考研 · 2015年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（二）真题

历年真题

满分 105 分 · 时长 180 分钟 · 共 48 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
177 645
yingyu8.cn/an/177645

一、完形填空（共 20 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 10 分）

In our contemporary culture, the prospect of communicating with – or even looking at – a stranger is virtually unbearable. Everyone around us seems to agree by the way they cling to their phones, even without a ___1___ on a subway. It's a sad reality – our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings – because there's ___2___ to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you. But you wouldn't know it, ___3___ into your phone. This universal protection sends the ___4___ : "Please don't approach me." What is it that makes us feel we need to hide ___5___ our screens? One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, an executive mental coach. We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be ___6___ as "weird." We fear we'll be ___7___ . We fear we'll be disruptive. Strangers are inherently ___8___ to us, so we are more likely to feel ___9___ when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances. To avoid this uneasiness, we ___10___ to our phones. "Phones become our security blanket," Wortmann says. "They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more ___11___ ." But once we rip off the band-aid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't ___12___ so bad. In one 2011 experiment, behavioral scientists Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable: Start a ___13___ . They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow ___14___ . "When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to ___15___ how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their ___16___ would be more pleasant if they sat on their own," The New York Times summarizes. Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience, after they ___17___ with the experiment, "not a single person reported having been embarrassed." ___18___ , these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those without communication, which makes absolute sense, ___19___ human beings thrive off of social connections. It's that ___20___ : Talking to strangers can make you feel connected.

1. A. signal B. permit C. ticket D. record
2. A. nothing B. little C. another D. much
3. A. beaten B. plugged C. guided D. brought
4. A. message B. code C. notice D. sign
5. A. under B. beyond C. behind D. from
6. A. misapplied B. misinterpreted C. misadjusted D. mismatched
7. A. judged B. fired C. replaced D. delayed
8. A. unreasonable B. ungrateful C. unconventional D. unfamiliar
9. A. comfortable B. confident C. anxious D. angry
10. A. attend B. turn C. take D. point
11. A. dangerous B. mysterious C. violent D. boring

12. A. bend B. resist C. hurt D. decay

13. A. lecture B. debate C. conversation D. negotiation

14. A. trainees B. employees C. researchers D. passengers

15. A. reveal B. choose C. predict D. design

16. A. voyage B. flight C. walk D. ride

17. A. went through B. did away C. caught up D. put up

18. A. In turn B. In fact C. In particular D. In consequence

19. A. unless B. whereas C. if D. since

20. A. funny B. simple C. logical D. rare

二、阅读 Part B 新题型（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

41. Fear is both useful and harmful. This normal human reaction is used to protect us by signaling danger and preparing us to deal with it. Unfortunately, people create inner barriers with the help of exaggerating fears. My favorite actor Will Smith once said, "Fear is not real. It is a product of thoughts you create. Do not misunderstand me. Danger is very real. But fear is a choice." I do completely agree that fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination. _____

42. If you are surrounded by problems and cannot stop thinking about the past, try to focus on the present moment. Many of us are weighed down by the past or anxious about the future. You may feel guilt over your past, but you are poisoning the present with the things and circumstances you cannot change. Value the present moment and remember how fortunate you are to be alive. Enjoy the beauty of the world around and keep your eyes open to see the possibilities before you. Happiness is not a point in the future and not a moment from the past, but a mindset that can be designed into the present. _____

43. Sometimes it is easy to feel bad because you are going through tough times. You can be easily caught up by life problems that you forget to pause and appreciate the things you have. Only strong people prefer to smile and value their life instead of crying and complaining about something.
_____

44. No matter how isolated you might feel and how serious the situation is, you should always remember that you are not alone. Try to keep in mind that almost everyone respects and wants to help you if you are trying to make a good change in your life, especially your dearest and nearest people. You may have a circle of friends who provide constant good humor, help and companionship. If you have no friends or relatives, try to participate in several online communities, full of people who are always willing to share advice and encouragement. _____

45. Today many people find it difficult to trust their own opinion and seek balance by gaining objectivity from external sources. This way you devalue your opinion and show that you are incapable of managing your own life. When you are struggling to achieve something important you should believe in yourself and be sure that your decision is the best. You live in your skin, think your own thoughts, have your own values and make your own choices. _____

三、英译汉（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

46. Think about driving a route that's very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has. This is the well-travelled road effect: People tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route. The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it. So we assume it was shorter.

四、写作 Part A（共 1 小题，每小题 10 分，共 10 分）

47.（词数 100-130 · 10 分）

五、写作 Part B（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

48.（词数 150-195 · 20 分）

六、RA1（每小题 2 分）

A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. Researchers measured people's cortisol, which is a stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge. "Further contradicting conventional wisdom, we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home," writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damaske. In fact women even say they feel better at work, she notes. "It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work." Another surprise is that the findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. This is why people who work outside the home have better health. What the study doesn't measure is whether people are still doing work when they're at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office. For many men, the end of the workday is a time to kick back. For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up with household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home. But it's not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they're supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income. The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola. On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them. Your home colleagues – your family – have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they're teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. Plus, they're your family. You cannot fire your family. You never really get to go home from home. So it's not surprising that people are more stressed at home. Not only are the tasks apparently infinite, the co-workers are much harder to motivate.

21. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home____.

A. offered greater relaxation than the workplace
B. was an ideal place for stress measurement
C. generated more stress than the workplace
D. was an unrealistic place for relaxation

22. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?

A. Working mothers.
B. Childless husbands.
C. Working fathers.
D. Childless wives.

23. The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that____.

A. their home is also a place for kicking back

B. they are both bread winners and housewives

C. there is often much housework left behind

D. it is difficult for them to leave their office

24. The word "moola" (Line 4, Para. 4) most probably means____.

A. skills B. energy C. earnings D. nutrition

25. The home front differs from the workplace in that____.

A. family labor is often adequately rewarded

B. home is hardly a cozier working environment

C. household tasks are generally more motivating

D. division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut

七、RA2（每小题 2 分）

For years, studies have found that first-generation college students – those who do not have a parent with a college degree – lag other students on a range of education achievement factors. Their grades are lower and their dropout rates are higher. But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education, colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them. This has created "a paradox" in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has "continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close" an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal Psychological Science. But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students. The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students (who completed the project) at an unnamed private university. First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree. Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree. Their thesis – that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact – was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students. They cite past research by several authors to show that this is the gap that must be narrowed to close the achievement gap. Many first-generation students "struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the 'rules of the game,' and take advantage of college resources," they write. And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don't talk about the class advantages and disadvantages of different groups of students. "Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students' educational experiences, many first-generation students lack insight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students 'like them' can improve."

26. Recruiting more first-generation students has____.

A. reduced their dropout rates
B. narrowed the achievement gap
C. missed its original purpose
D. depressed college students

27. The authors of the research article are optimistic because____.

A. their findings appeal to students
B. the recruiting rate has increased
C. the problem is solvable
D. their approach is costless

28. The study suggests that most first-generation students____.

A. are from single-parent families
B. study at private universities
C. are in need of financial support
D. have failed their college

29. The authors of the paper believe that first-generation students____.

A. may lack opportunities to apply for research projects
B. are inexperienced in handling their issues at college
C. can have a potential influence on other students
D. are actually indifferent to the achievement gap

30. We may infer from the last paragraph that____.

A. universities often reject the culture of the middle-class
B. students are usually to blame for their lack of resources
C. social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences
D. colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

八、RA3（每小题 2 分）

Even in traditional offices, "the lingua franca of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago," said Harvard Business School professor Nancy Koehn. She started spinning off examples. "If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see much less frequent use of terms like journey, mission, passion. There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn't talk about energy; we didn't talk about passion." Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very "team"-oriented – and not by coincidence. "Let's not forget sports – in male-dominated corporate America, it's still a big deal. It's not explicitly conscious; it's the idea that I'm a coach, and you're my team, and we're in this together. There are lots and lots of CEOs in very different companies, but most think of themselves as coaches and this is their team and they want to win." These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning – and, as Rakesh Khurana, another professor, points out, increase allegiance to the firm. "You have the importation of terminology that historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations: terms like vision, values, passion, and purpose," said Khurana. This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over work-life balance. The "mommy wars" of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can't have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg's Lean In, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right. Terms like unplug, offline, life-hack, bandwidth, and capacity are all about setting boundaries between the office and the home. But if your work is your "passion," you'll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed. But this seems to be the irony of office speak: Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it. As a linguist once said, "You can get people to think it's nonsense at the same time that you buy into it." In a workplace that's fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work – and how your work defines who you are.

31. According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become____.

A. less strategic B. less energetic C. more objective D. more emotional

32. "Team"-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to ____.

A. sports culture B. gender difference C. historical incidents D. athletic executives

33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to____.

A. revive historical terms B. promote company image

C. foster corporate cooperation D. strengthen employee loyalty

34. It can be inferred that Lean In____.

A. voices for working women
B. appeals to passionate workaholics
C. triggers debates among mommies
D. praises motivated employees

35. Which of the following statements is true about office speak?

A. Linguists believe it to be nonsense.
B. Regular people mock it but accept it.
C. Companies find it to be fundamental.
D. Managers admire it but avoid it.

九、RA4（每小题 2 分）

Many people talked of the 288,000 new jobs the Labor Department reported for June, along with the drop in the unemployment rate to 6.1 percent, as good news. And they were right. For now it appears the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace. We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment, but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace. However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. This figure is now 830,000 (4.4 percent) above its year ago level. Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction. Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. An increase in involuntary part-time work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet. There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down. Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession, but it is down by 640,000 (7.9 percent) from its year ago level. We know the difference between voluntary and involuntary part-time employment because people tell us. The survey used by the Labor Department asks people if they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week. If the answer is "yes," they are classified as working part-time. The survey then asks whether they worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice. They are only classified as voluntary part-time workers if they tell the survey taker they chose to work less than 35 hours a week. The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment. For many people, especially those with serious health conditions or family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance. However, Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges. These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families. With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?

A. The prospect of a thriving job market.
B. The increase of voluntary part-time jobs.
C. The possibility of full employment.
D. The acceleration of job creation.

37. Many people work part-time because they____.

A. prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs
B. feel that is enough to make ends meet
C. cannot get their hands on full-time jobs
D. haven't seen the weakness of the market

38. Involuntary part-time employment in the US____.

A. shows a general tendency of decline
B. is harder to acquire than one year ago
C. satisfies the real need of the jobless
D. is lower than before the recession

39. It can be learned that with Obamacare, ____.

A. it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance
B. full-time employment is still essential for insurance
C. it is still challenging to get insurance for family members
D. employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance

40. The text mainly discusses____.

A. employment in the US
B. part-timer classification
C. insurance through Medicaid
D. Obamacare's trouble

—— 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. D	3. B	4. A	5. C	6. B	7. A	8. D	9. C	10. B
11. A	12. C	13. C	14. D	15. C	16. D	17. A	18. B	19. D	20. B
21. A	22. B	23. B	24. C	25. D	26. C	27. C	28. C	29. B	30. D
31. D	32. A	33. D	34. A	35. B	36. B	37. C	38. A	39. D	40. A
41. D	42. E	43. G	44. A	45. C					

46. 想一想驾驶一条非常熟悉的路线。它可能是你上下班通勤的路，进城的路，或是回家的路。无论是哪条路，你都对其每一个拐弯抹角了如指掌。在这样的行程中，很容易注意力不集中，很少关注沿途掠过的风景。结果就是你感觉这次行程花费的时间比实际的少。这就是“熟路效应”：人们往往会低估在熟悉路线上旅行所需的时间。该效应是由我们分配注意力的方式引起的。当我们行驶在熟知的路线上时，因为不必太集中注意力，时间似乎流逝得更快。之后，当我们回想起它时，由于当时没怎么留意，我们没法很好地记住这段旅程。于是就以为它更短。

47. Notice
A summer camp for high school students will be held on our campus from July 20 to July 30. During these ten
days, participants will enjoy inspiring lectures, visit our laboratories, and take part in outdoor team activities,
which aim to broaden their horizons and enrich their vacation.
To make the camp a success, we sincerely call for volunteers. Volunteers will help guide the students, organize
activities, and keep order. Anyone who is patient, responsible, and warm-hearted is warmly welcomed. Those
interested may sign up by emailing summercamp@office.com before July 10.
The Organizing Committee June 25

48. The pie chart clearly illustrates how residents in a certain Chinese city spent their money during the Spring
Festival holiday. According to the figures, spending on New Year gifts accounted for the largest share, reaching
40% of the total. The remaining expenses were evenly divided, with dining gatherings, transportation and other
items each taking up 20%.
Several factors may account for this pattern. Firstly, giving gifts is a time-honored tradition through which
Chinese people express affection and maintain relationships, so it naturally consumes the biggest portion.
Secondly, family reunions and long-distance travel back home are essential parts of the festival, which explains
why dining and transportation also weigh heavily.
In my view, this spending structure reflects the deep cultural value that Chinese people place on family ties and

human relationships. However, we should keep our consumption rational and avoid blindly comparing gifts, so
that the festival remains about warmth rather than money.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

1 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（even without a ___ on a subway）→ 分析地铁场景下人们普遍携带的物品 → 结合后文“universal protection”和“Please don't approach me”的信号含义 → 得出答案

2 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比 → 选择表示‘很多’的词

3 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（人们在地铁上即使没有...也紧握手机） → 结合固定搭配 plug in（连接/插入） → 得出答案

4 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子语义（手机传递信息） → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

5 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词hide与介词的固定搭配 → 结合语境“躲在屏幕后” → 得出答案

6 空 定位空格前后的语境‘our innocent social advances will be ___ as weird’ → 分析‘advances’（社交尝试）与‘weird’（怪异）之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘误解’的动词

7 空 定位空格前后的语境‘We fear we’ll be ___’ → 结合前文‘fear rejection’和后文‘fear we’ll be disruptive’ → 推断此处应填入一个表示负面评价或社会性惩罚的动词

8 空 定位空格前后的语境‘Strangers are inherently ___ to us’ → 结合后文‘so we are more likely to feel ___ when communicating with them’ → 推断陌生人对我们而言是‘不熟悉的’，因此会感到不安

9 空 定位空格前后的语境‘so we are more likely to feel ___ when communicating with them’ → 结合前文‘Strangers are inherently unfamiliar’和后文‘To avoid this uneasiness’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘不安’或‘焦虑’的形容词

10 空 定位空格前后的语境‘To avoid this uneasiness, we ___ to our phones’ → 结合后文‘Phones become our security blanket’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘转向’或‘求助于’的动词短语

11 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后文逻辑（恐惧、保护） → 选择与“感知威胁”语境匹配的形容词

12 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折逻辑（But once we...） → 选择与“感觉没那么糟”语义一致的动词

13 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析实验目的（与陌生人交谈） → 选择与“交谈”语义一致的名词

14 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析场景（芝加哥火车通勤者） → 选择与“通勤者”身份匹配的名词

15 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析实验设计（询问感受） → 选择与“预估感受”语义一致的动词

16 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（subway） → 结合常识与搭配（take a ride） → 得出答案

17 空 定位空格后的宾语（the experiment） → 分析各短语动词含义与搭配 → 得出答案

18 空 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（转折/递进） → 识别信号词（Though...） → 得出答案

19 空 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（因果） → 识别信号词（because） → 得出答案

20 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（perceive is going to be more...） → 分析各形容词语义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　plug in　动词搭配 hide behind　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　状语从句

2. 【答案】D

1 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（even without a ___ on a subway）→ 分析地铁场景下人们普遍携带的物品 → 结合后文“universal protection”和“Please don't approach me”的信号含义 → 得出答案

2 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比 → 选择表示‘很多’的词

3 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（人们在地铁上即使没有...也紧握手机） → 结合固定搭配 plug in（连接/插入） → 得出答案

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10 空 定位空格前后的语境‘To avoid this uneasiness, we ___ to our phones’ → 结合后文‘Phones become our security blanket’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘转向’或‘求助于’的动词短语
11 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后文逻辑（恐惧、保护） → 选择与“感知威胁”语境匹配的形容词
12 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折逻辑（But once we...） → 选择与“感觉没那么糟”语义一致的动词
13 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析实验目的（与陌生人交谈） → 选择与“交谈”语义一致的名词
14 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析场景（芝加哥火车通勤者） → 选择与“通勤者”身份匹配的名词
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18 空 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（转折/递进） → 识别信号词（Though...） → 得出答案
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20 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（perceive is going to be more...） → 分析各形容词语义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　plug in　动词搭配 hide behind　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　状语从句

3. 【答案】B

1 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（even without a ___ on a subway）→ 分析地铁场景下人们普遍携带的物品 → 结合后文“universal protection”和“Please don't approach me”的信号含义 → 得出答案
2 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比 → 选择表示‘很多’的词
3 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（人们在地铁上即使没有...也紧握手机） → 结合固定搭配 plug in（连接/插入） → 得出答案
4 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子语义（手机传递信息） → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案
5 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词hide与介词的固定搭配 → 结合语境“躲在屏幕后” → 得出答案
6 空 定位空格前后的语境‘our innocent social advances will be ___ as weird’ → 分析‘advances’（社交尝试）与‘weird’（怪异）之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘误解’的动词
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13 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析实验目的（与陌生人交谈） → 选择与“交谈”语义一致的名词
14 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析场景（芝加哥火车通勤者） → 选择与“通勤者”身份匹配的名词
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考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　plug in　动词搭配 hide behind　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　状语从句

4. 【答案】A

1 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（even without a ___ on a subway）→ 分析地铁场景下人们普遍携带的物品 → 结合后文“universal protection”和“Please don't approach me”的信号含义 → 得出答案
2 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比 → 选择表示‘很多’的词
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4 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子语义（手机传递信息） → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案
5 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词hide与介词的固定搭配 → 结合语境“躲在屏幕后” → 得出答案
6 空 定位空格前后的语境‘our innocent social advances will be ___ as weird’ → 分析‘advances’（社交尝试）与‘weird’（怪异）之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘误解’的动词
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20 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（perceive is going to be more...） → 分析各形容词语义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　plug in　动词搭配 hide behind　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　状语从句

5. 【答案】C

1 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（even without a ___ on a subway）→ 分析地铁场景下人们普遍携带的物品 → 结合后文“universal protection”和“Please don't approach me”的信号含义 → 得出答案
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6 空 定位空格前后的语境‘our innocent social advances will be ___ as weird’ → 分析‘advances’（社交尝试）与‘weird’（怪异）之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘误解’的动词
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20 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（perceive is going to be more...）→ 分析各形容词语义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　plug in　动词搭配 hide behind　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　状语从句

6. 【答案】B

1 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（even without a ___ on a subway）→ 分析地铁场景下人们普遍携带的物品 → 结合后文“universal protection”和“Please don't approach me”的信号含义 → 得出答案
2 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比 → 选择表示‘很多’的词
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when communicating with them’ → 推断陌生人对我们而言是‘不熟悉的’，因此会感到不安
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10 空 定位空格前后的语境‘To avoid this uneasiness, we ___ to our phones’ → 结合后文‘Phones become our security blanket’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘转向’或‘求助于’的动词短语
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考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　plug in　动词搭配 hide behind　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　状语从句

7. 【答案】A
1 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（even without a ___ on a subway）→ 分析地铁场景下人们普遍携带的物品 → 结合后文“universal protection”和“Please don't approach me”的信号含义 → 得出答案
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8. 【答案】D

1 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（even without a ___ on a subway）→ 分析地铁场景下人们普遍携带的物品 → 结合后文“universal protection”和“Please don't approach me”的信号含义 → 得出答案
2 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比 → 选择表示‘很多’的词
3 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（人们在地铁上即使没有...也紧握手机） → 结合固定搭配 plug in（连接/插入） → 得出答案
4 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子语义（手机传递信息） → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案
5 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词hide与介词的固定搭配 → 结合语境“躲在屏幕后” → 得出答案
6 空 定位空格前后的语境‘our innocent social advances will be ___ as weird’ → 分析‘advances’（社交尝试）与‘weird’（怪异）之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘误解’的动词
7 空 定位空格前后的语境‘We fear we’ll be ___’ → 结合前文‘fear rejection’和后文‘fear we’ll be disruptive’ → 推断此处应填入一个表示负面评价或社会性惩罚的动词
8 空 定位空格前后的语境‘Strangers are inherently ___ to us’ → 结合后文‘so we are more likely to feel ___ when communicating with them’ → 推断陌生人对我们而言是‘不熟悉的’，因此会感到不安
9 空 定位空格前后的语境‘so we are more likely to feel ___ when communicating with them’ → 结合前文‘Strangers are inherently unfamiliar’和后文‘To avoid this uneasiness’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘不安’或‘焦虑’的形容词
10 空 定位空格前后的语境‘To avoid this uneasiness, we ___ to our phones’ → 结合后文‘Phones become our security blanket’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘转向’或‘求助于’的动词短语
11 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后文逻辑（恐惧、保护） → 选择与“感知威胁”语境匹配的形容词
12 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折逻辑（But once we...） → 选择与“感觉没那么糟”语义一致的动词
13 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析实验目的（与陌生人交谈） → 选择与“交谈”语义一致的名词
14 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析场景（芝加哥火车通勤者） → 选择与“通勤者”身份匹配的名词
15 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析实验设计（询问感受） → 选择与“预估感受”语义一致的动词
16 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（subway） → 结合常识与搭配（take a ride） → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后的宾语（the experiment） → 分析各短语动词含义与搭配 → 得出答案
18 空 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（转折/递进） → 识别信号词（Though...） → 得出答案
19 空 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（因果） → 识别信号词（because） → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（perceive is going to be more...） → 分析各形容词语义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　plug in　动词搭配 hide behind　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　状语从句

9. 【答案】C

1 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（even without a ___ on a subway）→ 分析地铁场景下人们普遍携带的物品 → 结合后文“universal protection”和“Please don't approach me”的信号含义 → 得出答案
2 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比 → 选择表示‘很多’的词
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4 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子语义（手机传递信息） → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案
5 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词hide与介词的固定搭配 → 结合语境“躲在屏幕后” → 得出答案

6 空 定位空格前后的语境‘our innocent social advances will be ___ as weird’ → 分析‘advances’（社交尝试）与‘weird’（怪异）之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘误解’的动词
7 空 定位空格前后的语境‘We fear we’ll be ___’ → 结合前文‘fear rejection’和后文‘fear we’ll be disruptive’ → 推断此处应填入一个表示负面评价或社会性惩罚的动词
8 空 定位空格前后的语境‘Strangers are inherently ___ to us’ → 结合后文‘so we are more likely to feel ___ when communicating with them’ → 推断陌生人对我们而言是‘不熟悉的’，因此会感到不安
9 空 定位空格前后的语境‘so we are more likely to feel ___ when communicating with them’ → 结合前文‘Strangers are inherently unfamiliar’和后文‘To avoid this uneasiness’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘不安’或‘焦虑’的形容词
10 空 定位空格前后的语境‘To avoid this uneasiness, we ___ to our phones’ → 结合后文‘Phones become our security blanket’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘转向’或‘求助于’的动词短语
11 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后文逻辑（恐惧、保护） → 选择与“感知威胁”语境匹配的形容词
12 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折逻辑（But once we...） → 选择与“感觉没那么糟”语义一致的动词
13 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析实验目的（与陌生人交谈） → 选择与“交谈”语义一致的名词
14 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析场景（芝加哥火车通勤者） → 选择与“通勤者”身份匹配的名词
15 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析实验设计（询问感受） → 选择与“预估感受”语义一致的动词
16 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（subway） → 结合常识与搭配（take a ride） → 得出答案
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18 空 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（转折/递进） → 识别信号词（Though...） → 得出答案
19 空 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（因果） → 识别信号词（because） → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（perceive is going to be more...） → 分析各形容词语义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　plug in　动词搭配 hide behind　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　状语从句

10. 【答案】B

1 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（even without a ___ on a subway）→ 分析地铁场景下人们普遍携带的物品 → 结合后文“universal protection”和“Please don't approach me”的信号含义 → 得出答案
2 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比 → 选择表示‘很多’的词
3 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（人们在地铁上即使没有...也紧握手机） → 结合固定搭配 plug in（连接/插入） → 得出答案
4 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子语义（手机传递信息） → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案
5 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词hide与介词的固定搭配 → 结合语境“躲在屏幕后” → 得出答案
6 空 定位空格前后的语境‘our innocent social advances will be ___ as weird’ → 分析‘advances’（社交尝试）与‘weird’（怪异）之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘误解’的动词
7 空 定位空格前后的语境‘We fear we’ll be ___’ → 结合前文‘fear rejection’和后文‘fear we’ll be disruptive’ → 推断此处应填入一个表示负面评价或社会性惩罚的动词
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10 空 定位空格前后的语境‘To avoid this uneasiness, we ___ to our phones’ → 结合后文‘Phones become our security blanket’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘转向’或‘求助于’的动词短语
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13 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析实验目的（与陌生人交谈） → 选择与“交谈”语义一致的名词
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19 空 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（因果） → 识别信号词（because） → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（perceive is going to be more...） → 分析各形容词语义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　plug in　动词搭配 hide behind　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　状语从句

11. 【答案】A

1 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（even without a ___ on a subway）→ 分析地铁场景下人们普遍携带的物品 → 结合后文“universal protection”和“Please don't approach me”的信号含义 → 得出答案
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11 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后文逻辑（恐惧、保护） → 选择与“感知威胁”语境匹配的形容词
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20 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（perceive is going to be more...） → 分析各形容词语义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　plug in　动词搭配 hide behind　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　状语从句

12. 【答案】C

1 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（even without a ___ on a subway）→ 分析地铁场景下人们普遍携带的物品 → 结合后文“universal protection”和“Please don't approach me”的信号含义 → 得出答案
2 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比 → 选择表示‘很多’的词
3 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（人们在地铁上即使没有...也紧握手机）→ 结合固定搭配 plug in（连接/插入）→ 得出答案
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13. 【答案】C

1 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（even without a ___ on a subway）→ 分析地铁场景下人们普遍携带的物品 → 结合后文“universal protection”和“Please don't approach me”的信号含义 → 得出答案
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15 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析实验设计（询问感受） → 选择与“预估感受”语义一致的动词
16 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（subway） → 结合常识与搭配（take a ride） → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后的宾语（the experiment） → 分析各短语动词含义与搭配 → 得出答案
18 空 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（转折/递进） → 识别信号词（Though...） → 得出答案
19 空 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（因果） → 识别信号词（because） → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（perceive is going to be more...） → 分析各形容词语义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　plug in　动词搭配 hide behind　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　状语从句

14. 【答案】D

1 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（even without a ___ on a subway）→ 分析地铁场景下人们普遍携带的物品 → 结合后文“universal protection”和“Please don't approach me”的信号含义 → 得出答案
2 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比 → 选择表示‘很多’的词
3 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（人们在地铁上即使没有...也紧握手机） → 结合固定搭配 plug in（连接/插入） → 得出答案
4 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子语义（手机传递信息） → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案
5 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词hide与介词的固定搭配 → 结合语境“躲在屏幕后” → 得出答案
6 空 定位空格前后的语境‘our innocent social advances will be ___ as weird’ → 分析‘advances’（社交尝试）与‘weird’（怪异）之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘误解’的动词
7 空 定位空格前后的语境‘We fear we’ll be ___’ → 结合前文‘fear rejection’和后文‘fear we’ll be disruptive’ → 推断此处应填入一个表示负面评价或社会性惩罚的动词
8 空 定位空格前后的语境‘Strangers are inherently ___ to us’ → 结合后文‘so we are more likely to feel ___ when communicating with them’ → 推断陌生人对我们而言是‘不熟悉的’，因此会感到不安
9 空 定位空格前后的语境‘so we are more likely to feel ___ when communicating with them’ → 结合前文‘Strangers are inherently unfamiliar’和后文‘To avoid this uneasiness’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘不安’或‘焦虑’的形容词
10 空 定位空格前后的语境‘To avoid this uneasiness, we ___ to our phones’ → 结合后文‘Phones become our security blanket’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘转向’或‘求助于’的动词短语
11 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后文逻辑（恐惧、保护） → 选择与“感知威胁”语境匹配的形容词
12 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折逻辑（But once we...） → 选择与“感觉没那么糟”语义一致的动词
13 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析实验目的（与陌生人交谈） → 选择与“交谈”语义一致的名词
14 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析场景（芝加哥火车通勤者） → 选择与“通勤者”身份匹配的名词
15 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析实验设计（询问感受） → 选择与“预估感受”语义一致的动词
16 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（subway） → 结合常识与搭配（take a ride） → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后的宾语（the experiment） → 分析各短语动词含义与搭配 → 得出答案

18 空 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（转折/递进） → 识别信号词（Though...） → 得出答案
19 空 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（因果） → 识别信号词（because） → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（perceive is going to be more...） → 分析各形容词语义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　plug in　动词搭配 hide behind　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　状语从句

15. 【答案】C

1 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（even without a ___ on a subway）→ 分析地铁场景下人们普遍携带的物品 → 结合后文“universal protection”和“Please don't approach me”的信号含义 → 得出答案
2 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比 → 选择表示‘很多’的词
3 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（人们在地铁上即使没有...也紧握手机） → 结合固定搭配 plug in（连接/插入） → 得出答案
4 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子语义（手机传递信息） → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案
5 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词hide与介词的固定搭配 → 结合语境“躲在屏幕后” → 得出答案
6 空 定位空格前后的语境‘our innocent social advances will be ___ as weird’ → 分析‘advances’（社交尝试）与‘weird’（怪异）之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘误解’的动词
7 空 定位空格前后的语境‘We fear we’ll be ___’ → 结合前文‘fear rejection’和后文‘fear we’ll be disruptive’ → 推断此处应填入一个表示负面评价或社会性惩罚的动词
8 空 定位空格前后的语境‘Strangers are inherently ___ to us’ → 结合后文‘so we are more likely to feel ___ when communicating with them’ → 推断陌生人对我们而言是‘不熟悉的’，因此会感到不安
9 空 定位空格前后的语境‘so we are more likely to feel ___ when communicating with them’ → 结合前文‘Strangers are inherently unfamiliar’和后文‘To avoid this uneasiness’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘不安’或‘焦虑’的形容词
10 空 定位空格前后的语境‘To avoid this uneasiness, we ___ to our phones’ → 结合后文‘Phones become our security blanket’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘转向’或‘求助于’的动词短语
11 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后文逻辑（恐惧、保护） → 选择与“感知威胁”语境匹配的形容词
12 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折逻辑（But once we...） → 选择与“感觉没那么糟”语义一致的动词
13 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析实验目的（与陌生人交谈） → 选择与“交谈”语义一致的名词
14 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析场景（芝加哥火车通勤者） → 选择与“通勤者”身份匹配的名词
15 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析实验设计（询问感受） → 选择与“预估感受”语义一致的动词
16 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（subway） → 结合常识与搭配（take a ride） → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后的宾语（the experiment） → 分析各短语动词含义与搭配 → 得出答案
18 空 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（转折/递进） → 识别信号词（Though...） → 得出答案
19 空 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（因果） → 识别信号词（because） → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（perceive is going to be more...） → 分析各形容词语义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　plug in　动词搭配 hide behind　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　状语从句

16. 【答案】D

1 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（even without a ___ on a subway）→ 分析地铁场景下人们普遍携带的物品 → 结合后文“universal protection”和“Please don't approach me”的信号含义 → 得出答案
2 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比 → 选择表示‘很多’的词
3 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（人们在地铁上即使没有...也紧握手机） → 结合固定搭配 plug in（连接/插入） → 得出答案
4 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子语义（手机传递信息） → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案
5 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词hide与介词的固定搭配 → 结合语境“躲在屏幕后” → 得出答案

6 空 定位空格前后的语境‘our innocent social advances will be ___ as weird’ → 分析‘advances’（社交尝试）与‘weird’（怪异）之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘误解’的动词
7 空 定位空格前后的语境‘We fear we’ll be ___’ → 结合前文‘fear rejection’和后文‘fear we’ll be disruptive’ → 推断此处应填入一个表示负面评价或社会性惩罚的动词
8 空 定位空格前后的语境‘Strangers are inherently ___ to us’ → 结合后文‘so we are more likely to feel ___ when communicating with them’ → 推断陌生人对我们而言是‘不熟悉的’，因此会感到不安
9 空 定位空格前后的语境‘so we are more likely to feel ___ when communicating with them’ → 结合前文‘Strangers are inherently unfamiliar’和后文‘To avoid this uneasiness’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘不安’或‘焦虑’的形容词
10 空 定位空格前后的语境‘To avoid this uneasiness, we ___ to our phones’ → 结合后文‘Phones become our security blanket’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘转向’或‘求助于’的动词短语
11 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后文逻辑（恐惧、保护） → 选择与“感知威胁”语境匹配的形容词
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13 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析实验目的（与陌生人交谈） → 选择与“交谈”语义一致的名词
14 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析场景（芝加哥火车通勤者） → 选择与“通勤者”身份匹配的名词
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16 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（subway） → 结合常识与搭配（take a ride） → 得出答案
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18 空 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（转折/递进） → 识别信号词（Though...） → 得出答案
19 空 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（因果） → 识别信号词（because） → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（perceive is going to be more...） → 分析各形容词语义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　plug in　动词搭配 hide behind　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　状语从句

17. 【答案】A

1 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（even without a ___ on a subway）→ 分析地铁场景下人们普遍携带的物品 → 结合后文“universal protection”和“Please don't approach me”的信号含义 → 得出答案
2 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比 → 选择表示‘很多’的词
3 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（人们在地铁上即使没有...也紧握手机） → 结合固定搭配 plug in（连接/插入） → 得出答案
4 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子语义（手机传递信息） → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案
5 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词hide与介词的固定搭配 → 结合语境“躲在屏幕后” → 得出答案
6 空 定位空格前后的语境‘our innocent social advances will be ___ as weird’ → 分析‘advances’（社交尝试）与‘weird’（怪异）之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘误解’的动词
7 空 定位空格前后的语境‘We fear we’ll be ___’ → 结合前文‘fear rejection’和后文‘fear we’ll be disruptive’ → 推断此处应填入一个表示负面评价或社会性惩罚的动词
8 空 定位空格前后的语境‘Strangers are inherently ___ to us’ → 结合后文‘so we are more likely to feel ___ when communicating with them’ → 推断陌生人对我们而言是‘不熟悉的’，因此会感到不安
9 空 定位空格前后的语境‘so we are more likely to feel ___ when communicating with them’ → 结合前文‘Strangers are inherently unfamiliar’和后文‘To avoid this uneasiness’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘不安’或‘焦虑’的形容词
10 空 定位空格前后的语境‘To avoid this uneasiness, we ___ to our phones’ → 结合后文‘Phones become our security blanket’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘转向’或‘求助于’的动词短语
11 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后文逻辑（恐惧、保护） → 选择与“感知威胁”语境匹配的形容词
12 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折逻辑（But once we...） → 选择与“感觉没那么糟”语义一致的动词

13 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析实验目的（与陌生人交谈） → 选择与“交谈”语义一致的名词
14 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析场景（芝加哥火车通勤者） → 选择与“通勤者”身份匹配的名词
15 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析实验设计（询问感受） → 选择与“预估感受”语义一致的动词
16 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（subway） → 结合常识与搭配（take a ride） → 得出答案
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18 空 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（转折/递进） → 识别信号词（Though...） → 得出答案
19 空 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（因果） → 识别信号词（because） → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（perceive is going to be more...） → 分析各形容词语义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　plug in　动词搭配 hide behind　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　状语从句

18. 【答案】B

1 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（even without a ___ on a subway）→ 分析地铁场景下人们普遍携带的物品 → 结合后文“universal protection”和“Please don't approach me”的信号含义 → 得出答案
2 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比 → 选择表示‘很多’的词
3 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（人们在地铁上即使没有...也紧握手机） → 结合固定搭配 plug in（连接/插入） → 得出答案
4 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子语义（手机传递信息） → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案
5 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词hide与介词的固定搭配 → 结合语境“躲在屏幕后” → 得出答案
6 空 定位空格前后的语境‘our innocent social advances will be ___ as weird’ → 分析‘advances’（社交尝试）与‘weird’（怪异）之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘误解’的动词
7 空 定位空格前后的语境‘We fear we’ll be ___’ → 结合前文‘fear rejection’和后文‘fear we’ll be disruptive’ → 推断此处应填入一个表示负面评价或社会性惩罚的动词
8 空 定位空格前后的语境‘Strangers are inherently ___ to us’ → 结合后文‘so we are more likely to feel ___ when communicating with them’ → 推断陌生人对我们而言是‘不熟悉的’，因此会感到不安
9 空 定位空格前后的语境‘so we are more likely to feel ___ when communicating with them’ → 结合前文‘Strangers are inherently unfamiliar’和后文‘To avoid this uneasiness’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘不安’或‘焦虑’的形容词
10 空 定位空格前后的语境‘To avoid this uneasiness, we ___ to our phones’ → 结合后文‘Phones become our security blanket’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘转向’或‘求助于’的动词短语
11 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后文逻辑（恐惧、保护） → 选择与“感知威胁”语境匹配的形容词
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13 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析实验目的（与陌生人交谈） → 选择与“交谈”语义一致的名词
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考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　plug in　动词搭配 hide behind　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　状语从句

19. 【答案】D

1 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（even without a ___ on a subway）→ 分析地铁场景下人们普遍携带的物品 → 结合后文“universal protection”和“Please don't approach me”的信号含义 → 得出答案

2 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比 → 选择表示‘很多’的词

3 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（人们在地铁上即使没有...也紧握手机）→ 结合固定搭配 plug in（连接/插入）→ 得出答案

4 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子语义（手机传递信息）→ 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

5 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词hide与介词的固定搭配 → 结合语境“躲在屏幕后” → 得出答案

6 空 定位空格前后的语境‘our innocent social advances will be ___ as weird’ → 分析‘advances’（社交尝试）与‘weird’（怪异）之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘误解’的动词

7 空 定位空格前后的语境‘We fear we’ll be ___’ → 结合前文‘fear rejection’和后文‘fear we’ll be disruptive’ → 推断此处应填入一个表示负面评价或社会性惩罚的动词

8 空 定位空格前后的语境‘Strangers are inherently ___ to us’ → 结合后文‘so we are more likely to feel ___ when communicating with them’ → 推断陌生人对我们而言是‘不熟悉的’，因此会感到不安

9 空 定位空格前后的语境‘so we are more likely to feel ___ when communicating with them’ → 结合前文‘Strangers are inherently unfamiliar’和后文‘To avoid this uneasiness’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘不安’或‘焦虑’的形容词

10 空 定位空格前后的语境‘To avoid this uneasiness, we ___ to our phones’ → 结合后文‘Phones become our security blanket’ → 推断此处应填入表示‘转向’或‘求助于’的动词短语

11 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后文逻辑（恐惧、保护）→ 选择与“感知威胁”语境匹配的形容词

12 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折逻辑（But once we...）→ 选择与“感觉没那么糟”语义一致的动词

13 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析实验目的（与陌生人交谈）→ 选择与“交谈”语义一致的名词

14 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析场景（芝加哥火车通勤者）→ 选择与“通勤者”身份匹配的名词

15 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析实验设计（询问感受）→ 选择与“预估感受”语义一致的动词

16 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（subway）→ 结合常识与搭配（take a ride）→ 得出答案

17 空 定位空格后的宾语（the experiment）→ 分析各短语动词含义与搭配 → 得出答案

18 空 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（转折/递进）→ 识别信号词（Though...）→ 得出答案

19 空 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（因果）→ 识别信号词（because）→ 得出答案

20 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（perceive is going to be more...）→ 分析各形容词语义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　plug in　动词搭配 hide behind　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　状语从句

20. 【答案】B

1 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（even without a ___ on a subway）→ 分析地铁场景下人们普遍携带的物品 → 结合后文“universal protection”和“Please don't approach me”的信号含义 → 得出答案

2 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比 → 选择表示‘很多’的词

3 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（人们在地铁上即使没有...也紧握手机）→ 结合固定搭配 plug in（连接/插入）→ 得出答案

4 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子语义（手机传递信息）→ 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

5 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词hide与介词的固定搭配 → 结合语境“躲在屏幕后” → 得出答案

6 空 定位空格前后的语境‘our innocent social advances will be ___ as weird’ → 分析‘advances’（社交尝试）与‘weird’（怪异）之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘误解’的动词

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考点：语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　plug in　动词搭配 hide behind　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　状语从句

21. 【答案】A

定位首段首句 → 识别‘contrary to most surveys’与‘more stressed at home than at work’的转折关系 → 推断出‘most surveys’的结论与新研究相反 → 得出答案

考点：转折关系识别　细节定位与反向推理

22. 【答案】B

定位Damaske的直接引语 → 识别‘It is men, not women, who report being happier at home’ → 结合后文‘more so for nonparents’的补充信息 → 综合推断出‘无子女的男性’最幸福 → 得出答案

考点：直接引语定位　信息综合与指代链追踪

23. 【答案】B

定位‘blurring of roles’所在句 → 向前回溯寻找其指代内容 → 关联前文‘For women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up with household tasks’ → 理解‘blurring’指工作与家庭角色的重叠 → 得出答案

考点：指代回溯　上下文语境推断

24. 【答案】C

定位‘moola’所在句 → 分析句子结构‘draws out life-sustaining moola’ → 结合前文‘making money’和‘draw an income’的同义语境 → 推断‘moola’为‘money’的俚语表达 → 得出答案

考点：上下文同义线索捕捉　非正式词汇推断

25. 【答案】D

定位‘home front’与‘workplace’的对比段落 → 识别‘On the home front, however, people have no such clarity’及后文解释 → 提炼核心差异点为‘分工不明确’ → 得出答案

考点：对比关系识别　细节归纳与同义替换

26. 【答案】C

定位关键词 'recruiting more first-generation students' → 定位到语篇中 'This has created "a paradox"... means that higher education has "continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close" an achievement gap' → 同义替换为 'missed its original purpose'（未能实现其初衷）

考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑推理

27. 【答案】C

定位关键词 'optimistic' → 定位到语篇中 'But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem' → 同义替换为 'the problem is solvable'（问题是可解决的）

考点：细节定位　同义替换

28. 【答案】C

定位关键词 'most first-generation students' → 定位到语篇中 'Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need' → 同义替换为 'are in need of financial support'（需要经济支持）

考点：细节定位　同义替换

29. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'authors... believe' → 定位到语篇中 'Their thesis... was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students' → 同义替换为 'are inexperienced in handling their issues at college'（在处理大学问题方面缺乏经验）

考点：细节定位　同义替换　观点推断

30. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'last paragraph' → 定位到语篇中 'Many first-generation students "struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the 'rules of the game,' and take advantage of college resources"' → 推理得出大学在提供文化导航和资源利用指导方面存在不足，即 'colleges are partly responsible'（大学负有部分责任）

考点：段落定位　推理判断

31. 【答案】D

定位Nancy Koehn的直接引语 → 提取其描述办公室语言变化的形容词 → 与选项进行同义匹配

考点：细节定位　同义替换

32. 【答案】A

定位“team-oriented”相关段落 → 识别其与“sports”的直接关联 → 推断其文化根源

考点：细节定位　因果推断

33. 【答案】D

定位Khurana的直接引语 → 提取其指出的术语引入目的 → 与选项进行同义匹配

考点：细节定位　同义替换

34. 【答案】A

定位“Lean In”出现的语境 → 分析其与“mommy wars”、“women still can't have it all”的关联 → 推断其核心主张

考点：语境推断　观点归纳

35. 【答案】B

定位关于“office speak”评价的总结性语句 → 提取“Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it” → 与选项进行匹配与辨析

考点：细节定位　观点辨析

36. 【答案】B

定位转折词However后的核心论点 → 识别被忽略的‘important part’的具体内容 → 匹配选项B的同义改写

考点：转折信号词捕捉　细节定位与同义替换

37. 【答案】C

定位‘Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs’ → 推理其原因‘this is all they can get’ → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　因果推理与同义替换

38. 【答案】A

定位‘Involuntary part-time employment’相关描述 → 提取‘general direction has been down’ → 匹配选项A的同义改写

考点：细节定位　趋势概括与同义替换

39. 【答案】D

定位Obamacare相关段落 → 提取其核心目的‘allow people to get insurance outside of employment’ → 推理出就业不再是获得保险的前提条件

考点：推理判断　目的归纳与同义替换

40. 【答案】A

通览全文结构 → 识别首段引出就业市场，后续段落围绕兼职就业（自愿/非自愿）及其与医改的联系展开 → 归纳主旨为美国就业情况

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构分析

41. 【答案】D

41. 本段先指出恐惧既有用又有害，随后引用Will Smith的话强调“Fear is not real… fear is a choice”，最后作者完全同意“fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination”。

42. 本段反复强调focus on the present moment、Value the present moment、Happiness is not a point in the future and not a moment from the past, but a mindset that can be designed into the present。

43. 本段指出艰难时期容易感觉糟糕，人们会被生活问题困住而忘记pause and appreciate the things you have，而坚强的人选择微笑并珍惜生活，而不是哭泣抱怨。

44. 本段开头即说No matter how isolated you might feel… you should always remember that you are not alone，后文提到朋友、亲人、在线社群等支持。

45. 本段批评许多人难以信任自己的观点，依赖外部来源获得客观性，从而贬低自己的意见；随后鼓励在追求重要目标时相信自己，肯定自己的决定，并指出你以自己的身份生活、思考、拥有价值观并做出选择。

考点：关键词：Fear is not real / product of thoughts / product of our luxuriant imagination　同义改写：most of your fears are unreal　关键词：focus on the present moment / Value the present moment / designed into the present　同义改写：Think about the present moment　关键词：appreciate the things you have / value their life　同义改写：There are many things to be grateful for　关键词：you are not alone / friends / relatives / online communities　同义改写：You are not alone　关键词：trust their own opinion / believe in yourself / your own thoughts / your own values / make your own choices　同义改写：Pave your own unique path

42. 【答案】E

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46. 【答案】想一想驾驶一条非常熟悉的路线。它可能是你上下班通勤的路，进城的路，或是回家的路。无论是哪条路…

like the back of your hand译为'了如指掌'; well-travelled road effect译为'熟路效应'; allocate our attention译为'分配注意力'

考点：like the back of your hand为英语习语，意为'了如指掌'，需意译而非字面翻译 well-travelled road effect是心理学名词，参考译法为'熟路效应'，需准确对应 allocate our attention直译'分配注意力'符合中文认知语境，保持原意

47. 【答案】Notice

A summer camp for high school students…

根据通知格式要求，先介绍夏令营活动，再招募志愿者，需注意通知的谋篇布局和语言得体性。

考点：通知格式 活动介绍 志愿者招募 take on responsibilities

48. 【答案】The pie chart clearly illustrates how…

考生需先准确解读图表数据，再构建包含引言、主体段落（数据描述与分析）和结论的完整议论文结构，并运用多样化的句式进行表达。

考点：图表解读与描述 议论文结构构建 数据描述与分析 观点阐述与评论 句式变化与复杂句构建