专四 · 2011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. My uncle is quite worn out from years of hard work. He is no longer the man _____ he was fifteen years ago.

A. which B. whom C. who D. that

2. Which of the following sentences is a COMMAND?

A. Beg your pardon.
B. Have a good time.
C. Never do that again!
D. What noise you are making!

3. Which of the following italicized phrases indicates?

A. She said it for fun, but others took her seriously.
B. For all its effort, the team didn’t win the match.
C. Linda has worked for the firm for twenty years.
D. He set out for Beijing yesterday.

4. When you have finished with the book, don’t forget to return it to Tim, _____?

A. do you B. will you C. don’t you D. won’t you

5. In phrases like freezing cold, burning hot, or soaking wet, the -ING participle is used _____.

A. as a command B. as a condition C. for concession D. for emphasis

6. Which of the following italicized phrases is INCORRECT?

A. The city is now ten times its original size.
B. I wish I had two times his strength.
C. The seller asked for double the usual price.
D. They come here four times every year.

7. It is not so much the language _____ the cultural background that makes the book difficult to understand.

A. as B. nor C. but D. like

8. Which of the following italicized parts is used as an object?

A. What do you think has happened to her?
B. Who do you think the visiting professor is?
C. How much do you think he earns every month?
D. How quickly would you say he would come?

9. The additional work will take _____ weeks.

A. the other
B. another two
C. other two
D. the more

10. Which of the following italicized parts is a subject clause（主语从句）?

A. We are quite certain that we will get there in time.
B. He has to face the fact that there will be no pay rise this year.
C. She said that she had seen the man earlier that morning.
D. It is sheer luck that the miners are still alive after ten days.

11. “Look at those pretty girls’ skirts” is _____, because it is not clear whether the girls or the skirts are “pretty”.

A. ambiguous
B. hidden
C. indirect
D. indistinct

12. House repairs, holidays, school fees and other _____ have reduced his bank balance to almost nothing.

A. amount
B. payment
C. expenses
D. figures

13. It was really _____ of you to remember my birthday.

A. grateful
B. thoughtful
C. considerable
D. generous

14. You can go to a travel agency and ask for a holiday _____.

A. introduction
B. advertisement
C. book
D. brochure

15. The city government is building more roads to _____ the increasing number of cars.

A. accommodate
B. receive
C. accept
D. hold

16. Our office has recently _____ to a new computer system.

A. altered
B. converted
C. transformed
D. modified

17. The crowd went _____ as soon as the singer stepped onto the stage.

A. wild
B. emotional
C. uncontrolled
D. unrestricted

18. Our school library is _____ closed for repairs.

A. shortly
B. quickly
C. temporarily
D. rapidly

19. John is up to his eyes in work at the moment. The underlined part means _____.

A. very excited
B. very busy
C. very tired
D. very efficient

20. Victoria bumped into her brother quite by chance in the supermarket. The underlined word means _____.

A. risk
B. opportunity
C. possibility
D. luck

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

A. central	B. concern	C. consumption
D. disorders	E. endeavor	F. exclusion
G. gigantic	H. highlights	I. innovation
J. noted	K. obsessively	L. overhears
M. problematic	N. prohibited	O. roughly

Friends who seem to post a photo of every meal they eat on Instagram or Twitter may not just be annoying; they may have a problem. The trend of "foodstagramming" has bothered some restaurants to the point they have ___21___ diners from snapping photos of their meals. But Dr. Valerie Taylor argues that ___22___ documenting one's meals could be a signal of a larger dieting problem. "I see clients for whom food has become ___23___, and they struggle to go out and not have food be the key element of all social interaction: what they eat, when they ate, when they are going to eat again," Taylor said. Taylor spoke at the Canadian Obesity Summit in Vancouver last week about eating ___24___ and food's role in our culture. While Taylor admitted that sharing photos of food on social media is relatively common, she said that in some cases it can come at the ___25___ of everything else. "The ___26___ comes when all they do is send pictures of food. We take pictures of things that are important to us, and for some people, the food itself becomes ___27___ and the rest—the venue, the company, etc —is background." While Taylor argues that producing such images may signal an unhealthy preoccupation with food, others have linked the ___28___ of food photography to eating issues and weight gain. Taylor isn't just focused on Instagram users. She ___29___ in her speech that food tattoos send a similar warming sign. "I think for some people it ___30___ how important food has become," Taylor said. "Just like the tattoos of 'I love McDonald's' replacing the 'I love Mom' tattoo, food is taking on a very important role. It has moved beyond simply fuel."

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) We have a crisis on our hands. You mean global warning? The world economy? No, the decline of reading. People are just not doing it anymore, especially the young. Who’s responsible? Actually, it’s more like, what is responsible? The Internet, of course, and everything that comes with it — Facebook, Twitter (推特). You can write your own list. (2) There’s been a warning about the imminent death of literate civilization for a long time. In the 20th century, first it was the movies, then radio, then television that seemed to spell doom for the written world. None did. Reading survived; in fact it not only survived, it has flourished. The world is more literate than ever before — there are more and more readers, and more and more books. (3) The fact that we often get our reading material online today is not something we should worry over. The electronic and digital revolution of the last two decades has arguably shown the way forward for reading and for writing. Take the arrival of e-book readers as an example. Devices like Kindle make reading more convenient and are a lot more environmentally friendly than the traditional paper book. (4) As technology makes new ways of writing possible, new ways of reading are possible. Interconnectivity allows for the possibility of a reading experience that was barely imaginable before. Where traditional books had to make do with photographs and illustrations, an e-book can provide readers with an unlimited number of links: to texts, pictures, and videos. In the future, the way people write novels, history, and philosophy will resemble nothing seen in the past. (5) On the other hand, there is the danger of trivialization. One Twitter group is offering its followers single-sentence-long “digests” of the great novels. War and Peace in a sentence? You must be joking. We should fear the fragmentation of reading. There is the danger that the high-speed connectivity of the Internet will reduce our attention span — that we will be incapable of reading anything of length or which requires deep concentration. (6) In such a fast-changing world, in which reality seems to be remade each day, we need the ability to focus and understand what is happening to us. This has always been the function of literature and we should be careful not to let it disappear. Our society needs to be able to imagine the possibility of someone utterly in tune with modern technology but able to make sense of a dynamic, confusing world. (7) In the 15th century, Johannes Guttenberg’s invention of the printing press in Europe had a huge impact on civilization. Once upon a time the physical book was a challenging thing. We should remember this before we assume that technology is out to destroy traditional culture.

31. Which of the following paragraphs briefly reviews the historical challenges for reading?

A. Paragraph One. B. Paragraph Two. C. Paragraph Three. D. Paragraph Four.

32. The following are all cited as advantages of e-books EXCEPT .

A. multimodal content
B. environmental friendliness
C. convenience for readers
D. imaginative design

33. According to the passage, people need knowledge of modern technology and to survive in the fast-changing society.

A. good judgment B. high sensitivity C. good imagination D. the ability to focus

(1) I know when the snow melts and the first robins (知更鸟) come to call, when the laughter of children returns to the parks and playgrounds, something wonderful is about to happen. (2) Spring cleaning. (3) I’ ll admit spring cleaning is a difficult notion for modern families to grasp. Today’ s busy families hardly have time to load the dishwasher, much less clean the doormat. Asking the family to spend the weekend collecting winter dog piles from the melting snow in the backyard is like announcing there will be no more Wi-Fi. It interrupts the natural order. (4) “Honey, what say we spend the weekend beating the rugs, sorting through the boxes in the basement and painting our bedroom a nice lemony yellow?” I say. (5) “Can we at least wait until the NBA matches are over?” my husband answers. (6) But I tell my family, spring cleaning can’ t wait. The temperature has risen just enough to melt snow but not enough for Little League practice to start. Some flowers are peeking out of the thawing ground, but there is no lawn to seed, nor garden to tend. Newly wakened from our winter’ s hibernation (冬 眠), yet still needing extra blankets at night, we open our windows to the first fresh air floating on the breeze and all of the natural world demanding “Awake and be clean!” (7) Biologists offer a theory about this primal impulse to clean out every drawer and closet in the house at spring’ s first light, which has to do with melatonin, the sleepytime hormone (激素) our bodies produce when it’ s dark. When spring’ s light comes, the melatonin diminishes, and suddenly we are awakened to the dusty, virus-filled house we’ ve been hibernating in for four months. (8) I tell my family about the science and psychology of a good healthy cleaning at spring’ s arrival. I speak to them about life’ s greatest rewards waiting in the removal of soap scum from the bathtub, which hasn’ t been properly cleaned since the first snowfall. (9) “I’ ll do it,” says the eldest child, a 21-year-old college student who lives at home. (10) “You will? Wow!” I exclaim. (11) Maybe after all these years, he’ s finally grasped the concept. Maybe he’ s expressing his rightful position as eldest child and role model. Or maybe he’ s going to Florida for a break in a couple of weeks and he’ s being nice to me who is the financial-aid officer. (12) No matter. Seeing my adult son willingly cleaning that dirty bathtub gives me hope for the future of his 12-year-old brother who, instead of working, is found to be sleeping in the seat of the window he is supposed to be cleaning. (13) “Awake and be clean!” I say.

34. According to the passage, “ … spring cleaning is a difficult notion for modern families to grasp” means that spring cleaning .

A. is no longer an easy practice to understand.
B. is no longer part of modern family life.
C. requires more family members to be involved.
D. calls for more complicated skills and knowledge.

35. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be included in family spring cleaning?

A. Beating the rugs.

B. Cleaning the window.

C. Restoring Wi-Fi services.

D. Cleaning the backyard.

36. Which of the following interpretations ofthe biologists' theory about melatonin is INCORRECT?

A. The production of melatonin in our bodies varies at different times.

B. Melatonin is more likely to cause sleepiness in our bodies.

C. The reduction of melatonin will cause wakefulness in our bodies.

D. The amount of melatonin remains constant in our bodies.

(1) These days lots of young Japanese do omiai, literally, “meet and look.” Many of them do so willingly. In today’s prosperous and increasingly conservative Japan, the traditional omiai kekkon, or arranged marriage, is thriving. (2) But there is a difference. In the original omiai, the young Japanese couldn’t reject the partner chosen by his parents and their middleman. After World War II, many Japanese abandoned the arranged marriage as part of their rush to adopt the more democratic ways of their American conquerors. The Western ren’ai kekkon, or love marriage, became popular; Japanese began picking their own mates by dating and falling in love. (3) But the Western way was often found wanting in an important respect: it didn’t necessarily produce a partner of the right economic, social, and educational qualifications. “Today’s young people are quite calculating,” says Chieko Akiyama, a social commentator. (4) What seems to be happening now is a repetition of a familiar process in the country’s history, the “Japanization” of an adopted foreign practice. The Western ideal of marrying for love is accommodated in a new omiai in which both parties are free to reject the match. “Omiai is evolving into a sort of stylized introduction,” Mrs. Akiyama says. (5) Many young Japanese now date in their early twenties, but with no thought of marriage. When they reach the age — in the middle twenties for women, the late twenties for men — they increasingly turn to omiai. Some studies suggest that as many as 40% of marriages each year are omiai kekkon. It’s hard to be sure, say those who study the matter, because many Japanese couples, when polled, describe their marriage as a love match even if it was arranged. (6) These days, doing omiai often means going to a computer matching service rather than to a nakodo. The nakodo of tradition was an old woman who knew all the kids in the neighbourhood and went around trying to pair them off by speaking to their parents; a successful match would bring her a wedding invitation and a gift of money. But Japanese today find it’s less awkward to reject a proposed partner if the nakodo is a computer. (7) Japan has about five hundred computer matching services. Some big companies, including Mitsubishi, run one for their employees. At a typical commercial service, an applicant pays $80 to $125 to have his or her personal data stored in the computer for two years and $200 or so more if a marriage results. The stored information includes some obvious items, like education and hobbies, and some not-so-obvious ones, like whether a person is the oldest child. (First sons, and to some extent first daughter, face an obligation of caring for elderly parents.)

37. According to the passage, today’s young Japanese prefer .

A. a traditional arranged marriage
B. a new type of arranged marriage
C. a Western love marriage
D. a more Westernized love marriage

38. One of the big differences between a traditional nakodo and its contemporary version lies in the way .

A. wedding gifts are presented

B. a proposed partner is refused

C. formalities are arranged

D. the middleman/woman is chosen

(1) Cordia Harrington was tired of standing up all day and smelling like French fries at night. She owned and operated three McDonald’ s shops in Illinois, but as a divorced mother of three boys, she yearned for a business that would provide for her children and let her spend more time with them. (2) Her lucky moment came, strangely enough, after she was nominated in 19 9 2 to be on the McDonald’ s bun committee. “The company picked me up in a corporate jet to see bakeries around the world,” she recalls. “Every time I went to a meeting, I love it. This was global!” (3) The experience opened her eyes to business possibilities. When McDonald’ s decided it wanted a new bun supplier, Harrington became determined to win the contract, even though she had no experience running a bakery. (4) Harrington studied the bakery business and made sure she was never off executives’ radar. “If you have a dream, you can’ t wait for people to call you,” she says. “So I’ d visit a mill and send them photos of myself in a baker’ s hat and jacket, holding a sign that say ‘I want to be your baker.’ ” After four years and 32 interviews, her persistence paid off. (5) Harrington sealed the deal with a handshake, sold her shops, and borrowed $13.5 million. She was ready to build the fastest, most automated bakery in the world. (6) The Tennessee Bun Company opened ahead of schedule in 1997, in time for a slump in U.S. fast-food sales for McDonald’ s. Before Harrington knew it, she was down to her last $20,000, not enough to cover payroll. And her agreement with McDonald’ s required that she sell exclusively to the company. “I cried myself to sleep many nights,” she recalls. “I really did think, I am going to go bankrupt.” (7) But Harrington worked out an agreement to supply Pepperidge Farm as well. “McDonald’ s could see a benefit if our production went up and prices went down, and no benefit if we went out of business,” she says. “That deal saved us.” (8) Over the next eight years, Harrington branched out even more: She started her own trucking business, added a cold-storage company, and now has three bakeries producing fresh buns and frozen dough — all now known as the Bun Companies. Speed is still a priority: It takes 11 people at the main bakery to turn out 60 ,0 0 0 buns an hour for clients across 40 states, South America, and the Caribbean. (9) Grateful for the breaks she’ s had, Harrington is passionate about providing opportunities to all 230 employees. “Financial success is the most fun when you can give it away,” she says. (10) The current economy is challenging. Some of her clients’ sales have declined, but she’ s found new clients and improved efficiencies to help sustain the company’ s double-digit growth. (11) Cordia Harrington doesn’ t have to stand on her feet all day anymore. Two of her three sons now work for her. And she’ s remarried — her husband, Tom, is now her CFO. (12) “This is more than a job,” says Harrington. “It’ s a mission. I’ m always thinking, how can we best serve our employees? If we support them, they’ ll do their best to look after our clients. That’ s how it works here.”

39. According to the passage, which of the following was most significant in her early career?

A. Her nomination on the McDonald’ s bun committee.

B. Her travel and the visits to bakeries around the world.

C. A business contract with local bun suppliers.

D. The interviews and experience in running a bakery.

40. According to the passage, which of the following is fundamental to Harrington’ s success?

A. Efficiency and love for the family.

B. Perseverance and concern for employees.

C. Business expansion and family support.

D. Opportunities and speed.

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 is the main idea of the passage?

_____

42. Why does the author say “spring cleaning can’ t wait”?

_____

43. According to the passage, why is the figure 40% (Paragraph Five) uncertain?

_____

44. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?

_____

45. How did Harrington survive the crisis at the start of her bakery business?

_____

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

41. Reading is declining but technology offers new possibilities.

42. The natural world demands it.

43. Couples may misreport arranged marriages as love matches.

44. To explain how modern computer matching services work.

45. By supplying Pepperidge Farm as well.

46. The debate over whether students should take a gap year before university has long been a topic of discussion. Supporters argue that a year of travel or work broadens horizons, enriches knowledge, and provides valuable exposure to new environments and diverse individuals. It also helps accumulate social experience, enhance personal capacities, and gain a clearer perspective on future career development. Opponents, however, express concerns about safety, as young students may struggle to handle emergencies or protect themselves. Additionally, they point out that not everyone can afford such an opportunity due to economic constraints, and there is a risk that students might abandon their academic pursuits, negatively impacting their future careers.

In my view, a well-planned gap year can be highly beneficial if approached with caution and clear goals. While safety and financial issues are valid concerns, they can be mitigated through careful preparation, such as choosing reputable programs or securing part-time work. The personal growth and real-world insights gained often outweigh the risks, provided students remain committed to returning to their studies. Ultimately, the decision should depend on individual circumstances, but a gap year, when managed wisely, can be a valuable stepping stone rather than a detour.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为人且在从句中作表语 → 判断关系代词用法 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句关系代词　先行词为人　从句中作表语

2. 【答案】C

分析各句语法结构 → 识别祈使句特征（省略主语、动词原形开头）→ 判断哪个是命令句 → 得出答案

考点：祈使句结构　命令句特征　句子功能判断

3. 【答案】B

分析各选项中for的用法 → 识别固定搭配take...for... → 判断哪个表示'认为' → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配take...for...　介词for的多种含义　语境理解

4. 【答案】B

分析句子结构 → 识别反意疑问句规则 → 判断否定祈使句的反意疑问形式 → 得出答案

考点：反意疑问句　否定祈使句　附加疑问部分

5. 【答案】D

分析-ing分词在短语中的功能 → 识别强调用法 → 判断哪个选项正确描述其语法功能 → 得出答案

考点：-ing分词用法　强调功能　语法功能判断

6. 【答案】B

识别倍数表达结构 → 对比各选项结构 → 判断语法正确性

考点：倍数表达结构　wish虚拟语气

7. 【答案】A

识别固定句型结构 → 匹配not so much...as...结构 → 选择正确连接词

考点：not so much...as...固定搭配　比较结构

8. 【答案】C

分析句子成分 → 识别斜体部分在句中的语法功能 → 判断是否为宾语

考点：句子成分分析　宾语从句识别

9. 【答案】B

识别数量表达结构 → 对比各选项结构 → 选择正确搭配

考点：another+数词+名词　数量表达

10. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 识别斜体部分在句中的语法功能 → 判断是否为主语从句

考点：主语从句识别　it作形式主语

11. 【答案】A
分析句子结构 → 识别修饰歧义 → 匹配词义 → 得出答案
考点：近义词辨析　语境选词

12. 【答案】C
分析并列结构 → 识别语境（支出） → 匹配词义 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

13. 【答案】B
分析句意（感谢对方记住生日） → 识别褒义语境 → 匹配词义 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

14. 【答案】D
分析固定搭配（ask for a holiday...） → 识别场景（旅行社） → 匹配词义 → 得出答案
考点：固定搭配　语境选词

15. 【答案】A
分析句意（建路以应对车多） → 识别语境（容纳需求） → 匹配词义 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

16. 【答案】B
识别固定搭配 → 辨析近义动词 → 选择与 system 搭配的动词
考点：动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

17. 【答案】A
分析语境 → 识别 go + adj. 结构 → 选择描述人群兴奋状态的形容词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

18. 【答案】C
分析语境 → 识别 closed for repairs 的临时性 → 选择表示暂时的副词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

19. 【答案】B
识别习语 up to one's eyes → 理解其比喻义 → 选择同义表达
考点：熟词僻义

20. 【答案】D
识别习语 by chance → 理解其表示偶然 → 选择同义词
考点：熟词僻义

21. 【答案】N
31 空 定位空格前动词'have'与空格后介词'from'构成的搭配 → 识别'have banned/prohibited diners from...'的禁止结构 → 结合语境'餐厅对拍照行为感到困扰'，选择表示'禁止'的动词过去分词
32 空 定位空格后'could be a signal of a larger dieting problem' → 识别空格处需要修饰'documenting'的副词，且该副词需体现'可能成为更大问题的信号'这一潜在负面含义 → 结合语境'记录饮食'本身是中性行为，但Taylor认为其可能预示问题，选择表示'频繁地'或'持续地'的副词
33 空 定位空格前'food has become' → 识别空格处需要形容词描述食物在客户生活中的状态 → 结合后文'他们挣扎

着外出，不让食物成为所有社交互动的关键元素'，推断食物变得'至关重要'或'中心' → 考虑'central'的熟词僻义（中心的、主要的）
34 空 定位空格前'eating'与空格后'and food's role in our culture' → 识别空格处需要名词，与'eating'构成并列，共同作为'spoke about'的宾语 → 结合全文主题'饮食行为与文化'，选择表示'习惯'或'行为'的名词
35 空 定位空格前'come at the'与空格后'of everything else' → 识别固定搭配'come at the expense of'（以……为代价） → 结合语境'分享食物照片可能以牺牲其他一切为代价'，选择表示'代价'的名词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折、对比） → 识别“food itself becomes... and the rest... is background”的对比关系 → 选择表示“核心/中心”的词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“linked the... of food photography to eating issues”的因果关系 → 选择表示“流行/普及”的名词
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“food has become... and they struggle to go out”的语境 → 选择表示“痴迷/关注”的名词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“food tattoos send a similar warming sign”的语境 → 选择表示“指出/强调”的动词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“it... how important food has become”的语境 → 选择表示“表明/显示”的动词

考点：动词搭配 have...from　语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　固定搭配

22. 【答案】K

31 空 定位空格前动词'have'与空格后介词'from'构成的搭配 → 识别'have banned/prohibited diners from...'的禁止结构 → 结合语境'餐厅对拍照行为感到困扰'，选择表示'禁止'的动词过去分词
32 空 定位空格后'could be a signal of a larger dieting problem' → 识别空格处需要修饰'documenting'的副词，且该副词需体现'可能成为更大问题的信号'这一潜在负面含义 → 结合语境'记录饮食'本身是中性行为，但Taylor认为其可能预示问题，选择表示'频繁地'或'持续地'的副词
33 空 定位空格前'food has become' → 识别空格处需要形容词描述食物在客户生活中的状态 → 结合后文'他们挣扎着外出，不让食物成为所有社交互动的关键元素'，推断食物变得'至关重要'或'中心' → 考虑'central'的熟词僻义（中心的、主要的）
34 空 定位空格前'eating'与空格后'and food's role in our culture' → 识别空格处需要名词，与'eating'构成并列，共同作为'spoke about'的宾语 → 结合全文主题'饮食行为与文化'，选择表示'习惯'或'行为'的名词
35 空 定位空格前'come at the'与空格后'of everything else' → 识别固定搭配'come at the expense of'（以……为代价） → 结合语境'分享食物照片可能以牺牲其他一切为代价'，选择表示'代价'的名词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折、对比） → 识别“food itself becomes... and the rest... is background”的对比关系 → 选择表示“核心/中心”的词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“linked the... of food photography to eating issues”的因果关系 → 选择表示“流行/普及”的名词
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“food has become... and they struggle to go out”的语境 → 选择表示“痴迷/关注”的名词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“food tattoos send a similar warming sign”的语境 → 选择表示“指出/强调”的动词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“it... how important food has become”的语境 → 选择表示“表明/显示”的动词

考点：动词搭配 have...from　语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　固定搭配

23. 【答案】M

31 空 定位空格前动词'have'与空格后介词'from'构成的搭配 → 识别'have banned/prohibited diners from...'的禁止结构 → 结合语境'餐厅对拍照行为感到困扰'，选择表示'禁止'的动词过去分词
32 空 定位空格后'could be a signal of a larger dieting problem' → 识别空格处需要修饰'documenting'的副词，且

该副词需体现'可能成为更大问题的信号'这一潜在负面含义 → 结合语境'记录饮食'本身是中性行为，但Taylor认为其可能预示问题，选择表示'频繁地'或'持续地'的副词
33 空 定位空格前'food has become' → 识别空格处需要形容词描述食物在客户生活中的状态 → 结合后文'他们挣扎着外出，不让食物成为所有社交互动的关键元素'，推断食物变得'至关重要'或'中心' → 考虑'central'的熟词僻义（中心的、主要的）
34 空 定位空格前'eating'与空格后'and food's role in our culture' → 识别空格处需要名词，与'eating'构成并列，共同作为'spoke about'的宾语 → 结合全文主题'饮食行为与文化'，选择表示'习惯'或'行为'的名词
35 空 定位空格前'come at the'与空格后'of everything else' → 识别固定搭配'come at the expense of'（以……为代价） → 结合语境'分享食物照片可能以牺牲其他一切为代价'，选择表示'代价'的名词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折、对比） → 识别“food itself becomes... and the rest... is background”的对比关系 → 选择表示“核心/中心”的词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“linked the... of food photography to eating issues”的因果关系 → 选择表示“流行/普及”的名词
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“food has become... and they struggle to go out”的语境 → 选择表示“痴迷/关注”的名词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“food tattoos send a similar warming sign”的语境 → 选择表示“指出/强调”的动词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“it... how important food has become”的语境 → 选择表示“表明/显示”的动词
考点：动词搭配 have...from　语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　固定搭配

24. 【答案】D
31 空 定位空格前动词'have'与空格后介词'from'构成的搭配 → 识别'have banned/prohibited diners from...'的禁止结构 → 结合语境'餐厅对拍照行为感到困扰'，选择表示'禁止'的动词过去分词
32 空 定位空格后'could be a signal of a larger dieting problem' → 识别空格处需要修饰'documenting'的副词，且该副词需体现'可能成为更大问题的信号'这一潜在负面含义 → 结合语境'记录饮食'本身是中性行为，但Taylor认为其可能预示问题，选择表示'频繁地'或'持续地'的副词
33 空 定位空格前'food has become' → 识别空格处需要形容词描述食物在客户生活中的状态 → 结合后文'他们挣扎着外出，不让食物成为所有社交互动的关键元素'，推断食物变得'至关重要'或'中心' → 考虑'central'的熟词僻义（中心的、主要的）
34 空 定位空格前'eating'与空格后'and food's role in our culture' → 识别空格处需要名词，与'eating'构成并列，共同作为'spoke about'的宾语 → 结合全文主题'饮食行为与文化'，选择表示'习惯'或'行为'的名词
35 空 定位空格前'come at the'与空格后'of everything else' → 识别固定搭配'come at the expense of'（以……为代价） → 结合语境'分享食物照片可能以牺牲其他一切为代价'，选择表示'代价'的名词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折、对比） → 识别“food itself becomes... and the rest... is background”的对比关系 → 选择表示“核心/中心”的词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“linked the... of food photography to eating issues”的因果关系 → 选择表示“流行/普及”的名词
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“food has become... and they struggle to go out”的语境 → 选择表示“痴迷/关注”的名词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“food tattoos send a similar warming sign”的语境 → 选择表示“指出/强调”的动词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“it... how important food has become”的语境 → 选择表示“表明/显示”的动词
考点：动词搭配 have...from　语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　固定搭配

25. 【答案】F

31 空 定位空格前动词'have'与空格后介词'from'构成的搭配 → 识别'have banned/prohibited diners from...'的禁止结构 → 结合语境'餐厅对拍照行为感到困扰'，选择表示'禁止'的动词过去分词

32 空 定位空格后'could be a signal of a larger dieting problem' → 识别空格处需要修饰'documenting'的副词，且该副词需体现'可能成为更大问题的信号'这一潜在负面含义 → 结合语境'记录饮食'本身是中性行为，但Taylor认为其可能预示问题，选择表示'频繁地'或'持续地'的副词

33 空 定位空格前'food has become' → 识别空格处需要形容词描述食物在客户生活中的状态 → 结合后文'他们挣扎着外出，不让食物成为所有社交互动的关键元素'，推断食物变得'至关重要'或'中心' → 考虑'central'的熟词僻义（中心的、主要的）

34 空 定位空格前'eating'与空格后'and food's role in our culture' → 识别空格处需要名词，与'eating'构成并列，共同作为'spoke about'的宾语 → 结合全文主题'饮食行为与文化'，选择表示'习惯'或'行为'的名词

35 空 定位空格前'come at the'与空格后'of everything else' → 识别固定搭配'come at the expense of'（以……为代价） → 结合语境'分享食物照片可能以牺牲其他一切为代价'，选择表示'代价'的名词

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折、对比） → 识别“food itself becomes... and the rest... is background”的对比关系 → 选择表示“核心/中心”的词

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“linked the... of food photography to eating issues”的因果关系 → 选择表示“流行/普及”的名词

38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“food has become... and they struggle to go out”的语境 → 选择表示“痴迷/关注”的名词

39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“food tattoos send a similar warming sign”的语境 → 选择表示“指出/强调”的动词

40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“it... how important food has become”的语境 → 选择表示“表明/显示”的动词

考点：动词搭配 have...from　语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　固定搭配

26. 【答案】B

31 空 定位空格前动词'have'与空格后介词'from'构成的搭配 → 识别'have banned/prohibited diners from...'的禁止结构 → 结合语境'餐厅对拍照行为感到困扰'，选择表示'禁止'的动词过去分词

32 空 定位空格后'could be a signal of a larger dieting problem' → 识别空格处需要修饰'documenting'的副词，且该副词需体现'可能成为更大问题的信号'这一潜在负面含义 → 结合语境'记录饮食'本身是中性行为，但Taylor认为其可能预示问题，选择表示'频繁地'或'持续地'的副词

33 空 定位空格前'food has become' → 识别空格处需要形容词描述食物在客户生活中的状态 → 结合后文'他们挣扎着外出，不让食物成为所有社交互动的关键元素'，推断食物变得'至关重要'或'中心' → 考虑'central'的熟词僻义（中心的、主要的）

34 空 定位空格前'eating'与空格后'and food's role in our culture' → 识别空格处需要名词，与'eating'构成并列，共同作为'spoke about'的宾语 → 结合全文主题'饮食行为与文化'，选择表示'习惯'或'行为'的名词

35 空 定位空格前'come at the'与空格后'of everything else' → 识别固定搭配'come at the expense of'（以……为代价） → 结合语境'分享食物照片可能以牺牲其他一切为代价'，选择表示'代价'的名词

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折、对比） → 识别“food itself becomes... and the rest... is background”的对比关系 → 选择表示“核心/中心”的词

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“linked the... of food photography to eating issues”的因果关系 → 选择表示“流行/普及”的名词

38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“food has become... and they struggle to go out”的语境 → 选择表示“痴迷/关注”的名词

39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“food tattoos send a similar warming sign”的语境 → 选择表示“指出/强调”的动词

40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“it... how important food has become”的语境 → 选择表示“表明/显示”的动词

考点：动词搭配 have...from　语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　固定搭配

27. 【答案】A

31 空 定位空格前动词'have'与空格后介词'from'构成的搭配 → 识别'have banned/prohibited diners from...'的禁止结构 → 结合语境'餐厅对拍照行为感到困扰'，选择表示'禁止'的动词过去分词

32 空 定位空格后'could be a signal of a larger dieting problem' → 识别空格处需要修饰'documenting'的副词，且该副词需体现'可能成为更大问题的信号'这一潜在负面含义 → 结合语境'记录饮食'本身是中性行为，但Taylor认为其可能预示问题，选择表示'频繁地'或'持续地'的副词

33 空 定位空格前'food has become' → 识别空格处需要形容词描述食物在客户生活中的状态 → 结合后文'他们挣扎着外出，不让食物成为所有社交互动的关键元素'，推断食物变得'至关重要'或'中心' → 考虑'central'的熟词僻义（中心的、主要的）

34 空 定位空格前'eating'与空格后'and food's role in our culture' → 识别空格处需要名词，与'eating'构成并列，共同作为'spoke about'的宾语 → 结合全文主题'饮食行为与文化'，选择表示'习惯'或'行为'的名词

35 空 定位空格前'come at the'与空格后'of everything else' → 识别固定搭配'come at the expense of'（以……为代价） → 结合语境'分享食物照片可能以牺牲其他一切为代价'，选择表示'代价'的名词

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折、对比） → 识别“food itself becomes... and the rest... is background”的对比关系 → 选择表示“核心/中心”的词

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“linked the... of food photography to eating issues”的因果关系 → 选择表示“流行/普及”的名词

38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“food has become... and they struggle to go out”的语境 → 选择表示“痴迷/关注”的名词

39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“food tattoos send a similar warming sign”的语境 → 选择表示“指出/强调”的动词

40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“it... how important food has become”的语境 → 选择表示“表明/显示”的动词

考点：动词搭配 have...from　语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　固定搭配

28. 【答案】C

31 空 定位空格前动词'have'与空格后介词'from'构成的搭配 → 识别'have banned/prohibited diners from...'的禁止结构 → 结合语境'餐厅对拍照行为感到困扰'，选择表示'禁止'的动词过去分词

32 空 定位空格后'could be a signal of a larger dieting problem' → 识别空格处需要修饰'documenting'的副词，且该副词需体现'可能成为更大问题的信号'这一潜在负面含义 → 结合语境'记录饮食'本身是中性行为，但Taylor认为其可能预示问题，选择表示'频繁地'或'持续地'的副词

33 空 定位空格前'food has become' → 识别空格处需要形容词描述食物在客户生活中的状态 → 结合后文'他们挣扎着外出，不让食物成为所有社交互动的关键元素'，推断食物变得'至关重要'或'中心' → 考虑'central'的熟词僻义（中心的、主要的）

34 空 定位空格前'eating'与空格后'and food's role in our culture' → 识别空格处需要名词，与'eating'构成并列，共同作为'spoke about'的宾语 → 结合全文主题'饮食行为与文化'，选择表示'习惯'或'行为'的名词

35 空 定位空格前'come at the'与空格后'of everything else' → 识别固定搭配'come at the expense of'（以……为代价） → 结合语境'分享食物照片可能以牺牲其他一切为代价'，选择表示'代价'的名词

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折、对比） → 识别“food itself becomes... and the rest... is background”的对比关系 → 选择表示“核心/中心”的词

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“linked the... of food photography to eating issues”的因果关系 → 选择表示“流行/普及”的名词

38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“food has become... and they struggle to go out”的语境 → 选择表示“痴迷/关

注”的名词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“food tattoos send a similar warming sign”的语境 → 选择表示“指出/强调”的动词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“it... how important food has become”的语境 → 选择表示“表明/显示”的动词
考点：动词搭配 have...from　语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　固定搭配

29. 【答案】J
31 空 定位空格前动词'have'与空格后介词'from'构成的搭配 → 识别'have banned/prohibited diners from...'的禁止结构 → 结合语境'餐厅对拍照行为感到困扰'，选择表示'禁止'的动词过去分词
32 空 定位空格后'could be a signal of a larger dieting problem' → 识别空格处需要修饰'documenting'的副词，且该副词需体现'可能成为更大问题的信号'这一潜在负面含义 → 结合语境'记录饮食'本身是中性行为，但Taylor认为其可能预示问题，选择表示'频繁地'或'持续地'的副词
33 空 定位空格前'food has become' → 识别空格处需要形容词描述食物在客户生活中的状态 → 结合后文'他们挣扎着外出，不让食物成为所有社交互动的关键元素'，推断食物变得'至关重要'或'中心' → 考虑'central'的熟词僻义（中心的、主要的）
34 空 定位空格前'eating'与空格后'and food's role in our culture' → 识别空格处需要名词，与'eating'构成并列，共同作为'spoke about'的宾语 → 结合全文主题'饮食行为与文化'，选择表示'习惯'或'行为'的名词
35 空 定位空格前'come at the'与空格后'of everything else' → 识别固定搭配'come at the expense of'（以……为代价） → 结合语境'分享食物照片可能以牺牲其他一切为代价'，选择表示'代价'的名词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折、对比） → 识别“food itself becomes... and the rest... is background”的对比关系 → 选择表示“核心/中心”的词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“linked the... of food photography to eating issues”的因果关系 → 选择表示“流行/普及”的名词
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“food has become... and they struggle to go out”的语境 → 选择表示“痴迷/关注”的名词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“food tattoos send a similar warming sign”的语境 → 选择表示“指出/强调”的动词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“it... how important food has become”的语境 → 选择表示“表明/显示”的动词
考点：动词搭配 have...from　语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　固定搭配

30. 【答案】H
31 空 定位空格前动词'have'与空格后介词'from'构成的搭配 → 识别'have banned/prohibited diners from...'的禁止结构 → 结合语境'餐厅对拍照行为感到困扰'，选择表示'禁止'的动词过去分词
32 空 定位空格后'could be a signal of a larger dieting problem' → 识别空格处需要修饰'documenting'的副词，且该副词需体现'可能成为更大问题的信号'这一潜在负面含义 → 结合语境'记录饮食'本身是中性行为，但Taylor认为其可能预示问题，选择表示'频繁地'或'持续地'的副词
33 空 定位空格前'food has become' → 识别空格处需要形容词描述食物在客户生活中的状态 → 结合后文'他们挣扎着外出，不让食物成为所有社交互动的关键元素'，推断食物变得'至关重要'或'中心' → 考虑'central'的熟词僻义（中心的、主要的）
34 空 定位空格前'eating'与空格后'and food's role in our culture' → 识别空格处需要名词，与'eating'构成并列，共同作为'spoke about'的宾语 → 结合全文主题'饮食行为与文化'，选择表示'习惯'或'行为'的名词
35 空 定位空格前'come at the'与空格后'of everything else' → 识别固定搭配'come at the expense of'（以……为代价） → 结合语境'分享食物照片可能以牺牲其他一切为代价'，选择表示'代价'的名词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折、对比） → 识别“food itself becomes... and the rest... is background”的对比关系 → 选择表示“核心/中心”的词

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“linked the... of food photography to eating issues”的因果关系 → 选择表示“流行/普及”的名词
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“food has become... and they struggle to go out”的语境 → 选择表示“痴迷/关注”的名词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“food tattoos send a similar warming sign”的语境 → 选择表示“指出/强调”的动词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“it... how important food has become”的语境 → 选择表示“表明/显示”的动词

考点：动词搭配 have...from　语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　固定搭配

31. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'historical challenges for reading' → 在第二段找到 'warning about the imminent death of literate civilization' 及 'movies, radio, television' 等历史挑战 → 同义替换为 'reviews the historical challenges' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

32. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'advantages of e-books' → 在第三、四段找到 'more convenient', 'environmentally friendly', 'unlimited number of links' 等优势 → 对比选项，'imaginative design' 未在文中作为优势提及 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　排除法

33. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'need knowledge of modern technology and ... to survive' → 在第六段找到 'we need the ability to focus and unders...'（根据上下文推断为 'understand'） → 同义替换为 'the ability to focus' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　上下文推断

34. 【答案】B

定位题干引语 'spring cleaning is a difficult notion for modern families to grasp' → 在第三段找到该句及后文 'hardly have time to load the dishwasher, much less clean the doormat' 等解释 → 推断 'difficult to grasp' 意为 '难以理解或接受' → 对比选项，'no longer part of modern family life' 最符合语境 → 得出答案

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

35. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'LEAST likely to be included in family spring cleaning' → 在第四段找到 'beating the rugs, sorting through the boxes in the basement and painting our bedroom' 等具体活动 → 在第三段找到 'clean the doormat' 和 'collecting winter dog piles from the melting snow in the backyard' → 对比选项，'Restoring Wi-Fi services' 未被提及，且文中将中断Wi-Fi比作大扫除的干扰 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　排除法

36. 【答案】D

定位第7段关于褪黑素的描述 → 对比选项与原文信息 → 找出与原文相悖的选项

考点：细节定位　信息比对

37. 【答案】B

定位第4段关于“新相亲”的描述 → 提取其核心特征（双方可拒绝） → 与选项进行同义匹配

考点：细节定位　同义替换

38. 【答案】B

定位第6段关于传统媒人与现代电脑媒人的对比 → 提取关键差异点（拒绝方式） → 与选项匹配

考点：细节定位　对比分析

39. 【答案】A

定位第2段关于“幸运时刻”的描述 → 分析其对后续职业生涯的开启作用 → 与选项匹配

考点：细节定位　因果推理

40. 【答案】B

综合全文关于Harrington成功的关键描述（决心、坚持、危机处理） → 归纳核心品质 → 与选项匹配

考点：信息归纳　推理判断

41. 【答案】Reading is declining but technology offers…

综合全文核心论点 → 识别转折关系（declining but...） → 概括主旨

考点：主旨概括　转折关系识别

42. 【答案】The natural world demands it.

定位作者观点句 → 分析比喻修辞（spring cleaning）的深层含义 → 推断作者意图

考点：比喻理解　作者意图推断

43. 【答案】Couples may misreport arranged marriages as…

定位第五段具体数据 → 分析数据不确定性的原因 → 推断信息可靠性

考点：细节定位　数据可靠性分析

44. 【答案】To explain how modern computer matching…

分析末段在全文中的功能 → 识别段落与主题的关联 → 判断写作目的

考点：篇章结构分析　段落功能判断

45. 【答案】By supplying Pepperidge Farm as well.

定位Harrington创业危机段落 → 提取具体应对措施 → 匹配正确选项

考点：细节定位　事实匹配

46. 【答案】The debate over whether students should take…

首先准确概括双方观点，然后清晰陈述个人立场并给出理由，最后总结。

考点：观点概括　立场陈述　逻辑衔接词　SVO主干句