof of human fascination with animals.

23. What do we learn about the first-known collections of animals?

A. They were open to the public.
B. They were primarily native.
C. They were kept by royalty.
D. They were hardly injured.

24. What might be the reason the Egyptian Queen created the zoo?

A. To enable the public to watch animals close by.
B. To introduce to Egyptians animals from Punt.
C. To protect the endangered animals.
D. To show off her riches and power.

25. What do we learn about King Henry I's collection of animals in England?

A. It was part of the royal estate.
B. It was a shelter for wild animals.
C. It was the kingdom's best-equipped zoo.
D. It was the first public exhibit of animals.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. accepted	B. audiences	C. building
D. complex	E. constitutes	F. deputies
G. previously	H. revolving	I. samples
J. selected	K. solemn	L. struggle
M. suddenly	N. understand	O. vary

Psychologists have long been interested in how we construct our identities and the sorts of strategies that we use to present ourselves in society. New findings suggest that the kinds of ____26____ and strategic self- presentation behaviour we see in adults appear at a much younger age than ____27____ known. Research shows that a child's awareness of social standing comes from adults. Like grown-ups, kids want to be ____28____ by those they admire. Interactive experiences may provide opportunities for children to learn about what ____29____ a desirable reputation and the kinds of strategies that are effective for ____30____ a good reputation in their social environment. Five-year-olds aren't just aware of their reputations, they also behave strategically to alter their outward image. They will ____31____ their behaviour in order to appear moral or socially good in the eyes of key observers. While we know that adults use a large variety of attributes to manage and create impressions, we don't yet know whether children ____32____ and use the fact that different attributes are valuable at different times to different ____33____ . It's important for us to further consider where in this process children succeed in controlling their reputation and where they ____34____ . A question to think about is, "What happens even earlier than age five?" Children don't just show up to the first day of kindergarten and have the idea of reputation pop ____35____ into existence. The logical question to ask is, "What happens even earlier?"

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. During the course of preparing for Design Ventura, teachers receive training and support while students get tutoring from designers. _____

37. A visit to the Design Museum shop in London can reduce the designers' fears about the future supply of talents educated in Britain. _____

38. One of Design Ventura's judges says the competition adds vigour to the standard curriculum in schools. _____

39. Enrollment in Design and Technology decreased by nearly ten percent last year in the UK. _____

40. Participation of ninth graders in Design Ventura can motivate them to choose design technology as their subject. _____

41. Design Ventura is welcomed by teachers because it helps to prove the worth of design as a school subject. _____

42. The schools don't have to pay anything to take part in the Design Ventura competition. _____

43. Participants in Design Ventura are challenged to create sustainable and marketable products. _____

44. Students benefit from Design Ventura because they can learn about budgeting and marketing in addition to game design. _____

45. According to an officer of the Creative Industries Federation, there is difficulty now in recruiting engineers in the UK. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 被誉为"杂交水稻(hybrid rice)之父"的袁隆平和他的科研团队克服重重困难,研发出了一种超级杂交水稻。这项技术获得了举世公认的巨大成功。通过这项技术的应用,水稻抗旱抗病能力更强,能适应不同的气候和土壤条件,产量可提高20-30%。超级杂交水稻营养丰富,口感更佳。目前,这项技术已经在许多国家得到广泛应用,为全球粮食安全做出了重大贡献。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

New research suggests that pandas may be at risk of dying out because they are too comfortable. Experts say too much happiness can stop the bears from searching for new mates. Environmentalists have long believed that building roads or homes near the bears may threaten their survival by "reducing or fragmenting their natural: habitats", The Times reported. But the new research suggests that a "modest degree of discomfort and fragmentation" may actually help preserve panda populations. The research was conducted by scientists from Michigan State University. It concluded that pandas fail to wander off in search of new mates if they find their habitat too comfortable, resulting in a lack of vital genetic diversity. For their study—outlined in a paper in the journal Conservation Biology—the team looked at genetic diversity and spread among a Chinese panda population. The ideal level of perfectly livable habitat was found to be only 80% of an area, with the remainder either too harsh or too affected by human activity. The experts concluded that pandas should ideally "be happy enough to thrive, but not so content that they don't want to move around and find new mates". Their conclusions about what The Guardian described as this "sweet spot" are in line with the so-called Goldilocks principle: that there can be just the right amount of something. The concept has been applied to a wide range of disciplines, from developmental psychology to economics and engineering. Claudio Sillero, a professor of conservation biology at Oxford University, told the newspaper that the new findings could have implications beyond panda conservation. "Most large animals that eat meat live in increasingly fragmented landscapes," said Sillero, who was not involved in the research. "It may well be that the messy nature of their relationship with human efforts induces more animals to scatter or travel further, and might result in greater genetic connectivity and enhanced population persistence." The most recent count of pandas found that there were more than 1,800 left in the wild, putting them on the list of vulnerable, but not endangered, species.

46. What do we learn from new research about pandas?

A. They are losing habitat due to the building of roads and houses.

B. They have stopped seeking new mates for reproduction.

C. They may not adapt to the fragmentation of their habitat.

D. They may cease to exist as a result of enjoying too good a life.

47. What can we conclude from the new research by scientists at Michigan State University?

A. Environmentalists' long-time belief regarding panda conservation may be misleading.

B. Housing development near pandas' homes may threaten their survival.

C. Pandas' natural habitats are becoming less suitable for reproduction.

D. The increased panda population is attributed to the fragmentation of their habitat.

48. What is the experts' conclusion regarding pandas?

A. It is urgent to provide an ideal habitat for them to thrive.

B. It is very important to preserve their genetic diversity.

C. Their chances of finding new mates have a lot to do with their habitat.

D. Their environment for survival has been continuously worsening.

49. What can we infer from the passage about the Goldilocks principle?

A. It needs to be confirmed by more studies on pandas.

B. It applies to the preservation of pandas too.

C. It has implications for future panda research.

D. It can be used to locate the right spot for pandas.

50. What can the new findings do according to Professor Sillero?

A. Help discover new ways for the conservation of pandas.

B. Help remove pandas from the list of endangered species.

C. Shed light on the conservation of most large meat-eating animals.

D. Show the complexity of interactions between humans and animals.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

With those born with natural talents, it feels as if they excel without really trying. But what about those of us who don't have a natural talent? We've been told all our lives that if you work hard, you too can succeed. But with the release of Angela Duckworth's Grit, we are given a new key to success. "As much as talent counts, effort counts twice," says Duckworth in Grit. She introduces a new concept that talent may be overrated, and if you want real success, what you need is grit, the perfect combination of passion and persistence. Even if you have natural talent, it's nothing without grit. Duckworth says grit is the difference between success and failure. A person who has grit is more likely to succeed than a person who does not. When we think about attaining success—whether it's landing that job or learning that new skill—our thoughts are immediately burdened by all the things we must first learn. If you want that new job, you have to learn the job skills, then the interview skills, then the dress part—and you must be perfect at all of them. Grit is different because it tells us that perfection isn't the goal. Grit lifts the unreasonable expectations off our shoulders. Grit tells us that the door is open wider than we first thought possible. Grit allows us to redefine our goals. Think about it: what's something you've always wanted to do, but gave up because you "don't have the skills for it"? What's something you love but aren't good at? The real workings of grit are to have sustainable passion and continue to try. Effort means more than your natural ability. Even if you haven't mastered a skill, grit tells you that you can still succeed if you can transform your passion into action. In a way, Duckworth is giving new hope to people who have shut the doors on their dreams. She is saying it is possible that you can accomplish anything. If at first you fail, then try one more time with grit.

51. What does the passage say about people born with natural talents?

A. They seem to outdo others without hard work.
B. They appear to know all the secrets to success.
C. They feel it only too logical to succeed.
D. They are bound to excel effortlessly.

52. What does Duckworth say about talent?

A. It is a new concept much too overrated.
B. It proves necessary for big achievements.
C. It plays a lesser role in one's success.
D. It is a guarantee for real success in life.

53. What does the passage say about people thinking of attaining success?

A. They are puzzled how to present their best to the employer.
B. They are burdened by their expectation of perfection.
C. They will try hard to land a job that fits their skills best.
D. They will find themselves lacking in all the skills they need.

54. How does the author think grit can be helpful to us?

A. It allows us to know what we are good at.

B. It opens our eyes to new opportunities.

C. It focuses our attention on what we do.

D. It lets us reconsider the goals to achieve.

55. What message does Duckworth try to convey in her book Grit?

A. We should perfect ourselves to ensure success.

B. We should stay persistent even in face of failures.

C. We can never master a skill without constant practice.

D. We can never expect to reach our goals without passion.

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

56. The question of whether College Chinese should be a compulsory course has sparked heated discussion on
campus. In my view, making it compulsory is both necessary and wise.
Admittedly, some students argue that Chinese is their mother tongue and needs no further study. Yet this view
overlooks two facts. First, a solid command of Chinese sharpens our thinking and expression. Many science
majors write reports full of grammatical errors and muddled logic, which weakens their careers. A required
course would help them communicate clearly. What's more, classical Chinese carries our cultural heritage.
Through reading poems and essays, students inherit values and a sense of identity that no other subject offers.
Therefore, I firmly believe College Chinese deserves a place as a compulsory course. It is not a burden but an
investment in both our language ability and our cultural roots.

57. Yuan Longping, known as the father of hybrid rice, and his research team, overcoming numerous difficulties, developed a super hybrid rice. This technology has achieved great success recognized worldwide. With the application of this technology, the rice has stronger resistance to drought and disease and can adapt to different climates and soil conditions, and its yield can increase by 20 to 30 percent. In addition, super hybrid rice is rich in nutrition and tastes better. Currently, this technology has
been widely applied in many countries, making great contributions to global food security.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'make corn taste better' → 听到 'butter made it better' → 同义替换为 'slapping some butter on it' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'invited to South Dakota' → 听到 'invited to South Dakota to attend the honorary ceremony' → 同义替换为 'attend an honorary ceremony' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'Jordan Jax and Tarod Goodman' 和 'news release' → 听到 'the pair stole mail on multiple occasions' → 同义替换为 'Stole mail several times' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'face' → 听到 'each face up to five years... and up to ten years' → 计算总刑期上限为15年 → 同义替换为 'Up to fifteen years in prison' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数字运算

5. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'come under attack' → 听到 'the clothing industry has come under attack for creating a waste problem with serious environmental consequences' → 同义替换为 'creates waste and severely impacts the environment' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】D

定位目的状语 'to incentivize both manufacturers and consumers to be more waste conscious' → 同义替换为 'urge... to reduce waste' → 得出答案

考点：目的状语识别　同义替换

7. 【答案】B

定位逻辑顺序词 'first' → 对应原文 'it is important to identify the source of the problem' → 同义替换为 'Identifying the source of the problem' → 得出答案

考点：逻辑顺序　细节定位

8. 【答案】A

定位情绪表达 'Rush hour... is killing me' → 同义替换为 'intolerable' → 结合具体抱怨内容（地铁闷热、拥挤） → 得出答案

考点：情绪表达识别　同义替换

9. 【答案】C

定位女士具体建议 'the subway system could have air conditioning' → 同义替换为 'Air conditioning the city's subway' → 得出答案

考点：建议识别　同义替换

10. 【答案】C

定位男士描述 'Bus No. 36 goes straight... It's a 30-minute ride' → 同义替换为 'takes a half-hour bus ride to work' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数字转换

11. 【答案】B

定位对话结尾处女士请求 → 识别‘could you send me his number’为请求 → 匹配选项B的‘send her his housing agent's telephone number’

考点：细节定位　请求行为识别

12. 【答案】D

定位男士关于Johnny的陈述 → 识别‘He had some plastic surgery done’为关键事实 → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位　事实陈述识别

13. 【答案】B

定位女士对‘fixed’一词的反应 → 识别‘Fixed? What do you mean? You can't fix a scar.’为困惑表达 → 推断其困惑点在于男士用词的不当

考点：言外之意推断　态度识别

14. 【答案】C

定位男士对疤痕的评价 → 识别‘I thought it added character... like it gave him a certain uniqueness’ → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位　观点态度识别

15. 【答案】D

定位双方对女友的评价 → 识别‘superficial and selfish’、‘insane to give in’、‘fool’等负面词汇 → 推断态度为批判性

考点：观点态度推断　情感色彩识别

16. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'Researchers don't think language was invented; instead, they think it evolved.' → 否定 'invented' 后肯定 'evolved' → 同义替换为 'Through evolution'

考点：否定转折结构　同义替换

17. 【答案】A

定位 'The first theory is that language started with people making different sounds, mostly imitating the things around them...' → 提取核心动作 'imitating the things around them' → 同义替换为 'imitating sounds around them'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】D

定位 'The reason they switched to making sounds... is that talking out loud lets you communicate with someone even when you can't see them.' → 提取因果关系 → 同义替换为 'communicate with people they can't see'

考点：因果关系定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】C

定位 'But new research found that people believe someone who shows off their social status cares more about benefiting themselves than helping others.' → 提取核心观点 'cares more about benefiting themselves' → 同义替换为 'selfish'

考点：转折信号捕捉　同义替换

20. 【答案】A

定位 'But participants were more likely to choose that person when they're looking for a competitive team member.' → 提取条件 'looking for a competitive team member' → 同义替换为 'wanted to have a competitive team member'

考点：转折信号捕捉　同义替换

21. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'sharing their wealth and status online' → 对应录音第三段 'People can easily share their wealth and status... but they need to consider the consequences' → 同义替换 'consider the consequences' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'oldest cave paintings' → 对应录音第一段 'Of the oldest cave paintings discovered... there are more images of animals than humans' → 直接匹配选项B → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

23. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'first-known collections of animals' → 对应录音第二段 'The first-known collections were held by royalty and were not open to the public' → 同义替换 'held by royalty' 为 'kept by royalty' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Egyptian Queen' 和 'reason' → 对应录音第三段 'It's unclear why the Queen built the zoo, but it might have been to show off her wealth and power' → 同义替换 'show off her wealth and power' 为 'show off her riches and power' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'King Henry I's collection' → 对应录音第四段 'In England, King Henry I set up a collection of animals... as part of the royal estate' → 直接匹配选项A → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

26. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前 'the kinds of' → 分析空格与 'strategic self-presentation behaviour' 的并列关系 → 选择能描述行为类型的名词

27 空 定位空格前 'than' → 分析比较结构 'than ___ known' → 选择能构成比较级且符合语境的副词

28 空 定位空格前 'want to be' → 分析被动语态结构 → 选择能与 'by those they admire' 构成被动关系的动词过去分词

29 空 定位空格前 'what' → 分析 'what ___ a desirable reputation' 的主谓结构 → 选择能表达'构成'或'形成'含义的动词

30 空 定位空格前 'effective for' → 分析 'for ___ a good reputation' 的动名词结构 → 选择能与 'reputation' 搭配且表达'建立'或'维护'含义的动词

31 空 定位空格前动词 'will' → 分析空格后宾语 'their behaviour' 及目的状语 'in order to appear moral' → 选择表示'调整、改变'的动词

32 空 定位空格位于宾语从句 'whether children ___ and use the fact...' 中 → 分析从句结构，空格与 'use' 并列，需填入动词原形 → 结合宾语 'the fact' 选择表示'理解、意识到'的动词

33 空 定位空格位于介词 'to' 后，作 'valuable at different times to different ___' 的宾语 → 分析语境，指'对不同的人有价值' → 选择表示'人、对象'的名词

34 空 定位空格位于 'where they ___' 从句中，与前文 'succeed in controlling their reputation' 构成对比 → 选择表示'失败、未能'的动词

35 空 定位空格位于固定搭配 'pop ___ into existence' 中 → 识别该短语意为'突然出现' → 选择副词 'up' 构成 'pop up'

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　动词搭配　名词性从句　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语

27. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前 'the kinds of' → 分析空格与 'strategic self-presentation behaviour' 的并列关系 → 选择能描述行为类型的名词

27 空 定位空格前 'than' → 分析比较结构 'than ___ known' → 选择能构成比较级且符合语境的副词

28 空 定位空格前 'want to be' → 分析被动语态结构 → 选择能与 'by those they admire' 构成被动关系的动词过去分词

29 空 定位空格前 'what' → 分析 'what ___ a desirable reputation' 的主谓结构 → 选择能表达'构成'或'形成'含义的动词

30 空 定位空格前 'effective for' → 分析 'for ___ a good reputation' 的动名词结构 → 选择能与 'reputation' 搭配且表达'建立'或'维护'含义的动词

31 空 定位空格前动词 'will' → 分析空格后宾语 'their behaviour' 及目的状语 'in order to appear moral' → 选择表示'调整、改变'的动词

32 空 定位空格位于宾语从句 'whether children ___ and use the fact...' 中 → 分析从句结构，空格与 'use' 并列，需填入动词原形 → 结合宾语 'the fact' 选择表示'理解、意识到'的动词

33 空 定位空格位于介词 'to' 后，作 'valuable at different times to different ___' 的宾语 → 分析语境，指'对不同的人有价值' → 选择表示'人、对象'的名词

34 空 定位空格位于 'where they ___' 从句中，与前文 'succeed in controlling their reputation' 构成对比 → 选择表示'失败、未能'的动词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　动词搭配　名词性从句　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语

28. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前 'the kinds of' → 分析空格与 'strategic self-presentation behaviour' 的并列关系 → 选择能描述行为类型的名词

27 空 定位空格前 'than' → 分析比较结构 'than ___ known' → 选择能构成比较级且符合语境的副词

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31 空 定位空格前动词 'will' → 分析空格后宾语 'their behaviour' 及目的状语 'in order to appear moral' → 选择表示'调整、改变'的动词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　动词搭配　名词性从句　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语

29. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前 'the kinds of' → 分析空格与 'strategic self-presentation behaviour' 的并列关系 → 选择能描述行为类型的名词

27 空 定位空格前 'than' → 分析比较结构 'than ___ known' → 选择能构成比较级且符合语境的副词

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31 空 定位空格前动词 'will' → 分析空格后宾语 'their behaviour' 及目的状语 'in order to appear moral' → 选择表示'调整、改变'的动词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　动词搭配　名词性从句　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语

30. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前 'the kinds of' → 分析空格与 'strategic self-presentation behaviour' 的并列关系 → 选择能描述行为类型的名词

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31 空 定位空格前动词 'will' → 分析空格后宾语 'their behaviour' 及目的状语 'in order to appear moral' → 选择表示'调整、改变'的动词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　动词搭配　名词性从句　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语

31. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前 'the kinds of' → 分析空格与 'strategic self-presentation behaviour' 的并列关系 → 选择能描述行为类型的名词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　动词搭配　名词性从句　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语

32. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前 'the kinds of' → 分析空格与 'strategic self-presentation behaviour' 的并列关系 → 选择能描述行为类型的名词

27 空 定位空格前 'than' → 分析比较结构 'than ___ known' → 选择能构成比较级且符合语境的副词

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31 空 定位空格前动词 'will' → 分析空格后宾语 'their behaviour' 及目的状语 'in order to appear moral' → 选择表示'调整、改变'的动词

32 空 定位空格位于宾语从句 'whether children ___ and use the fact...' 中 → 分析从句结构，空格与 'use' 并列，需填入动词原形 → 结合宾语 'the fact' 选择表示'理解、意识到'的动词

33 空 定位空格位于介词 'to' 后，作 'valuable at different times to different ___' 的宾语 → 分析语境，指'对不同的人有价值' → 选择表示'人、对象'的名词

34 空 定位空格位于 'where they ___' 从句中，与前文 'succeed in controlling their reputation' 构成对比 → 选择表示'失败、未能'的动词

35 空 定位空格位于固定搭配 'pop ___ into existence' 中 → 识别该短语意为'突然出现' → 选择副词 'up' 构成 'pop up'

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　动词搭配　名词性从句　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语

33. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前 'the kinds of' → 分析空格与 'strategic self-presentation behaviour' 的并列关系 → 选择能描述行为类型的名词

27 空 定位空格前 'than' → 分析比较结构 'than ___ known' → 选择能构成比较级且符合语境的副词

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31 空 定位空格前动词 'will' → 分析空格后宾语 'their behaviour' 及目的状语 'in order to appear moral' → 选择表示'调整、改变'的动词

32 空 定位空格位于宾语从句 'whether children ___ and use the fact...' 中 → 分析从句结构，空格与 'use' 并列，需填入动词原形 → 结合宾语 'the fact' 选择表示'理解、意识到'的动词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　动词搭配　名词性从句　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语

34. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前 'the kinds of' → 分析空格与 'strategic self-presentation behaviour' 的并列关系 → 选择能描述行为类型的名词

27 空 定位空格前 'than' → 分析比较结构 'than ___ known' → 选择能构成比较级且符合语境的副词

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35. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前 'the kinds of' → 分析空格与 'strategic self-presentation behaviour' 的并列关系 → 选择能描述行为类型的名词

27 空 定位空格前 'than' → 分析比较结构 'than ___ known' → 选择能构成比较级且符合语境的副词

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36. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'teachers receive training and support' → 在语篇中定位到描述 Design Ventura 竞赛支持体系的段落 → 匹配段落 H
37. 定位题干关键词 'visit to the Design Museum shop' 和 'reduce fears' → 在语篇中定位到段落 C 的 'if these designers had visited... their fears may have been eased' → 匹配段落 C
38. 定位题干关键词 'judge' 和 'adds vigour to the standard curriculum' → 在语篇中定位到描述评委观点的段落 L → 匹配段落 L
39. 定位题干关键词 'Enrollment in Design and Technology decreased' 和 'nearly ten percent' → 在语篇中定位到段落 A 的 'drop of almost 10 percent' → 匹配段落 A
40. 定位题干关键词 'ninth graders' 和 'motivate them to choose design technology' → 在语篇中定位到描述竞赛如何激发学生兴趣的段落 M → 匹配段落 M
41. 定位题干关键词 'teachers' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [G] 中 'teachers' 的提及 → 匹配该段落关于教师欢迎 Design Ventura 的原因描述
42. 定位题干关键词 'schools' 和 'pay' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [K] 中关于学校参与成本的描述 → 匹配该段落关于免费参与的陈述
43. 定位题干关键词 'challenged' 和 'sustainable' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中关于 Design Ventura 竞赛挑战的描述 → 匹配该段落关于创造可持续和可销售产品的陈述
44. 定位题干关键词 'students benefit' 和 'budgeting and marketing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 中关于学生从 Design Ventura 中获益的描述 → 匹配该段落关于学习预算和营销的陈述
45. 定位题干关键词 'Creative Industries Federation' 和 'recruiting engineers' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 中关于该组织官员观点的描述 → 匹配该段落关于工程师招聘困难的陈述

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'teachers receive training and support' → 在语篇中定位到描述 Design Ventura 竞赛支持体系的段落 → 匹配段落 H
37. 定位题干关键词 'visit to the Design Museum shop' 和 'reduce fears' → 在语篇中定位到段落 C 的 'if these designers had visited... their fears may have been eased' → 匹配段落 C
38. 定位题干关键词 'judge' 和 'adds vigour to the standard curriculum' → 在语篇中定位到描述评委观点的段落 L → 匹配段落 L
39. 定位题干关键词 'Enrollment in Design and Technology decreased' 和 'nearly ten percent' → 在语篇中定位到段落 A 的 'drop of almost 10 percent' → 匹配段落 A
40. 定位题干关键词 'ninth graders' 和 'motivate them to choose design technology' → 在语篇中定位到描述竞赛如何激发学生兴趣的段落 M → 匹配段落 M
41. 定位题干关键词 'teachers' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [G] 中 'teachers' 的提及 → 匹配该段落关于教师欢迎 Design Ventura 的原因描述
42. 定位题干关键词 'schools' 和 'pay' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [K] 中关于学校参与成本的描述 → 匹配该段落关于免费参与的陈述
43. 定位题干关键词 'challenged' 和 'sustainable' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中关于 Design Ventura 竞赛挑战的描述 → 匹配该段落关于创造可持续和可销售产品的陈述
44. 定位题干关键词 'students benefit' 和 'budgeting and marketing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 中关于学生从 Design Ventura 中获益的描述 → 匹配该段落关于学习预算和营销的陈述
45. 定位题干关键词 'Creative Industries Federation' 和 'recruiting engineers' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 中关于该组织官员观点的描述 → 匹配该段落关于工程师招聘困难的陈述

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'teachers receive training and support' → 在语篇中定位到描述 Design Ventura 竞赛支持体系的段落 → 匹配段落 H
37. 定位题干关键词 'visit to the Design Museum shop' 和 'reduce fears' → 在语篇中定位到段落 C 的 'if these designers had visited... their fears may have been eased' → 匹配段落 C
38. 定位题干关键词 'judge' 和 'adds vigour to the standard curriculum' → 在语篇中定位到描述评委观点的段落 L → 匹配段落 L
39. 定位题干关键词 'Enrollment in Design and Technology decreased' 和 'nearly ten percent' → 在语篇中定位到段落 A 的 'drop of almost 10 percent' → 匹配段落 A
40. 定位题干关键词 'ninth graders' 和 'motivate them to choose design technology' → 在语篇中定位到描述竞赛如何激发学生兴趣的段落 M → 匹配段落 M
41. 定位题干关键词 'teachers' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [G] 中 'teachers' 的提及 → 匹配该段落关于教师欢迎 Design Ventura 的原因描述
42. 定位题干关键词 'schools' 和 'pay' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [K] 中关于学校参与成本的描述 → 匹配该段落关于免费参与的陈述
43. 定位题干关键词 'challenged' 和 'sustainable' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中关于 Design Ventura 竞赛挑战的描述 → 匹配该段落关于创造可持续和可销售产品的陈述
44. 定位题干关键词 'students benefit' 和 'budgeting and marketing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 中关于学生从 Design Ventura 中获益的描述 → 匹配该段落关于学习预算和营销的陈述
45. 定位题干关键词 'Creative Industries Federation' 和 'recruiting engineers' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 中关于该组织官员观点的描述 → 匹配该段落关于工程师招聘困难的陈述

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'teachers receive training and support' → 在语篇中定位到描述 Design Ventura 竞赛支持体系的段落 → 匹配段落 H
37. 定位题干关键词 'visit to the Design Museum shop' 和 'reduce fears' → 在语篇中定位到段落 C 的 'if these designers had visited... their fears may have been eased' → 匹配段落 C
38. 定位题干关键词 'judge' 和 'adds vigour to the standard curriculum' → 在语篇中定位到描述评委观点的段落 L → 匹配段落 L
39. 定位题干关键词 'Enrollment in Design and Technology decreased' 和 'nearly ten percent' → 在语篇中定位到段落 A 的 'drop of almost 10 percent' → 匹配段落 A
40. 定位题干关键词 'ninth graders' 和 'motivate them to choose design technology' → 在语篇中定位到描述竞赛如何激发学生兴趣的段落 M → 匹配段落 M
41. 定位题干关键词 'teachers' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [G] 中 'teachers' 的提及 → 匹配该段落关于教师欢迎 Design Ventura 的原因描述
42. 定位题干关键词 'schools' 和 'pay' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [K] 中关于学校参与成本的描述 → 匹配该段落关于免费参与的陈述
43. 定位题干关键词 'challenged' 和 'sustainable' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中关于 Design Ventura 竞赛挑战的描述 → 匹配该段落关于创造可持续和可销售产品的陈述
44. 定位题干关键词 'students benefit' 和 'budgeting and marketing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 中关于学生从 Design Ventura 中获益的描述 → 匹配该段落关于学习预算和营销的陈述
45. 定位题干关键词 'Creative Industries Federation' 和 'recruiting engineers' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 中关于该组织官员观点的描述 → 匹配该段落关于工程师招聘困难的陈述

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干关键词 'teachers receive training and support' → 在语篇中定位到描述 Design Ventura 竞赛支持体系的段落 → 匹配段落 H
37. 定位题干关键词 'visit to the Design Museum shop' 和 'reduce fears' → 在语篇中定位到段落 C 的 'if these designers had visited... their fears may have been eased' → 匹配段落 C
38. 定位题干关键词 'judge' 和 'adds vigour to the standard curriculum' → 在语篇中定位到描述评委观点的段落 L → 匹配段落 L
39. 定位题干关键词 'Enrollment in Design and Technology decreased' 和 'nearly ten percent' → 在语篇中定位到段落 A 的 'drop of almost 10 percent' → 匹配段落 A
40. 定位题干关键词 'ninth graders' 和 'motivate them to choose design technology' → 在语篇中定位到描述竞赛如何激发学生兴趣的段落 M → 匹配段落 M
41. 定位题干关键词 'teachers' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [G] 中 'teachers' 的提及 → 匹配该段落关于教师欢迎 Design Ventura 的原因描述
42. 定位题干关键词 'schools' 和 'pay' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [K] 中关于学校参与成本的描述 → 匹配该段落关于免费参与的陈述
43. 定位题干关键词 'challenged' 和 'sustainable' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中关于 Design Ventura 竞赛挑战的描述 → 匹配该段落关于创造可持续和可销售产品的陈述
44. 定位题干关键词 'students benefit' 和 'budgeting and marketing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 中关于学生从 Design Ventura 中获益的描述 → 匹配该段落关于学习预算和营销的陈述
45. 定位题干关键词 'Creative Industries Federation' 和 'recruiting engineers' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 中关于该组织官员观点的描述 → 匹配该段落关于工程师招聘困难的陈述

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

41. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'teachers receive training and support' → 在语篇中定位到描述 Design Ventura 竞赛支持体系的段落 → 匹配段落 H
37. 定位题干关键词 'visit to the Design Museum shop' 和 'reduce fears' → 在语篇中定位到段落 C 的 'if these designers had visited... their fears may have been eased' → 匹配段落 C
38. 定位题干关键词 'judge' 和 'adds vigour to the standard curriculum' → 在语篇中定位到描述评委观点的段落 L → 匹配段落 L
39. 定位题干关键词 'Enrollment in Design and Technology decreased' 和 'nearly ten percent' → 在语篇中定位到段落 A 的 'drop of almost 10 percent' → 匹配段落 A
40. 定位题干关键词 'ninth graders' 和 'motivate them to choose design technology' → 在语篇中定位到描述竞赛如何激发学生兴趣的段落 M → 匹配段落 M
41. 定位题干关键词 'teachers' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [G] 中 'teachers' 的提及 → 匹配该段落关于教师欢迎 Design Ventura 的原因描述
42. 定位题干关键词 'schools' 和 'pay' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [K] 中关于学校参与成本的描述 → 匹配该段落关于免费参与的陈述
43. 定位题干关键词 'challenged' 和 'sustainable' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中关于 Design Ventura 竞赛挑战的描述 → 匹配该段落关于创造可持续和可销售产品的陈述
44. 定位题干关键词 'students benefit' 和 'budgeting and marketing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 中关于学生从 Design Ventura 中获益的描述 → 匹配该段落关于学习预算和营销的陈述
45. 定位题干关键词 'Creative Industries Federation' 和 'recruiting engineers' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 中关于该组织官员观点的描述 → 匹配该段落关于工程师招聘困难的陈述

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'teachers receive training and support' → 在语篇中定位到描述 Design Ventura 竞赛支持体系的段落 → 匹配段落 H
37. 定位题干关键词 'visit to the Design Museum shop' 和 'reduce fears' → 在语篇中定位到段落 C 的 'if these designers had visited... their fears may have been eased' → 匹配段落 C
38. 定位题干关键词 'judge' 和 'adds vigour to the standard curriculum' → 在语篇中定位到描述评委观点的段落 L → 匹配段落 L
39. 定位题干关键词 'Enrollment in Design and Technology decreased' 和 'nearly ten percent' → 在语篇中定位到段落 A 的 'drop of almost 10 percent' → 匹配段落 A
40. 定位题干关键词 'ninth graders' 和 'motivate them to choose design technology' → 在语篇中定位到描述竞赛如何激发学生兴趣的段落 M → 匹配段落 M
41. 定位题干关键词 'teachers' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [G] 中 'teachers' 的提及 → 匹配该段落关于教师欢迎 Design Ventura 的原因描述
42. 定位题干关键词 'schools' 和 'pay' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [K] 中关于学校参与成本的描述 → 匹配该段落关于免费参与的陈述
43. 定位题干关键词 'challenged' 和 'sustainable' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中关于 Design Ventura 竞赛挑战的描述 → 匹配该段落关于创造可持续和可销售产品的陈述
44. 定位题干关键词 'students benefit' 和 'budgeting and marketing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 中关于学生从 Design Ventura 中获益的描述 → 匹配该段落关于学习预算和营销的陈述
45. 定位题干关键词 'Creative Industries Federation' 和 'recruiting engineers' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 中关于该组织官员观点的描述 → 匹配该段落关于工程师招聘困难的陈述

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'teachers receive training and support' → 在语篇中定位到描述 Design Ventura 竞赛支持体系的段落 → 匹配段落 H
37. 定位题干关键词 'visit to the Design Museum shop' 和 'reduce fears' → 在语篇中定位到段落 C 的 'if these designers had visited... their fears may have been eased' → 匹配段落 C
38. 定位题干关键词 'judge' 和 'adds vigour to the standard curriculum' → 在语篇中定位到描述评委观点的段落 L → 匹配段落 L
39. 定位题干关键词 'Enrollment in Design and Technology decreased' 和 'nearly ten percent' → 在语篇中定位到段落 A 的 'drop of almost 10 percent' → 匹配段落 A
40. 定位题干关键词 'ninth graders' 和 'motivate them to choose design technology' → 在语篇中定位到描述竞赛如何激发学生兴趣的段落 M → 匹配段落 M
41. 定位题干关键词 'teachers' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [G] 中 'teachers' 的提及 → 匹配该段落关于教师欢迎 Design Ventura 的原因描述
42. 定位题干关键词 'schools' 和 'pay' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [K] 中关于学校参与成本的描述 → 匹配该段落关于免费参与的陈述
43. 定位题干关键词 'challenged' 和 'sustainable' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中关于 Design Ventura 竞赛挑战的描述 → 匹配该段落关于创造可持续和可销售产品的陈述
44. 定位题干关键词 'students benefit' 和 'budgeting and marketing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 中关于学生从 Design Ventura 中获益的描述 → 匹配该段落关于学习预算和营销的陈述
45. 定位题干关键词 'Creative Industries Federation' 和 'recruiting engineers' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 中关于该组织官员观点的描述 → 匹配该段落关于工程师招聘困难的陈述

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

44. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'teachers receive training and support' → 在语篇中定位到描述 Design Ventura 竞赛支持体系的段落 → 匹配段落 H
37. 定位题干关键词 'visit to the Design Museum shop' 和 'reduce fears' → 在语篇中定位到段落 C 的 'if these designers had visited... their fears may have been eased' → 匹配段落 C
38. 定位题干关键词 'judge' 和 'adds vigour to the standard curriculum' → 在语篇中定位到描述评委观点的段落 L → 匹配段落 L
39. 定位题干关键词 'Enrollment in Design and Technology decreased' 和 'nearly ten percent' → 在语篇中定位到段落 A 的 'drop of almost 10 percent' → 匹配段落 A
40. 定位题干关键词 'ninth graders' 和 'motivate them to choose design technology' → 在语篇中定位到描述竞赛如何激发学生兴趣的段落 M → 匹配段落 M
41. 定位题干关键词 'teachers' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [G] 中 'teachers' 的提及 → 匹配该段落关于教师欢迎 Design Ventura 的原因描述
42. 定位题干关键词 'schools' 和 'pay' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [K] 中关于学校参与成本的描述 → 匹配该段落关于免费参与的陈述
43. 定位题干关键词 'challenged' 和 'sustainable' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中关于 Design Ventura 竞赛挑战的描述 → 匹配该段落关于创造可持续和可销售产品的陈述
44. 定位题干关键词 'students benefit' 和 'budgeting and marketing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 中关于学生从 Design Ventura 中获益的描述 → 匹配该段落关于学习预算和营销的陈述
45. 定位题干关键词 'Creative Industries Federation' 和 'recruiting engineers' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 中关于该组织官员观点的描述 → 匹配该段落关于工程师招聘困难的陈述

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'teachers receive training and support' → 在语篇中定位到描述 Design Ventura 竞赛支持体系的段落 → 匹配段落 H
37. 定位题干关键词 'visit to the Design Museum shop' 和 'reduce fears' → 在语篇中定位到段落 C 的 'if these designers had visited... their fears may have been eased' → 匹配段落 C
38. 定位题干关键词 'judge' 和 'adds vigour to the standard curriculum' → 在语篇中定位到描述评委观点的段落 L → 匹配段落 L
39. 定位题干关键词 'Enrollment in Design and Technology decreased' 和 'nearly ten percent' → 在语篇中定位到段落 A 的 'drop of almost 10 percent' → 匹配段落 A
40. 定位题干关键词 'ninth graders' 和 'motivate them to choose design technology' → 在语篇中定位到描述竞赛如何激发学生兴趣的段落 M → 匹配段落 M
41. 定位题干关键词 'teachers' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [G] 中 'teachers' 的提及 → 匹配该段落关于教师欢迎 Design Ventura 的原因描述
42. 定位题干关键词 'schools' 和 'pay' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [K] 中关于学校参与成本的描述 → 匹配该段落关于免费参与的陈述
43. 定位题干关键词 'challenged' 和 'sustainable' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中关于 Design Ventura 竞赛挑战的描述 → 匹配该段落关于创造可持续和可销售产品的陈述
44. 定位题干关键词 'students benefit' 和 'budgeting and marketing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] 中关于学生从 Design Ventura 中获益的描述 → 匹配该段落关于学习预算和营销的陈述
45. 定位题干关键词 'Creative Industries Federation' 和 'recruiting engineers' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 中关于该组织官员观点的描述 → 匹配该段落关于工程师招聘困难的陈述

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

46. 【答案】D

定位首段核心观点 → 同义替换 'too comfortable' 与 'dying out' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位密歇根州立大学研究结论 → 识别其与传统环保观点的对比关系 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　对比关系识别

48. 【答案】C

定位专家结论句 → 提取核心条件关系（舒适度与寻找配偶） → 同义替换

考点：细节定位　条件关系理解

49. 【答案】B

定位Goldilocks原则定义 → 关联其在大熊猫研究中的应用 → 推断其适用性

考点：指代衔接　推理判断

50. 【答案】C

定位Sillero教授观点 → 提取其关于研究意义的论述（超越大熊猫保护） → 同义替换

考点：细节定位　观点态度

51. 【答案】A

定位首句 → 同义替换 'excel without really trying' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位'Duckworth says' → 同义替换 'effort counts twice' 与 'talent may be overrated' → 推理得出努力比天赋更重要 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

53. 【答案】B

定位'When we think about attaining success' → 同义替换 'burdened by all the things we must first learn' 与 'must be perfect' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】D

定位'Grit allows us to' → 同义替换 'redefine our goals' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】B

综合全文核心观点 → 同义替换 'passion and persistence' 与 'try one more time' → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

56. 【答案】The question of whether College Chinese…

围绕大学语文是否应设为必修课这一话题，构建清晰的议论文结构（引言-论点-论据-结论），并运用多样的句式和词汇进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】Yuan Longping, known as the father of hybrid…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文句子，运用定语从句、非谓语结构及固定搭配，实现句式多样与信息准确传递。

考点：克服重重困难 (overcome numerous difficulties)　被誉为...之父 (be known as the father of...)　举世公认的巨大成功 (achieve worldwide recognition and great success)　抗旱抗病能力更强 (have stronger drought and disease resistance)　产量可提高20-30% (increase yield by 20-30%)　为全球粮食安全做出了重大贡献 (make significant contributions to global food security)