专四 · 2013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. Facing the board of directors, he didn’t deny _____ breaking the agreement.

A. him B. his C. it D. its

2. Which of the following sentences contains subjunctive mood?

A. Lucy insisted that her son get home before 5 o’clock.

B. She used to drive to work, but now she takes the city metro.

C. Walk straight ahead, and don’t turn till the second traffic lights.

D. Paul will cancel his flight if he cannot get his visa by Friday.

3. The following determiners（限定词）can be used with both plural and uncountable nouns EXCEPT _____.

A. many B. enough C. more D. such

4. Which of the italicized parts indicates CONTRAST?

A. She opened the door and quietly went in.

B. Think it over again and you’ll get an answer.

C. Victoria likes music and Sam is fond of sports.

D. He is somewhat arrogant, and I don’t like this.

5. All the following sentences definitely indicate future time EXCEPT _____.

A. Mother is to have tea with Aunt Betty at four

B. The school pupils will be home by now

C. The President is coming to the UN next week

D. He is going to e-mail me the necessary information

6. Which of the following sentences is grammatically INCORRECT?

A. Politics are the art or science of government. B. The miles seems like a long walk to me.

C. Mumps is a kind of infectious disease. D. All the furniture has arrived undamaged.

7. Which of the following italicized parts serves as an appositive?

A. He is not the man to draw back. B. Larry has a large family to support.

C. Tony hit back the urge to tell a lie. D. There is really nothing to fear.

8. Which of the following is NOT an imperative sentence?

A. I wish you could stay behind. B. You will mind your own business!

C. Come and have dinner with us. D. Let me drive you home, shell I?

9. Which of the following sentences expresses a fact?

A. Mary and her son must be home by now. B. Careless reading must give poor results.

C. He must be working late at the office. D. It’ s getting late, and I must leave now.

10. The following are all dynamic verbs（动态动词）EXCEPT _____.

A. remain B. turn C. write D. knock

11. _____ to school life was less difficult than the pupil had expected.

A. Adhering B. Adjusting C. Adopting D. Acquainting

12. He is fed up with the same old dreary routine, and wants to quit his job. The underlined part means _____.

A. hard B. tiring C. long D. dull

13. At last night’ s party Larry said something that I thought was beyond me. The underlined part means _____.

A. I couldn’ t understand B. I was unable to do

C. I couldn’ t tolerate D. I was unable to stop

14. The couple _____ their old house and sold it for a vast profit.

A. did for B. did in C. did up D. did with

15. Sally contributed a lot to the project, but she never once accepted all the _____ for herself.

A. credit B. attention C. focus D. award

16. Everyone in the office knows that Melinda takes infinite care over her work. The underlined part means.

A. limited B. unnecessary C. overdue D. much

17. The new measure will reduce the chance of serious injury in the event of an accident. The underlined part means _____.

A. if an accident can be prevented B. if an accident happens

C. before an accident D. during an accident

18. The court would not accept his appeal unless _____ evidence is provided.

A. definite B. conclusive C. eventual D. concluding

19. She really wanted to say something at the meeting, but eventually _____ from it.

A. refrained B. prevented C. limited D. restricted

20. The couple told the decorator that they wanted their bedroom gaily painted. The underlined part means.

A. cheerfully B. light-heartedly C. brightly D. lightly

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

A. addicted	B. allowing	C. beneficial
D. choice	E. coincidentally	F. equivalent
G. extended	H. followed	I. indulge
J. nutrients	K. particularly	L. promising
M. proposition	N. recommend	O. specialties

A small bowl of porridge each day could be the key to a long and healthy life, after a major study by Harvard University found that whole grains reduce the risk of dying from heart disease. Although whole grains are widely believed to be___21___ for health, it is the first research to look at whether they have a long-term impact on lifespan. Researchers ___22___ more than 100,000 people for more than 14 years monitoring their diets health outcomes. Everyone involved in the study was healthy in 1984 when they enrolled, but when they were followed up in 2 0 1 0 more than 2 6 , 0 0 0 had died. However, those who ate the most whole grains, such as porridge, brown rice and corn seemed protected from many illnesses and ___23___ heart disease. Oats are already the breakfast of ___24___ for many athletes and also for dieters, who find the high fibre levels give them energy for a longer time. But scientists found that for each ounce (28g) of whole grains eaten a day — the ___25___ of a small bowl of porridge — the risk of all death was reduced by 5 percent and heart deaths by 9 percent. “These findings further support current current dietary guidelines that ___26___ increasing whole-grain consumption,” said the lead author Dr. Hongyn Wu of Harvard School of Public Health. “They also provide ___27___ evidence that suggests a diet enriched with whole grains may confer benefits towards ___28___ life expectancy.” The findings remained even when ___29___ for different ages, smoking, body mass index and physical activity. Whole grains are very popular in many dietary guidelines because they contain high levels of ___30___ like zinc, copper, manganese（锰）and iron. They are also believed to boost levels of antioxidants（抗氧化物）which combat free-radicals.

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) The art of public speaking began in ancient Greece over 2,000 years ago. Now, twitter, instant messaging, e-mail, blogs and chat forums offer rival approaches to communication—but none can replace the role of a great speech. (2) The spoken word can handle various vital functions: persuading or inspiring, informing, paying tribute, entertaining, or simply introducing someone or something or accepting something. (3) Over the past year, the human voice has helped guide us over the ups and downs of what was certainly a stormy time. (4) Persuasion is used in dealing with or reconciling different points of view. When the leaders met in Copenhagen in December 2009, persuasive words from activists encouraged them to commit themselves to firmer action. (5) Inspirational speeches confront the emotions. They focus on topics and matters that are close to people’s hearts. During wars, generals used inspiring speeches to prepare the troops for battle. (6) A speech that conveys knowledge and enhances understanding can inform us. The information must be clear, accurate, and expressed in a meaningful and interesting way. When the H1 N 1 pandemic （流行病） was announced, the idea of “swine flu” （猪流感） scared many people. Informative speeches from World Health Organization officials helped people to keep their panic under control so they could take sensible precautions. (7) Sad events are never easy to deal with but a speech that pays tribute to the loss of a loved one and gives praise for their contribution can be comforting. Madonna’s speech about Michael Jackson, after his death, highlighted the fact that he will continue to live on through his music. (8) It’s not only in world forums where public speaking plays an important role. It can also be surprisingly helpful in the course of our own lives. (9) If you’re taking part in a debate you need to persuade the listeners of the soundness of your argument. In sports, athletes know the importance of a pep talk（鼓舞士气的讲话） before a match to inspire teammates. You yourself may be asked to do a presentation at college or work to inform the others about an area of vital importance. (10) On a more personal level, a friend may be upset and need comforting. Or you might be asked to introduce a speaker at a family event or to speak at a wedding, where your language will be needed to move people or make them laugh. (11) Great speaking ability is not something we’re born with. Even Barack Obama works hard to perfect every speech. For a brilliant speech, there are rules that you can put to good use. To learn those rules you have to practice and learn form some outstanding speeches in the past.

31. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about the role or public speaking?

A. Speeches at world forums can lead to effective solutions to world problems.

B. Speeches from medical authorities can calm people down in times of pandemics.

C. The morale of soldiers before a battle can be boosted by senior officers' speeches.

D. Speeches paying tribute to the dead can comfort the mourners.

32. Public speaking can play all the following roles EXCEPT .

A. to convince people in a debate

B. to inform people at a presentation

C. to advise people at work

D. to entertain people at a wedding

33. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Public speaking in international forums.

B. Public speaking in daily life context.

C. The many uses of public speaking.

D. The rules of public speaking.

(1) Every business needs two things, says Skullcandy CEO Rick Alden: inspiration and desperation. In 2001, Alden had both. He’ d sold two snowboarding businesses, and he was desperately bored. But be had an idea: He wanted to make a new kind of headphone. (2) “I kept seeing people missing their cell phone calls because they were listening to music,” he explains. “Then I’ m in a chairlift（索道）, I’ ve got my headphones on, and I realize my phone is ringing. As I take my gloves off and reach for my phone, I think, ‘It can’ t be that tough to make headphones with two plugs, one for music and one for your cell phone.’ ” Alden described what he wanted to a designer, perfected a prototype, and outsourced（外 包）manufacturing overseas. (3) Alden then started designing headphones into helmets, backpacks—anywhere that would make it easy to listen to music while snowboarding. “Selling into board and skate shops wasn’ t a big research effort,” he explains. “Those were the only guys I knew!” (4) Alden didn’ t want to be a manufacturer. And by outsourcing, he’ d hoped he could get the business off the ground without debt. But he was wrong. But he was wrong. So he asked his wife, “Can I put a mortgage（抵押贷 款）on the house? She said, ‘What is the worst thing that can happen? We lose the house, we sell our cars, and we start all over again. ’ I definitely married the right woman!” (5) For the next two years, Alden juggled mortgage payments and payments to his manufacturers. “Factories won’ t ship your product till they get paid,” he says. “But it takes four or five months to get a mortgage company so upset that they knock on your door. So we paid the factory first.” (6) Gradually, non-snowboarders began to notice the colourful headphones. In 2006, the company started selling them in 1,400 FYE (For Your Entertainment) stores. “We knew that nine out often people walking into that store would be learning about Skullcandy for the first time. Why would they look at brands they knew and take home a new brand instead? We had agreed to buy back anything we didn’ t sell, but we were dealing with huge numbers. It’ d kill us to take back all the products.” (7) Alden’ s fears faded as Skullcandy became the No. 1 headphone seller in those stores and tripled its revenue to $120 million in one year. His key insight was that headphones weren’ t gadgets; they were a fashion accessory. “In the beginning,” he says, “that little white wire that said you had an iPod—that was cool. But now wearing the white bud means you’ re just like everyone else. Headphones occupy this critical piece of cranial real estate and are highly visible.” (8) Today, Skullcandy is America’ s second-largest headphone supplier, after Sony. With 79 employees, the company is bigger than Alden ever imagined.

34. Alden came up with the idea of a new kind of headphone because he .

A. was no longer in snowboarding business　　B. had no other business opportunities

C. saw an inconvenience among mobile users　　D. was very fond of modern music

35. What did Alden do to promote sales in FYE stores?

A. He spent more money on product advertising.

B. He agreed to sell products at a discount.

C. He improved the colour design of the product.

D. He promised to buy back products not sold.

36. Alden sees headphones as .

A. a kind of device

B. part of fashion

C. a symbol of status

D. a sign of self-confidence

(1) I was standing in my kitchen wondering what to have for lunch when my friend Taj called. (2) “Sit down,” she said. (3) I thought she was going to tell me she had just gotten the haircut from hell. I laughed and said, “It can’t be that bad.” (4) But it was. Before the phone call, I had 30 years of retirement saving in a “safe” fund with a brilliant financial guru（金融大亨）. When I put down the phone, my savings were gone. I felt as ifI had died and, for some unknown reason, was still breathing. (5) Since Bernie Madoff’s arrest on charges of running a $65 million Ponzi scheme, I’ve read many articles about how we investors should have known what was going on. I wish I could say I had reservations about Madoff before “the Call”, but I did not. (6) On New Year’s Eve, three weeks after we lost our savings, six of us Madoff people gathered at Taj’s house for dinner. As we were sitting around the table, someone asked, “If you could have your money back right now, bot it would mean giving up what you have learned by losing it, would you take the money or would you take what losing the money has given you?” (7) My husband was still in financial shock. He said, “I just want the money back.” I wasn’t certain where I stood. I knew that losing our money had cracked me wide open. I’d been walking around like what the Buddhists call a hungry ghost: always focused on the bite that was yet to come, not the one in my mouth. No matter how much I ate or had or experienced, it didn’t satisfy me, because I wasn’t really taking it in, wasn’t absorbing it. Now I was forced to pay attention. Still, I couldn’t honestly say that if someone had offered me the money back, I would turn it down. (8) But the other four all said that what they were seeing about themselves was incalculable, and they didn’t think it would have become apparent without the ground of financial stability being ripped out from underneath them. (9) My friend Michael said, “I’d started to get complacent. It’s as if the muscles of my heart started to atrophy （萎缩）. Now they’re awake, alive—and I don’t want to go back.” (10) These weren’t just empty words. Michael and his wife needed to take in boarders to meet their expenses. Taj was so broke that she was moving into someone’s garage apartment in three weeks. Three friends had declared bankruptcy and weren’t sure where or how they were going to live.

37. How did the author feel in the following weeks?

A. Desperate B. Indifferent. C. Disappointed. D. Angry.

38. Which of the following statements is CORRECT about her friends?

A. Her friends felt the same as she did.

B. Her friends valued their experience more.

C. Her friends were in a better financial situation.

D. Her friends were more optimistic than she.

(1) In he 19th century, there used to be a model of how to be a good person. There are all these torrents of passion flowing through you. Your job, as captain of your soul, is to erect dams to keep these passions in check. Your job is to just say no to laziness, lust, greed, drug use and the other sins. (2) These days that model is of fashion. You usually can’ t change your behaviour by simply resolving to do something. Knowing what to do is not the same as being able to do it. Your willpower is not like a dam that can block the torrent of self-indulgence. It’ s more like a muscle, which tires easily. Moreover, you’ re a social being. If everybody around you is overeating, you’ ll probably do so, too. (3) The 19th-century character model was based on an understanding of free will. Today, we know that free will is bounded. People can change their lives, but ordering change is not simple because many things, even within ourselves, are beyond our direct control. (4) Much of our behaviour, for example, is guided by unconscious habits. Researchers at Duke University calculated that more than 40 percent of the actions we take are governed by habit, not actual decisions. Researchers have also come to understand the structure of habits—cue, routine, reward. (5) You can change your own personal habits. If you leave running shorts on the floor at night, that’ ll be cue to go running in the morning. Don’ t try to ignore your afternoon snack craving. Every time you feel the cue for a snack, insert another routine. Take a walk. (6) Their research thus implies a different character model, which is supposed to manipulate the neural（神经 系统）networks inside. (7) To be an effective person, under this model, you are supposed to coolly examine your own unconscious habits, and the habits of those under your care. You are supposed to devise strategies to alter the cues and routines. Every relationship becomes slightly manipulative, including your relationship with yourself. You’ re trying to arouse certain responses by implanting certain cues. (8) This is a bit disturbing, because the important habitual neural networks are not formed by mere routine, nor can they be reversed by clever cues. They are burned in by emotion and strengthened by strong yearnings, like the yearnings for admiration and righteousness. (9) If you think you can change your life in a clever way, the way an advertiser can get you to buy an air freshener, you’ re probably wrong. As the Victorians understood, if you want to change your life, don’ t just look for a clever cue. Commit to some larger global belief.

39. The 19th-century does not work because .

A. it has worked unsatisfactorily most of the time

B. the comparison of free will to a dam is groundless

C. what one wishes to do should be considered carefully

D. there were many other factors beyond one’ s control

40. We learn from the passage that the new character model .

A. has been used to change behaviour successfully

B. deals better with emotional aspects of behaviour

C. stresses the neural and psychological aspects of habit change

D. can bring about changes in one’ s life like what advertisers do

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. Why does the author think the spoken word is still irreplaceable?

42. How did Alden solve the money problem?

43. What did the author learn from Taj’ s call?

44. What is the message of the passage?

45. What is the main implication of the research at Duke University?

五、PART VI 写作（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

46.（词数 180-240 • 20 分）

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

41. It can handle various vital functions.

42. He mortgaged his house to fund the business.

43. Her life savings were gone.

44. Loss can bring personal growth and awareness.

45. Habits, not decisions, guide much of our behavior.

46. The debate over whether college students should engage in unpaid community work or only paid employment presents compelling arguments from both sides. Supporters argue that voluntary work provides invaluable experience, enhancing skills like problem-solving and communication crucial for future careers. It also fosters a sense of belonging and personal growth, while alleviating financial burdens on communities. Conversely, opponents contend that such work may encroach on study time, reducing academic efficiency. They also highlight logistical challenges for communities, including ensuring student safety, managing diverse backgrounds, and organizing volunteers systematically.

In my view, unpaid community work is highly beneficial for college students and should be encouraged, provided it is balanced with academic commitments. The practical skills and personal development gained are irreplaceable by classroom learning alone. To address concerns, universities could integrate community service into curricula with structured programs, ensuring it complements rather than disrupts studies. Communities, in turn, can collaborate with institutions to streamline volunteer management. Ultimately, a well-organized approach allows students to contribute meaningfully while reaping long-term benefits for themselves and society.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

分析动词deny的用法 → 确定其后接动名词结构 → 判断动名词的逻辑主语 → 选择正确的物主代词形式

考点：动词deny后接动名词　动名词的逻辑主语用物主代词

2. 【答案】A

逐一分析各句语法结构 → 识别虚拟语气的标志词（如insist, suggest等后的that从句） → 判断从句谓语动词形式 → 确定虚拟语气句

考点：虚拟语气标志词　that从句中动词原形的使用

3. 【答案】A

分析各限定词的语法搭配 → 确定每个限定词可修饰的名词类型（可数复数/不可数） → 找出唯一不能同时修饰两类名词的选项

考点：限定词与名词的搭配规则　可数名词复数与不可数名词的区分

4. 【答案】C

分析各句中连接词的逻辑关系 → 识别表示并列、顺承、转折等关系的连词或结构 → 找出表示对比关系的句子

考点：逻辑连接词的语义功能　并列结构中的对比关系

5. 【答案】B

分析各句的时态结构 → 判断时态所表达的时间概念（过去、现在、将来） → 找出不表示将来时间的句子

考点：时态的表意功能　be to do, be coming, be going to等表将来的结构

6. 【答案】B

识别主语单复数 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 找出主谓不一致项

考点：主谓一致　不可数名词　复数形式单数意义名词

7. 【答案】C

识别不定式在句中的语法功能 → 区分目的状语、定语、宾语补足语与同位语 → 找出同位语功能项

考点：非谓语动词　不定式作同位语　不定式作定语/目的状语

8. 【答案】A

识别句子语气与结构 → 区分祈使句、陈述句、感叹句 → 找出非祈使句

考点：句型识别　祈使句结构　陈述句结构

9. 【答案】B

识别情态动词must的不同用法 → 区分表推测（可能性）与表必然性（逻辑结论） → 找出表必然性的项

考点：熟词僻义　must表推测　must表必然性/逻辑结论

10. 【答案】A

理解动态动词与静态动词的定义 → 分析各选项动词的语义特征 → 找出静态动词

考点：近义词辨析　动态动词　静态动词

11. 【答案】B

根据语境‘to school life’与‘less difficult than expected’推断，需选择表示‘适应’的动词 → 辨析四个动词的语义与搭配 → Adjusting to (适应) 符合语境

考点：动词辨析　语境选词　固定搭配 adjust to

12. 【答案】D

定位划线短语‘dreary routine’ → 结合‘fed up with’（厌倦）的语境推断‘dreary’的含义 → dreary 有‘沉闷的、枯燥的’之意，与 dull 同义

考点：熟词僻义　语境推断

13. 【答案】A

定位划线短语‘beyond me’ → 结合‘I thought was’的语境推断其含义 → ‘beyond me’是固定表达，意为‘我无法理解’

考点：熟词僻义　固定表达

14. 【答案】C

根据语境‘old house’与‘sold it for a vast profit’推断，需选择表示‘翻新、装修’的动词短语 → 辨析四个‘did + 介词’短语的含义 → did up (翻新、装修) 符合语境

考点：动词搭配　固定搭配辨析

15. 【答案】A

根据语境‘contributed a lot’与‘never once accepted all the _____ for herself’推断，需选择表示‘功劳、荣誉’的名词 → 辨析四个名词的语义与搭配 → credit (功劳、荣誉) 符合‘take/accept credit for’的固定搭配

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

16. 【答案】D

识别固定搭配 take infinite care → 理解 infinite 在此语境中表示程度深 → 选择同义词 much

考点：熟词僻义　近义词辨析

17. 【答案】B

识别固定短语 in the event of → 理解其意为“如果发生” → 选择同义表达 if an accident happens

考点：固定搭配　语境选词

18. 【答案】B

分析 unless 引导的条件句 → 法律语境要求证据具有决定性 → 辨析 definite/conclusive/eventual/concluding → 选择 conclusive

考点：近义词辨析　语境选词

19. 【答案】A

识别 but 转折逻辑 → 前句“想说”与后句形成对比 → 理解 refrain from 表示“克制不做” → 选择 refrain

考点：近义词辨析　语境选词

20. 【答案】C

识别 gaily 修饰 painted → 在装饰语境中理解 gaily 表示色彩鲜艳 → 选择 brightly

考点：熟词僻义　近义词辨析

21. 【答案】C

31 空 根据语境‘Although whole grains are widely believed to be... for health’与后文‘it is the first research to look at whether they have a long-term impact’形成转折，推断此处需表达‘有益’的含义，且与介词‘for’构成固定搭配。

32 空 根据语境‘Researchers... more than 100,000 people for more than 14 years monitoring their diets’推断此处需表达‘追踪/研究’的含义，且与介词‘for’构成固定搭配。

33 空 根据语境‘seemed protected from many illnesses and... heart disease’推断此处需表达‘尤其是/特别是’的含义，用于强调‘heart disease’。

34 空 根据语境‘Oats are already the breakfast of... for many athletes’推断此处需表达‘首选/最爱’的含义，且与介词‘of’构成固定搭配。

35 空 根据语境‘the... of a small bowl of porridge’与前文‘each ounce (28g)’对应，推断此处需表达‘量/份量’的含义，且与介词‘of’构成固定搭配。

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（研究者对10万人进行了14年的追踪） → 结合固定搭配「take on」表示「承担（研究任务）」 → 得出答案

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（全谷物似乎能预防许多疾病和____心脏病） → 结合并列结构「protected from many illnesses and...」 → 得出答案

38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（燕麦是许多运动员和节食者的____早餐） → 结合固定表达「the breakfast of choice」 → 得出答案

39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（即使____了不同年龄、吸烟等因素，研究结果依然成立） → 结合固定搭配「adjust for」表示「调整（变量）」 → 得出答案

40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（全谷物含有高水平的____，如锌、铜、锰和铁） → 结合列举的矿物质 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

22. 【答案】H

31 空 根据语境‘Although whole grains are widely believed to be... for health’与后文‘it is the first research to look at whether they have a long-term impact’形成转折，推断此处需表达‘有益’的含义，且与介词‘for’构成固定搭配。

32 空 根据语境‘Researchers... more than 100,000 people for more than 14 years monitoring their diets’推断此处需表达‘追踪/研究’的含义，且与介词‘for’构成固定搭配。

33 空 根据语境‘seemed protected from many illnesses and... heart disease’推断此处需表达‘尤其是/特别是’的含义，用于强调‘heart disease’。

34 空 根据语境‘Oats are already the breakfast of... for many athletes’推断此处需表达‘首选/最爱’的含义，且与介词‘of’构成固定搭配。

35 空 根据语境‘the... of a small bowl of porridge’与前文‘each ounce (28g)’对应，推断此处需表达‘量/份量’的含义，且与介词‘of’构成固定搭配。

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（研究者对10万人进行了14年的追踪） → 结合固定搭配「take on」表示「承担（研究任务）」 → 得出答案

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（全谷物似乎能预防许多疾病和____心脏病） → 结合并列结构「protected from many illnesses and...」 → 得出答案

38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（燕麦是许多运动员和节食者的____早餐） → 结合固定表达「the breakfast of choice」 → 得出答案

39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（即使____了不同年龄、吸烟等因素，研究结果依然成立） → 结合固定搭配「adjust for」表示「调整（变量）」 → 得出答案

40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（全谷物含有高水平的____，如锌、铜、锰和铁） → 结合列举的矿物质 → 得出

答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

23. 【答案】K

31 空 根据语境‘Although whole grains are widely believed to be... for health’与后文‘it is the first research to look at whether they have a long-term impact’形成转折，推断此处需表达‘有益’的含义，且与介词‘for’构成固定搭配。

32 空 根据语境‘Researchers... more than 100,000 people for more than 14 years monitoring their diets’推断此处需表达‘追踪/研究’的含义，且与介词‘for’构成固定搭配。

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36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（研究者对10万人进行了14年的追踪） → 结合固定搭配「take on」表示「承担（研究任务）」 → 得出答案

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38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（燕麦是许多运动员和节食者的____早餐） → 结合固定表达「the breakfast of choice」 → 得出答案

39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（即使____了不同年龄、吸烟等因素，研究结果依然成立） → 结合固定搭配「adjust for」表示「调整（变量）」 → 得出答案

40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（全谷物含有高水平的____，如锌、铜、锰和铁） → 结合列举的矿物质 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

24. 【答案】D

31 空 根据语境‘Although whole grains are widely believed to be... for health’与后文‘it is the first research to look at whether they have a long-term impact’形成转折，推断此处需表达‘有益’的含义，且与介词‘for’构成固定搭配。

32 空 根据语境‘Researchers... more than 100,000 people for more than 14 years monitoring their diets’推断此处需表达‘追踪/研究’的含义，且与介词‘for’构成固定搭配。

33 空 根据语境‘seemed protected from many illnesses and... heart disease’推断此处需表达‘尤其是/特别是’的含义，用于强调‘heart disease’。

34 空 根据语境‘Oats are already the breakfast of... for many athletes’推断此处需表达‘首选/最爱’的含义，且与介词‘of’构成固定搭配。

35 空 根据语境‘the... of a small bowl of porridge’与前文‘each ounce (28g)’对应，推断此处需表达‘量/份量’的含义，且与介词‘of’构成固定搭配。

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（研究者对10万人进行了14年的追踪） → 结合固定搭配「take on」表示「承担（研究任务）」 → 得出答案

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（全谷物似乎能预防许多疾病和____心脏病） → 结合并列结构「protected from many illnesses and...」 → 得出答案

38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（燕麦是许多运动员和节食者的____早餐） → 结合固定表达「the breakfast of choice」 → 得出答案

39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（即使____了不同年龄、吸烟等因素，研究结果依然成立） → 结合固定搭配「adjust for」表示「调整（变量）」 → 得出答案
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（全谷物含有高水平的____，如锌、铜、锰和铁） → 结合列举的矿物质 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

25. 【答案】F

31 空 根据语境‘Although whole grains are widely believed to be... for health’与后文‘it is the first research to look at whether they have a long-term impact’形成转折，推断此处需表达‘有益’的含义，且与介词‘for’构成固定搭配。
32 空 根据语境‘Researchers... more than 100,000 people for more than 14 years monitoring their diets’推断此处需表达‘追踪/研究’的含义，且与介词‘for’构成固定搭配。
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考点：语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

26. 【答案】N

31 空 根据语境‘Although whole grains are widely believed to be... for health’与后文‘it is the first research to look at whether they have a long-term impact’形成转折，推断此处需表达‘有益’的含义，且与介词‘for’构成固定搭配。
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36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（研究者对10万人进行了14年的追踪） → 结合固定搭配「take on」表示「承担（研究任务）」 → 得出答案
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（全谷物似乎能预防许多疾病和____心脏病） → 结合并列结构「protected

from many illnesses and...」→得出答案
38 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（燕麦是许多运动员和节食者的____早餐）→结合固定表达「the breakfast of choice」→得出答案
39 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（即使____了不同年龄、吸烟等因素，研究结果依然成立）→结合固定搭配「adjust for」表示「调整（变量）」→得出答案
40 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（全谷物含有高水平的____，如锌、铜、锰和铁）→结合列举的矿物质→得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

27. 【答案】L

31 空 根据语境‘Although whole grains are widely believed to be... for health’与后文‘it is the first research to look at whether they have a long-term impact’形成转折，推断此处需表达‘有益’的含义，且与介词‘for’构成固定搭配。
32 空 根据语境‘Researchers... more than 100,000 people for more than 14 years monitoring their diets’推断此处需表达‘追踪/研究’的含义，且与介词‘for’构成固定搭配。
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36 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（研究者对10万人进行了14年的追踪）→结合固定搭配「take on」表示「承担（研究任务）」→得出答案
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考点：语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

28. 【答案】G

31 空 根据语境‘Although whole grains are widely believed to be... for health’与后文‘it is the first research to look at whether they have a long-term impact’形成转折，推断此处需表达‘有益’的含义，且与介词‘for’构成固定搭配。
32 空 根据语境‘Researchers... more than 100,000 people for more than 14 years monitoring their diets’推断此处需表达‘追踪/研究’的含义，且与介词‘for’构成固定搭配。
33 空 根据语境‘seemed protected from many illnesses and... heart disease’推断此处需表达‘尤其是/特别是’的含义，用于强调‘heart disease’。
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36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（研究者对10万人进行了14年的追踪） → 结合固定搭配「take on」表示「承担（研究任务）」 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

29. 【答案】B

31 空 根据语境‘Although whole grains are widely believed to be... for health’与后文‘it is the first research to look at whether they have a long-term impact’形成转折，推断此处需表达‘有益’的含义，且与介词‘for’构成固定搭配。
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33 空 根据语境‘seemed protected from many illnesses and... heart disease’推断此处需表达‘尤其是/特别是’的含义，用于强调‘heart disease’。
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考点：语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

30. 【答案】J

31 空 根据语境‘Although whole grains are widely believed to be... for health’与后文‘it is the first research to look at whether they have a long-term impact’形成转折，推断此处需表达‘有益’的含义，且与介词‘for’构成固定搭配。
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38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（燕麦是许多运动员和节食者的____早餐） → 结合固定表达「the breakfast of choice」 → 得出答案
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（即使____了不同年龄、吸烟等因素，研究结果依然成立） → 结合固定搭配「adjust for」表示「调整（变量）」 → 得出答案
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（全谷物含有高水平的____，如锌、铜、锰和铁） → 结合列举的矿物质 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

31. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 INCORRECT → 逐项比对语篇细节 → A项与语篇第(4)段描述相悖

考点：细节定位与比对　事实与观点区分

32. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 EXCEPT → 逐项比对语篇列举的功能 → C项在语篇中无对应依据

考点：细节定位与排除　功能列举匹配

33. 【答案】C
通览全文结构 → 识别首段引出话题、中间段落分述功能、末段总结 → 归纳主旨为公众演讲的多种用途

考点：主旨大意归纳　篇章结构分析

34. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 idea of a new kind of headphone → 定位语篇第(2)段 → 提取Alden观察到的不便之处

考点：细节定位　因果关系提取

35. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 promote sales in FYE stores → 定位语篇第(6)段 → 提取Alden的销售策略

考点：细节定位　商业策略提取

36. 【答案】B
定位Alden对耳机的描述 → 提取其功能与设计初衷 → 推断其视为时尚配饰

考点：细节定位　推理判断

37. 【答案】A
定位作者得知积蓄损失后的直接反应 → 提取关键情绪描述词 → 匹配选项

考点：观点态度　细节定位

38. 【答案】B
定位作者与朋友们在晚餐时的对话 → 对比作者与朋友们的不同反应 → 推断朋友们更看重经历

考点：推理判断　细节对比

39. 【答案】D

定位解释19世纪模型失效原因的段落 → 提取核心论点（自由意志受限，许多事物超出直接控制） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　因果推理

40. 【答案】C

定位描述“新模型”的段落 → 提取其核心方法（审视无意识习惯，设计策略改变线索和常规） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

41. 【答案】It can handle various vital functions.

定位作者观点句 → 提取核心论点（口语的不可替代性源于其功能） → 同义替换为‘处理各种重要功能’

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

42. 【答案】He mortgaged his house to fund the business.

定位Alden解决资金问题的具体描述 → 提取关键动作（抵押房产） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】Her life savings were gone.

定位Taj来电的核心信息 → 提取关键事实（毕生积蓄没了） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

44. 【答案】Loss can bring personal growth and awareness.

综合全文主旨 → 提炼核心启示（损失带来成长与觉醒） → 同义替换

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

45. 【答案】Habits, not decisions, guide much of our…

定位杜克大学研究的核心发现 → 提取关键结论（习惯而非决策引导行为） → 同义替换

考点：推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

46. 【答案】The debate over whether college students…

考生需先概括双方观点，再提出个人立场，并组织成一篇结构清晰、语言多样的议论文。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词