四级 · 2025年12月大学英语四级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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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 from the news report about the egg price in the U.S.?

A. It has gone up sharply.

B. It has been fluctuating.

C. It has risen because of bird flu.

D. It has been consumers' concern.

2. What does the news report say about most people arriving at American borders with eggs?

A. They don't want to abandon their eggs.
B. They don't know they will be heavily fined.
C. They don't know they are forbidden to bring eggs.
D. They don't declare their eggs during the inspection.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What do we learn from the news report about the restaurant Nettie's House?

A. It is no longer critical of younger customers.
B. It has banned kids under 10 from dining there.
C. It is no longer as noisy and crowded as before.
D. It has implemented a decision to expand business.

4. What do supporters say in response to the restaurant's new policy?

A. It is fully aware of frequent customers' feelings.
B. It caters to the tastes of different customers.
C. It is entitled to adopt any rules it wants.
D. It should announce its decisions online.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What does the report say security officers were searching for?

A. A missing pet.
B. A grown-up snake.
C. A huge animal skin.
D. A snake specialist.

6. Where does the report say the discovery was made?

A. In a government office.
B. In a deserted house.
C. At a local zoo.
D. At a construction site.

7. What did the government say would be done if security officers found what they were searching for?

A. Figuring out where it came from.
B. Curing it of any possible diseases.
C. Protecting its babies against harm.
D. Determining how to catch it safely. 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 does the woman say she swears it?

A. The man doesn't agree Hannah is poor.
B. The man doesn't believe what she says.
C. The man doesn't think she can be a millionaire.
D. The man doesn't consider her to be trustworthy.

9. What do we learn about Hannah from the conversation?

A. She no longer has any money left.
B. She has been betrayed by her family.
C. She can no longer hold on to her job.
D. She has been robbed of 5 million Euros.

10. What does the man think really matters to people?

A. Fortune.
B. Family.
C. Harmony.
D. Happiness.

11. What does Hannah's husband say he'll do if she sells the new car?

A. Divorce her.
B. Leave home.
C. Buy her a more expensive model.
D. Let the best thing happen to them.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the man say about Jake?

A. He is not outstanding in Science and Math.
B. He does not have a strong academic record.
C. He is not yet mature enough to live on his own.
D. He does not like Westwood Elementary School.

13. Why does the woman feel uncomfortable about sending Jake to Lakeview School?

A. It is too far away.
B. It is newly opened.
C. It lacks outdoor sports facilities.
D. It has too few first-class teachers.

14. What does the man say about their local school?

A. It has a beautiful campus.
B. It is within walking distance.
C. It has a wonderful arts program.
D. It is helpful to Jake's breathing problems.

15. What does the woman suggest at the end of the conversation?

A. Asking Jake which school he himself prefers to enroll in.
B. Thinking twice about what is best for Jake's education next year.
C. Consulting her mother about which school Jake is to attend.
D. Sending Jake to the school near the home of the man's mother. 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 passage say is a major flaw of analytical decision-making?

A. It is time consuming.
B. It is unfit for crucial issues.
C. It relies too much on solid data.
D. It dulls a leader's sense of urgency.

17. What does a leader tend to do when they are committed to analytical decision-making?

A. Depend on digital technology.
B. Make assumptions and guesses.
C. Ignore others' thoughts and ideas.
D. Lay emphasis on thinking flexibly.

18. What is a key strength of analytical decision-making?

A. Maximizing the advantage of available resources.
B. Minimizing the possibility of a wrong decision.
C. Discovering new potential markets.
D. Perfecting promotional strategies.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What do we learn about Branyas Morera?

A. She is one of the world's best-known pianists.
B. She celebrated her 110th birthday this April.
C. She moved to the U.S. at a young age.
D. She is the world's oldest individual.

20. What is one of Branyas Morera's secrets to living a long life?

A. Being always active on social media.
B. Doing regular and vigorous exercise.
C. Playing the piano from a young age.
D. Following a specific diet every day.

21. What does Branyas Morera think also contributes to a long life?

A. Eating as little as one can possibly manage.
B. Having the ability to forget things selectively.
C. Figuring out the positive properties of each food item.
D. Knowing how to remember major events in one's life.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What is of great importance to students according to the speaker?

A. The ability to learn.
B. The first day of school.
C. How teachers perceive them.
D. Where they sit in the classroom.

23. What did one study find about students seated in the middle of the classroom?

A. They often received close attention from the instructors.
B. They obtained the highest grade average in their class.
C. They actually wanted a clear vision of the blackboard.
D. They scored higher than students sitting behind them.

24. What can eye contact, visibility and more interaction probably bring about?

A. A higher grade average among all students of a class.
B. A better connection between instructors and students.
C. A stronger support for a student-centered teaching approach.
D. A more favorable atmosphere for effective classroom learning.

25. What do we learn about extremely shy students sitting in the front row of the classroom?

A. They may experience some unwanted stress.
B. They may try hard to show their preparedness.
C. They may receive extra attention from the instructor.
D. They may feel helpless when called on by the instructor.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. actually	B. consequently	C. contributing
D. fair	E. feels	F. manageable
G. mends	H. observed	I. phase
J. plotting	K. quality	L. recently
M. taxing	N. tends	O. yielded

Some music inspires you to move your feet, some inspires you to get out there and change the world. In any case, it's ___26___ to say that music moves people in special ways. If you're especially into a piece of music, your brain does something called Autonomous Sensory Meridian Response (ASMR), which ___27___ to you like a sting in your brain. It turns out that ASMR is pretty special. According to a ___28___ published study in The Journal of Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease, the part of your brain responsible for ASMR doesn't get lost to Alzheimer's. Alzheimer's ___29___ to put people into layers of confusion, and the study confirms that music can sometimes ___30___ lift people out of the Alzheimer's haze and bring them back to (at least a likeness of) normality ... if only for a short while. ASMR is powerful stuff! This phenomenon has been ___31___ several times but rarely studied properly. One of the most famous examples of this is the story of 92-year-old Henry Dryer, who comes out of dementia while listening to songs from his youth. Jeff Anderson, associate professor in Radiology at the University of Utah and ___32___ author on the study, says "In our society, the diagnoses of dementia are ___33___ resources to the maximum. No one says playing music will be a cure for Alzheimer's disease, but it might make the symptoms more ___34___ , decrease the cost of care and improve a patient's ___35___ of life."

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. Certain gaming skills meet the requirements of the armed forces in Britain. _____

37. One veteran player has applied his gaming skills to his real-world business and owes his success partly to a game company. _____

38. According to a researcher, bad reputation about games will probably limit a gamer's chances of landing a job. _____

39. Businesses are beginning to realise gaming skills are applicable to their employees' work. _____

40. A physicist admits gaming has contributed to his computer knowledge and skills of solving problems. _____

41. Game Academy proposes to help gamers develop their skills using critical thinking. _____

42. One who enjoys playing games that require management skills to win might possess more qualities of a manager. _____

43. In more conventional views, gaming is a time-wasting activity pursued by young boys. _____

44. It is suggested that gaming skills be included in a résumé if they enhance a job applicant's appeal. _____

45. Many gamers know their passion for playing games has shaped their identity. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 近年来,"城市漫步(city walk)"在中国的年轻人中悄然兴起,已成为一种旅游新潮流。与传统旅游不同,城市漫步不追求在短时间内游览尽可能多的景点。而是随意行走或按照主题路线漫步在城市的大街小巷。漫步者品尝地道小吃,欣赏特色建筑,了解当地生活方式。他们还用相机或手机记录城市的风景和人物。这种旅游方式能让城市漫步者更深入了解城市的历史与文化。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Junk food is now a staple of many Americans' diets. Advertising campaigns from the snack food companies, often featuring sports stars, send the message that we can neutralize any negative effects of consuming their products simply by getting more physical exercise. But recent studies show a lack of exercise is not to blame for rising obesity rates. Bad diets are. Interventions to help reduce junk food consumption are especially important for children and teenagers. Prevention is better than cure because obesity is so difficult to treat. Unfortunately, while health education has shown some success among young children, teens have been harder to reach. Now a large-scale study has tried an innovative approach to change teenagers' attitudes towards healthy eating, and the results are promising. The researchers argued that previous interventions have probably been unsuccessful because of a major flaw: they focused on a future, healthier you and assumed that this would be enough motivation for teenagers. In contrast, the new intervention cleverly exploits teenagers' instinct for rebelliousness and autonomy, and the value they place on social justice. To do this, researchers had students read an article on the food industry. It revealed a secret about the manipulative and deceptive strategies used to make junk food more addictive and characterize the products as healthy. The article also explained how advertising campaigns specifically target very young and poor people, causing harm for these vulnerable groups. Afterwards, the participants read a fictional survey of teens who wanted to "fight back against the companies by buying and eating less processed food" After the intervention, participants associated healthy eating with autonomy and social justice. The teenagers also rated healthy eating as being more appealing. Importantly, there were also some promising effects of the new intervention on actual behavior. A day later the students were offered a choice of snacks and drinks in a seemingly unrelated context. The teens chose healthy snacks and drinks (such as fruit or water) more often over unhealthy options (like biscuits and soda). Apparently associating a healthy diet with teenagers' own values seems to be a promising avenue to prevent obesity.

46. What do we learn about advertising campaigns from the snack food companies?

A. They convey the idea that their products are ok if consumers exercise more.

B. They send the message that bad diets are responsible for Americans' obesity.

C. They usually feature sports stars to emphasize the benefits of their snack foods.

D. They claim that lack of exercise is to blame for the increasing obesity rates.

47. What does the passage say about health education?

A. It has shed light on teens' instinct for rebellion and autonomy.

B. It has placed much more emphasis on cure than on prevention.

C. It has contributed little to the campaigns against obesity.

D. It has largely failed to turn teens away from junk food.

48. What is a major flaw in previous interventions to help reduce junk food consumption?

A. They motivated teens to stay away from junk food only temporarily.

B. They focused on the benefits young people would reap in the future.

C. They were based on the assumption that motivation was the only key.

D. They were incapable of appealing to teens' instinct for rebelliousness.

49. In what way is the new intervention innovative?

A. It emphasizes people's sense of social responsibility.

B. It cleverly exploits teenagers' personal weaknesses.

C. It takes advantage of teenagers' natural inclination.

D. It promises immediate rather than future benefits.

50. What conclusion can be drawn from the new research?

A. A totally different approach could be adopted to combat advertising campaigns for snack food.

B. An effective intervention has to be found to persuade teenagers to switch to a healthier lifestyle.

C. Obesity can be hopefully prevented by building links between teenagers' values and healthy eating.

D. An innovative way to beat obesity is to expose food companies' manipulative and deceptive practices.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Adults dream during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep and infants have loads of REM. So, it might be fair to assume that babies have tons of dreams. But scientists believe REM serves a completely different purpose for newborns and infants than dreaming. When babies are in REM, it allows their brain to develop pathways, connections, and eventually, learn languages. Since your baby doesn't dream at this stage of brain development, it's safe to assume babies do not have nightmares, either. Nightmares stem from exposure to trauma , an overactive imagination, and the normal stresses of everyday life. Are you wondering, what do babies dream about? Good question, but the answer is nothing! So, when do babies start dreaming? The general consensus is that they start dreaming around the age of two. Psychologist David Foulkes studies children (from very small kids to teens) to bring the secrets of their dreams to the light of day. In his lab, he lets kids fall asleep and then wakes them 3 times a night and asks them to describe what they recall. Foulkes' findings are unsurprising. Basically, little kids have little dreams. But exactly what kids see while dreaming depends on their age. As children develop and grow, their dreams do too. Dreams of very small kids are usually just snapshots , looking much more like a slideshow than a movie, when compared to the dreams of adults. They heavily feature animals and other familiar sights, like images of people eating. According to Foulkes, "Children's dream life...seems to be similar to their waking imagination and narration." Kids ages 5 – 9 begin seeing moving images and characters in action. Dreams now include multiple events strung together, one after the other. They also start developing greater ability to remember dreams. Still, that's not always the case: When roused during REM sleep, 25% of the kids in Foulkes' studies had no recollection of dreaming, a trend that continues through age 9. So, if your baby seems to be in a stressful state while sleeping or is upset upon waking, there may be other factors at play.

51. What do scientists think of REM?

A. It is a sign of dreaming in adults and infants alike.

B. It is essential to human beings' language learning.

C. It determines the formation of connections in the brain.

D. It performs a different function in babies than in adults.

52. What can we infer about nightmares from the passage?

A. They occur often in people with an active imagination.

B. They occur in people suffering from emotional stress.

C. They vary in different stages of brain development.

D. They appear in the sleep of both adults and infants.

53. What is the aim of psychologist David Foulkes' study?

A. To reveal the secrets of children's dreams.
B. To see if children start dreaming at age two.
C. To solve the mystery of dreaming and brain growth.
D. To confirm the general consensus on when kids dream.

54. What are Foulkes' findings about kids' dreams?

A. They feature strange animals.
B. They are unsurprising to adults.
C. They grow and evolve with age.
D. They reflect kids' waking life.

55. What can we assume about babies who appear upset upon waking?

A. They have been roused against their will.
B. They have been disturbed by a nightmare.
C. They have trouble recollecting the images of their dreams.
D. They have been affected by something other than dreaming.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

56. It has recently been proposed that all university students should be required to learn academic writing. In my
view, this proposal deserves our full support, for such a skill is far more than an optional refinement. For one thing, academic writing trains students to organize ideas logically and cite sources honestly. When I
wrote my first term paper, I struggled to structure arguments and nearly copied online material by mistake; a
writing course would have taught me both clear reasoning and academic integrity. For another, this ability pays
off well beyond campus. Whether a graduate applies for a research position or drafts a report at work, the
capacity to express thoughts precisely on paper often determines success.
Admittedly, mastering academic writing takes time and effort. Nevertheless, the long-term rewards clearly
outweigh the cost. Therefore, I strongly believe universities should make this course compulsory, ideally
starting from the first year so that students benefit throughout their studies.

57. In recent years, city walk has quietly emerged among young people in China and has become a new
travel trend. Unlike traditional travel, city walk does not seek to visit as many attractions as possible in
a short time. Instead, city walkers wander randomly or stroll along themed routes through the streets and
alleys of the city. They taste authentic snacks, admire distinctive buildings, and learn about local ways of
life. They also record the city's scenery and people with cameras or mobile phones. This travel style enables city walkers to gain a deeper understanding of the city's history and culture.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位价格数据 → 对比去年价格 → 推断价格变化趋势

考点：价格数据对比　趋势推断

2. 【答案】C

定位'most people'相关信息 → 匹配'not know...not allowed' → 同义替换为'forbidden'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】B

定位餐厅政策内容 → 匹配'children under 10 are no longer welcome' → 同义替换为'banned kids under 10'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】C

定位支持者观点 → 匹配'has the right to implement any rules' → 同义替换为'is entitled to adopt any rules'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】B

定位搜索目标 → 匹配'adult snake was believed to be wandering' → 同义替换为'grown-up snake'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'discovery was made' → 听到 'The skin was found at a construction site' → 同义替换 'skin was found' 为 'discovery was made' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'if...found' → 听到 'If officers found the snake, they would employ a licensed snake catcher to catch it and transport it to a specialist animal doctor' → 听到后续 'If caught, the snake would be examined to determine where it came from...' → 同义替换 'determine where it came from' 为 'Figuring out where it came from' → 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 'swears it' → 听到女士说 'I swear it' 后，男士回应 'No way. That's incredible. Are you kidding?' 以及 'I can't believe it. You're really not joking, are you?' → 推断男士的反应表明他不相信女士说的话 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　语气推断

9. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'Hannah' → 听到女士说 'Well, it turns out that she's spent it all already.' → 同义替换 'spent it all' 为 'no longer has any money left' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'really matters' → 听到男士说 'Wow. Are they all happy? Because that's what matters, isn't it?' → 推断男士认为 'happy'（幸福）是真正重要的事 → 同义替换 'happy' 为 'Happiness' → 得出答案
考点：推理判断　同义替换

11. 【答案】A
定位对话结尾处丈夫对卖车提议的回应 → 提取其威胁性条件 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　条件关系推理

12. 【答案】C
定位男士对Westwood学校的评价 → 提取转折词but后的核心观点 → 得出答案
考点：转折信号捕捉　细节定位

13. 【答案】B
定位女士对Lakeview School的评价 → 提取其顾虑的直接原因 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　因果关系

14. 【答案】C
定位男士对当地学校的描述 → 提取其核心优势 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　信息匹配

15. 【答案】D
定位对话结尾女士的提议 → 提取其建议的具体内容 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　建议意图推断

16. 【答案】A
定位到第二段首句 → 识别 'takes time' 与 'time consuming' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

17. 【答案】C
定位到第三段 → 识别 'Inflexibility causes you to ignore...' 的因果关系 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　因果逻辑

18. 【答案】B
定位到第四段首句 → 识别 'minimize your potential for a wrong decision' 与选项的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

19. 【答案】D
定位到第一段末句 → 识别 'been alive longer than any other living individual' 与选项的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

20. 【答案】C
定位到第三段 → 识别 'These include playing the piano from a young age' 与选项的直接对应 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　直接对应

21. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'secrets' → 识别并列结构 'knowing how to choose what to forget' → 同义替换为 'forget things selectively'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】D

定位开篇设问 'Does it matter?' → 捕捉强调句 'It does matter where you sit' → 归纳为座位选择的重要性

考点：主旨归纳　强调句识别

23. 【答案】D

定位 'middle of the classroom' → 捕捉比较级 'outscored students sitting behind them' → 同义替换为 'scored higher than students sitting behind them'

考点：细节定位　比较级理解

24. 【答案】B

定位 'eye contact, visibility and more interaction' → 捕捉其前文 'Perhaps the connection is made because of...' → 推断其结果为 'a better connection'

考点：因果推断　细节定位

25. 【答案】A

定位 'extremely shy students' → 捕捉后文 'the attention could cause some unwanted stress' → 同义替换为 'experience some unwanted stress'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】D

26 空 根据语境‘music moves people in special ways’判断，此处需要一个表示‘合理、有根据’的形容词，与‘to say that...’构成形式主语结构，表达‘说...是合理的’

27 空 根据语境‘which ___ to you like a sting in your brain’判断，此处需要一个能与‘like’搭配表示‘感觉像’的动词，且需符合ASMR的描述

28 空 根据语境‘a ___ published study’判断，此处需要一个修饰‘published study’的形容词，且需符合学术研究的语境

29 空 根据语境‘Alzheimer's ___ to put people into layers of confusion’判断，此处需要一个能描述阿尔茨海默病行为的动词，且需符合医学语境

30 空 根据语境‘music can sometimes ___ lift people out of the Alzheimer's haze’判断，此处需要一个能修饰‘lift’的副词，且需符合音乐对阿尔茨海默病患者的积极影响

31 空 定位空格前的名词 'study' → 分析其修饰语需表达 '发表的' 语义 → 辨析 'published' 与 'peer-reviewed' 等近义词 → 结合学术语境选择最贴切的形容词

32 空 定位空格前的 'and' 及并列结构 'associate professor... and ___ author' → 分析空格需表达 '主要' 或 '首席' 作者的语义 → 结合学术论文署名惯例选择固定搭配

33 空 定位空格所在的宾语从句 'diagnoses of dementia are ___ resources to the maximum' → 分析动词短语 'to the maximum' 的语义 → 推断空格需表达 '耗尽' 或 '用尽' 的含义 → 辨析 'draining' 与 'consuming' 等近义词

34 空 定位空格所在的宾语从句 'make the symptoms more ___' → 分析并列结构 'decrease the cost... and improve...' → 推断空格需表达 '可控' 或 '可管理' 的积极含义 → 辨析 'manageable' 与 'tolerable' 等近义词

35 空 定位空格所在的固定搭配 '___ of life' → 结合前文 'improve' 的语义 → 识别 'quality of life' 这一常见固定搭配 → 选择最贴切的名词

考点：语境选词　形式主语结构　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

27. 【答案】E

26 空 根据语境‘music moves people in special ways’判断，此处需要一个表示‘合理、有根据’的形容词，与‘to say that...’构成形式主语结构，表达‘说...是合理的’
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考点：语境选词　形式主语结构　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

28. 【答案】L

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考点：语境选词　形式主语结构　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

29. 【答案】N

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考点：语境选词　形式主语结构　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

30. 【答案】A

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考点：语境选词　形式主语结构　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

31. 【答案】H

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考点：语境选词　形式主语结构　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

32. 【答案】C

26 空 根据语境‘music moves people in special ways’判断，此处需要一个表示‘合理、有根据’的形容词，与‘to say that...’构成形式主语结构，表达‘说...是合理的’
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考点：语境选词　形式主语结构　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

33. 【答案】M

26 空 根据语境‘music moves people in special ways’判断，此处需要一个表示‘合理、有根据’的形容词，与‘to say that...’构成形式主语结构，表达‘说...是合理的’
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考点：语境选词　形式主语结构　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

34. 【答案】F

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35. 【答案】K

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30 空 根据语境‘music can sometimes ___ lift people out of the Alzheimer's haze’判断，此处需要一个能修饰‘lift’的副词，且需符合音乐对阿尔茨海默病患者的积极影响

31 空 定位空格前的名词 'study' → 分析其修饰语需表达 '发表的' 语义 → 辨析 'published' 与 'peer-reviewed' 等近义词 → 结合学术语境选择最贴切的形容词

32 空 定位空格前的 'and' 及并列结构 'associate professor... and ___ author' → 分析空格需表达 '主要' 或 '首席' 作者的语义 → 结合学术论文署名惯例选择固定搭配

33 空 定位空格所在的宾语从句 'diagnoses of dementia are ___ resources to the maximum' → 分析动词短语 'to the maximum' 的语义 → 推断空格需表达 '耗尽' 或 '用尽' 的含义 → 辨析 'draining' 与 'consuming' 等近义词

34 空 定位空格所在的宾语从句 'make the symptoms more ___' → 分析并列结构 'decrease the cost... and improve...' → 推断空格需表达 '可控' 或 '可管理' 的积极含义 → 辨析 'manageable' 与 'tolerable' 等近义词

35 空 定位空格所在的固定搭配 '___ of life' → 结合前文 'improve' 的语义 → 识别 'quality of life' 这一常见固定搭配 → 选择最贴切的名词

考点：语境选词　形式主语结构　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

36. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'armed forces' → 在段落[D]中找到 'military' 和 'Royal Air Force' 的同义对应 → 确认该段落描述了军方对游戏技能的需求

37. 定位题干关键词 'veteran player' 和 'real-world business' → 在完整语篇中寻找对应实例 → 题干信息在提供的段落[A]-[E]中未出现，需匹配至未提供的段落[I]

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40. 定位题干关键词 'physicist' 和 'computer knowledge' → 在完整语篇中寻找物理学家观点 → 题干信息在提供的段落[A]-[E]中未出现，需匹配至未提供的段落[K]

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42. 定位题干关键词 'management skills' 和 'manager' → 在段落 [B] 中找到 'if you prefer Civilization... where strategy and resource management are key, then you might have more in common with managers'，形成直接对应 → 得出答案

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　观点匹配　直接对应　推理判断　隐含信息推断　反问句推断　主旨反推

37. 【答案】I
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38. 【答案】F
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　观点匹配　直接对应　推理判断　隐含信息推断　反问句推断　主旨反推

39. 【答案】A

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40. 【答案】K

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41. 【答案】G

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　观点匹配　直接对应　推理判断　隐含信息推断　反问句推断　主旨反推

43. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'armed forces' → 在段落[D]中找到 'military' 和 'Royal Air Force' 的同义对应 → 确认该段落描述了军方对游戏技能的需求
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44. 【答案】E
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45. 【答案】H

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46. 【答案】A

定位到首段关于广告活动的描述 → 提取其传递的核心信息（通过运动抵消产品负面影响） → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　同义改写

47. 【答案】D

定位到关于健康教育的描述 → 提取其对青少年的效果（更难触及） → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位　同义改写

48. 【答案】B

定位到关于先前干预措施缺陷的描述 → 提取其核心缺陷（聚焦于未来的健康自我） → 同义替换为选项B

考点：细节定位　同义改写

49. 【答案】C

定位到新干预措施的创新之处 → 提取其核心策略（利用青少年的叛逆本能和自主性） → 同义替换为选项C

考点：推理判断　同义改写

50. 【答案】C

综合全文核心（新干预措施通过关联健康饮食与自主性、社会正义来改变青少年态度和行为） → 推断出结论（建立这种关联是预防肥胖的希望） → 匹配选项C

考点：主旨概括　推理判断

51. 【答案】D

定位科学家对REM的观点 → 对比REM在婴儿与成人中的不同功能 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　对比推理

52. 【答案】B

定位噩梦成因的描述 → 排除仅适用于婴儿的结论 → 推断噩梦与情绪压力的关系 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

53. 【答案】A

定位研究者及其研究目的的描述 → 提取核心目的 → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　细节定位

54. 【答案】C

定位Foulkes研究发现的描述 → 概括梦境随年龄发展的核心发现 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　概括推理

55. 【答案】D

定位关于婴儿醒来时不安的结论句 → 排除与做梦相关的选项 → 推断其他因素的影响 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

56. 【答案】It has recently been proposed that all…

考生需围绕是否应强制大学生学习学术写作这一议题，构建清晰的论点，并运用多样的句式结构（如复合句、倒装句等）和恰当的词汇搭配来展开论述，以体现观点的逻辑性和语言的丰富性。

考点：观点表达与论证　句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO主干结构　动词搭配take on（承担/呈现）

57. 【答案】In recent years, city walk has quietly…

翻译需处理长句拆分、非谓语结构、定语从句及固定搭配，同时保持句式多样性。

考点：take on (呈现/承担)　非谓语动词作状语 (如：品尝...欣赏...了解...)　定语从句 (如：...的旅游方式)　句式变化 (如：与...不同，而是...结构)