四级 · 2025年12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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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. Where was the black cat found?

A. Outside the office of a charity foundation.
B. Inside the car of David King's neighbour.
C. Under the engine cover of a man's car.
D. At the gate of a grade school in Kent.

2. What do we learn about the cat at the end of the news report?

A. It got reunited with its owner.
B. It was injured during the rescue.
C. It became a pet of Mr King's grandson.
D. It was placed in the care of a UK charity.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What will Fayetteville witness in less than a month?

A. The 100th anniversary celebration of Methodist University.
B. The first important political event in the next five years.
C. The opening of the Special Olympics Spring Games.
D. The reunion of this year's Olympic gold medalists.

4. What did Benjamin Kowalczyk say is rewarding to see?

A. Volunteers visit the Games' website to sign up.
B. Athletes with special needs triumph in the Games.
C. Organizers devote their time and energy to the Games.
D. Children play in a fun tent and enjoy themselves fully.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What has the German supermarket been ordered to do?

A. Destroy its imitation chocolate rabbits.
B. Change the wrapping of its commodities.
C. Compensate for the Swiss manufacturer's loss.
D. Defend itself in the country's commercial court.

6. What did Switzerland's highest court suggest about the chocolate in question?

A. It could be rewrapped and sold by the budget supermarket.
B. It could be reshaped into animals other than rabbits.
C. It could be resold cheaper to avoid waste.
D. It could be reused in other products.

7. Why did Switzerland's highest court overturn the commercial court's ruling?

A. To be fair to the German supermarkets.
B. To protect chocolate retailers' interests.
C. To boost the growth of the chocolate industry.
D. To prevent consumers' possible confusion.

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 man request the woman to do?

A. Return the handbook to him.
B. Make a vegetable dish.
C. Pass a book to him.
D. Meet his sister's boyfriend.

9. What does the woman say about eating vegetables only?

A. It doesn't seem to be a balanced diet.
B. It would reduce one's protein intake.
C. It would do harm to one's muscles.
D. It doesn't sound practical for her.

10. Why does the boyfriend of the man's sister choose to be a vegetarian?

A. To improve his health.
B. To protect animal rights.
C. To follow a trendy lifestyle.
D. To stick to his religious belief.

11. On what point does the man agree with the woman at the end of the conversation?

A. The torture and distress dolphins suffer in parks.
B. The necessity of having zoos and eating meat.
C. The gloomy environments animals are kept in.
D. The urgency of joining an animal rights group.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What part of the TV program does the man say was interesting?

A. The part about getting over jetlag.
B. The part about air travel in the past.
C. The part about not eating on board the plane.
D. The part about avoiding sleeping on the plane.

13. What does the man say he will do next time he flies a long distance?

A. Take a nap to adjust to a new time zone.
B. Have meals as usual to stay away from hunger.
C. Concentrate on reading articles recommended by experts.
D. Try following the advice given by the expert on the show.

14. Why does the woman think she is lucky?

A. She does not have any problem flying.
B. She can spend a lot of time vacationing.
C. She does not have to worry about jetlag.
D. She has been well treated when traveling.

15. Why does the woman think the problem of being afraid to fly deserves attention?

A. It has caused heavy losses to many airlines.
B. It impacts female travelers more seriously.
C. It has long been ignored by many experts.
D. It affects twenty-five percent of people.

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 does the speaker think is the best way to get started in user experience design?

A. Learning from skilled designers.
B. Obtaining real-world experience.
C. Joining a 6-month training camp.
D. Anticipating actual challenges.

17. What does the speaker say being effective requires?

A. Core skills.
B. Higher education.
C. Adaptability.
D. Capability.

18. What can people do as long as they know their end goal and strive for it?

A. Start anywhere.
B. Face challenges.
C. Pursue roles in teams.
D. Follow their own path.

Questions 19 to 21

19. Why did the school principal ask what needed to change?

A. To respond actively to students' requests.
B. To engage students more in their learning.
C. To enable teachers to interact more with their students.
D. To allow students more freedom in their academic work.

20. What has flexible seating meant at the speaker's school?

A. Using new furniture to create a comfortable environment.
B. Shifting from traditional teaching to task-based learning.
C. Adopting a variety of different seating options.
D. Rearranging most traditional chairs and desks.

21. What has flexible seating brought about at the speaker's school?

A. A win for all people involved.
B. A strengthened effect of its discipline.
C. A harmonious relationship among its students.
D. A change to teachers' opinion of their students.

Questions 22 to 25

22. Why were dozens of British students sent home on Tuesday?

A. They weren't informed of the school's updated rules.

B. They arrived late for their first day of school.

C. They answered their headteacher's email in an impolite way.

D. They didn't wear the shoes required by the school's new policy.

23. What can the price of school uniforms spark among families in financial difficulty?

A. Riots. B. Anger. C. Disputes. D. Panic.

24. What did the headteacher think of the school's new uniform rules?

A. They strengthened the school's discipline and order.

B. They improved student behavior and performance.

C. They enhanced the positive image of the school.

D. They rendered the school unique in the district.

25. What did Lucinda May have to do to buy her child the correct pair of shoes?

A. Turn to her parents for help.

B. Tighten her monthly budget.

C. Borrow £65 from her friend.

D. Postpone paying her other bills.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. approximately	B. case	C. chance
D. confused	E. crucial	F. deposited
G. enter	H. invest	I. matter
J. presented	K. range	L. regular
M. seize	N. selection	O. ultimately

People tend to want as many choices as possible. They believe this will maximize their ___26___ of making the best decision. But research shows that, when it comes to actually making a ___27___ from all of these choices, people can become ___28___ and avoid making a decision altogether. Even worse, when people finally do decide, they are generally less satisfied with their decision and feel more regretful over whatever choice they made. Why does this happen? Research shows that when people choose from many options, they ___29___ more in the decision, but feel less confident in their ability to decide well. In other words, when we are ___30___ with more choices, making the "right" or "correct" decision begins to feel more ___31___ and, at the same time, more difficult to do. This may contribute to the deep fear that we will make the wrong decision. How can we solve this problem? I believe this fear could be tempered by putting decisions into perspective. It might help to remember that many of the choices you make, such as what to have for lunch, will not ___32___ much in the future and that, even more important choices, like accepting a new job, can ___33___ be changed. It could also help to ___34___ these situations with clear guidelines and ideas of what you want from the ___35___ of options, which can narrow the possible choices, and also make you more confident about your ability to make the right decision.

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. An increasing amount of data indicates that installing bike lanes raises local business revenues. _____

37. According to a magazine writer, some small business owners' resistance to bike lanes arises from cultural factors. _____

38. A stretch of Skillman Ave witnessed not only a big increase in sales but also the opening of new businesses. _____

39. When people have no way out in crises, they are more likely to embrace changes. _____

40. According to one survey, city design with bike lanes and pedestrian space did not negatively impact local businesses. _____

41. Despite increased business activity on Skillman Ave, many store owners insisted the bike lanes were destroying their area. _____

42. In a war of culture, data does not help much in changing people's minds. _____

43. A businesswoman said her business dropped sharply when parking space gave way to a bike lane, because most of her customers came by car. _____

44. Local business owners on Skillman Ave argued that their businesses would be ruined when parking spots were replaced by bike lanes. _____

45. People may find it more pleasant to wander around streets redesigned for cycling and walking.

_____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 近年来,中国政府高度重视民营经济(private economy)的发展,出台了一系列政策支持民营企业。截至2025 年 3 月底,全国民营企业数量超过 5700 万家,占企业总量的 92.3%。民营企业不仅数量稳步增长,质量和结构也在不断提升。民营企业的研发投入不断增加,在新一代信息技术、人工智能等领域发展迅速。民营企业核心竞争力的增强为中国经济的高质量发展提供了有力支撑。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

All living organisms on Earth are exposed to a 24-hour day-night cycle. This cycle is the reason why people rest at night and are active during the day. Consequently, all human body functions also follow this daily rhythm, and the timing of behaviors like exercise or food intake can significantly influence your health. For example, eating at night can lead to weight gain over time because food intake at night leads to increased fat storage. Many drug targets in the body follow a 24-hour cycle, too. This means that the specific proteins a drug is designed to modify can react differently to the medicine over the course of a 24-hour time period. Because how the body responds to a drug can differ depending on the time it is taken, it logically follows that taking medicines at specific times could help increase their effectiveness and reduce unwanted side effects. When doctors prescribe medicine for people, they rarely consider the best time to take it. There are two main reasons for that oversight. First, many physicians are not aware that some drugs work better during a specific time of the day. And second, most drugs have not been studied for possible different effects during a 24- hour cycle. Therefore, patients are directed to take most drugs during the morning or evening primarily to ensure compliance. Over 50 years ago, researchers found that the cholesterol drug simvastatin is more effective at lowering cholesterol levels when taken at night rather than during the day. This is because the liver enzyme these drugs target is more active at night. Taking medicine at the wrong time can even cause harm. My colleagues and I wondered whether midazolam, the most common sedative used in surgical procedures worldwide, might interfere with the internal clock that protects the heart at night. Currently, there are no guidelines regarding when midazolam should be administered. More research is needed to determine the best times to administer treatments for different diseases. I believe taking drug timing into account could help make treatments more effective and help more people worldwide.

46. What do we learn from the passage about the timing of our behaviors?

A. It has a considerable impact on our health.
B. It confines us to a 24-hour day-night cycle.
C. It requires us to follow a particular rhythm.
D. It holds the key to all human body functions.

47. What does the author say about the proteins in our body?

A. They can modify the effects of medicines in different ways.
B. They can reduce unwanted side effects of certain medicines.
C. Their reaction to medicines changes during the day-night cycle.
D. Their design determines how differently they react to medicines.

48. What do doctors do when prescribing medicine for people?

A. They give little thought to the time of taking it for maximum effect.

B. They rarely consider which medicine works better for which patient.

C. They tell patients its possible side effects during a period of 24 hours.

D. They tell patients to comply with the directions of drug manufacturers.

49. Why do doctors advise patients to take most drugs in the morning or in the evening?

A. To discourage them from making complaints.

B. To ensure they take the drugs as instructed.

C. To comply with new research findings strictly.

D. To guarantee the maximum effect of the drugs.

50. What does the author suggest near the end of the passage?

A. Considering drug-taking timing when prescribing drugs for patients.

B. Making treatments less complex by taking drug timing into account.

C. Conducting more studies to find out the best timing for treating different diseases.

D. Finding out the most effective drugs for treating diseases through further research.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Katharine Abraham, an economics professor, was chatting with her hairdresser( ) about retirement plans. The economist said she plans to continue working because she wants to. The hairdresser agreed but for a different reason: She needs the money. Both scenarios are contributing to a big increase in the number of people in the U.S. working into their 70s. Over the past 20 years, the share of Americans working in their 70s has risen from less than 10% to nearly 15%. In addition to people being healthier and living much longer, economists say that a combination of financial considerations such as years of slow rise in real wages and a shift away from traditional pensions in the private sector are some of the reasons people delay retirement. The decline of manufacturing and the increase in the number of people working in less labor-intensive occupations also has contributed to the trend, says Abraham, who researches work and retirement decisions of older Americans. "Which matters more depends on what your history up until that point has been in the type of work you're doing," Abraham says. The overall trend is hitting Americans of all different levels of educational attainment, although the percentages vary by category. The share of Americans with bachelor's degrees who were working into their 70s reached nearly 20% in 2018. For those with a high school degree or less, the proportion of those working in their 70s had risen to around 10%, while those with some college education were in the middle at around 15%. Martin Neil Baily, an economist who is leading a research project on retirement security, notes that quitting a career can lead to feelings of isolation and loneliness, particularly for men. He suggests that many college- educated workers are choosing to stay in the labor force more for social benefits than for financial reasons. They're also more likely to be in professional occupations where they tend to enjoy their work more. Workers in more physical jobs, meanwhile, may be more likely to look forward to retiring, Baily says, suggesting those who stay on are more likely doing so for financial reasons.

51. What do we learn from the passage about the economics professor and her hairdresser?

A. They differ in their reasons for continuing to work.

B. They are both committed to working into their 70s.

C. They are happy about their current financial situation.

D. They hold different views about postponing retirement.

52. What is one of the reasons for people to delay retirement?

A. More and more people have switched to less intellectually challenging jobs.

B. The number of jobs suitable for older people has increased in the private sector.

C. The rate of wage increase in terms of purchasing power has slowed down for years.

D. More and more people in the workplace find it hard to rely on traditional pensions.

53. What is the general trend in people delaying retirement?

A. The higher their earnings, the more likely they are tempted to delay retirement.

B. Those who have more job satisfaction tend to retire later than those who have less.

C. More men than women are likely to stay in the labor force until their late seventies.

D. The higher their educational level, the more likely they are to delay retirement.

54. What is the chief reason for college-educated workers delaying retirement according to an economist?

A. Enjoying financial security.

B. Staying connected socially.

C. Contributing more professionally.

D. Increasing social security payments.

55. What does the passage say about people doing manual work?

A. They are eager to enjoy life after retiring.

B. They are likely to have financial troubles.

C. They generally don't enjoy doing it.

D. They tend to anticipate retirement.

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

56. I am truly glad that the student union is collecting our opinions for the coming year, and I would like to share a
few thoughts on how campus life could become richer and more colourful.
To begin with, I suggest that more student clubs be set up, ranging from photography to debating, so that
everyone can find a hobby and make new friends. It would also be helpful if the union organized regular sports
meets and art festivals, because such events relax us after study and build a stronger sense of community.
Another idea is to invite experts to hold lectures and workshops, which would broaden our horizons and
prepare us for future careers.
I believe these suggestions, if adopted, will make our daily life on campus far more enjoyable. Thank you for
listening, and I am always ready to offer any help the union may need.

57. In recent years, the Chinese government has attached great importance to the development of the
private economy and introduced a series of policies to support private enterprises. By the end of March
2025, the number of private enterprises nationwide exceeded 57 million, accounting for 92.3% of the total number of enterprises. Private enterprises are not only growing steadily in number but also improving in quality and structure. They are also increasing their R&D investment and developing rapidly in fields such as next-generation information technology and artificial intelligence. As a result, the
enhancement of private enterprises' core competitiveness provides strong support for the high-quality
development of China's economy.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'found' → 听到 'found curled up under the engine cover of David King's car' → 同义替换为 'a man's car' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'at the end' → 听到最后一句 'the four-year-old cat was later reunited with its owner' → 同义替换为 'got reunited with its owner' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'Fayetteville' 和 'witness' → 听到 'the Special Olympics Spring Games will make a return to Fayetteville' → 同义替换为 'The opening of the Special Olympics Spring Games' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'Benjamin Kowalczyk' 和 'rewarding' → 听到 'Kowalczyk said it's rewarding to see athletes with special needs triumph in the Games' → 直接匹配选项 B → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　直接匹配

5. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'ordered to do' → 听到 'ordered to destroy its chocolate rabbits' → 同义替换为 'Destroy its imitation chocolate rabbits' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】D
定位最高法院建议 → 听取‘melted for use in other products’ → 同义替换为‘reused in other products’
考点：细节定位　同义改写

7. 【答案】D
定位最高法院推翻下级法院判决的原因 → 听取‘possibility of confusion for consumers’ → 同义替换为‘prevent consumers' possible confusion’
考点：推理判断　细节定位

8. 【答案】C
定位对话开头男士的请求 → 听取‘hand me that book’ → 同义替换为‘pass a book to him’
考点：细节定位　同义改写

9. 【答案】A
定位女士对‘只吃蔬菜’的评价 → 听取‘That doesn't sound like a very balanced diet’ → 同义替换为‘It doesn't seem to be a balanced diet’
考点：细节定位　观点态度

10. 【答案】B

定位男士解释男友素食原因 → 听取‘He's an animal activist...sympathizes with animals’ → 同义替换为‘To protect animal rights’

考点：细节定位 同义改写

11. 【答案】B

定位对话结尾男士表态 → 识别其赞同女士关于动物园必要性的观点 → 排除仅提及男士观点的选项

考点：观点态度 细节定位

12. 【答案】A

定位男士直接回答 → 识别'overcoming jetlag'与选项'getting over jetlag'的同义替换 → 排除仅提及节目话题或具体建议的选项

考点：细节定位 同义替换

13. 【答案】D

定位男士关于下次飞行的打算 → 识别'give it a try'与'follow the advice'的同义替换 → 排除与原文建议相悖或无关的选项

考点：细节定位 同义替换

14. 【答案】C

定位女士陈述'我幸运'的句子 → 提取原因'仍能很好地适应不同时区' → 同义替换为'不必担心时差'

考点：细节定位 同义替换

15. 【答案】D

定位女士最后关于问题值得重视的陈述 → 提取原因'影响四分之一的人' → 同义替换为'影响25%的人'

考点：细节定位 数字转换

16. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'best way to get started' → 听到 'nothing can substitute real-world experience' → 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 'being effective requires' → 直接听到 'Being effective requires adaptability' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 直接对应

18. 【答案】A

定位题干条件 'know their end goal and strive for it' → 听到 'You can start anywhere as long as you know your end goal and you commit to actively pursuing opportunities' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 条件对应

19. 【答案】B

定位题干 'principal ask what needed to change' → 听到 'to engage students more in their learning' → 直接对应得出答案

考点：细节定位 目的对应

20. 【答案】C

定位题干 'flexible seating has meant' → 听到 'removing most of the traditional chairs and desks and introducing a variety of different seating options' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】A

定位原文末段总结句 → 提取 'a win for all concerned' → 同义替换为 'all people involved' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】D

定位首段 'sent home over their shoes' → 结合第三段 'required to wear smart black shoes' → 推理出未穿规定鞋子 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果推理

23. 【答案】D

定位第二段 'spark panic among families' → 直接匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　原词复现

24. 【答案】B

定位第三段 'Harris held that strengthened rules...improved student outcomes and behavior' → 提取校长观点 → 同义替换为 'improved student behavior and performance' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　观点态度

25. 【答案】A

定位末段 'she had to ask her parents for £65' → 同义替换为 'turn to her parents for help' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前动词maximize → 分析宾语语境（最大化做出最佳决定的什么） → 识别固定搭配chance of → 选择C (chance)

27 空 定位空格前动词making → 分析宾语语境（从所有这些选择中做出什么） → 识别固定搭配make a choice → 选择N (choice)

28 空 定位空格前系动词become → 分析表语语境（人们变得怎样并避免决定） → 结合后文“avoid making a decision”推断负面状态 → 选择D (overwhelmed)

29 空 定位空格前主语they → 分析谓语语境（在决策中投入更多什么） → 结合后文“but feel less confident”形成对比 → 选择H (invest)

30 空 定位空格前系动词are → 分析表语语境（当我们被怎样更多选择时） → 识别固定搭配be faced with → 选择J (faced)

31 空 定位空格前动词make → 结合宾语a ____27____ from all of these choices → 识别固定搭配make a choice → 选择名词choice

32 空 定位空格前动词will not ____32____ → 结合宾语much in the future → 识别语境为“午餐选择对未来影响不大” → 选择动词matter

33 空 定位空格前情态动词can → 结合动词be changed → 识别语境为“重要选择也可以被改变” → 选择副词still

34 空 定位空格前动词help to ____34____ → 结合宾语these situations → 识别固定搭配help to approach/deal with → 选择动词approach

35 空 定位空格前介词from → 结合定冠词the和名词options → 识别语境为“从选项集□□□中获得想要的东西”

→ 选择名词range

考点：maximize one's chance of 语境选词 make a choice 系表结构 语境推断 invest in 近义词辨析 be faced with make a choice 搭配 熟词僻义 固定搭配

27. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前动词maximize → 分析宾语语境（最大化做出最佳决定的什么） → 识别固定搭配chance of → 选择C (chance)
27 空 定位空格前动词making → 分析宾语语境（从所有这些选择中做出什么） → 识别固定搭配make a choice → 选择N (choice)
28 空 定位空格前系动词become → 分析表语语境（人们变得怎样并避免决定） → 结合后文“avoid making a decision”推断负面状态 → 选择D (overwhelmed)
29 空 定位空格前主语they → 分析谓语语境（在决策中投入更多什么） → 结合后文“but feel less confident”形成对比 → 选择H (invest)
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28. 【答案】D

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29. 【答案】H

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30. 【答案】J

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31. 【答案】E

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33. 【答案】O

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34. 【答案】G

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35. 【答案】K

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36. 【答案】E

36. 定位段落E → 识别其为全文总结段落，概括了故事揭示的城市挑战与数据趋势 → 得出答案

37. 定位段落D → 分析商家“不相信”数据并坚持己见的行为 → 推断其阻力源于固有观念（文化因素）而非纯粹经济考量 → 得出答案

38. 定位段落C → 提取“sales rise by 12 percent”和“new businesses open”两个并列细节 → 与题干“not only...but also...”结构匹配 → 得出答案

39. 分析全文逻辑链 → 商家因“无路可走”（停车位被移除）而反对 → 但最终数据显示商业反而增长 → 推断出“危机/无路可走时更可能拥抱变化”这一普遍规律 → 得出答案

40. 定位段落C → 提取销售额增长和新企业开业的数据 → 结合段落E中“data showing... boosts the eco…”的概括 → 推断出调查（数据）显示未产生负面影响 → 得出答案

41. 定位段落[D] → 识别转折词'The thing is'及后续描述 → 匹配题干'insisted the bike lanes were destroying their area'的同义改写

42. 综合全文 → 提炼核心矛盾（数据vs.信念） → 推断段落[E]的总结性观点

43. 定位段落[D] → 识别'only a few... Many still insisted'的细节 → 匹配题干中'businesswoman'和'customers came by car'的具体信息

44. 定位段落[A] → 识别'Taking out those parking spots... would ruin stores' → 直接匹配题干核心信息

45. 定位段落[E] → 识别'clean up the air, reduce greenhouse emissions, and speed up travel'等益处 → 推断'更宜人'的同义改写

考点：主旨概括　段落功能识别　推理判断　观点态度推断　细节定位　并列信息捕捉　逻辑衔接与普遍化推断　数据推断　转折信号词捕捉　主旨大意　细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】K

36. 定位段落E → 识别其为全文总结段落，概括了故事揭示的城市挑战与数据趋势 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落D → 分析商家“不相信”数据并坚持己见的行为 → 推断其阻力源于固有观念（文化因素）而非纯粹经济考量 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落C → 提取“sales rise by 12 percent”和“new businesses open”两个并列细节 → 与题干“not only...but also...”结构匹配 → 得出答案
39. 分析全文逻辑链 → 商家因“无路可走”（停车位被移除）而反对 → 但最终数据显示商业反而增长 → 推断出“危机/无路可走时更可能拥抱变化”这一普遍规律 → 得出答案
40. 定位段落C → 提取销售额增长和新企业开业的数据 → 结合段落E中“data showing... boosts the eco…”的概括 → 推断出调查（数据）显示未产生负面影响 → 得出答案
41. 定位段落[D] → 识别转折词'The thing is'及后续描述 → 匹配题干'insisted the bike lanes were destroying their area'的同义改写
42. 综合全文 → 提炼核心矛盾（数据vs.信念） → 推断段落[E]的总结性观点
43. 定位段落[D] → 识别'only a few... Many still insisted'的细节 → 匹配题干中'businesswoman'和'customers came by car'的具体信息
44. 定位段落[A] → 识别'Taking out those parking spots... would ruin stores' → 直接匹配题干核心信息
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38. 【答案】C

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39. 【答案】O

36. 定位段落E → 识别其为全文总结段落，概括了故事揭示的城市挑战与数据趋势 → 得出答案
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40. 【答案】G

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41. 【答案】D

36. 定位段落E → 识别其为全文总结段落，概括了故事揭示的城市挑战与数据趋势 → 得出答案
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济考量 → 得出答案
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42. 【答案】L
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43. 【答案】J
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44. 【答案】A
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45. 【答案】H
36. 定位段落E → 识别其为全文总结段落，概括了故事揭示的城市挑战与数据趋势 → 得出答案
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42. 综合全文 → 提炼核心矛盾（数据vs.信念） → 推断段落[E]的总结性观点
43. 定位段落[D] → 识别'only a few... Many still insisted'的细节 → 匹配题干中'businesswoman'和'customers came by car'的具体信息
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46. 【答案】A
定位首段关于行为时机的论述 → 提取其对健康的影响 → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】C
定位关于蛋白质的论述 → 提取其在24小时周期内对药物反应不同的核心信息 → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】A
定位医生开药时的行为描述 → 提取“很少考虑最佳服药时间”这一核心事实 → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】B
定位医生建议早晚服药的原因 → 提取“主要为了确保依从性”这一直接原因 → 同义替换为选项B

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】C
定位文章结尾作者的建议 → 提取“需要更多研究来确定最佳治疗时间”这一核心建议 → 同义替换为选项C

考点：主旨归纳　同义替换

51. 【答案】A
定位首段人物对话 → 提取教授（want to）与理发师（need the money）的不同动机 → 对比得出差异

考点：细节定位　对比推理

52. 【答案】C
定位第三段原因列举 → 匹配“slow rise in real wages”与选项C的“rate of wage increase in terms of purchasing power has slowed” → 同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】D
定位第五段教育程度数据 → 提取“bachelor's degrees...nearly 20%” “high school...10%” “some college...15%” → 归纳正相关趋势

考点：数据归纳　趋势推理

54. 【答案】B
定位末段Baily观点 → 提取“college-educated workers...more for social benefits than for financial reasons” → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】D

定位末段“physical jobs”相关描述 → 提取“more likely to look forward to retiring” → 同义替换为“tend to anticipate retirement”

考点：细节定位　同义替换

56. 【答案】I am truly glad that the student union is…

审题后，围绕‘丰富学生生活’提出具体建议，构建清晰的总分总结构，并运用多样句式进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】In recent years, the Chinese government has…

准确翻译中文政经类文本，需处理专有名词、数据、并列结构及复杂句式。

考点：出台了一系列政策　占企业总量的　不仅...也...　为...提供了有力支撑