专四 · 2010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. Which of the following italicized phrases indicates CAUSE?

A. Why don’ t you do it for the sake ofyour friends?
B. I wish I could write as well as you.
C. For all his efforts, he didn’ t get an A.
D. Her eyes were red from excessive reading.

2. Nancy’ s gone to work but her car’ s still there. She _____ by bus.

A. must have gone B. should have gone C. ought to have gone D. could have gone

3. After _____ seemed an endless wait, it was his turn to enter the personnel manager’ s office.

A. that B. it C. what D. there

4. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT?

A. They each have two tickets.
B. They cost twenty yuan each.
C. Each they have bought the same book.
D. They were given two magazines each.

5. She seldom goes to the theatre, _____?

A. doesn’ t she B. does she C. would she D. wouldn’ t she

6. When one has good health, _____ should feel fortunate.

A. you B. they C. he D. we

7. It is necessary that he _____ the assignment without delay.

A. hand in B. hands in C. must hand in D. has to hand in

8. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT?

A. All his lectures are very interesting.
B. Half their savings were gone.
C. Many his friends came to the party.
D. Both his sisters are nurses.

9. Which of the following words can NOT be used to complete “We’ ve seen the film _____ ”?
A. before B. recently C. lately D. yet

10. _____ should not become a serious disadvantage in life and work.
A. To be not tall B. Not being tall C. Being not tall D. Not to be tall

11. Due to personality _____, the two colleagues never got on well in work.
A. contradiction B. conflict C. confrontation D. competition

12. During the summer vacation, kids are often seen hanging _____ in the streets.
A. about B. on C. over D. out

13. There were 150 _____ at the international conference this summer.
A. spectators B. viewers C. participants D. onlookers

14. In the face of unexpected difficulties, he demonstrated a talent for quick, _____ action.
A. determining B. defensive C. demanding D. decisive

15. The police had difficulty in _____ the fans from rushing on to the stage to take photos with the singer.
A. limiting B. restraining C. confining D. restricting

16. His _____ in gambling has eventually brought about his ruin.
A. indulgence B. habit C. action D. engagement

17. The teacher told the students to stay in the classroom and they did _____.
A. absolutely B. accidentally C. accordingly D. accurately

18. He listened hard but still couldn’ t _____ what they were talking about.
A. make over B. make up C. make upon D. make out

19. For the advertised position, the company offers a(n) _____ salary and benefits package.
A. generous B. plentiful C. abundant D. sufficient

20. As there was no road, the travelers _____ up a rocky slope on their way back.
A. ran B. hurried C. scrambled D. crawled

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

A. compulsory	B. condense	C. exposure
D. incredibly	E. independently	F. protection
G. restore	H. safeguard	I. socially
J. standard	K. techniques	L. transmit
M. treat	N. uneasy	O. workers

Until recently, the medical community believed that most hearing loss was caused by hear cells in the ear degrading as we age. But evidence is emerging that sound levels at sporting events, concerts, nightclubs and on personal devices can cause lasting damage to the connections between hear cells in the ear and the nerves that___21___ sounds to the brain. Over 1. 1 billion teenagers and young adults worldwide could be at risk of hearing loss as a result of ___22___ to unsafe levels of recreational noise, according to a recent World Health Organization report. To make matters worse, this kind of hearing loss doesn’ t show up on ___23___ tests. Researchers are calling it a hidden epidemic. “We think this problem is ___24___ prevalent, but it’ s difficult to measure because the tools we have available today are not sensitive enough,” says Konstantina Stankovic, an auditory neuroscientist and surgeon at Massachusetts Eye and Ear, and Harvard Medical School, in Boston. Stankovic is now working with colleagues at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne to develop imaging ___25___ that would allow us to see this kind of neural damage in living brains. This could help with early diagnosis. Others are developing drugs that could help ___26___ the connections between the ear and the brain. To properly ___27___ our ears, loud noises should be banned in many public places just as smoking is now, says Stankovic. Some countries have laws in place to protect ___28___ in bars and clubs by monitoring noise levels. Last year, Minneapolis City Council made it ___29___ for bars and clubs to offer free earbuds to patrons. Stankovic thinks more will need to be done to change ___30___ accepted norms around recreational noise. “I think it will require a public health effort similar to the efforts for limiting smoking, because of the peer pressure associated with loud music and noisy environments,” she says.

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) What is the nature of the scientific attitude, the attitude of the man or woman who studies and applies physics, biology, chemistry, geology, engineering, medicine or any other science? (2) We all know that science plays an important role in the societies in which we live. Many people believe, however, that our progress depends on two different aspects of science. The first of these is the application of the machines, products and systems of applied knowledge that scientists and technologists develop. Through technology, science improves the structure of society and helps man to gain increasing control over his environment. (3) The second aspect is the application by all members of society of the special methods of thought and action that scientists use in their work. (4) What are these special methods of thinking and acting? First of all, it seems that a successful scientist is full of curiosity—he wants to find out how and why the universe works. He usually directs his attention towards problems which he notices have no satisfactory explanation, and his curiosity makes him look for underlying relationships even if the data available seem to be unconnected. Moreover, he thinks he can improve the existing conditions and enjoys trying to solve the problems which this involves. (5) He is a good observer, accurate, patient and objective and applies logical thought to the observations he makes. He utilizes the facts he observes to the fullest extent. For example, trained observers obtain a very large amount of information about a star mainly from the accurate analysis of the simple lines that appear in a spectrum. (6) He is skeptical — he does not accept statements which are not based on the most complete evidence available—and therefore rejects authority as the sole basis for truth. Scientists always check statements and make experiments carefully and objectively to verify them. (7) Furthermore, he is not only critical of the work of others, but also of his own, since he knows that man is the least reliable of scientific instruments and that a number of factors tend to disturb objective investigation. (8) Lastly, he is highly imaginative since he often has to look for relationships in data which are not only complex but also frequently incomplete. Furthermore, he needs imagination if he wants to make hypotheses of how processes work and how events take place. (9) These seem to be some of the ways in which a successful scientist or technologist thinks and acts.

31. Many people believe that science helps society to progress through .

A. applied knowledge
B. more than one aspect
C. technology only
D. the use of machines

32. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about curiosity?

A. It gives the scientist confidence and pleasure in work.

B. It gives rise to interest in problems that are unexplained.

C. It leads to efforts to investigate potential connections.

D. It encourages the scientist to look for new ways of acting.

33. According to the passage, a successful scientist would not .

A. easily believe in unchecked statements

B. easily criticize others' research work

C. always use his imagination in work

D. always use evidence from observation

(1) Over the past several decades, the U.S., Canada, and Europe have received a great deal of media and even research attention over unusual phenomena and unsolved mysteries. These include UFOs as well as sightings and encounters with "nonhuman creatures" such as Bigfoot and the Loch Ness monster. Only recently has Latin America begun to receive some attention as well. Although the mysteries of the Aztec, Mayan, and Inca civilizations have been known for centuries, now the public is also becoming aware of unusual, paranormal phenomena in countries such as Peru. (2) The Nazca "lines" of Peru were discovered in the 19 30 s. These lines are deeply carved into a flat, stony plain, and form about 300 intricate pictures of animals such as birds, a monkey, and a lizard. Seen at ground level, the designs are a jumbled senseless mess. The images are so large that they can only be viewed at a height of 1,000 feet—meaning from an aircraft. Yet there were no aircraft in 300 B.C., when it is judged the designs were made. Nor were there then, or are there now, any nearby mountain ranges from which to view them. So how and why did the native people of Nazca create these marvelous designs? One answer appeared in 1969, when the German researcher and writer Erich von Daniken proposed that the lines were drawn by extraterrestrials as runways for their aircraft. The scientific community did not take long to scoff at and abandon von Daniken' s theory. Over the years several other theories have been put forth, but none has been accepted by the scientific community. (3) Today there is a new and heightened interest in the Nazca lines. It is a direct result of the creation of the Internet. Currently there are over 60 sites dedicated to this mystery from Latin America' s past, and even respected scientists have joined the discussion through e-mail and chat rooms. (4) Will the Internet help explain these unsolved mysteries? Perhaps it is a step in the right direction.

34. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

A. Latin America has long received attention for unusual phenomena.

B. Public attention is now directed towards countries like Peru.

C. Public interest usually focuses on North America and Europe.

D. Some ancient civilizations have unsolved mysteries.

35. According to the passage, the Nazca lines were found .

A. in mountains B. in stones C. on animals D. on a plain

36. We can infer from the passage that the higher the lines are seen, the the images they present.

A. smaller B. larger C. clearer D. brighter

(1) Graduation speeches are a bit like wedding toasts. A few are memorable. The rest tend to trigger such thoughts as, “Why did I wear such uncomfortable shoes?” (2) But graduation speeches are less about the message than the messenger. Every year a few colleges and universities in the U.S. attract attention because they’ ve managed to book high-profile speakers. And, every year, the media report some of these speakers’ wise remarks. (3) Last month, the following words of wisdom were spread: (4) “You really haven’ t completed the circle of success unless you can help somebody else move forward.” (Oprah Winfrey, Duke University). (5) “There is no way to stop change; change will come. Go out and give us a future worthy of the world we all wish to create together.” (Hillary Clinton, New York University). (6) “This really is your moment. History is yours to bend.” (Joe Biden, Wake Forest University). (7) Of course, the real “get” of the graduation season was first lady Michelle Obama’ s appearance at the University of California, Merced. “Remember that you are blessed,” she told the class of 2009, “Remember that in exchange for those blessings, you must give something back... As advocate and activist Marian Wright Edelman says, ‘Service is the rent we pay for living ... it is the true measure, the only measure of success’ ,” (8) Calls to service have a long, rich tradition in these speeches. However, it is possible for a graduation speech to go beyond cliche and say something truly compelling. The late writer David Foster Wallace’ s 2005 graduation speech at Kenyon College in Ohio talked about how to truly care about other people. It gained something of a cult after it was widely circulated on the Internet. Apple Computer CEO Steve Jobs’ address at Stanford University that year, in which he talked about death, is also considered one of the best in recent memory. (9) But when you’ re sitting in the hot sun, fidgety and freaked out, do you really want to be lectured about the big stuff? Isn’ t that like trying to maintain a smile at your wedding reception while some relative gives a toast that amounts to “marriage is hard work”? You know he’ s right; you just don’ t want to think about it at that particular moment. In fact, as is the case in many major life moments, you can’ t really manage to think beyond the blisters your new shoes are causing. (10) That may seem anticlimactic. But it also gets to the heart of one of life’ s greatest, saddest truths: that our most “memorable” occasions may elicit the fewest memories. It’ s probably not something most graduation speakers would say, but it’ s one of the first lessons ofgrowing up.

37. The graduation speeches mentioned in the passage are related to the following themes EXCEPT .

A. death B. success C. service D. generosity

38. It is implied in the passage that at great moments people fail to .

A. remain clear-headed
B. keep good manners
C. remember others' words
D. recollect specific details

(1) Cultural rules determine every aspect of food consumption. Who eats together defines social units. For example, in some societies, the nuclear family is the unit that regularly eats together. The anthropologist Mary Douglas has pointed out that, for the English, the kind of meal and the kind of food that is served relate to the kinds of social links between people who are eating together. She distinguishes between regular meals, Sunday meals when relatives may come, and cocktail parties for acquaintances. The food served symbolizes the occasion and reflects who is present. For example, only snacks are served at a cocktail party. It would be inappropriate to serve a steak or hamburgers. The distinctions among cocktails, regular meals, and special dinners mark the social boundaries between those guests who are invited for drinks, those who are invited to dinner, and those who come to a family meal. In this example, the type of food symbolizes the category of guest and with whom it is eaten. (2) In some New Guinea societies, the nuclear family is not the unit that eats together. The men take their meals in a men's house, separately from their wives and children. Women prepare and eat their food in their own houses and take the husband's portion to the men's house. The women eat with their children in their own houses. This pattern is also widespread among Near Eastern societies. (3) Eating is a metaphor that is sometimes used to signify marriage. In many New Guinea societies, like that of the Lesu on the island of New Ireland in the Pacific and that of the Trobriand Islanders, marriage is symbolized by the couple's eating together for the first time. Eating symbolizes their new status as a married couple. In U.S. society, it is just the reverse. A couple may go out to dinner on a first date. (4) Other cultural rules have to do with taboos against eating certain things. In some societies, members of a clan, a type of kin (family) group, are not allowed to eat the animal or bird that is their totemic ancestor. Since they believe themselves to be descended from that ancestor, it would be like eating that ancestor or eating themselves. (5) There is also an association between food prohibitions and rank, which is found in its most extreme form in the caste system of India. A caste system consists of ranked groups, each with a different economic specialization. In India, there is an association between caste and the idea of pollution. Members of highly ranked groups can be polluted by coming into contact with the bodily secretions, particularly saliva, of individuals of lower-ranked castes. Because of the fear of pollution, Brahmans and other high-ranked individuals will not share food with, not eat from the same plate as, not even accept food from an individual from a low-ranking caste.

39. According to the passage, who will NOT eat together?

A. The English. B. Americans on their first date.

C. Men and women in Near Eastern societies. D. Newly-weds on the island of New Ireland.

40. According to the passage, eating together indicates all the following EXCEPT .

A. the type of food B. social relations C. marital status D. family ties

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. What does the passage mainly discuss?

_____

42. Why are people increasingly interested in the Nazca lines?

_____

43. According to the passage, what kind of memories do most graduation speeches tend to recall?

_____

44. What is “one of the first lessons ofgrowing up”？

_____

45. What does the passage mainly discuss?

_____

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

41. The nature of the scientific attitude.

42. Because of the creation of the Internet.

43. Uncomfortable shoes and physical discomfort.

44. We are the center of our own universe.

45. Cultural rules governing food consumption.

46. Recently, a news report has sparked a heated debate: six university students hired a cleaner for their dorm, each paying 60 yuan monthly. This raises the question of whether college students should hire cleaners. In my view, while this practice may offer short-term convenience, it is generally unwise for college students to rely on such services.

First and foremost, college is a critical period for personal growth and the development of essential life skills. Tasks like laundry and cleaning are not merely chores; they are fundamental responsibilities that teach time management, self-discipline, and independence. Outsourcing these tasks deprives students of valuable opportunities to learn how to manage their own lives, a skill crucial for their future after graduation. Secondly, hiring cleaners can foster a sense of entitlement and dependency. University life is meant to prepare students for the challenges of adult life, where they must handle all aspects of daily living. Relying on others for basic tasks may hinder the cultivation of a strong work ethic and resilience. Furthermore, from a financial perspective, the cost, though seemingly small, adds up over time. Many students rely on their parents for financial support, and spending money on services they are perfectly capable of performing themselves could be seen as an unnecessary extravagance.

In conclusion, although hiring a cleaner might save some time and effort, the long-term drawbacks outweigh the immediate benefits. College students should embrace these daily tasks as part of their education, using them to build character and prepare for a self-sufficient future. Therefore, I believe they should not hire cleaners.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

识别各选项中斜体短语的语义功能 → 判断哪个表示原因 → 得出答案

考点：介词短语的语义功能辨析　for the sake of 表目的　as well as 表比较　for all 表让步

2. 【答案】A

分析语境（车还在，人已走） → 推断对过去事实的肯定性推测 → 选择情态动词+完成时结构 → 得出答案

考点：情态动词+have done 表对过去的推测　must have done 表肯定推测　should/ought to have done 表本应做而未做　could have done 表本可能做而未做

3. 【答案】C

分析句子结构（After引导时间状语从句） → 判断从句中缺少主语 → 选择能充当主语的连接代词 → 得出答案

考点：what 引导名词性从句作介词宾语　what 在从句中充当主语　that 引导从句时通常不充当成分　it 作形式主语

4. 【答案】C

分析 each 在句中的位置和语法功能 → 判断其词性（代词/副词/形容词） → 识别不符合语法规则的选项 → 得出答案

考点：each 作代词（主语/宾语）　each 作副词（状语）　each 作形容词（定语）　代词不能直接修饰另一个代词

5. 【答案】B

识别反意疑问句的构成规则（前否后肯） → 判断主句的助动词和主语 → 选择匹配的疑问部分 → 得出答案

考点：前否后肯原则　seldom 为否定副词　主句为一般现在时，主语为第三人称单数

6. 【答案】C

分析代词指代 → 判断主语one的泛指用法 → 选择与one在语法上一致的代词

考点：代词指代一致　one的泛指用法

7. 【答案】A

识别句型It is necessary that... → 判断为虚拟语气 → 应用(should)+动词原形规则

考点：虚拟语气　It is necessary that...句型

8. 【答案】C

逐一分析各选项的限定词与名词搭配 → 判断语法正确性 → 找出搭配错误的选项

考点：限定词与名词搭配　物主代词与名词搭配

9. 【答案】D

分析句子时态为现在完成时 → 判断各时间副词与现在完成时的兼容性 → 找出不兼容的选项

考点：现在完成时的时间状语　yet的用法

10. 【答案】B

分析句子主语位置 → 判断需要非谓语动词作主语 → 应用否定词位置规则

考点：非谓语动词作主语　否定词位置

11. 【答案】B

根据语境'never got on well in work'（工作上相处不好）推断人际关系问题 → 辨析近义词'conflict'（冲突）与'contradiction'（矛盾）、'confrontation'（对抗）、'competition'（竞争）的语义侧重 → 选择最符合'性格不合导致相处不好'的选项

考点：近义词辨析　语境选词

12. 【答案】A

识别固定搭配'hanging about/around'（闲逛） → 排除'hanging on'（坚持/挂断）、'hanging over'（笼罩/逼近）、'hanging out'（虽有闲逛义但更口语化且常与'with'连用） → 选择最地道的搭配

考点：固定搭配　动词搭配

13. 【答案】C

根据语境'at the international conference'（在国际会议上）推断参会者身份 → 辨析'spectators'（观众）、'viewers'（观看者）、'participants'（参与者）、'onlookers'（旁观者）的语义 → 选择最符合会议场景的选项

考点：近义词辨析　语境选词

14. 【答案】D

根据语境'a talent for quick, _____ action'（快速、_____行动的才能）推断褒义形容词 → 辨析'determining'（决定性的）、'defensive'（防御性的）、'demanding'（要求高的）、'decisive'（果断的）的语义 → 选择最符合'面对困难时快速行动'的选项

考点：近义词辨析　语境选词

15. 【答案】B

根据语境'difficulty in _____ the fans from rushing on to the stage'（难以_____粉丝冲上舞台）推断'阻止'含义 → 辨析'limiting'（限制）、'restraining'（制止）、'confining'（禁闭）、'restricting'（限制）的语义 → 选择最符合'阻止人群冲上舞台'的选项

考点：近义词辨析　语境选词

16. 【答案】A

根据语境‘最终导致毁灭’推断，需填入表示‘沉溺、沉迷’的名词 → 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

17. 【答案】C

根据前文‘老师告诉学生留在教室’和后文‘他们照做了’推断，需填入表示‘相应地、照着做’的副词 → 辨析选项词义 → 选择固定搭配词

考点：固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析

18. 【答案】D

根据语境‘努力听但仍然不能_____他们在谈论什么’推断，需填入表示‘听清、理解’的动词短语 → 辨析‘make’相关短语的固定含义 → 选择正确搭配

考点：固定搭配（通用）　形近词混淆组

19. 【答案】A

根据语境‘公司提供_____的薪水和福利套餐’推断，需填入表示‘丰厚的、优厚的’形容词 → 辨析选项词义与常见搭配 → 选择最符合商业语境的词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

20. 【答案】C

根据语境‘没有路，旅行者在返回途中_____上岩石斜坡’推断，需填入表示‘攀爬、手脚并用地爬’的动词 → 辨析选项词义与动作方式 → 选择最符合‘岩石斜坡’场景的词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

21. 【答案】L

31 空 定位空格前的定语从句先行词 'nerves' → 分析从句谓语动词需与 'sounds to the brain' 构成合理搭配 → 选择表示 '传递' 语义的动词

32 空 定位空格后的介词 'to' 及宾语 'unsafe levels of recreational noise' → 分析需填入表示 '暴露于' 语义的名词 → 选择与 'to' 构成固定搭配的词

33 空 定位空格后的名词 'tests' → 分析前文 'doesn't show up on' 暗示测试无法检测到 → 选择表示 '常规/标准' 语义的形容词

34 空 定位空格后的形容词 'prevalent'（流行的）→ 分析引号内说话者观点与后文 'difficult to measure' 形成对比 → 选择表示 '极其/非常' 语义的副词

35 空 定位空格前的动词 'develop' 及后文 'that would allow us to see' → 分析需填入表示 '技术/方法' 语义的名词 → 选择与 'imaging' 构成合理搭配的词

36 空 定位空格前动词 'help' → 分析宾语 'connections' 的语义搭配 → 选择表示 '修复/恢复' 的动词

37 空 定位空格前 'To properly' → 分析动词宾语 'our ears' → 结合后文 'banned' 等保护措施 → 选择表示 '保护' 的动词

38 空 定位空格前 'protect' → 分析宾语 'in bars and clubs' → 结合上下文 'noise levels' → 选择表示 '人/顾客' 的名词

39 空 定位空格前 'made it' → 分析结构 'make it + adj. + for sb. to do sth.' → 结合后文 'offer free earbuds' → 选择表示 '强制/要求' 的形容词

40 空 定位空格前 'change' → 分析宾语 'accepted norms' → 结合上下文 'public health effort' → 选择表示 '社会/文化' 的形容词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 help + 动词原形　语境选词：药物对神经连接的作用　语境选词：保护耳朵的措施　近义词辨析：protect/preserve/guard 等　语境选词：保护对象　近义词辨析：patrons/customers/visitors 等　语境选词：法律要求的强制性　近义词辨析：mandatory/required/compulsory 等　语境选词：社会规范的属性　近义词辨析：social/cultural/societal 等

22. 【答案】C

31 空 定位空格前的定语从句先行词 'nerves' → 分析从句谓语动词需与 'sounds to the brain' 构成合理搭配 → 选择表示 '传递' 语义的动词

32 空 定位空格后的介词 'to' 及宾语 'unsafe levels of recreational noise' → 分析需填入表示 '暴露于' 语义的名词 → 选择与 'to' 构成固定搭配的词

33 空 定位空格后的名词 'tests' → 分析前文 'doesn't show up on' 暗示测试无法检测到 → 选择表示 '常规/标准' 语义的形容词

34 空 定位空格后的形容词 'prevalent'（流行的）→ 分析引号内说话者观点与后文 'difficult to measure' 形成对比 → 选择表示 '极其/非常' 语义的副词

35 空 定位空格前的动词 'develop' 及后文 'that would allow us to see' → 分析需填入表示 '技术/方法' 语义的名词 → 选择与 'imaging' 构成合理搭配的词

36 空 定位空格前动词 'help' → 分析宾语 'connections' 的语义搭配 → 选择表示 '修复/恢复' 的动词
37 空 定位空格前 'To properly' → 分析动词宾语 'our ears' → 结合后文 'banned' 等保护措施 → 选择表示 '保护' 的动词
38 空 定位空格前 'protect' → 分析宾语 'in bars and clubs' → 结合上下文 'noise levels' → 选择表示 '人/顾客' 的名词
39 空 定位空格前 'made it' → 分析结构 'make it + adj. + for sb. to do sth.' → 结合后文 'offer free earbuds' → 选择表示 '强制/要求' 的形容词
40 空 定位空格前 'change' → 分析宾语 'accepted norms' → 结合上下文 'public health effort' → 选择表示 '社会/文化' 的形容词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 help + 动词原形　语境选词：药物对神经连接的作用　语境选词：保护耳朵的措施　近义词辨析：protect/preserve/guard 等　语境选词：保护对象　近义词辨析：patrons/customers/visitors 等　语境选词：法律要求的强制性　近义词辨析：mandatory/required/compulsory 等　语境选词：社会规范的属性　近义词辨析：social/cultural/societal 等

23. 【答案】J

31 空 定位空格前的定语从句先行词 'nerves' → 分析从句谓语动词需与 'sounds to the brain' 构成合理搭配 → 选择表示 '传递' 语义的动词
32 空 定位空格后的介词 'to' 及宾语 'unsafe levels of recreational noise' → 分析需填入表示 '暴露于' 语义的名词 → 选择与 'to' 构成固定搭配的词
33 空 定位空格后的名词 'tests' → 分析前文 'doesn't show up on' 暗示测试无法检测到 → 选择表示 '常规/标准' 语义的形容词
34 空 定位空格后的形容词 'prevalent'（流行的）→ 分析引号内说话者观点与后文 'difficult to measure' 形成对比 → 选择表示 '极其/非常' 语义的副词
35 空 定位空格前的动词 'develop' 及后文 'that would allow us to see' → 分析需填入表示 '技术/方法' 语义的名词 → 选择与 'imaging' 构成合理搭配的词
36 空 定位空格前动词 'help' → 分析宾语 'connections' 的语义搭配 → 选择表示 '修复/恢复' 的动词
37 空 定位空格前 'To properly' → 分析动词宾语 'our ears' → 结合后文 'banned' 等保护措施 → 选择表示 '保护' 的动词
38 空 定位空格前 'protect' → 分析宾语 'in bars and clubs' → 结合上下文 'noise levels' → 选择表示 '人/顾客' 的名词
39 空 定位空格前 'made it' → 分析结构 'make it + adj. + for sb. to do sth.' → 结合后文 'offer free earbuds' → 选择表示 '强制/要求' 的形容词
40 空 定位空格前 'change' → 分析宾语 'accepted norms' → 结合上下文 'public health effort' → 选择表示 '社会/文化' 的形容词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 help + 动词原形　语境选词：药物对神经连接的作用　语境选词：保护耳朵的措施　近义词辨析：protect/preserve/guard 等　语境选词：保护对象　近义词辨析：patrons/customers/visitors 等　语境选词：法律要求的强制性　近义词辨析：mandatory/required/compulsory 等　语境选词：社会规范的属性　近义词辨析：social/cultural/societal 等

24. 【答案】D

31 空 定位空格前的定语从句先行词 'nerves' → 分析从句谓语动词需与 'sounds to the brain' 构成合理搭配 → 选择表示 '传递' 语义的动词
32 空 定位空格后的介词 'to' 及宾语 'unsafe levels of recreational noise' → 分析需填入表示 '暴露于' 语义的名词 → 选择与 'to' 构成固定搭配的词
33 空 定位空格后的名词 'tests' → 分析前文 'doesn't show up on' 暗示测试无法检测到 → 选择表示 '常规/标准' 语义的形容词

34 空 定位空格后的形容词 'prevalent'（流行的）→ 分析引号内说话者观点与后文 'difficult to measure' 形成对比 → 选择表示 '极其/非常' 语义的副词
35 空 定位空格前的动词 'develop' 及后文 'that would allow us to see' → 分析需填入表示 '技术/方法' 语义的名词 → 选择与 'imaging' 构成合理搭配的词
36 空 定位空格前动词 'help' → 分析宾语 'connections' 的语义搭配 → 选择表示 '修复/恢复' 的动词
37 空 定位空格前 'To properly' → 分析动词宾语 'our ears' → 结合后文 'banned' 等保护措施 → 选择表示 '保护' 的动词
38 空 定位空格前 'protect' → 分析宾语 'in bars and clubs' → 结合上下文 'noise levels' → 选择表示 '人/顾客' 的名词
39 空 定位空格前 'made it' → 分析结构 'make it + adj. + for sb. to do sth.' → 结合后文 'offer free earbuds' → 选择表示 '强制/要求' 的形容词
40 空 定位空格前 'change' → 分析宾语 'accepted norms' → 结合上下文 'public health effort' → 选择表示 '社会/文化' 的形容词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 help + 动词原形　语境选词：药物对神经连接的作用　语境选词：保护耳朵的措施　近义词辨析：protect/preserve/guard 等　语境选词：保护对象　近义词辨析：patrons/customers/visitors 等　语境选词：法律要求的强制性　近义词辨析：mandatory/required/compulsory 等　语境选词：社会规范的属性　近义词辨析：social/cultural/societal 等

25. 【答案】K

31 空 定位空格前的定语从句先行词 'nerves' → 分析从句谓语动词需与 'sounds to the brain' 构成合理搭配 → 选择表示 '传递' 语义的动词
32 空 定位空格后的介词 'to' 及宾语 'unsafe levels of recreational noise' → 分析需填入表示 '暴露于' 语义的名词 → 选择与 'to' 构成固定搭配的词
33 空 定位空格后的名词 'tests' → 分析前文 'doesn't show up on' 暗示测试无法检测到 → 选择表示 '常规/标准' 语义的形容词
34 空 定位空格后的形容词 'prevalent'（流行的）→ 分析引号内说话者观点与后文 'difficult to measure' 形成对比 → 选择表示 '极其/非常' 语义的副词
35 空 定位空格前的动词 'develop' 及后文 'that would allow us to see' → 分析需填入表示 '技术/方法' 语义的名词 → 选择与 'imaging' 构成合理搭配的词
36 空 定位空格前动词 'help' → 分析宾语 'connections' 的语义搭配 → 选择表示 '修复/恢复' 的动词
37 空 定位空格前 'To properly' → 分析动词宾语 'our ears' → 结合后文 'banned' 等保护措施 → 选择表示 '保护' 的动词
38 空 定位空格前 'protect' → 分析宾语 'in bars and clubs' → 结合上下文 'noise levels' → 选择表示 '人/顾客' 的名词
39 空 定位空格前 'made it' → 分析结构 'make it + adj. + for sb. to do sth.' → 结合后文 'offer free earbuds' → 选择表示 '强制/要求' 的形容词
40 空 定位空格前 'change' → 分析宾语 'accepted norms' → 结合上下文 'public health effort' → 选择表示 '社会/文化' 的形容词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 help + 动词原形　语境选词：药物对神经连接的作用　语境选词：保护耳朵的措施　近义词辨析：protect/preserve/guard 等　语境选词：保护对象　近义词辨析：patrons/customers/visitors 等　语境选词：法律要求的强制性　近义词辨析：mandatory/required/compulsory 等　语境选词：社会规范的属性　近义词辨析：social/cultural/societal 等

26. 【答案】G

31 空 定位空格前的定语从句先行词 'nerves' → 分析从句谓语动词需与 'sounds to the brain' 构成合理搭配 → 选择表示 '传递' 语义的动词

32 空 定位空格后的介词 'to' 及宾语 'unsafe levels of recreational noise' → 分析需填入表示 '暴露于' 语义的名词 → 选择与 'to' 构成固定搭配的词

33 空 定位空格后的名词 'tests' → 分析前文 'doesn't show up on' 暗示测试无法检测到 → 选择表示 '常规/标准' 语义的形容词

34 空 定位空格后的形容词 'prevalent'（流行的）→ 分析引号内说话者观点与后文 'difficult to measure' 形成对比 → 选择表示 '极其/非常' 语义的副词

35 空 定位空格前的动词 'develop' 及后文 'that would allow us to see' → 分析需填入表示 '技术/方法' 语义的名词 → 选择与 'imaging' 构成合理搭配的词

36 空 定位空格前动词 'help' → 分析宾语 'connections' 的语义搭配 → 选择表示 '修复/恢复' 的动词

37 空 定位空格前 'To properly' → 分析动词宾语 'our ears' → 结合后文 'banned' 等保护措施 → 选择表示 '保护' 的动词

38 空 定位空格前 'protect' → 分析宾语 'in bars and clubs' → 结合上下文 'noise levels' → 选择表示 '人/顾客' 的名词

39 空 定位空格前 'made it' → 分析结构 'make it + adj. + for sb. to do sth.' → 结合后文 'offer free earbuds' → 选择表示 '强制/要求' 的形容词

40 空 定位空格前 'change' → 分析宾语 'accepted norms' → 结合上下文 'public health effort' → 选择表示 '社会/文化' 的形容词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 help + 动词原形　语境选词：药物对神经连接的作用　语境选词：保护耳朵的措施　近义词辨析：protect/preserve/guard 等　语境选词：保护对象　近义词辨析：patrons/customers/visitors 等　语境选词：法律要求的强制性　近义词辨析：mandatory/required/compulsory 等　语境选词：社会规范的属性　近义词辨析：social/cultural/societal 等

27. 【答案】H

31 空 定位空格前的定语从句先行词 'nerves' → 分析从句谓语动词需与 'sounds to the brain' 构成合理搭配 → 选择表示 '传递' 语义的动词

32 空 定位空格后的介词 'to' 及宾语 'unsafe levels of recreational noise' → 分析需填入表示 '暴露于' 语义的名词 → 选择与 'to' 构成固定搭配的词

33 空 定位空格后的名词 'tests' → 分析前文 'doesn't show up on' 暗示测试无法检测到 → 选择表示 '常规/标准' 语义的形容词

34 空 定位空格后的形容词 'prevalent'（流行的）→ 分析引号内说话者观点与后文 'difficult to measure' 形成对比 → 选择表示 '极其/非常' 语义的副词

35 空 定位空格前的动词 'develop' 及后文 'that would allow us to see' → 分析需填入表示 '技术/方法' 语义的名词 → 选择与 'imaging' 构成合理搭配的词

36 空 定位空格前动词 'help' → 分析宾语 'connections' 的语义搭配 → 选择表示 '修复/恢复' 的动词

37 空 定位空格前 'To properly' → 分析动词宾语 'our ears' → 结合后文 'banned' 等保护措施 → 选择表示 '保护' 的动词

38 空 定位空格前 'protect' → 分析宾语 'in bars and clubs' → 结合上下文 'noise levels' → 选择表示 '人/顾客' 的名词

39 空 定位空格前 'made it' → 分析结构 'make it + adj. + for sb. to do sth.' → 结合后文 'offer free earbuds' → 选择表示 '强制/要求' 的形容词

40 空 定位空格前 'change' → 分析宾语 'accepted norms' → 结合上下文 'public health effort' → 选择表示 '社会/文化' 的形容词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 help + 动词原形　语境选词：药物对神经连接的作用　语境选词：保护耳朵的措施　近义词辨析：protect/preserve/guard 等　语境选词：保护对象　近义词辨析：patrons/customers/visitors 等　语境选词：法律要求的强制性　近义词辨析：mandatory/required/compulsory 等　语境选词：社会规范的属性　近义词辨析：social/cultural/societal 等

28. 【答案】F

31 空 定位空格前的定语从句先行词 'nerves' → 分析从句谓语动词需与 'sounds to the brain' 构成合理搭配 → 选择表示 '传递' 语义的动词

32 空 定位空格后的介词 'to' 及宾语 'unsafe levels of recreational noise' → 分析需填入表示 '暴露于' 语义的名词 → 选择与 'to' 构成固定搭配的词

33 空 定位空格后的名词 'tests' → 分析前文 'doesn't show up on' 暗示测试无法检测到 → 选择表示 '常规/标准' 语义的形容词

34 空 定位空格后的形容词 'prevalent'（流行的）→ 分析引号内说话者观点与后文 'difficult to measure' 形成对比 → 选择表示 '极其/非常' 语义的副词

35 空 定位空格前的动词 'develop' 及后文 'that would allow us to see' → 分析需填入表示 '技术/方法' 语义的名词 → 选择与 'imaging' 构成合理搭配的词

36 空 定位空格前动词 'help' → 分析宾语 'connections' 的语义搭配 → 选择表示 '修复/恢复' 的动词

37 空 定位空格前 'To properly' → 分析动词宾语 'our ears' → 结合后文 'banned' 等保护措施 → 选择表示 '保护' 的动词

38 空 定位空格前 'protect' → 分析宾语 'in bars and clubs' → 结合上下文 'noise levels' → 选择表示 '人/顾客' 的名词

39 空 定位空格前 'made it' → 分析结构 'make it + adj. + for sb. to do sth.' → 结合后文 'offer free earbuds' → 选择表示 '强制/要求' 的形容词

40 空 定位空格前 'change' → 分析宾语 'accepted norms' → 结合上下文 'public health effort' → 选择表示 '社会/文化' 的形容词

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29. 【答案】A

31 空 定位空格前的定语从句先行词 'nerves' → 分析从句谓语动词需与 'sounds to the brain' 构成合理搭配 → 选择表示 '传递' 语义的动词

32 空 定位空格后的介词 'to' 及宾语 'unsafe levels of recreational noise' → 分析需填入表示 '暴露于' 语义的名词 → 选择与 'to' 构成固定搭配的词

33 空 定位空格后的名词 'tests' → 分析前文 'doesn't show up on' 暗示测试无法检测到 → 选择表示 '常规/标准' 语义的形容词

34 空 定位空格后的形容词 'prevalent'（流行的）→ 分析引号内说话者观点与后文 'difficult to measure' 形成对比 → 选择表示 '极其/非常' 语义的副词

35 空 定位空格前的动词 'develop' 及后文 'that would allow us to see' → 分析需填入表示 '技术/方法' 语义的名词 → 选择与 'imaging' 构成合理搭配的词

36 空 定位空格前动词 'help' → 分析宾语 'connections' 的语义搭配 → 选择表示 '修复/恢复' 的动词

37 空 定位空格前 'To properly' → 分析动词宾语 'our ears' → 结合后文 'banned' 等保护措施 → 选择表示 '保护' 的动词

38 空 定位空格前 'protect' → 分析宾语 'in bars and clubs' → 结合上下文 'noise levels' → 选择表示 '人/顾客' 的名词

39 空 定位空格前 'made it' → 分析结构 'make it + adj. + for sb. to do sth.' → 结合后文 'offer free earbuds' → 选择表示 '强制/要求' 的形容词
40 空 定位空格前 'change' → 分析宾语 'accepted norms' → 结合上下文 'public health effort' → 选择表示 '社会/文化' 的形容词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 help + 动词原形　语境选词：药物对神经连接的作用　语境选词：保护耳朵的措施　近义词辨析：protect/preserve/guard 等　语境选词：保护对象　近义词辨析：patrons/customers/visitors 等　语境选词：法律要求的强制性　近义词辨析：mandatory/required/compulsory 等　语境选词：社会规范的属性　近义词辨析：social/cultural/societal 等

30. 【答案】I

31 空 定位空格前的定语从句先行词 'nerves' → 分析从句谓语动词需与 'sounds to the brain' 构成合理搭配 → 选择表示 '传递' 语义的动词
32 空 定位空格后的介词 'to' 及宾语 'unsafe levels of recreational noise' → 分析需填入表示 '暴露于' 语义的名词 → 选择与 'to' 构成固定搭配的词
33 空 定位空格后的名词 'tests' → 分析前文 'doesn't show up on' 暗示测试无法检测到 → 选择表示 '常规/标准' 语义的形容词
34 空 定位空格后的形容词 'prevalent'（流行的）→ 分析引号内说话者观点与后文 'difficult to measure' 形成对比 → 选择表示 '极其/非常' 语义的副词
35 空 定位空格前的动词 'develop' 及后文 'that would allow us to see' → 分析需填入表示 '技术/方法' 语义的名词 → 选择与 'imaging' 构成合理搭配的词
36 空 定位空格前动词 'help' → 分析宾语 'connections' 的语义搭配 → 选择表示 '修复/恢复' 的动词
37 空 定位空格前 'To properly' → 分析动词宾语 'our ears' → 结合后文 'banned' 等保护措施 → 选择表示 '保护' 的动词
38 空 定位空格前 'protect' → 分析宾语 'in bars and clubs' → 结合上下文 'noise levels' → 选择表示 '人/顾客' 的名词
39 空 定位空格前 'made it' → 分析结构 'make it + adj. + for sb. to do sth.' → 结合后文 'offer free earbuds' → 选择表示 '强制/要求' 的形容词
40 空 定位空格前 'change' → 分析宾语 'accepted norms' → 结合上下文 'public health effort' → 选择表示 '社会/文化' 的形容词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 help + 动词原形　语境选词：药物对神经连接的作用　语境选词：保护耳朵的措施　近义词辨析：protect/preserve/guard 等　语境选词：保护对象　近义词辨析：patrons/customers/visitors 等　语境选词：法律要求的强制性　近义词辨析：mandatory/required/compulsory 等　语境选词：社会规范的属性　近义词辨析：social/cultural/societal 等

31. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'progress depends on' → 定位至语篇第(2)段 'our progress depends on two different aspects of science' → 同义替换为 'more than one aspect' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

32. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'curiosity' → 定位至语篇第(4)段关于好奇心的描述 → 逐项比对：B对应'look for underlying relationships'，C对应'directed towards problems...no satisfactory explanation'，D对应'wants to find out how and why' → A项'confidence and pleasure'在语篇中无依据 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断　无中生有

33. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'successful scientist would not' → 定位至语篇第(6)段 'he does not accept statements which are not based on the most complete evidence' → 同义替换为 'easily believe in unchecked statements' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　否定推断

34. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'INCORRECT' → 定位至语篇第(1)段 'Only recently has Latin America begun to receive some attention as well' → 与A项 'long received attention' 相悖 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　否定判断　时间对比

35. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Nazca lines were found' → 定位至语篇第(2)段 'These lines are deeply carved into a flat, stony plain' → 同义替换为 'on a plain' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

36. 【答案】C

定位第二段关于Nazca lines的描述 → 提取‘只能从1000英尺高空观看’与‘地面看是杂乱无章’的对比 → 推断观看高度与图像清晰度的关系

考点：细节定位　逻辑推理

37. 【答案】D

通读全文，逐一核对各演讲者提及的主题 → Oprah谈成功，Hillary谈改变，Biden谈历史，Obama谈服务，Wallace谈关怀，Jobs谈死亡 → 排除A、B、C，确定D未提及

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

38. 【答案】D

定位第九段关于听众在重要时刻状态的描述 → 提取‘坐立不安、紧张’与‘不想被说教’的对比 → 推断人们在重大时刻难以记住他人话语的具体细节

考点：细节定位　推理判断

39. 【答案】C

定位第二段关于新几内亚和近东社会饮食模式的描述 → 提取‘男性在男性房屋吃饭，与妻儿分开’ → 确定近东社会男女不同食

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

40. 【答案】A

通读全文，逐一核对‘一起吃饭’所指示的内容 → 第一段指示社交关系，第三段指示婚姻状态，第四段涉及氏族禁忌 → 排除B、C、D，确定A未直接指示

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

41. 【答案】The nature of the scientific attitude.

通读全文 → 识别首段核心论点（科学态度的本质） → 概括为文章主旨

考点：主旨大意　核心论点识别

42. 【答案】Because of the creation of the Internet.

定位关键词 'Nazca lines' 和 'interested' → 在相关段落中寻找原因状语（如 because, due to） → 匹配 'creation of the Internet' 的同义改写

考点：细节定位　因果关系识别　同义替换

43. 【答案】Uncomfortable shoes and physical discomfort.

定位关键词 'graduation speeches' 和 'memories' → 在相关段落中寻找 'most' 或 'tend to' 对应的具体描述 → 匹配 'Uncomfortable shoes and physical discomfort'

考点：细节定位　高频信息捕捉

44. 【答案】We are the center of our own universe.

定位短语 'one of the first lessons of growing up' → 分析其上下文语境 → 推断其具体所指（即认识到自己并非宇宙中心）

考点：推理判断　语境推断　指代理解

45. 【答案】Cultural rules governing food consumption.

通读全文 → 识别文章反复出现的核心概念（食物、规则、文化） → 概括为'管理食物消费的文化规则'

考点：主旨大意　核心概念提炼

46. 【答案】Recently, a news report has sparked a heated…

根据题目要求，首先明确个人观点（第一部分），然后展开论述（第二部分），最后总结（第三部分），需运用恰当的词汇和句型构建连贯的议论文。

考点：观点陈述　论证展开　总结收尾　议论文结构　语境选词