# 专四 · 2009年英语专业四级考试真题

历年真题

满分 70 分 · 时长 130 分钟 · 共 46 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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## 一、PART III 语言知识（11-30）（共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

1. If there were no subjunctive mood, English _____ much easier to learn.
A. could have been B. would be C. will be D. would have been

2. _____ the boss says, it is unreasonable to ask me to work overtime without pay.
A. Whatever B. Whenever C. Whichever D. However

3. A new laptop costs about _____ of a second-hand one.
A. the price of three times B. three times the price
C. as much as the three price D. three times more than the price

4. I was very interested in _____ she told me.
A. all that B. all which C. all what D. that

5. We consider _____ he should have left without telling anyone beforehand.
A. strange why B. it strange what C. it strange that D. that strange

6. It is going to be fine tomorrow. _____.
A. So is it B. So it is C. So it does D. So does it

7. The couple had no sooner got to the station _____ the coach left.
A. when B. as C. until D. than

8. Aren’ t you tired? I _____ you had done enough for today.
A. should have thought B. must have thought
C. might have thought D. could have thought

9. Which of the following adverbs can NOT be used to complete “ _____ everybody came”?
A. Nearly B. Quite C. Practically D. Almost

10. In “How much do you think he earns?” how much is _____ of the sentence.
A. the subject B. the adverbial C. the object D. the complement

11. After working for the firm for the years, he finally _____ the rank of deputy director.
A. achieved B. approached C. attained D. acquired

12. Come on, Jack, tell me the story. Don’t keep me in _____.
A. suspense B. suspending C. suspension D. suspender

13. We had a good time there, and the food was plentiful and _____.
A. conducive B. wholesome C. helpful D. appreciative

14. It was strange that the would _____ such an absurd idea.
A. allow B. stick C. take D. entertain

15. The scientists have made an _____ study of the viruses that cause the disease.
A. exhausted B. exhausting C. exhaustive D. exhaustion

16. Do you own your apartment or are you a _____?
A. tenant B. customer C. client D. proprietor

17. We all know that Mary has had a strict _____.
A. growth B. upbringing C. development D. cultivation

18. The drink was packaged in champagne bottles and was being _____ as the real stuff.
A. passed out B. passed by C. passed over D. passed off

19. The person he interviewed was _____ his former schoolmate.
A. no other than B. no more than C. none other than D. none the less

20. The young employee has a(n) _____ quality—he is totally honest.
A. respectable B. admirable C. decent D. approachable

## 二、PART IV 完形填空（15选10）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. adaptation | B. assume | C. compel |
| D. consistently | E. developed | F. effective |
| G. essentially | H. implement | I. particular |
| J. promptly | K. remarkable | L. rumor |
| M. strategies | N. success | O. suspicion |

The selfishness of humans is a central assumption of orthodox（传统的） economics, where it is thought to lead to benefits for the economy a whole. It is what the 18th—century Scottish economist Adam Smith described as the “invisible hand”. But evolutionary biologists have come to see cooperation and selflessness as a big part of our ___21___ as a species. During the course of our evolution, they point out, cooperative groups ___22___ outcompeted groups of cheats. So we are inherently cooperative when operating within our own groups. We have also ___23___ aocial mechanisms to reinforce actions that benefit the group. “You could say teamwork at the scale of small groups is the signature ___24___ of our species,” says evolutionary biologist David Sloan Wilson from Binghamton University in New York. But ___25___ teamwork can include a competition mechanism to promote actions that benefit the group, particularly in larger groups. It’s also important to remember that in-group cooperation evolved partly in response to competition between groups. This evolutionary perspective is radically new to economics, and it could be relevant to grand-scale economic problems that require solutions involving cooperation between nations. Take the challenge of getting nations to work together over economic solutions to climate change — a ___26___ focus in the run-up to climate negotiations in Paris, France, later this year. This is a gargantuan（巨大的） problem from any perspective, but it is ___27___ an issue of coordination for the sake of the common good at a massive scale, says Wilson. “The challenge is therefore to ___28___ at larger scales the coordination and control that takes place more spontaneously at smaller scales,” he says—from multicellular（多细胞的） organisms to village- sized groups of humans. “Morality evolved out of cooperation within and competition between groups, so when acting as a single group to tackle global problems we will have to ___29___ the role of natural selection ourselves,” Wilson says. This might involve pursuing a wide variety of ___30___, identifying those that work best, and then creating incentives to cooperate on implementation. “In some ways it’s the opposite of the invisible hand.”

21. _____ 22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____ 25. _____

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

## 三、PART V 阅读 Section A 选择题（41-50）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

(1) Do you realize that every time you take a step, the bones in your hip are subjected to forces between four and five times your body weight? When you are running, this force is increased further still. What happens if through disease a hip-joint ceases to be able to resist such forces? For many years hip-joints and other body joints have been replaceable either partially or completely. It is after all a simple ball and socket joint; it has certain loads imposed on it; it needs reliability over a defined life; it must contain materials suitable for the working environment. Any engineer will recognize these as characteristic of a typical engineering problem, which doctors and engineers have worked together to solve, in order to bring a fresh lease of life to people who would otherwise be disabled. (2) This typifies the way in which engineers work to help people and create a better quality of life. The fact that this country has the most efficient agricultural industry in the world is another good example. Mechanical engineers have worked with farmers and biologists to produce fertilizers, machinery and harvesting systems. This team effort has now produced crops uniformly waist high or less so that they are better suited to mechanical harvesting. Similar advances with other crops have released people from hard and boring jobs for more creative work, whilst machines harvest crops more efficiently with less waste. Providing more food for the rapidly increasing population is yet another role for the mechanical engineer.

31. According to the passage, when would most weight be imposed on hip-joints?

A. When one is walking.　　B. When one is running.

C. When one is standing.　　D. When one is lying down.

32. Engineers regard the replacement of hip-joints as a (n) Problem.

A. mechanical　　B. medical　　C. health　　D. agricultural

33. According to the passage, how do engineers contribute to increasing efficiency of the agricultural industry?

A. By working with farmers.　　B. By working in teams.

C. By growing crops of the same height.　　D. By making agricultural machinery.

(1) Nowadays, a cellphone service is available to everyone, everywhere. Probably thousands of people have already been using it, but I just discovered it, so I’ m going to claim it and also name it: Fake Foning. (2) The technology has been working well for me at the office, but there are infinite applications. Virtually in any public space. (3) Say you work at a big university with lots of talky faculty members buzzing about. Now, say you need to use the restroom. The trip down the hall will take approximately one hour, because a person can’ t walk into those talky people without getting pulled aside for a question, a bit of gossip, a new read on a certain line of Paradise Lost. (4) So, a cellphone. Any cellphone. Just pick it up. Don’ t dial. Just hold that phone to your face and start talking. Walk confidently down the hall engaged in fake conversation, making sure to tailor both the topic and content to the person standing before you whom you are trying to evade. (5) For standard colleague avoidance, I suggest fake chatting about fake business: (6) “Yes, I’ m glad you called, because we really need to hammer out the details. What’ s that? Yes, I read Page 12, but if you look at the bottom of 4, I think you can see the problem begins right there.” (7) Be animated. Be engaged in your fake fone conversation. Make eye contact with the people passing, nod to them, gesture keen interest in talking to them at a later time, point to your phone, shrug and move on. (8) Shoppers should consider fake foning anytime they spot a talky neighbor in the produce department pinching (用手捏) unripe peaches. Without your phone at your face, you’ d be in for a 20-minute speech on how terrible the world is. (9) One important caution about fake foning. The other day I was fake foning my way past a colleague, and he was actually following me to get my attention. I knew he wanted to ask about a project I had not yet finished. I was trying to buy myself some time, so I continued fake foning with my doctor. “So I don’ t need the operation? Oh, doctor, that is the best news.” (10) And then: Brrrrrrng! Brrrrrmg! Brrrrrmg! My phone started ringing, right there while it was planted on my face. My colleague looked at me, and I at him, and naturally I gasped. “What is the matter with this thing?” I said, pulling the phone away to look at it, and then putting it back to my ear. (11) “Hello? Are you still there?” (12) Oops.

34. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

A. Cellphone service is popular among people.　　B. Cellphone has much use in office.

C. Fake foning is a new cellphone service.　　D. Fake foning is a new discovery.

35. In the author’ s opinion, in order to make fake foning look real one has to .

A. talk about interesting matters　　B. behave politely to people passing by

C. hold the phone while walking　　D. appear absorbed in conversation

36. After his phone suddenly began ringing, the author .

A. immediately started talking to the caller　　B. immediately started talking to his colleague

C. put the phone away and stopped talking　　D. continued with his fake conversation

(1) It was late in the afternoon, and I was putting the final touch on a piece of writing that I was feeling pretty good about. I wanted to save it, but my cursor had frozen. I tried to shut the computer down, and it seized up altogether. Unsure of what else to do, I yanked (用力猛拉) the battery out. (2) Unfortunately, Windows had been in the midst of a delicate and crucial undertaking. The next morning, when I turned my computer back on, it informed me that a file had been corrupted and Windows would not load. Then, it offered to repair itself by using the Windows Setup CD. (3) I opened the special drawer where I keep CDs. But no Windows CD in there. I was forced to call the computer company’s Global Support Centre. My call was answered by a woman in some unnamed, far-off land. I find it annoying to make small talk with someone when I don’t know what continent they’re standing on. Suppose I were to comment on the beautiful weather we’ve been having when there was a monsoon at the other end of the phone? So I got right to the point. (40 “My computer is telling me a file is corrupted and it wants to fix itself, but I don’t have the Windows Setup CD.” (5) “So you’re having a problem with your Windows Setup CD.” She has apparently been dozing and, having come to just as the sentence ended, was attempting to cover for her inattention. (6) It quickly became clear that the woman was not a computer technician. Her job was to serve as a gatekeeper, a human shield for the technicians. Her sole duty, as far as I could tell, was to raise global stress levels. (7) To make me disappear, the woman gave me the phone number for Windows’ creator, Microsoft. This is like giving someone the phone number for, I don’t know, North America. Besides, the CD worked; I just didn’t have it. No matter how many times I repeated my story, we came back to the same place. She was calm and resolutely polite. (8) When my voice hit a certain decibel (分贝), I was passed along, like a hot, irritable potato, to a technician. (9) “You don’t have the Windows Setup CD, ma’am, because you don’t need it,” he explained cheerfully. “Windows came preinstalled on your computer!” (10) “But I do need it.” (11) “Yes, but you don’t have it.” We went on like this for a while. Finally, he offered to walk me through the use of a different CD, one that would erase my entire system. “Of course, you’d lose all your e-mail, your documents, your photos.” It was like offering to drop a safe on my head to cure my headache. “You might be able to recover them, but it would be expensive.” He sounded delighted. “And it’s not covered by the warranty (产品保 证书)!” The safe began to seem like a good idea, provided it was full. (12) I hung up the phone and drove my computer to a small, friendly repair place I’d heard about. A smart, helpful man dug out a Windows CD and told me it wouldn’t be a problem. An hour later, he called to let me know it was ready. I thanked him, and we chatted about the weather, which was the same outside my window as it was outside his.

37. Which of the following is the author’ s opinion about the woman at the Global Support Centre?

A. She sounded helpful and knowledgeable.

B. She was there to make callers frustrated.

C. She was able to solve her computer problem.

D. She was quick to pass her along to a technician.

38. According to the passage, the solution offered by the technician was .

A. effective

B. economical

C. unpractical

D. unacceptable

(1) Not long ago, a mysterious Christmas card dropped through our mail slot. The envelope was addressed to a man named Raoul, who, I was relatively certain, did not live with us. The envelope wasn’ t sealed, so I opened it. The inside of the card was blank. Ed, my husband, explained that the card was both from and to the newspaper deliveryman. His name was apparently Raoul, and Raoul wanted a holiday tip. We were meant to put a check inside the card and then drop the envelope in the mail. When your services are rendered at 4 a.m., you can’ t simply hang around, like a hotel bellboy expecting a tip. You have to be direct. (2) So I wrote a nice holiday greeting to this man who, in my imagination, fires The New York Times from his bike aimed at our front door, causing more noise with mere newsprint than most people manage with sophisticated black market fireworks. (3) With a start, I realized that perhaps the reason for the 4 a.m. wake-up noise was not ordinary rudeness but carefully executed spite: I had not tipped Raoul in Christmases past. I honestly hadn’ t realized I was supposed to. This was the first time he’ d used the card tactic. So I got out my checkbook. Somewhere along the line, holiday tipping went from an optional thank- you for a year of services to a Mafia- style protection racket ( 收取保护费的黑社会组织). (4) Several days later, I was bringing our garbage bins back from the curb when I noticed an envelope taped to one of the lids. The outside of the envelope said MICKEY. It had to be another tip request, this time from our garbage collector. Unlike Raoul, Mickey hadn’ t enclosed his own Christmas card from me. In a way, I appreciated the directness. “I know you don’ t care how merry my Christmas is, and that’ s fine,” the gesture said. “I want $3 0 , or I’ ll ‘forget’ to empty your garbage bin some hot summer day.” (5) I put a check in the envelope and taped it back to the bin. The next morning, Ed noticed that the envelope was gone, though the trash hadn’ t yet been picked up: “Someone stole Mickey’ s tip!” Ed was quite certain. He made me call the bank and cancel the check. (6) But Ed had been wrong. Two weeks later, Mickey left a letter from the bank on our steps. The letter informed Mickey that the check, which he had tried to cash, had been cancelled. The following Tuesday morning, when Ed saw a truck outside, he ran out with his wallet. “Are you Mickey?” (7) The man looked at him with scorn. “Mickey is the garbageman. I am the recycling.” Not only had Ed insulted this man by hinting that he was a garbageman, but he had obviously neglected to tip him. Ed ran back inside for more funds. Then he noticed that the driver of the truck had been watching the whole transaction. He peeled off another twenty and looked around, waving bills in the air. “Anyone else?” (8) Had we consulted the website of the Emily Post Institute, this embarrassing breach of etiquette ( 礼节) could have been avoided. Under “trash/recycling collectors” in the institute’ s Holiday Tipping Guidelines, it says: “$10 to $30 each.” You may or may not wish to know that your pet groomer, hairdresser, mailman and UPS guy all expect a holiday tip.

39. From the passage, we learn that the author .

A. didn’ t like Raoul’ s way of delivering the paper

B. didn’ t realize why Raoul delivered the paper that way

C. didn’ t know that Raoul came very early in the morning

D. didn’ t feel it necessary to meet Raoul when he came

40. Ed’ s encounter with the recycling team shows that .

A. Ed was desperate to correct his mistake

B. Ed only wanted to give money to Raoul

C. Ed was unwilling to tip the truck driver

D. Ed no longer wanted to give them money

## 四、PART V 阅读 Section B 简答题（51-55）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

41. According to the passage, what does “This team effort” in Paragraph Two refer to?

_____

42. What does the last example show?

_____

43. Why did the author shut down her computer abruptly?

_____

44. What does the sentence “It was like offering to drop a safe on my head to cure my headache.” in the last but one paragraph mean?

_____

45. Why did the newspaper deliveryman put a blank card inside the envelope?

_____

## 五、PART VI 写作（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

46. （词数 180-240 • 20 分）

—— 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. B | 2. A | 3. B | 4. A | 5. C | 6. B | 7. D | 8. A | 9. B | 10. C |
| 11. C | 12. A | 13. B | 14. D | 15. C | 16. A | 17. B | 18. D | 19. C | 20. B |
| 21. N | 22. D | 23. E | 24. A | 25. F | 26. I | 27. G | 28. H | 29. C | 30. M |
| 31. B | 32. A | 33. D | 34. C | 35. D | 36. D | 37. B | 38. C | 39. B | 40. A |

41. Engineers working with farmers and biologists.

42. Fake foning can be risky or backfire.

43. Because her cursor had frozen and computer seized up.

44. The solution was worse than the original problem.

45. To request a holiday tip from the author.

46. Will Tourism Bring Harm to the Environment?

Tourism, as a thriving industry in China, undeniably brings economic benefits. However, I firmly believe that if not managed properly, it can pose significant threats to the environment.

My primary concern is the direct ecological damage caused by mass tourism. Popular natural sites often suffer from pollution, littering, and habitat disruption due to the sheer volume of visitors. For instance, the increased foot traffic in fragile mountain areas can lead to soil erosion and vegetation loss. Furthermore, the construction of hotels, roads, and other facilities to accommodate tourists often encroaches on natural landscapes, altering local ecosystems irreversibly.

In conclusion, while tourism is vital for economic growth, its environmental costs cannot be ignored. It is imperative that we adopt sustainable tourism practices, such as implementing visitor limits and promoting eco-friendly behaviors, to ensure that our natural treasures are preserved for future generations.

# 逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

识别虚拟语气标志词 'If there were' → 判断为与现在事实相反的假设 → 主句应用 'would/could/might + 动词原形' → 选择 B

考点：虚拟语气　与现在事实相反的假设

2. 【答案】A

分析句子结构 → '_____ the boss says' 作主语从句 → 从句中 'says' 缺少宾语 → 选择能充当宾语的关系代词 'Whatever' → 选择 A

考点：名词性从句　关系代词选择

3. 【答案】B

识别倍数表达结构 → '倍数 + the + 名词 + of' 是固定搭配 → 匹配选项 B 'three times the price' → 选择 B

考点：固定搭配　倍数表达

4. 【答案】A

分析句子结构 → 'in _____ she told me' 作介词宾语 → 从句中 'told me' 缺少宾语 → 先行词 'all' 为不定代词 → 定语从句只能用 'that' 引导 → 选择 A

考点：定语从句　关系代词选择　先行词为不定代词

5. 【答案】C

分析句子结构 → 'consider _____ he should have left...' → consider 后接宾语从句 → 从句中 'strange' 为宾语补足语 → 需用形式宾语 'it' → 选择 C

考点：名词性从句　形式宾语　SVO主干

6. 【答案】B

识别肯定句的附和表达 → 区分“So + 助动词 + 主语”与“So + 主语 + 助动词”的语序与含义 → 得出答案

考点：倒装句型　肯定附和

7. 【答案】D

识别固定搭配“no sooner...than...” → 区分与“when/as/until”的搭配 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配　时间状语从句连词

8. 【答案】A

分析语境中隐含的责备/后悔语气 → 识别“should have done”表示“本该做但未做”的虚拟含义 → 得出答案

考点：虚拟语气　情态动词+完成时

9. 【答案】B

分析各副词与“everybody”的语义搭配 → 识别“quite”作为程度副词修饰“everybody”时的语义不兼容性 → 得出答案

考点：近义词辨析　副词语义搭配

10. 【答案】C
还原句子主干结构 → 识别“do you think”为插入语 → 判断“how much”在主句中的语法成分 → 得出答案
考点：SVO主干　插入语　宾语

11. 【答案】C
识别固定搭配 attain the rank of → 辨析 achieve/acquire/approach 与 rank 的搭配差异 → 得出答案
考点：固定搭配 attain the rank of　近义词辨析

12. 【答案】A
识别固定短语 keep sb in suspense → 排除 suspend/suspension/suspender 的词性与搭配 → 得出答案
考点：固定搭配 keep sb in suspense

13. 【答案】B
根据 and 并列结构推断空格与 plentiful 语义相近且修饰 food → 辨析 wholesome/conducive/helpful/appreciative → 得出答案
考点：并列结构语义推断　形容词辨析

14. 【答案】D
根据 strange 和 absurd idea 推断空格需表达接受荒谬想法 → 辨析 entertain/allow/stick/take → 得出答案
考点：语境推断　动词辨析

15. 【答案】C
根据 study 前需形容词修饰 → 辨析 exhaustive/exhausted/exhausting/exhaustion 的词性与语义 → 得出答案
考点：词根词缀辨析　形容词修饰名词

16. 【答案】A
根据题干中'own your apartment'（拥有公寓）的对比关系，推断空格处应为与'own'（拥有）相对的'租住'身份
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

17. 【答案】B
根据题干'strict'（严格的）修饰空格，结合'Mary has had'的完成时态，推断应为与成长教育相关的名词
考点：固定搭配　近义词辨析

18. 【答案】D
根据题干'packaged in champagne bottles'（装在香槟瓶中）和'as the real stuff'（冒充真品）的语境，推断空格处应为'冒充、伪装'的短语动词
考点：动词搭配　语境选词

19. 【答案】C
根据题干'interviewed'（采访）和'former schoolmate'（前同学）的语境，推断空格处应为强调'正是、恰恰是'的固定表达
考点：固定搭配　近义词辨析

20. 【答案】B
根据题干破折号后的解释'he is totally honest'（他完全诚实），推断空格处应为与'诚实'相关的正面品质形容词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

21. 【答案】N

31 空 定位空格前文‘cooperation and selflessness as a big part of our...’ → 分析‘as a species’限定范围 → 选择表示‘遗传/进化’的名词 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前文‘cooperative groups...outcompeted groups of cheats’ → 分析句子时态（过去时）与逻辑（合作群体胜出） → 选择表示‘已经’的副词 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前文‘We have also...social mechanisms to reinforce actions’ → 分析‘have also’与‘to reinforce’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘发展出/形成’的动词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前文‘teamwork at the scale of small groups is the signature...of our species’ → 分析‘signature’与‘of our species’的搭配 → 选择表示‘特征/标志’的名词 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前文‘But...teamwork can include a competition mechanism’ → 分析‘But’转折逻辑与‘teamwork’的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘内部的’形容词 → 得出答案

36 空 定位空格前文‘climate change’与后文‘climate negotiations’ → 分析空格词需修饰‘focus’并体现‘在谈判前’的时间属性 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → ‘key’符合‘关键焦点’的语义搭配

37 空 定位空格前文‘but it is’与后文‘an issue of coordination’ → 分析空格词需连接转折关系并强调问题本质 → 从选项中筛选符合逻辑的副词 → ‘ultimately’符合‘归根结底是’的语义逻辑

38 空 定位空格前文‘to’与后文‘at larger scales’ → 分析空格词需为动词原形并与‘coordination and control’构成动宾搭配 → 从选项中筛选符合‘在更大规模上实现’语义的动词 → ‘replicate’符合‘复制、再现’的语义搭配

39 空 定位空格前文‘the signature’与后文‘of our species’ → 分析空格词需为名词并体现‘团队合作是物种的标志性特征’ → 从选项中筛选符合语义的名词 → ‘trait’符合‘特征、特性’的语义搭配

40 空 定位空格前文‘But’与后文‘teamwork can include a competition mechanism’ → 分析空格词需为形容词并体现‘团队合作’的复杂性或矛盾性 → 从选项中筛选符合语义的形容词 → ‘paradoxical’符合‘看似矛盾却真实存在’的语义搭配

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

22. 【答案】D

31 空 定位空格前文‘cooperation and selflessness as a big part of our...’ → 分析‘as a species’限定范围 → 选择表示‘遗传/进化’的名词 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前文‘cooperative groups...outcompeted groups of cheats’ → 分析句子时态（过去时）与逻辑（合作群体胜出） → 选择表示‘已经’的副词 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前文‘We have also...social mechanisms to reinforce actions’ → 分析‘have also’与‘to reinforce’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘发展出/形成’的动词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前文‘teamwork at the scale of small groups is the signature...of our species’ → 分析‘signature’与‘of our species’的搭配 → 选择表示‘特征/标志’的名词 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前文‘But...teamwork can include a competition mechanism’ → 分析‘But’转折逻辑与‘teamwork’的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘内部的’形容词 → 得出答案

36 空 定位空格前文‘climate change’与后文‘climate negotiations’ → 分析空格词需修饰‘focus’并体现‘在谈判前’的时间属性 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → ‘key’符合‘关键焦点’的语义搭配

37 空 定位空格前文‘but it is’与后文‘an issue of coordination’ → 分析空格词需连接转折关系并强调问题本质 → 从选项中筛选符合逻辑的副词 → ‘ultimately’符合‘归根结底是’的语义逻辑

38 空 定位空格前文‘to’与后文‘at larger scales’ → 分析空格词需为动词原形并与‘coordination and control’构成动宾搭配 → 从选项中筛选符合‘在更大规模上实现’语义的动词 → ‘replicate’符合‘复制、再现’的语义搭配

39 空 定位空格前文‘the signature’与后文‘of our species’ → 分析空格词需为名词并体现‘团队合作是物种的标志性特征’ → 从选项中筛选符合语义的名词 → ‘trait’符合‘特征、特性’的语义搭配

40 空 定位空格前文‘But’与后文‘teamwork can include a competition mechanism’ → 分析空格词需为形容词并体现‘团队合作’的复杂性或矛盾性 → 从选项中筛选符合语义的形容词 → ‘paradoxical’符合‘看似矛盾却真实存在’的语义搭配

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

23. 【答案】E

31 空 定位空格前文‘cooperation and selflessness as a big part of our...’ → 分析‘as a species’限定范围 → 选择表示‘遗传/进化’的名词 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前文‘cooperative groups...outcompeted groups of cheats’ → 分析句子时态（过去时）与逻辑（合作群体胜出） → 选择表示‘已经’的副词 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前文‘We have also...social mechanisms to reinforce actions’ → 分析‘have also’与‘to reinforce’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘发展出/形成’的动词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前文‘teamwork at the scale of small groups is the signature...of our species’ → 分析‘signature’与‘of our species’的搭配 → 选择表示‘特征/标志’的名词 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前文‘But...teamwork can include a competition mechanism’ → 分析‘But’转折逻辑与‘teamwork’的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘内部的’形容词 → 得出答案

36 空 定位空格前文‘climate change’与后文‘climate negotiations’ → 分析空格词需修饰‘focus’并体现‘在谈判前’的时间属性 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → ‘key’符合‘关键焦点’的语义搭配

37 空 定位空格前文‘but it is’与后文‘an issue of coordination’ → 分析空格词需连接转折关系并强调问题本质 → 从选项中筛选符合逻辑的副词 → ‘ultimately’符合‘归根结底是’的语义逻辑

38 空 定位空格前文‘to’与后文‘at larger scales’ → 分析空格词需为动词原形并与‘coordination and control’构成动宾搭配 → 从选项中筛选符合‘在更大规模上实现’语义的动词 → ‘replicate’符合‘复制、再现’的语义搭配

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40 空 定位空格前文‘But’与后文‘teamwork can include a competition mechanism’ → 分析空格词需为形容词并体现‘团队合作’的复杂性或矛盾性 → 从选项中筛选符合语义的形容词 → ‘paradoxical’符合‘看似矛盾却真实存在’的语义搭配

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

24. 【答案】A

31 空 定位空格前文‘cooperation and selflessness as a big part of our...’ → 分析‘as a species’限定范围 → 选择表示‘遗传/进化’的名词 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前文‘cooperative groups...outcompeted groups of cheats’ → 分析句子时态（过去时）与逻辑（合作群体胜出） → 选择表示‘已经’的副词 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前文‘We have also...social mechanisms to reinforce actions’ → 分析‘have also’与‘to reinforce’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘发展出/形成’的动词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前文‘teamwork at the scale of small groups is the signature...of our species’ → 分析‘signature’与‘of our species’的搭配 → 选择表示‘特征/标志’的名词 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前文‘But...teamwork can include a competition mechanism’ → 分析‘But’转折逻辑与‘teamwork’的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘内部的’形容词 → 得出答案

36 空 定位空格前文‘climate change’与后文‘climate negotiations’ → 分析空格词需修饰‘focus’并体现‘在谈判前’的时间属性 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → ‘key’符合‘关键焦点’的语义搭配

37 空 定位空格前文‘but it is’与后文‘an issue of coordination’ → 分析空格词需连接转折关系并强调问题本质 → 从选项中筛选符合逻辑的副词 → ‘ultimately’符合‘归根结底是’的语义逻辑

38 空 定位空格前文‘to’与后文‘at larger scales’ → 分析空格词需为动词原形并与‘coordination and control’构成动宾搭配 → 从选项中筛选符合‘在更大规模上实现’语义的动词 → ‘replicate’符合‘复制、再现’的语义搭配
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40 空 定位空格前文‘But’与后文‘teamwork can include a competition mechanism’ → 分析空格词需为形容词并体现‘团队合作’的复杂性或矛盾性 → 从选项中筛选符合语义的形容词 → ‘paradoxical’符合‘看似矛盾却真实存在’的语义搭配

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

25. 【答案】F

31 空 定位空格前文‘cooperation and selflessness as a big part of our...’ → 分析‘as a species’限定范围 → 选择表示‘遗传/进化’的名词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前文‘cooperative groups...outcompeted groups of cheats’ → 分析句子时态（过去时）与逻辑（合作群体胜出） → 选择表示‘已经’的副词 → 得出答案
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34 空 定位空格前文‘teamwork at the scale of small groups is the signature...of our species’ → 分析‘signature’与‘of our species’的搭配 → 选择表示‘特征/标志’的名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前文‘But...teamwork can include a competition mechanism’ → 分析‘But’转折逻辑与‘teamwork’的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘内部的’形容词 → 得出答案
36 空 定位空格前文‘climate change’与后文‘climate negotiations’ → 分析空格词需修饰‘focus’并体现‘在谈判前’的时间属性 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → ‘key’符合‘关键焦点’的语义搭配
37 空 定位空格前文‘but it is’与后文‘an issue of coordination’ → 分析空格词需连接转折关系并强调问题本质 → 从选项中筛选符合逻辑的副词 → ‘ultimately’符合‘归根结底是’的语义逻辑
38 空 定位空格前文‘to’与后文‘at larger scales’ → 分析空格词需为动词原形并与‘coordination and control’构成动宾搭配 → 从选项中筛选符合‘在更大规模上实现’语义的动词 → ‘replicate’符合‘复制、再现’的语义搭配
39 空 定位空格前文‘the signature’与后文‘of our species’ → 分析空格词需为名词并体现‘团队合作是物种的标志性特征’ → 从选项中筛选符合语义的名词 → ‘trait’符合‘特征、特性’的语义搭配
40 空 定位空格前文‘But’与后文‘teamwork can include a competition mechanism’ → 分析空格词需为形容词并体现‘团队合作’的复杂性或矛盾性 → 从选项中筛选符合语义的形容词 → ‘paradoxical’符合‘看似矛盾却真实存在’的语义搭配

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

26. 【答案】I

31 空 定位空格前文‘cooperation and selflessness as a big part of our...’ → 分析‘as a species’限定范围 → 选择表示‘遗传/进化’的名词 → 得出答案
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33 空 定位空格前文‘We have also...social mechanisms to reinforce actions’ → 分析‘have also’与‘to reinforce’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘发展出/形成’的动词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前文‘teamwork at the scale of small groups is the signature...of our species’ → 分析‘signature’与‘of our species’的搭配 → 选择表示‘特征/标志’的名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前文‘But...teamwork can include a competition mechanism’ → 分析‘But’转折逻辑

与‘teamwork’的修饰关系→选择表示‘内部的’形容词→得出答案
36 空 定位空格前文‘climate change’与后文‘climate negotiations’→分析空格词需修饰‘focus’并体现‘在谈判前’的时间属性→从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词→‘key’符合‘关键焦点’的语义搭配
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

27. 【答案】G
31 空 定位空格前文‘cooperation and selflessness as a big part of our...’→分析‘as a species’限定范围→选择表示‘遗传/进化’的名词→得出答案
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

28. 【答案】H
31 空 定位空格前文‘cooperation and selflessness as a big part of our...’→分析‘as a species’限定范围→选择表示‘遗传/进化’的名词→得出答案
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33 空 定位空格前文‘We have also...social mechanisms to reinforce actions’ → 分析‘have also’与‘to reinforce’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘发展出/形成’的动词 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

29. 【答案】C

31 空 定位空格前文‘cooperation and selflessness as a big part of our...’ → 分析‘as a species’限定范围 → 选择表示‘遗传/进化’的名词 → 得出答案
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38 空 定位空格前文‘to’与后文‘at larger scales’ → 分析空格词需为动词原形并与‘coordination and control’构成动宾搭配 → 从选项中筛选符合‘在更大规模上实现’语义的动词 → ‘replicate’符合‘复制、再现’的语义搭配
39 空 定位空格前文‘the signature’与后文‘of our species’ → 分析空格词需为名词并体现‘团队合作是物种的标志性特征’ → 从选项中筛选符合语义的名词 → ‘trait’符合‘特征、特性’的语义搭配
40 空 定位空格前文‘But’与后文‘teamwork can include a competition mechanism’ → 分析空格词需为形容词并体现‘团队合作’的复杂性或矛盾性 → 从选项中筛选符合语义的形容词 → ‘paradoxical’符合‘看似矛盾却真实存在’的语义搭配

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

30. 【答案】M

31 空 定位空格前文‘cooperation and selflessness as a big part of our...’ → 分析‘as a species’限定范围 → 选择表示‘遗传/进化’的名词 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前文‘cooperative groups...outcompeted groups of cheats’ → 分析句子时态（过去时）与逻辑（合作群体胜出） → 选择表示‘已经’的副词 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前文‘We have also...social mechanisms to reinforce actions’ → 分析‘have also’与‘to reinforce’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘发展出/形成’的动词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前文‘teamwork at the scale of small groups is the signature...of our species’ → 分析‘signature’与‘of our species’的搭配 → 选择表示‘特征/标志’的名词 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前文‘But...teamwork can include a competition mechanism’ → 分析‘But’转折逻辑与‘teamwork’的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘内部的’形容词 → 得出答案

36 空 定位空格前文‘climate change’与后文‘climate negotiations’ → 分析空格词需修饰‘focus’并体现‘在谈判前’的时间属性 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词 → ‘key’符合‘关键焦点’的语义搭配

37 空 定位空格前文‘but it is’与后文‘an issue of coordination’ → 分析空格词需连接转折关系并强调问题本质 → 从选项中筛选符合逻辑的副词 → ‘ultimately’符合‘归根结底是’的语义逻辑

38 空 定位空格前文‘to’与后文‘at larger scales’ → 分析空格词需为动词原形并与‘coordination and control’构成动宾搭配 → 从选项中筛选符合‘在更大规模上实现’语义的动词 → ‘replicate’符合‘复制、再现’的语义搭配

39 空 定位空格前文‘the signature’与后文‘of our species’ → 分析空格词需为名词并体现‘团队合作是物种的标志性特征’ → 从选项中筛选符合语义的名词 → ‘trait’符合‘特征、特性’的语义搭配

40 空 定位空格前文‘But’与后文‘teamwork can include a competition mechanism’ → 分析空格词需为形容词并体现‘团队合作’的复杂性或矛盾性 → 从选项中筛选符合语义的形容词 → ‘paradoxical’符合‘看似矛盾却真实存在’的语义搭配

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

31. 【答案】B

定位比较级信息 → 识别跑步时受力更大 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　比较级信息识别

32. 【答案】A

定位“engineering problem” → 识别其修饰语“typical” → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　名词修饰语识别

33. 【答案】D

定位农业效率提升的具体措施 → 识别“machinery”与“mechanical engineer”的关联 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　因果关系识别

34. 【答案】C

逐一核对选项与原文信息 → 识别“Fake Foning”的定义 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　概念定义识别

35. 【答案】D

定位作者关于“如何让假打电话看起来真实”的建议 → 识别“Be animated. Be engaged...”等描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　行为描述归纳

36. 【答案】D

定位到第(10)段描述手机突然响起 → 推断作者在尴尬情境下的反应 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　情境推理

37. 【答案】B

定位到第(6)段作者对女性角色的直接评价 → 结合第(5)(7)段具体行为描述 → 推断作者态度

考点：观点态度　细节支撑

38. 【答案】C

定位到第(9)段技师的解释 → 结合第(10)段作者的反驳“But I do need it” → 推断作者对解决方案的评价

考点：推理判断　观点态度

39. 【答案】B

定位到第(3)段作者的反思 → 结合第(1)段对卡片用途的解释 → 推断作者过去行为的原因

考点：推理判断　细节支撑

40. 【答案】A

定位到第(5)段Ed的反应 → 结合第(6)段后续发展 → 推断Ed行为背后的动机

考点：推理判断　细节支撑

41. 【答案】Engineers working with farmers and biologists.

定位指代词 → 回溯前文寻找指代对象 → 匹配选项

考点：指代词回指　细节定位

42. 【答案】Fake foning can be risky or backfire.

定位最后一个例子 → 提炼其核心信息 → 推断其说明的道理

考点：细节定位　推理判断

43. 【答案】Because her cursor had frozen and computer…

定位作者关机行为 → 寻找其直接原因 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　因果推理

44. 【答案】The solution was worse than the original…

定位目标句子 → 分析其比喻结构与上下文逻辑 → 推断其含义

考点：词义猜测　比喻理解　推理判断

45. 【答案】To request a holiday tip from the author.

定位送报员放空白卡片的行为 → 结合上下文推断其意图 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　意图推断

46. 【答案】Will Tourism Bring Harm to the…

考生需围绕旅游对环境的影响展开论述，首先明确个人观点，然后提供一至两个理由进行支持，最后进行总结，要求文章结构清晰、逻辑连贯、句式多样。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干　句式变化与复杂句构建