# 专四 · 2012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 sentences is INCORRECT?

A. Twenty miles seems like a long walk to him.
B. No one except his supporters agree with him.
C. Neither Julia nor I were going to the party.
D. Few students in my class are really lazy.

2. Which of the following determiners（限定词） can be placed before both singular count nouns and plural count nouns?

A. many a
B. few
C. such
D. the next

3. Which of the following reflexive pronouns（反身代词）is used as an appositive（同位语）?

A. He promised himselfrapid progress.
B. The manager herself will interview Mary.
C. I have nothing to say for myself.
D. They quarreled themselves red in the face.

4. My boss ordered that the legal documents _____ to him before lunch.

A. be sent
B. were sent
C. were to be sent
D. must be sent

5. Which of the following sentences expresses WILLINGNESS?

A. By now she will be eating dinner.
B. I shall never do that again.
C. My brother will help you with the luggage.
D. You shall get a promotion.

6. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT?

A. How strange feelings they are!
B. How dare you speak to me like that!
C. What noise they are making!
D. What a mess we are in!

7. Which of the italicized parts functions as a subject?

A. We never doubt that her brother is honest.
B. The problem is not who will go but who will stay.
C. You must give it back to whoever it belongs to.
D. It is clear that the crime was done deliberately.

8. Which of the italicized parts functions as an object?

A. He doesn’ t like the idea ofmy speaking at the meeting.
B. It is no use your pretending not to know the matter.
C. My parents strongly object to my going out alone at night.
D. Her falling into the river was the climax of the whole trip.

9. All the following sentences have an appositive EXCEPT _____.

A. she bought herself a pair of new shoes
B. only one problem still remains—the food
C. my friends all understand and support me
D. she liked her current job, teaching English

10. Which of the following best explains the meaning of “Shall we buy the tickets first”?

A. He said that we were going to buy the tickets first.
B. He requested that we buy the tickets first.
C. He suggested that we buy the tickets first.
D. He advised us to buy the tickets first.

11. Mercifully, I was able to complete all I had to do within a few days. The underlined part means _____.

A. efficiently B. surprisingly C. fortunately D. shortly

12. The boys in the dorm _____ a coin to decide who would clean the floor.

A. held B. tossed C. put D. collected

13. The patterns of spoken language are _____ from those of writing.

A. distinct B. distinctive C. distinguished D. distinguishing

14. A(n) _____ shape has four straight sides at 90 o to each other, two of which are much longer than the other two.

A. square B. oval C. oblong D. circular

15. I’ d like to have a _____ word with his parents.

A. peaceful B. quiet C. silent D. personal

16. The girl cannot come to school today on account of the flu. The underlined part means _____.

A. concerning B. because of C. as to D. for

17. Mary and John are busy looking for a hotel for their wedding _____.

A. meal B. snack C. refreshment D. banquet

18. Mini-skirts first _____ in the 1960s.

A. caught out B. caught in C. caught on D. caught up

19. That outburst at the meeting was _____ of his bad temper.

A. illustrative B. explanatory C. expository D. revealing

20. The earthquake refugees are _____ for food and blankets.

A. desirous B. ambitious C. seriously off D. badly off

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. academic | B. conveyed | C. critics |
| D. demonstrated | E. device | F. employers |
| G. Exceptional | H. extract | I. necessarily |
| J. peers | K. perform | L. relevant |
| M. Reluctant | N. roughly | O. scheme |

Organised volunteering and work experience has long been a vital companion to university degree courses. Usually it is left to ___21___ to deduce the potential from a list of extracurricular adventures on a graduate’s resume, but now the University of Bristol has launched an award to formalise the achievements of students who devote time to activities outside their courses. Bristol PLuS aims to boost students in an increasingly competitive job market by helping them acquire work and life skills alongside ___22___ qualifications. “Our students are a pretty active bunch, but we found that they didn’t ___23___ appreciate the value of what they did outside the lecture hall,” says Jeff Goodman, director of careers and employability at the university. “Employers are much more demanding than they used to be. They used to look for potential and saw it as part of their job to ___24___ the value of an applicant’s skills. Now they want students to be able to explain why those skills are ___25___ to the job.” Students who sign up for the award will be expected to complete 50 hours of work experience or voluntary work, attend four workshops on employability skills, take part in an intensive skills-related activity and, crucially, write a summary of the skills they have gained. ___26___ efforts will gain an Outstanding Achievement Award. Those who ___27___ best on the sports field can take the Sporting PLuS Award which fosters employer-friendly sports accomplishments. The experience does not have to be formally organised. “We’re not just interested in easily identifiable skills,” says Goodman. “For instance, one student took the lead in dealing with a difficult landlord and so ___28___ negotiation skills. We try to make the experience have something to do with the individual lives.” Goodman hopes the ___29___ will enable active students to fill in any gaps in their experience and encourage their less-active ___30___ to take up activities outside their academic area of work.

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 ) Saying “thank you” is probably the first thing most of us learn to do in a foreign language . After all, we’ re brought up to be polite, and it is important to make a good impression upon other people—especially across national divides . (2) So, what exactly are you supposed to say when “thank you” is only the 20th most popular way to express gratitude? According to a recent survey, 19 other ways of expressing appreciation finished ahead of “thank you” in a poll of 3,000 people. (3) Pollsters found almost half of those asked preferred the more informal “cheers”, while others liked to use such expressions as “ta”, “great” and “nice one” . (4) So, just what is the appropriate form of words to express your thanks? (5) Fortunately, the clue is in the language itself. “Cheers”, despite its popularity, is considered an informal way to say thank you—and this is a definite clue as to when you can best use it. (6) For instance, when going for a drink with friends, a smile and a “cheers” by way of thanks is not only appropriate to the situation, it is also culturally accurate. (7) “Ta”, originated from the Danish word “tak”, was the second-most popular expression of thanks, and is also commonly used in informal situations, along with phrases such as “nice one”, and “brilliant”. Interestingly, one word that didn’ t make it into the top 20 was “thanks” . Thank you’ s shorter, more informal cousin . (8) “Thanks” can be useful, as it is able to bridge the divide between the formality of “thank you” and the downright relaxed “cheers”. (9) Certain words can double as an expression of thanks as well as delight. Again, the words themselves offer the clue as to when best to use them. (10) For example, words like “awesome”, “brilliant" and “you star” featured highly in the new poll and they can hint at both your pleasure at someone’ s action, as well as serving to express your thanks. If you are on the receiving end of a “new” thank you, you can respond with a simple “no problem” , or “sure” . (11) Of course, in certain circumstances, a simple wave, nod or smile may be appropriate. For instance, if a car driver slows down to let you cross the road, simply raising your hand in acknowledgement is enough to show that you appreciate the driver’ s consideration . (12) Sometimes, formality is necessary, and “thank you” is still the best choice in such situations. But students should not worry about when exactly to use certain expressions. (13) Many people in Western countries are worried that good manners are in decline. People are tired of seeing their acts of kindness and service pass without comment. So don’ t think that your “thank you” was clumsy or awkwardly formal. The chances are, if you said “thank you”, you made someone’ s day. You star.

31. We can tell from the results of the poll that .

A. people are unconcerned about politeness nowadays

B. “thank you” remains the best expression of gratitude

C. there is a variety of expressions of appreciation

D. there are more formal expressions than informal ones

32. Which word/phrase does NOT appear in the top 20?

A. Cheers. B. Thanks. C. Brilliant. D. You star.

33. According to the passage, the way in which we express our gratitude depends on all the following EXCEPT .

A. gender B. formality C. culture D. circumstance

(1) From 2007 to 2010, American households lost $l1 trillion in real estate, savings, and stocks. More than half of all U. S. workers either lost their jobs or were forced to take cuts in hours or pay during the recession. The worst may be behind them now, but the shocking losses of the past few years have reshaped nearly every facet of their lives— how they live, work, and spend— even the way they think about the future. (2) For Cindy, the recession began when her husband was relocated to Rhinelander, Wisconsin. by his company, forcing the family to move in a hurry. The couple bought a new house but were unable to sell their two-bedroom home in Big Lake, Minnesota. With two mortgages(抵押借款) and two young children to care for, Cindy couldn’ t imagine how to stretch her husband’ s paycheck to keep her family fed . (3) Then she stumbled upon an online community called Blotanical, a forum for gardeners, many with an interest in sustainability. “The more I read and discussed these practices, the more I realized this would help not only our budget but also our health,” she says. (4) Cindy admits that before the recession, she was a city girl with no interest in growing her own dinner. “I grew flowers mostly— I didn’ t think about plants that weren’ t visually interesting.” But to stretch her budget, she began putting in vegetables and fruit—everything from strawberry beds to apple trees—and as her first seedlings grew, her spirits lifted. She no longer thinks of gardening and making her own jams as just a money saver; they’ re a genuine pleasure. “It’ s brought us closer together as a family, too,” she says. Her kids voluntarily pitch in with(主 动帮助)the garden work, and the family cooks together instead of eating out. The food tastes better —it’ s fresher and organic — and the garden handily fulfills its original purpose: cost cutting. Now she spends about $2 0 0 to $3 0 0 a month on groceries. less than half of the $650 a month that she used to lay out. (5) After discovering how resourceful she can be in tough times, Cindy is no longer easily discouraged. “It makes me feel proud to be able to say I made it myself,” she says. “I feel accomplished, and I’ m more confident about attempting things I’ ve never done before.” Now she avoids convenience stores and has begun learning to knit, quilt, and make her own soap.” I don’ t think I would have ever begun this journey if it weren’ t for the recession,” she says. “I have a feeling that from now on, it will affect my family’ s health and happiness for the better.”

34. We learn from the first paragraph that the recession .

A. affected Americans in certain occupations

B. had great impact on Americans’ work and life

C. had only brought huge losses in savings and stocks

D. is over with some of the losses recovered

35. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?

A. Cindy had seen the benefits of gardening in a different way.

B. Cindy had developed a hobby of gardening before the recession.

C. Cindy had already had a keen interest in sustainability.

D. Cindy had already planned to meet the gardeners.

36. In addition, Cindy views gardening as a genuine pleasure because gardening .

A. helped her cut living costs almost by half

B. enabled her to make her own jams

C. built up family ties and kids' enthusiasm

D. enabled her to know more about plants

(1) "I' m a little worried about my future," said Dustin Hoffman in The Graduate. He should be so lucky. All he had to worry about was whether to have an affair with Mrs Robinson. In the sixties, that was the sum total of post-graduation anxiety syndrome. (2) Hoffman' s modern counterparts are not so fortunate. The Mrs. Robinsons aren' t sitting around at home any more, seducing graduates. They are out in the workplace, doing the high-powered jobs the graduates want, but cannot get. For those fresh out of university, desperate for work but unable to get it, there is a big imbalance between supply and demand. And there is no narrowing of the gap in sight. (3 ) The latest unemployment figures show that 746 ,00 0 of 18- 2 4 year- olds are unemployed— a record rate of 18 per cent. Many of those will have graduated this summer. They are not panicking yet, but as the job rejections mount up, they are beginning to feel alarmed. (4) Of course, it is easy to blame the Government and, in particular, the target that Labour has long trumpeted— 50 per cent of school-leavers in higher education. That was not too smart. The Government has not only failed to meet its target—the actual figure is still closer to 40 per cent—but it has raised expectations to unrealistic levels . (5) Parents feel as badly let down as the young people themselves. Middle-class families see their graduate offspring on the dole(救济金)queue and wonder why they bothered paying school fees. Working-class families feel an even keener sense of disappointment. For many such families, getting a child into university was the fulfillment of a lifelong dream. It represented upward social and financial mobility. It was proof that they were living in a dynamic, economically successful country. That dream does not seem so rosy now. (6) Graduate unemployment is not, ultimately, a political problem ready to be solved. Job-creation schemes for graduates are very low down in ministerial in-trays. If David Cameron' s Conservatives had a brilliant idea for guaranteeing every graduate a well-paid job, they would have unveiled it by now. It is a social problem, though a more deep-seated social problem than people perhaps realize.

37. With regard to job opportunities for young graduates, the author sounds .

A. pessimistic B. hopeful C. indifferent D. furious

38. Which of the following statements about parents’ feelings is CORRECT?

A. Working- class parents feel just as disappointed .

B. Parents and their children feel equally disappointed.

C. Middle-class parents feel more disappointed.

D. Parents feel more disappointed than their children.

(1) No matter how many times you have seen images of the golden mask of boy king Tutankhamen，come face to face with it in Egypt’s Cairo museum，and you will suck in your breath . (2 ) It was on Nov 4， 19 2 3，that British archaeologist Howard Carter stumbled on a stone at the base of the tomb of another pharaoh( 法 老 ) in Luxor that eventually led to a sealed doorway . (3) Then，on Nov 23，Carter found a second door and when he stuck his head through it，what he saw was to stun the world．Inside lay the great stone coffin，enclosing three chests of gilded wood . (4) A few months later, when a crane lifted its granite cover and one coffin after another was removed, Carter found a solid block of gold weighing 11 0 kg． In it was the mummy( 木 乃伊 ) of the 19 - year- old Tutankhamen， covered in gold with that splendid funeral mask．And all this lay buried for more than 3,00 0 years . (5) Months after my trip to Egypt, I can relive the rush of emotion I felt and sense the hush that descended on the crammed Cairo museum’s Tutankhamen gallery . (6 ) Cairo， a dusty city of 20 million people， is a place where time seems to both stand still and rush into utter chaos．It is a place where the ancient and contemporary happily go along on parallel tracks . (7) Take the Great Pyramids of Giza，sitting on the western edge of the city．Even as the setting sun silhouettes these gigantic structures against the great desert expanse， a call for prayer floats over semi-finished apartment blocks filled with the activity of city life . (8) While careful planning for the afterlife may lie buried underground in Cairo，it is noise and confusion on the streets．Donkey carts battle for space with pedestrians and the only operative road rule is “might is right．” But it is a city that is full of life—from the small roadside restaurants to the coffee shops where men and women smoke the shisha(水烟壶) . (9) Donkey carts piled high with flat-breads magically find their way in and out the maddening traffic; young women in long skirts and headscarves hold hands with young men in open collar shirts，while conversations dwell on Kuwait’s chances at the soccer World Cup .

39. Which of the following statements about the discovery of the mummy is INCORRECT?

A. The mummy was first discovered by a British archaeologist .

B. The discovery of the mummy came as a surprise .

C. The mummy was found lying right inside the stone coffin .

D. The masked mummy was covered in gold .

40. Which pair of words/phrases indicates contrast?

A. Gigantic structure； great desert expanse

B. A call for prayer；men and women with the shisha

C. Chaos；maddening

D. Coffee shops；pyramids

## 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. In the last paragraph, what does the author encourage people to do?

42. What does Cindy think of the difficult times she has gone through?

43. Why does the author begin with an episode from The Graduate?

44. Towards the end of the passage, what does the author imply?

45. According to the context, what does the phrase “suck in your breath” mean?

## 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

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. C | 6. A | 7. B | 8. A | 9. A | 10. C |
| 11. C | 12. B | 13. A | 14. C | 15. D | 16. B | 17. D | 18. C | 19. A | 20. D |
| 21. F | 22. A | 23. I | 24. H | 25. L | 26. G | 27. K | 28. D | 29. O | 30. J |
| 31. C | 32. B | 33. A | 34. B | 35. A | 36. C | 37. A | 38. D | 39. C | 40. B |

41. Not worry about when to use certain expressions.

42. They made her proud, accomplished, and more confident.

43. To contrast past and present graduate anxieties.

44. Graduate unemployment is a deep social problem.

45. To be amazed or shocked.

46. The debate over whether museum entry should be free presents compelling arguments from both sides. Supporters argue that museums safeguard our cultural, scientific, and political heritage, and free access ensures everyone can benefit from these educational resources. They believe this encourages national unity, cultural understanding, and serves as a long-term investment in societal prosperity. Opponents, however, contend that free entry could hinder museum development due to lost revenue, making it difficult to collect artifacts and host special exhibitions. They also worry that full government funding would strain public budgets and reduce museums' incentive to innovate and attract visitors.

In my view, a balanced approach is most practical. While universal free access is ideal, it may not be financially sustainable. A possible solution is to offer free admission on specific days or for certain groups, such as students and seniors, while maintaining a modest fee at other times. This hybrid model can preserve public access while generating essential revenue for maintenance and growth. Additionally, museums could seek more private sponsorships and grants to reduce reliance on either ticket sales or government funds alone. Ultimately, the goal should be to make museums accessible to all without compromising their quality and vitality.

# 逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

识别主谓一致规则 → 分析各句主语与谓语的数 → 找出不一致项

考点：主谓一致　就近原则　集合名词

2. 【答案】C

分析各限定词的语法搭配 → 判断其后可接单数还是复数可数名词 → 找出两者皆可的选项

考点：限定词语法搭配　名词数的一致

3. 【答案】B

识别反身代词在句中的语法功能 → 判断其是否充当同位语 → 找出符合要求的选项

考点：反身代词　同位语　句子成分分析

4. 【答案】A

识别动词'ordered'后的宾语从句 → 判断从句需使用虚拟语气 → 选择正确的动词形式

考点：虚拟语气　宾语从句　should + 动词原形

5. 【答案】C

分析各选项中情态动词的语义功能 → 判断哪个表达'意愿' → 找出符合要求的选项

考点：情态动词　will的用法　shall的用法

6. 【答案】A

识别感叹句结构 → 判断How/What引导的感叹句中名词/形容词/副词的正确位置 → 找出结构错误的选项

考点：How引导的感叹句结构　What引导的感叹句结构

7. 【答案】B

识别各选项中斜体部分的语法功能 → 判断哪个斜体部分在句中充当主语 → 选出正确答案

考点：名词性从句作主语　名词性从句作宾语　名词性从句作介词宾语　it作形式主语

8. 【答案】A

识别各选项中斜体部分的语法功能 → 判断哪个斜体部分在句中充当宾语 → 选出正确答案

考点：动名词作宾语　动名词作主语　动名词作介词宾语　动名词作主语

9. 【答案】A

识别各选项中的语法结构 → 判断哪个选项不含同位语 → 选出正确答案

考点：同位语的识别　破折号引导的同位语　名词短语作同位语　现在分词短语作同位语

10. 【答案】C

识别Shall we...的句型功能 → 判断其表示建议而非陈述、请求或劝告 → 选出正确答案

考点：Shall we...表建议　suggest that sb (should) do　虚拟语气在suggest后的应用

11. 【答案】C
定位题干划线词 → 分析其在语境中的含义 → 选择同义替换项
考点：熟词僻义　语境选词

12. 【答案】B
定位题干关键动作 → 分析“抛硬币”这一固定搭配 → 选择正确动词
考点：固定搭配　语境选词

13. 【答案】A
定位题干空格位置 → 分析句子结构（主系表） → 辨析四个形近词的词性与用法
考点：近义词辨析　形近词混淆

14. 【答案】C
定位题干描述形状的定语从句 → 提取关键特征（四条直角边，两条长两条短） → 匹配正确形状名称
考点：语境选词

15. 【答案】D
定位题干空格位置 → 分析“have a ... word with sb”这一固定搭配 → 选择符合语境的形容词
考点：语境选词　固定搭配

16. 【答案】B
识别固定短语 on account of → 匹配同义短语 because of → 得出答案
考点：固定搭配 on account of　近义短语辨析

17. 【答案】D
定位语境关键词 wedding → 识别婚礼场景正式用语 → 匹配 banquet（婚宴） → 得出答案
考点：场景词汇　近义词辨析

18. 【答案】C
识别动词短语 catch 的不同搭配 → 匹配 catch on（流行、受欢迎） → 得出答案
考点：动词搭配 catch on　形近短语辨析

19. 【答案】A
分析句式 be ___ of → 识别 illustrative of（说明、表明）固定搭配 → 得出答案
考点：固定搭配 illustrative of　近义词辨析

20. 【答案】D
定位语境 earthquake refugees → 识别 badly off（贫困、处境困难） → 得出答案
考点：固定短语 badly off　近义词辨析

21. 【答案】F
31 空 根据语境‘deduce the potential from a list of extracurricular adventures on a graduate’s resume’推断，此处指代‘雇主’或‘招聘者’，需从选项中选择表示‘雇主’的词。
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构 'alongside' 前后逻辑 → 结合语境 'work and life skills' 与 'qualifications' 的对比 → 选出表示 '学术' 的词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（学生未意识到课外活动的价值） → 选择表示“充分/完全”含义的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（雇主过去与现在的对比） → 根据语境（雇主过去主动评估技能价值）选择

最符合的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（雇主希望学生能解释技能与工作的关系）→ 结合上下文（技能对工作的价值）→ 选择表示‘相关、适用’的形容词
36 空 定位空格后名词efforts → 分析前文描述的50小时工作/志愿、4次研讨会、技能活动、撰写总结等一系列要求 → 推断此处需要一个形容词来修饰efforts，表示这些努力的性质或程度 → 结合后文获得杰出成就奖的语境，推断出需要表示“额外的、额外的”含义的词 → 从选项中筛选出符合语境和搭配的形容词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（雇主过去的态度） → 结合上下文（现在雇主希望学生解释技能与工作的关联）→ 推断过去雇主行为（主动评估技能价值） → 匹配选项（take on）
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（学生处理房东问题 → 获得技能） → 选择表示“获得/展示”的动词过去式
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与语义（从‘不理解价值’到‘能解释价值’） → 选择表示‘相关性’的形容词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词but）与前后语义对比 → 识别空格处需表达“真正理解/充分认识” → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on 的干扰　形容词修饰名词　take on 承担；呈现；雇用　雇主态度对比　动词辨析

22. 【答案】A
31 空 根据语境‘deduce the potential from a list of extracurricular adventures on a graduate’s resume’推断，此处指代‘雇主’或‘招聘者’，需从选项中选择表示‘雇主’的词。
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构 'alongside' 前后逻辑 → 结合语境 'work and life skills' 与 'qualifications' 的对比 → 选出表示 '学术' 的词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（学生未意识到课外活动的价值） → 选择表示“充分/完全”含义的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（雇主过去与现在的对比） → 根据语境（雇主过去主动评估技能价值）选择最符合的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（雇主希望学生能解释技能与工作的关系）→ 结合上下文（技能对工作的价值）→ 选择表示‘相关、适用’的形容词
36 空 定位空格后名词efforts → 分析前文描述的50小时工作/志愿、4次研讨会、技能活动、撰写总结等一系列要求 → 推断此处需要一个形容词来修饰efforts，表示这些努力的性质或程度 → 结合后文获得杰出成就奖的语境，推断出需要表示“额外的、额外的”含义的词 → 从选项中筛选出符合语境和搭配的形容词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（雇主过去的态度） → 结合上下文（现在雇主希望学生解释技能与工作的关联）→ 推断过去雇主行为（主动评估技能价值） → 匹配选项（take on）
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（学生处理房东问题 → 获得技能） → 选择表示“获得/展示”的动词过去式
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与语义（从‘不理解价值’到‘能解释价值’） → 选择表示‘相关性’的形容词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词but）与前后语义对比 → 识别空格处需表达“真正理解/充分认识” → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on 的干扰　形容词修饰名词　take on 承担；呈现；雇用　雇主态度对比　动词辨析

23. 【答案】I
31 空 根据语境‘deduce the potential from a list of extracurricular adventures on a graduate’s resume’推断，此处指代‘雇主’或‘招聘者’，需从选项中选择表示‘雇主’的词。
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构 'alongside' 前后逻辑 → 结合语境 'work and life skills' 与 'qualifications' 的对比 → 选出表示 '学术' 的词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（学生未意识到课外活动的价值） → 选择表示“充分/完全”含义的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（雇主过去与现在的对比） → 根据语境（雇主过去主动评估技能价值）选择最符合的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（雇主希望学生能解释技能与工作的关系）→ 结合上下文（技能对工作的价值） → 选择表示‘相关、适用’的形容词
36 空 定位空格后名词efforts → 分析前文描述的50小时工作/志愿、4次研讨会、技能活动、撰写总结等一系列要求 → 推断此处需要一个形容词来修饰efforts，表示这些努力的性质或程度 → 结合后文获得杰出成就奖的语境，推断出需要表示“额外的、额外的”含义的词 → 从选项中筛选出符合语境和搭配的形容词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（雇主过去的态度） → 结合上下文（现在雇主希望学生解释技能与工作的关联） → 推断过去雇主行为（主动评估技能价值） → 匹配选项（take on）
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（学生处理房东问题 → 获得技能） → 选择表示“获得/展示”的动词过去式
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与语义（从‘不理解价值’到‘能解释价值’） → 选择表示‘相关性’的形容词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词but）与前后语义对比 → 识别空格处需表达“真正理解/充分认识” → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on 的干扰　形容词修饰名词　take on 承担；呈现；雇用　雇主态度对比　动词辨析

24. 【答案】H

31 空 根据语境‘deduce the potential from a list of extracurricular adventures on a graduate’s resume’推断，此处指代‘雇主’或‘招聘者’，需从选项中选择表示‘雇主’的词。
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构 'alongside' 前后逻辑 → 结合语境 'work and life skills' 与 'qualifications' 的对比 → 选出表示 '学术' 的词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（学生未意识到课外活动的价值） → 选择表示“充分/完全”含义的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（雇主过去与现在的对比） → 根据语境（雇主过去主动评估技能价值）选择最符合的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（雇主希望学生能解释技能与工作的关系）→ 结合上下文（技能对工作的价值） → 选择表示‘相关、适用’的形容词
36 空 定位空格后名词efforts → 分析前文描述的50小时工作/志愿、4次研讨会、技能活动、撰写总结等一系列要求 → 推断此处需要一个形容词来修饰efforts，表示这些努力的性质或程度 → 结合后文获得杰出成就奖的语境，推断出需要表示“额外的、额外的”含义的词 → 从选项中筛选出符合语境和搭配的形容词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（雇主过去的态度） → 结合上下文（现在雇主希望学生解释技能与工作的关联） → 推断过去雇主行为（主动评估技能价值） → 匹配选项（take on）
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（学生处理房东问题 → 获得技能） → 选择表示“获得/展示”的动词过去式
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40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词but）与前后语义对比 → 识别空格处需表达“真正理解/充分认识” → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on 的干扰　形容词修饰名词　take on 承担；呈现；雇用　雇主态度对比　动词辨析

25. 【答案】L

31 空 根据语境‘deduce the potential from a list of extracurricular adventures on a graduate’s resume’推断，此处指代‘雇主’或‘招聘者’，需从选项中选择表示‘雇主’的词。
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构 'alongside' 前后逻辑 → 结合语境 'work and life skills' 与 'qualifications' 的对比 → 选出表示 '学术' 的词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（学生未意识到课外活动的价值） → 选择表示“充分/完全”含义的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（雇主过去与现在的对比） → 根据语境（雇主过去主动评估技能价值）选择最符合的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（雇主希望学生能解释技能与工作的关系）→ 结合上下文（技能对工作的价值）→ 选择表示‘相关、适用’的形容词
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38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（学生处理房东问题 → 获得技能） → 选择表示“获得/展示”的动词过去式
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on 的干扰　形容词修饰名词　take on 承担；呈现；雇用　雇主态度对比　动词辨析

26. 【答案】G

31 空 根据语境‘deduce the potential from a list of extracurricular adventures on a graduate’s resume’推断，此处指代‘雇主’或‘招聘者’，需从选项中选择表示‘雇主’的词。
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构 'alongside' 前后逻辑 → 结合语境 'work and life skills' 与 'qualifications' 的对比 → 选出表示 '学术' 的词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（学生未意识到课外活动的价值） → 选择表示“充分/完全”含义的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（雇主过去与现在的对比） → 根据语境（雇主过去主动评估技能价值）选择最符合的动词
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36 空 定位空格后名词efforts → 分析前文描述的50小时工作/志愿、4次研讨会、技能活动、撰写总结等一系列要求 → 推断此处需要一个形容词来修饰efforts，表示这些努力的性质或程度 → 结合后文获得杰出成就奖的语境，推断出需要表示“额外的、额外的”含义的词 → 从选项中筛选出符合语境和搭配的形容词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（雇主过去的态度） → 结合上下文（现在雇主希望学生解释技能与工作的关联）→ 推断过去雇主行为（主动评估技能价值） → 匹配选项（take on）
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（学生处理房东问题 → 获得技能） → 选择表示“获得/展示”的动词过去式
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on 的干扰　形容词修饰名词　take on 承担；呈现；雇用　雇主态度对比　动词辨析

27. 【答案】K

31 空 根据语境‘deduce the potential from a list of extracurricular adventures on a graduate’s resume’推断，此处指代‘雇主’或‘招聘者’，需从选项中选择表示‘雇主’的词。
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构 'alongside' 前后逻辑 → 结合语境 'work and life skills' 与 'qualifications' 的对比 → 选出表示 '学术' 的词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（学生未意识到课外活动的价值） → 选择表示“充分/完全”含义的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（雇主过去与现在的对比） → 根据语境（雇主过去主动评估技能价值）选择最符合的动词
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37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（雇主过去的态度） → 结合上下文（现在雇主希望学生解释技能与工作的关联） → 推断过去雇主行为（主动评估技能价值） → 匹配选项（take on）
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（学生处理房东问题 → 获得技能） → 选择表示“获得/展示”的动词过去式
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与语义（从‘不理解价值’到‘能解释价值’） → 选择表示‘相关性’的形容词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on 的干扰　形容词修饰名词　take on 承担；呈现；雇用　雇主态度对比　动词辨析

28. 【答案】D

31 空 根据语境‘deduce the potential from a list of extracurricular adventures on a graduate’s resume’推断，此处指代‘雇主’或‘招聘者’，需从选项中选择表示‘雇主’的词。
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构 'alongside' 前后逻辑 → 结合语境 'work and life skills' 与 'qualifications' 的对比 → 选出表示 '学术' 的词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（学生未意识到课外活动的价值） → 选择表示“充分/完全”含义的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（雇主过去与现在的对比） → 根据语境（雇主过去主动评估技能价值）选择最符合的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（雇主希望学生能解释技能与工作的关系）→ 结合上下文（技能对工作的价值） → 选择表示‘相关、适用’的形容词
36 空 定位空格后名词efforts → 分析前文描述的50小时工作/志愿、4次研讨会、技能活动、撰写总结等一系列要求 → 推断此处需要一个形容词来修饰efforts，表示这些努力的性质或程度 → 结合后文获得杰出成就奖的语境，推断出需要表示“额外的、额外的”含义的词 → 从选项中筛选出符合语境和搭配的形容词
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40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词but）与前后语义对比 → 识别空格处需表达“真正理解/充分认识” → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on 的干扰　形容词修饰名词　take on 承担；呈现；雇用　雇主态度对比　动词辨析

29. 【答案】O

31 空 根据语境‘deduce the potential from a list of extracurricular adventures on a graduate’s resume’推断，此处指代‘雇主’或‘招聘者’，需从选项中选择表示‘雇主’的词。
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构 'alongside' 前后逻辑 → 结合语境 'work and life skills' 与 'qualifications' 的对比 → 选出表示 '学术' 的词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（学生未意识到课外活动的价值） → 选择表示“充分/完全”含义的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（雇主过去与现在的对比） → 根据语境（雇主过去主动评估技能价值）选择最符合的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（雇主希望学生能解释技能与工作的关系）→ 结合上下文（技能对工作的价值） → 选择表示‘相关、适用’的形容词
36 空 定位空格后名词efforts → 分析前文描述的50小时工作/志愿、4次研讨会、技能活动、撰写总结等一系列要求 → 推断此处需要一个形容词来修饰efforts，表示这些努力的性质或程度 → 结合后文获得杰出成就奖的语境，推断出需要表示“额外的、额外的”含义的词 → 从选项中筛选出符合语境和搭配的形容词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（雇主过去的态度） → 结合上下文（现在雇主希望学生解释技能与工作的关联） → 推断过去雇主行为（主动评估技能价值） → 匹配选项（take on）
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（学生处理房东问题 → 获得技能） → 选择表示“获得/展示”的动词过去式
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与语义（从‘不理解价值’到‘能解释价值’） → 选择表示‘相关性’的形容词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词but）与前后语义对比 → 识别空格处需表达“真正理解/充分认识” → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on 的干扰　形容词修饰名词　take on 承担；呈现；雇用　雇主态度对比　动词辨析

30. 【答案】J

31 空 根据语境‘deduce the potential from a list of extracurricular adventures on a graduate’s resume’推断，此处指代‘雇主’或‘招聘者’，需从选项中选择表示‘雇主’的词。
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构 'alongside' 前后逻辑 → 结合语境 'work and life skills' 与 'qualifications' 的对比 → 选出表示 '学术' 的词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（学生未意识到课外活动的价值） → 选择表示“充分/完全”含义的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（雇主过去与现在的对比） → 根据语境（雇主过去主动评估技能价值）选择最符合的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（雇主希望学生能解释技能与工作的关系）→ 结合上下文（技能对工作的价值） → 选择表示‘相关、适用’的形容词
36 空 定位空格后名词efforts → 分析前文描述的50小时工作/志愿、4次研讨会、技能活动、撰写总结等一系列要求 → 推断此处需要一个形容词来修饰efforts，表示这些努力的性质或程度 → 结合后文获得杰出成就奖的语境，推断出需要表示“额外的、额外的”含义的词 → 从选项中筛选出符合语境和搭配的形容词
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39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与语义（从‘不理解价值’到‘能解释价值’） → 选择表示‘相关性’的形容词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词but）与前后语义对比 → 识别空格处需表达“真正理解/充分认识” → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on 的干扰　形容词修饰名词　take on 承担；呈现；雇用　雇主态度对比　动词辨析

31. 【答案】C

定位段落(2)(3) → 归纳列举的多种表达方式 → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　细节归纳

32. 【答案】B

定位段落(7) → 识别明确陈述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

33. 【答案】A

定位段落(5)(6)(11) → 归纳影响表达方式的因素 → 排除未提及项

考点：细节归纳　排除法

34. 【答案】B

定位段落(1) → 提取核心观点“reshaped nearly every facet of their lives” → 同义替换

考点：主旨概括　同义替换

35. 【答案】A

定位段落(4) → 对比Cindy衰退前后的态度 → 推断其看法变化

考点：推理判断　对比分析

36. 【答案】C

定位Cindy对园艺看法的段落 → 识别‘genuine pleasure’的直接原因描述 → 匹配‘brought us closer together’与‘kids voluntarily pitch in’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

37. 【答案】A

定位作者描述毕业生就业现状的段落 → 识别‘not so fortunate’、‘big imbalance’、‘no narrowing of the gap in sight’等负面表述 → 推断作者整体态度

考点：观点态度推断　情感色彩词捕捉

38. 【答案】D

定位描述父母感受的段落 → 比较‘Middle-class’与‘Working-class’父母的表述 → 识别‘even keener sense of disappointment’的比较级含义

考点：细节比较　比较级推理

39. 【答案】C

定位描述木乃伊发现过程的段落 → 逐一核对选项与原文细节 → 识别‘Inside lay the great stone coffin’与‘In it was the mummy’的层级关系

考点：细节核对　空间关系理解

40. 【答案】B

定位描述开罗城市对比的段落 → 识别‘While...it is...’的转折结构 → 分析选项中词汇的语义关系

考点：逻辑衔接词　语义对比

41. 【答案】Not worry about when to use certain…

定位末段作者建议 → 识别同义改写（not worry about = avoid anxiety） → 得出答案

考点：作者建议　同义替换

42. 【答案】They made her proud, accomplished, and more…

定位Cindy对困难时期的评价 → 提取关键形容词（proud, accomplished, confident） → 匹配选项

考点：人物观点　细节匹配

43. 【答案】To contrast past and present graduate…

分析开篇《毕业生》片段的功能 → 对比过去与现在的毕业生焦虑 → 推断写作目的

考点：篇章结构　对比手法　写作目的

44. 【答案】Graduate unemployment is a deep social…

定位文末作者暗示 → 综合全文关于毕业生就业困境的论述 → 推断其社会问题属性

考点：言外之意　主旨推断

45. 【答案】To be amazed or shocked.

定位短语所在语境 → 分析上下文情感色彩（惊讶/震惊） → 选择同义解释

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

46. 【答案】The debate over whether museum entry should…

考生需先概括正反双方观点，再陈述个人立场，要求清晰的谋篇布局、准确的SVO句型表达观点，并使用逻辑衔接词组织论述。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句型　逻辑衔接词