专四 · 2014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：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

本卷答案与讲解
122 348
yingyu8.cn/an/122348

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

1. It is essential that he _____ all the facts first.
A. is examining B. will examine C. examines D. examine

2. Which of the following italicized parts is used as an object complement?
A. The front door remained locked. B. The boy looked disappointed.
C. Nancy appeared worried. D. He seemed to have no money left.

3. Which of the following sentences in INCORRECT?
A. Physics is an important school subject. B. The United States borders Canada.
C. The Niagara Falls is in North America. D. Mumps is a kind of infectious disease.

4. The boys in the family are old enough for _____.
A. schools B. school C. the school D. the schools

5. Which of the following italicized parts indicates a predicate-object relationship?
A. He was reading Mary’ s letter in the room. B. You can buy men’ s shoes in this shop.
C. Mrs. Blake’ s passport was lost. D. The enemy’ s defeat brought the war to an end.

6. Which of the following tag questions in INCORRECT?
A. Carry this parcel for me, will you? B. Nobody wants to go there, does he?
C. Few people know him, don’ t they? D. Everything is ready, isn’ t it?

7. The research team can handle _____ needs to be handled.
A. whenever B. whichever C. wherever D. whatever

8. Which of the following italicized parts modifies an adverb?

A. Do it right now.
B. That was a very funny film.
C. I rather like my teacher.
D. We walked about 6 miles.

9. When the sentence “They had made a mess of the house” is turned into passive voice, which the following is CORRECT?

A. A mess had been made in the house.
B. A mess had been made by them.
C. The house had been made a mess of.
D. The house had been made a mess.

10. Fool _____ Michael is, he could not have done such a thing.

A. who B. as C. that D. like

11. The interviewers were impressed by the high calibre of the applicants for the job. The underlined part means _____.

A. quality B. criterion C. qualification D. level

12. Her career has _____ a number of activities—composing, playing and acting.

A. held B. produced C. embraced D. combined

13. The operation could _____ her life by two or three years.

A. prolong B. increase C. expand D. continue

14. All her cousins and their children have fair hair. The underlined part means _____.

A. fine B. dark C. thick D. light

15. John always feels sluggish first thing in the morning. The underlined part means _____.

A. sick B. inactive C. dizzy D. drowsy

16. The chief of surgery became committee chairman by virtue of _____.

A. age B. service C. seniority D. rank

17. He turned his back on them when they most needed him. The underlined part means _____.

A. criticize B. ignored C. betrayed D. deceived

18. Our school did not _____ for Christmas until mid-December.

A. break out B. break down C. break in D. break up

19. His mother retired early on account of poor health. The underlined part means _____.

A. despite B. with C. because of D. according to

20. The whole country was in _____ over the result of the elections.

A. suspension B. suspense C. suspending D. suspender

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

A. applied	B. claims	C. consumed
D. doubtful	E. drop	F. entitled
G. hovered	H. nearly	I. potentially
J. profitable	K. puzzling	L. recession
M. rose	N. stability	O. sum

About 2 million jobless Americans fear they’ ll lose their extended unemployment benefits, which are slated （计划）to end next month unless Congress votes to renew them. Their concerns make a new finding all the more ___21___ : Many people eligible for unemployment don’ t even bother to collect it. In the depths of the ___22___ in 2008 and 2009, only half of those who qualified for benefits ___23___ , a study by the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank shows. The portion filing for benefits shot up to 95% in 20 10 and 20 11 , the study says, but that still means about 200,000 people didn’ t claim money to which they were ___24___ . Many unemployed people aren’ t eligible for benefits because they worked part-time or weren’ t at their jobs long enough, for example. In 20 09 , about 3 million of the average 14 .5 million or so jobless people didn’ t qualify for benefits. But of the roughly 11.4 million who were laid off and eligible to collect that year, only about 5.7 million filed ___25___ according to Fuller and the BLS. Those who didn’ t saved state and federal governments $ 108 billion — ___26___ as much as the $ 121 billion in benefits paid, the study says. That ___27___ dwarfed the $ 11 billion in benefit overpayments due to clerical errors or fraud. The share of people applying for benefits has risen or fallen along with average duration of unemployment. For example, Americans were out of work for an average joblessness ___28___ to about 33 weeks in 2010 and 39 weeks in 2011 as the share seeking benefits soared to 95%. Average jobless duration has ___29___ near 40 weeks this year. But it should dip to about 37 weeks in 2013, says Mark Zandi, chief economist of Moody’ s Analytics. That suggests the portion seeking benefits could ___30___ slightly.

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) After breakfast the boys wandered out into the playground. Here the day-boys were gradually assembling. They were sons of the local clergy, of the officers at the depot, and of such manufacturers or men of business as the old town possessed. Presently a bell rang, and they all trooped into school. This consisted of a large, long room at opposite ends of which two undermasters conducted the second and third forms, and of a smaller one, leading out of it, used by Mr. Watson, who taught the first form. To attach the preparatory to the senior school these three classes were known officially, on speech days and in reports, as upper, middle, and lower second. Philip was put in the last. The master, a red-faced man with a pleasant voice, was called Rice; he had a cheerful manner with boys, and the time passed quickly. Philip was surprised when it was a quarter to eleven and they were let out for ten minutes' rest. (2) The whole school rushed noisily into the playground. The new boys were told to go into the middle, while the others stationed themselves along opposite walls. They began to play Pig in the Middle. The old boys ran from wall to wall while the new boys tried to catch them; when one was seized and the new boys tried to catch them: when one was seized and the mystic words said—one, two, three, and a pig for me—he became a prisoner and, turning sides, helped to catch those who were still free. Philip saw a boy running past and tried to catch him but his limp gave him no chance; and the runners, taking their opportunity, made straight for the ground he covered. Then one of them had the brilliant idea of imitating Philip's clumsy run. Other boys saw it and began to laugh; then they all copied the first; and they ran round Philip, limping comically, screaming with shrill laughter. They lost their heads with the delight of their new amusement, and choked with helpless merriment. One of them tripped Philip up and he fell, heavily as he always fell, and cut his knee. They laughed all the louder when he got up. A boy pushed him from behind, and he would have fallen again if another had not caught him. The game was forgotten in the entertainment of Philip's deformity. Philip was completely scared. He could not make out why they were laughing at him. His heart beat so that he could hardly breathe, and he was more frightened than he had ever been in his life. He stood still stupidly while the boys ran round him, mimicking and laughing; they shouted to him to try and catch them; but he did not move. He did not want them to see him run any more. He was using all his strength to prevent himself from crying.

31. From the beginning of the passage we learn that .

A. the school had only three classes
B. the school only accepted day-boys
C. some pupils came from the local area
D. Philip's class was part of the senior school

32. In the game Philip lost his ground because .

A. the game wasn’ t fit for new boys like him

B. the playground wasn’ t big enough for the game

C. he did not know the rules of the game

D. he could not run as quickly as other boys

33. How did Philip feel in the end?

A. He was ashamed of himself.

B. He was very nervous.

C. He was really horrified.

D. He felt himself stupid.

(1) For parents who send their kids off to college saying, “These will be the best years of your life,” it would be very appropriate to add, “If you can handle the stress of college life.” (2) Freshmen are showing up already stressed out, according to the latest research study that reported students’ emotional health levels at their lowest since the survey started in 1985. While in school, more students are working part-time and near-full-time jobs. At graduation, only 29 percent of seniors have jobs lined up. (3) Pressure to excel often creates stress, and many students are not learning how to effectively handle this stress. Let me share five facts that I believe every college student should know about stress. (4) First, stress can make smart people do stupid things. Stress causes what brain researchers call “cortical inhibition” . In simple terms, stress hinders a part of the brain responsible for decision-making and reaction time and can adversely affect other mental abilities as well. (5) Second, the human body doesn’ t discriminate between a big stressful event and a little one. Any stressful experience will create about 1,400 biochemical events in your body. If any amount of stress is left unchecked, many things can occur within the body, including premature aging, impaired cognitive function and energy drain. (6) Third, stress can become your new pattern. When you regularly experience negative feelings and high amounts of stress, your brain recognizes this as your normal state. This then becomes the new pattern, or baseline for your emotional state. (7) Fourth, stress can be controlled. Countless studies demonstrate that people can restructure their emotional state using emotion-refocusing techniques. These techniques help you recognize how you are feeling and shift to a more positive emotional, mental and physical state. (8) One technique involves slowing your thoughts and focusing on your heartbeat, breathing slowly and deeply, and focusing on the positive feeling that you receive. (9) Finally, stress can be lessened if you love what you study. Barbara Frederickson, a leading international authority on the importance of positive emotions, says humans are genetically programmed to seek positive emotions such as love and joy. It is suggested to choose a major or career path you love and enjoy. Otherwise, you could end up fighting against your own biology.

34. The author cites the latest research study in order to show that .

A. students are studying harder in college
B. most students have part- time jobs now
C. stress continues to the time of graduation
D. students only feel stressed while in school

35. According to the passage, stress might cause all the following negative effects EXCEPT .

A. social
B. mental
C. emotional
D. physical

36. According to the context, what does “your own biology” mean in the last paragraph?

A. Your current major.
B. Your preference.
C. Your future research.
D. Your future job.

(1) For anyone who doubts that the texting revolution is upon us, consider this: The average 13- to 17- year-old sends and receives 3 , 3 3 9 texts a month— more than 1 0 0 per day, according to the Nielsen Co., the media research firm. Adults are catching up. People from age 45 to 54 sent and received 323 texts a month in the second quarter of 2010, up 75% from a year ago, Nielsen says. (2) Behind the texting explosion is a fundamental shift in how we view our mobile devices. That they are phones is increasingly beside the point. (3) Part of what’ s driving the texting surge among adults is the popularity of social media. Sites like Twitter, with postings of no more than 140 characters, are creating and reinforcing the habit of communicating in micro-bursts. (4) Economics has much to do with texting’ s popularity. Text messages cost carriers less than traditional mobile voice transmissions, and so they cost users less. Sprint Nextel has reconceived its Virgin Mobile brand to cater to heavy texters in a difficult economy. For $25 per month, users get unlimited texting, email, social networking and 30 0 talk minutes; for another $1 5, they get an additional 900 talk minutes. The name of the brand’ s new wireless plan: “Beyond Talk.” (5) Texting’ s rise over conversation is changing the way we interact, social scientists and researchers say. We are now inclined to text to relay difficult information. We stare at our phone when we want to avoid eye contact. Rather than make plans in advance, we engage in what researchers have named “micro-coordination” —” I’ ll txt u in 10 mins when I know wh/ resrnt.” (6) Texting saves us time, but it steals from quiet reflection. “When people have a mobile device and have even a little extra time, they will communicate with someone in their life,” says Lee Rainie, Director of the Pew Internet and American Life Project. (7) And the phone conversation will never be completely out. Deal makers and other professionals still spend much of the day on the phone. Researchers say people are more likely to use text-based communication at the preliminary stages of projects. The phone comes into play when there are multiple options to consider or important decisions to be made.

37. At the beginning of the passage, the author uses figures for the purpose of .

A. introduction
B. comparison
C. explanation
D. transition

38. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a cause for texting’ s popularity?

A. Redesign of mobile devices.
B. Rise of social media.
C. Promotion of cheaper wireless packages.
D. Increase in the number of adult texters.

(1) The healthy adolescent boy or girl likes to do the real things in life, to do the things that matter. He would rather be a plumber’ s mate and do a real job that requires doing than learn about hydrostatics sitting at a desk, without understanding what practical use they are going to be. A girl would rather look after the baby than learn about child care. Logically should learn about things before doing and that is presumably why the experts enforce this in our educational system. But it is not the natural way—nor, I venture to think, the best way. The adolescent wants to do things first for only then does he appreciate the problems involved and want to learn more about them. (2) They do these things better in primitive life, for there the adolescent boy joins his father in making canoes and going out fishing or hunting. He is serving his apprenticeship in the actual accomplishments of life. It is not surprising that anthropologists（人类学家） find that the adolescents of primitive communities do not suffer from the same neurotic（神经质的） “ difficulties” as those of civilized life. This is not, as some assume, because they are permitted more freedom, but because they are given more natural outlets for their native interests and powers and allowed to grow up freely into a full life of responsibility in the community. (3) In the 19th century this was recognized in the apprenticeship system, which allowed the boy to go out with the master carpenter or thatcher, to engage in the actual work of carpentry or roof-mending, and so to learn his trade. In some agricultural colleges at the present time young men have to do a year’ s work on a farm before their theoretical training at college. The great advantage of this system is that it lets the apprentice see the practical problems before he sets to work learning how to solve them, and he can therefore take a more intelligent interest in his theoretical work. (4) Since more knowledge of more things is now required in order to cope with the adult world, the period of growing-up to independence takes much longer than it did in a more primitive community, and the responsibility for such education, which formerly was in the hands of the parents, is now necessarily undertaken by experts at school. But that should not make us lose sight of the basic principle, namely the need and the desire of the adolescent to engage responsibility in the real pursuits of life and then to learn how—to learn through responsibility, not to learn before responsibility.

39. According to the author, what is the natural way of education?

A. Doing things while learning.
B. Doing things as an apprentice.
C. Doing things before learning.
D. Learning practical knowledge first.

40. According to the context, “this” in the third paragraph refers to .

A. the difficulties modern adolescents experience

B. the amount of freedom in learning in primitive life

C. the kind of skills boys learned from their father

D. the way of learning in primitive communities

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. How did Philip feel about his class?

_____

42. What can be the best title of the passage?

_____

43. According to the context, what is the meaning of “beside the point”?

_____

44. What is the passage mainly about?

_____

45. What is the author’s main point?

_____

五、PART VI 写作（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

46.（词数 180-240 • 20 分）

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

41. He was surprised how quickly the time passed.

42. Stress and College Students

43. Not important or relevant.

44. The rise and impact of texting.

45. Adolescents learn best by doing real things first.

46. The debate over whether to elect young or older individuals as organizational leaders has persisted for years. Proponents argue that young leaders bring creative thinking and sufficient energy, injecting inspiration and vitality essential for innovation and productivity. They are willing to challenge themselves and explore the unknown, showing great passion and potential. Additionally, with fewer interpersonal relationships to manage, they can implement ideas more conveniently. Opponents, however, contend that young leaders may put organizations at risk due to impulsiveness and difficulty handling adversity. In contrast, older leaders generally remain calm and demonstrate strong will in emergencies, which is crucial in today's competitive society. They also possess rich experience, a global view, and long-term vision, enabling them to make sound decisions and guide organizations in the right direction.

In my view, the ideal approach is not to choose one age group exclusively but to foster a balanced leadership team that combines the strengths of both. Young leaders can drive innovation and adaptability, while older leaders provide stability and strategic insight. By encouraging mentorship and collaboration across generations, organizations can harness the energy and fresh perspectives of youth alongside the wisdom and experience of seasoned professionals. This synergy not only mitigates risks but also ensures sustainable growth and resilience in an ever-changing world.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

识别虚拟语气标志词essential → 应用(should)+动词原形规则 → 选择动词原形选项

考点：虚拟语气　essential后的从句用法

2. 【答案】A

分析各选项斜体部分的语法功能 → 识别宾语补足语结构 → 选择locked作为宾语补足语的选项

考点：宾语补足语　非谓语动词　系表结构

3. 【答案】C

逐项检查主谓一致与专有名词用法 → 识别Niagara Falls前的冠词错误 → 选择错误选项

考点：主谓一致　专有名词冠词用法

4. 【答案】B

识别固定搭配be old enough for school → 选择school的零冠词形式

考点：固定搭配　冠词用法　语境选词

5. 【答案】D

分析各选项斜体部分的语法功能 → 识别所有格与动宾关系 → 选择表示动宾关系的选项

考点：所有格　动宾关系　非谓语动词

6. 【答案】C

识别反意疑问句构成规则 → 分析主句主语与谓语的肯定/否定形式 → 匹配疑问部分的主谓一致性 → 判定错误选项

考点：反意疑问句构成　主谓一致　不定代词指代

7. 【答案】D

分析句子结构（handle + 宾语从句） → 判断从句中needs的词性（名词） → 选择能作定语修饰名词的连接词 → 得出答案

考点：名词性从句　连接词选择　语境搭配

8. 【答案】A

分析各选项中斜体部分的语法功能 → 判断哪个修饰副词 → 得出答案

考点：句子成分分析　副词修饰　词性判断

9. 【答案】C

分析原句结构（make a mess of） → 转换被动语态 → 保持短语完整性 → 得出答案

考点：被动语态转换　短语动词　介词保留

10. 【答案】B

识别让步状语从句结构 → 判断as引导的倒装让步从句 → 匹配形容词提前的倒装形式 → 得出答案

考点：让步状语从句　as引导的倒装　形容词前置

11. 【答案】A

语境定位 → 词义辨析 → 同义替换

考点：calibre 的语境义　近义词辨析

12. 【答案】C

语境定位 → 搭配与语义匹配 → 同义替换

考点：动词与宾语搭配　语境选词

13. 【答案】A

语境定位 → 词义辨析 → 同义替换

考点：动词与宾语搭配　近义词辨析

14. 【答案】D

语境定位 → 熟词僻义识别 → 同义替换

考点：fair 的熟词僻义

15. 【答案】B

语境定位 → 词义辨析 → 同义替换

考点：sluggish 的语境义　近义词辨析

16. 【答案】C

根据固定搭配 'by virtue of'（凭借）的语义，结合 'chief of surgery'（外科主任）的职位背景，辨析四个名词在组织晋升语境中的适用性 → seniority（资历）最符合凭借年资晋升的逻辑 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 by virtue of　近义词辨析 age/service/seniority/rank

17. 【答案】B

识别短语 'turned his back on' 为固定表达 → 根据语境 'when they most needed him'（在他们最需要他时）判断其含义为背弃/不理睬 → 与 ignored（忽视）同义 → 得出答案

考点：熟词僻义 turn one's back on　语境推断

18. 【答案】D

识别题干考查 break 短语动词辨析 → 根据语境 'for Christmas until mid-December'（为圣诞节直到十二月中旬）判断学校放假的含义 → break up（放假/停课）符合语境 → 得出答案

考点：短语动词辨析 break out/down/in/up　语境选词

19. 【答案】C

识别短语 'on account of' 为固定表达 → 根据语义 'poor health'（健康状况不佳）与 'retired early'（提前退休）的因果关系 → 与 because of 同义 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 on account of　同义替换

20. 【答案】B

识别题干考查 suspend 词族的形近词辨析 → 根据语境 'in _____ over the result'（对结果感到_____）判断需要名词 → suspense（悬念/焦虑）符合语境 → 得出答案

考点：形近词辨析 suspension/suspense/suspending/suspender　词性判断

21. 【答案】K

31 空 定位空格前句‘Their concerns make a new finding all the more...’ → 分析冒号后解释性内容（许多人符合条件却不领取）与‘concerns’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘令人惊讶/值得注意’的形容词

32 空 定位空格前‘In the depths of the...’ → 结合时间‘2008 and 2009’及后文‘jobless’等经济语境 → 选择表示‘经济衰退’的名词

33 空 定位空格前‘only half of those who qualified for benefits...’ → 结合后文‘filing for benefits’及‘didn’t claim’ → 选择表示‘申请/领取’的动词

34 空 定位空格前‘didn’t claim money to which they were...’ → 分析‘to which’引导的定语从句 → 选择表示‘有权/有资格’的形容词

35 空 定位空格前‘only about 5.7 million filed...’ → 结合前文‘eligible to collect’及后文‘Those who didn’t saved...’ → 选择表示‘申请/提交’的动词

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 识别“dwarfed”（使相形见绌）的对比关系 → 选择表示“几乎”的副词

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语“That”指代内容（节省的1080亿美元） → 识别谓语“dwarfed”（使相形见绌）的对比关系 → 选择表示“金额”的名词

38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“joblessness”与“to about 33 weeks”的搭配 → 识别表示“持续时间”的名词 → 选择表示“持续期”的词

39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“has ___ near 40 weeks”的时态与语义 → 识别表示“保持在”的动词 → 选择表示“维持”的词

40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“That suggests... could ___ slightly”的预测逻辑 → 识别表示“下降”的动词 → 选择表示“下降”的词

考点：语境逻辑推断　形容词辨析　固定搭配‘in the depths of’　语境选词　动词辨析　定语从句理解　固定搭配‘be entitled to’　近义词辨析

22. 【答案】L

31 空 定位空格前句‘Their concerns make a new finding all the more...’ → 分析冒号后解释性内容（许多人符合条件却不领取）与‘concerns’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘令人惊讶/值得注意’的形容词

32 空 定位空格前‘In the depths of the...’ → 结合时间‘2008 and 2009’及后文‘jobless’等经济语境 → 选择表示‘经济衰退’的名词

33 空 定位空格前‘only half of those who qualified for benefits...’ → 结合后文‘filing for benefits’及‘didn’t claim’ → 选择表示‘申请/领取’的动词

34 空 定位空格前‘didn’t claim money to which they were...’ → 分析‘to which’引导的定语从句 → 选择表示‘有权/有资格’的形容词

35 空 定位空格前‘only about 5.7 million filed...’ → 结合前文‘eligible to collect’及后文‘Those who didn’t saved...’ → 选择表示‘申请/提交’的动词

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 识别“dwarfed”（使相形见绌）的对比关系 → 选择表示“几乎”的副词

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语“That”指代内容（节省的1080亿美元） → 识别谓语“dwarfed”（使相形见绌）的对比关系 → 选择表示“金额”的名词

38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“joblessness”与“to about 33 weeks”的搭配 → 识别表示“持续时间”的名词 → 选择表示“持续期”的词

39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“has ___ near 40 weeks”的时态与语义 → 识别表示“保持在”的动词 → 选择表示“维持”的词

40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“That suggests... could ___ slightly”的预测逻辑 → 识别表示“下降”的动词 → 选择表示“下降”的词

考点：语境逻辑推断　形容词辨析　固定搭配‘in the depths of’　语境选词　动词辨析　定语从句理解　固定搭配‘be entitled to’　近义词辨析

23. 【答案】A

31 空 定位空格前句‘Their concerns make a new finding all the more...’ → 分析冒号后解释性内容（许多人符合条件却不领取）与‘concerns’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘令人惊讶/值得注意’的形容词
32 空 定位空格前‘In the depths of the...’ → 结合时间‘2008 and 2009’及后文‘jobless’等经济语境 → 选择表示‘经济衰退’的名词
33 空 定位空格前‘only half of those who qualified for benefits...’ → 结合后文‘filing for benefits’及‘didn’t claim’ → 选择表示‘申请/领取’的动词
34 空 定位空格前‘didn’t claim money to which they were...’ → 分析‘to which’引导的定语从句 → 选择表示‘有权/有资格’的形容词
35 空 定位空格前‘only about 5.7 million filed...’ → 结合前文‘eligible to collect’及后文‘Those who didn’t saved...’ → 选择表示‘申请/提交’的动词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 识别“dwarfed”（使相形见绌）的对比关系 → 选择表示“几乎”的副词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语“That”指代内容（节省的1080亿美元） → 识别谓语“dwarfed”（使相形见绌）的对比关系 → 选择表示“金额”的名词
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“joblessness”与“to about 33 weeks”的搭配 → 识别表示“持续时间”的名词 → 选择表示“持续期”的词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“has ___ near 40 weeks”的时态与语义 → 识别表示“保持在”的动词 → 选择表示“维持”的词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“That suggests... could ___ slightly”的预测逻辑 → 识别表示“下降”的动词 → 选择表示“下降”的词

考点：语境逻辑推断　形容词辨析　固定搭配‘in the depths of’　语境选词　动词辨析　定语从句理解　固定搭配‘be entitled to’　近义词辨析

24. 【答案】F

31 空 定位空格前句‘Their concerns make a new finding all the more...’ → 分析冒号后解释性内容（许多人符合条件却不领取）与‘concerns’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘令人惊讶/值得注意’的形容词
32 空 定位空格前‘In the depths of the...’ → 结合时间‘2008 and 2009’及后文‘jobless’等经济语境 → 选择表示‘经济衰退’的名词
33 空 定位空格前‘only half of those who qualified for benefits...’ → 结合后文‘filing for benefits’及‘didn’t claim’ → 选择表示‘申请/领取’的动词
34 空 定位空格前‘didn’t claim money to which they were...’ → 分析‘to which’引导的定语从句 → 选择表示‘有权/有资格’的形容词
35 空 定位空格前‘only about 5.7 million filed...’ → 结合前文‘eligible to collect’及后文‘Those who didn’t saved...’ → 选择表示‘申请/提交’的动词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 识别“dwarfed”（使相形见绌）的对比关系 → 选择表示“几乎”的副词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语“That”指代内容（节省的1080亿美元） → 识别谓语“dwarfed”（使相形见绌）的对比关系 → 选择表示“金额”的名词
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“joblessness”与“to about 33 weeks”的搭配 → 识别表示“持续时间”的名词 → 选择表示“持续期”的词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“has ___ near 40 weeks”的时态与语义 → 识别表示“保持在”的动词 → 选择表示“维持”的词

40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“That suggests... could ___ slightly”的预测逻辑 → 识别表示“下降”的动词 → 选择表示“下降”的词

考点：语境逻辑推断　形容词辨析　固定搭配‘in the depths of’　语境选词　动词辨析　定语从句理解　固定搭配‘be entitled to’　近义词辨析

25. 【答案】B

31 空 定位空格前句‘Their concerns make a new finding all the more...’ → 分析冒号后解释性内容（许多人符合条件却不领取）与‘concerns’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘令人惊讶/值得注意’的形容词

32 空 定位空格前‘In the depths of the...’ → 结合时间‘2008 and 2009’及后文‘jobless’等经济语境 → 选择表示‘经济衰退’的名词

33 空 定位空格前‘only half of those who qualified for benefits...’ → 结合后文‘filing for benefits’及‘didn’t claim’ → 选择表示‘申请/领取’的动词

34 空 定位空格前‘didn’t claim money to which they were...’ → 分析‘to which’引导的定语从句 → 选择表示‘有权/有资格’的形容词

35 空 定位空格前‘only about 5.7 million filed...’ → 结合前文‘eligible to collect’及后文‘Those who didn’t saved...’ → 选择表示‘申请/提交’的动词

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 识别“dwarfed”（使相形见绌）的对比关系 → 选择表示“几乎”的副词

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语“That”指代内容（节省的1080亿美元） → 识别谓语“dwarfed”（使相形见绌）的对比关系 → 选择表示“金额”的名词

38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“joblessness”与“to about 33 weeks”的搭配 → 识别表示“持续时间”的名词 → 选择表示“持续期”的词

39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“has ___ near 40 weeks”的时态与语义 → 识别表示“保持在”的动词 → 选择表示“维持”的词

40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“That suggests... could ___ slightly”的预测逻辑 → 识别表示“下降”的动词 → 选择表示“下降”的词

考点：语境逻辑推断　形容词辨析　固定搭配‘in the depths of’　语境选词　动词辨析　定语从句理解　固定搭配‘be entitled to’　近义词辨析

26. 【答案】H

31 空 定位空格前句‘Their concerns make a new finding all the more...’ → 分析冒号后解释性内容（许多人符合条件却不领取）与‘concerns’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘令人惊讶/值得注意’的形容词

32 空 定位空格前‘In the depths of the...’ → 结合时间‘2008 and 2009’及后文‘jobless’等经济语境 → 选择表示‘经济衰退’的名词

33 空 定位空格前‘only half of those who qualified for benefits...’ → 结合后文‘filing for benefits’及‘didn’t claim’ → 选择表示‘申请/领取’的动词

34 空 定位空格前‘didn’t claim money to which they were...’ → 分析‘to which’引导的定语从句 → 选择表示‘有权/有资格’的形容词

35 空 定位空格前‘only about 5.7 million filed...’ → 结合前文‘eligible to collect’及后文‘Those who didn’t saved...’ → 选择表示‘申请/提交’的动词

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 识别“dwarfed”（使相形见绌）的对比关系 → 选择表示“几乎”的副词

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语“That”指代内容（节省的1080亿美元） → 识别谓语“dwarfed”（使相形见绌）的对比关系 → 选择表示“金额”的名词

38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“joblessness”与“to about 33 weeks”的搭配 → 识别表示“持续时间”的名词 → 选择表示“持续期”的词

39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“has ___ near 40 weeks”的时态与语义 → 识别表示“保持在”的动词 → 选择表示“维持”的词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“That suggests... could ___ slightly”的预测逻辑 → 识别表示“下降”的动词 → 选择表示“下降”的词

考点：语境逻辑推断　形容词辨析　固定搭配‘in the depths of’　语境选词　动词辨析　定语从句理解　固定搭配‘be entitled to’　近义词辨析

27. 【答案】O

31 空 定位空格前句‘Their concerns make a new finding all the more...’ → 分析冒号后解释性内容（许多人符合条件却不领取）与‘concerns’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘令人惊讶/值得注意’的形容词
32 空 定位空格前‘In the depths of the...’ → 结合时间‘2008 and 2009’及后文‘jobless’等经济语境 → 选择表示‘经济衰退’的名词
33 空 定位空格前‘only half of those who qualified for benefits...’ → 结合后文‘filing for benefits’及‘didn’t claim’ → 选择表示‘申请/领取’的动词
34 空 定位空格前‘didn’t claim money to which they were...’ → 分析‘to which’引导的定语从句 → 选择表示‘有权/有资格’的形容词
35 空 定位空格前‘only about 5.7 million filed...’ → 结合前文‘eligible to collect’及后文‘Those who didn’t saved...’ → 选择表示‘申请/提交’的动词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 识别“dwarfed”（使相形见绌）的对比关系 → 选择表示“几乎”的副词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语“That”指代内容（节省的1080亿美元） → 识别谓语“dwarfed”（使相形见绌）的对比关系 → 选择表示“金额”的名词
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“joblessness”与“to about 33 weeks”的搭配 → 识别表示“持续时间”的名词 → 选择表示“持续期”的词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“has ___ near 40 weeks”的时态与语义 → 识别表示“保持在”的动词 → 选择表示“维持”的词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“That suggests... could ___ slightly”的预测逻辑 → 识别表示“下降”的动词 → 选择表示“下降”的词

考点：语境逻辑推断　形容词辨析　固定搭配‘in the depths of’　语境选词　动词辨析　定语从句理解　固定搭配‘be entitled to’　近义词辨析

28. 【答案】M

31 空 定位空格前句‘Their concerns make a new finding all the more...’ → 分析冒号后解释性内容（许多人符合条件却不领取）与‘concerns’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘令人惊讶/值得注意’的形容词
32 空 定位空格前‘In the depths of the...’ → 结合时间‘2008 and 2009’及后文‘jobless’等经济语境 → 选择表示‘经济衰退’的名词
33 空 定位空格前‘only half of those who qualified for benefits...’ → 结合后文‘filing for benefits’及‘didn’t claim’ → 选择表示‘申请/领取’的动词
34 空 定位空格前‘didn’t claim money to which they were...’ → 分析‘to which’引导的定语从句 → 选择表示‘有权/有资格’的形容词
35 空 定位空格前‘only about 5.7 million filed...’ → 结合前文‘eligible to collect’及后文‘Those who didn’t saved...’ → 选择表示‘申请/提交’的动词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 识别“dwarfed”（使相形见绌）的对比关系 → 选择表示“几乎”的副词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语“That”指代内容（节省的1080亿美元） → 识别谓语“dwarfed”（使相形见绌）的对比关系 → 选择表示“金额”的名词

38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“joblessness”与“to about 33 weeks”的搭配 → 识别表示“持续时间”的名词 → 选择表示“持续期”的词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“has ___ near 40 weeks”的时态与语义 → 识别表示“保持在”的动词 → 选择表示“维持”的词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“That suggests... could ___ slightly”的预测逻辑 → 识别表示“下降”的动词 → 选择表示“下降”的词

考点：语境逻辑推断　形容词辨析　固定搭配‘in the depths of’　语境选词　动词辨析　定语从句理解　固定搭配‘be entitled to’　近义词辨析

29. 【答案】G

31 空 定位空格前句‘Their concerns make a new finding all the more...’ → 分析冒号后解释性内容（许多人符合条件却不领取）与‘concerns’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘令人惊讶/值得注意’的形容词
32 空 定位空格前‘In the depths of the...’ → 结合时间‘2008 and 2009’及后文‘jobless’等经济语境 → 选择表示‘经济衰退’的名词
33 空 定位空格前‘only half of those who qualified for benefits...’ → 结合后文‘filing for benefits’及‘didn’t claim’ → 选择表示‘申请/领取’的动词
34 空 定位空格前‘didn’t claim money to which they were...’ → 分析‘to which’引导的定语从句 → 选择表示‘有权/有资格’的形容词
35 空 定位空格前‘only about 5.7 million filed...’ → 结合前文‘eligible to collect’及后文‘Those who didn’t saved...’ → 选择表示‘申请/提交’的动词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 识别“dwarfed”（使相形见绌）的对比关系 → 选择表示“几乎”的副词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语“That”指代内容（节省的1080亿美元） → 识别谓语“dwarfed”（使相形见绌）的对比关系 → 选择表示“金额”的名词
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“joblessness”与“to about 33 weeks”的搭配 → 识别表示“持续时间”的名词 → 选择表示“持续期”的词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“has ___ near 40 weeks”的时态与语义 → 识别表示“保持在”的动词 → 选择表示“维持”的词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“That suggests... could ___ slightly”的预测逻辑 → 识别表示“下降”的动词 → 选择表示“下降”的词

考点：语境逻辑推断　形容词辨析　固定搭配‘in the depths of’　语境选词　动词辨析　定语从句理解　固定搭配‘be entitled to’　近义词辨析

30. 【答案】E

31 空 定位空格前句‘Their concerns make a new finding all the more...’ → 分析冒号后解释性内容（许多人符合条件却不领取）与‘concerns’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘令人惊讶/值得注意’的形容词
32 空 定位空格前‘In the depths of the...’ → 结合时间‘2008 and 2009’及后文‘jobless’等经济语境 → 选择表示‘经济衰退’的名词
33 空 定位空格前‘only half of those who qualified for benefits...’ → 结合后文‘filing for benefits’及‘didn’t claim’ → 选择表示‘申请/领取’的动词
34 空 定位空格前‘didn’t claim money to which they were...’ → 分析‘to which’引导的定语从句 → 选择表示‘有权/有资格’的形容词
35 空 定位空格前‘only about 5.7 million filed...’ → 结合前文‘eligible to collect’及后文‘Those who didn’t saved...’ → 选择表示‘申请/提交’的动词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 识别“dwarfed”（使相形见绌）的对比关系 → 选择表示“几乎”的副词

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语“That”指代内容（节省的1080亿美元） → 识别谓语“dwarfed”（使相形见绌）的对比关系 → 选择表示“金额”的名词
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“joblessness”与“to about 33 weeks”的搭配 → 识别表示“持续时间”的名词 → 选择表示“持续期”的词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“has ___ near 40 weeks”的时态与语义 → 识别表示“保持在”的动词 → 选择表示“维持”的词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“That suggests... could ___ slightly”的预测逻辑 → 识别表示“下降”的动词 → 选择表示“下降”的词

考点：语境逻辑推断　形容词辨析　固定搭配‘in the depths of’　语境选词　动词辨析　定语从句理解　固定搭配‘be entitled to’　近义词辨析

31. 【答案】C

定位首段对走读生来源的描述 → 提取‘sons of the local clergy...’等信息 → 同义替换为‘some pupils came from the local area’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

32. 【答案】D

定位第二段描述游戏过程的句子 → 提取‘his limp gave him no chance’及‘runners...made straight for the ground he covered’ → 推理出他因跑不快而失去地盘

考点：细节定位与捕捉　因果推理

33. 【答案】C

定位第二段描述Philip被嘲笑和推搡的细节 → 提取‘screaming with shrill laughter’、‘choked with helpless merriment’、‘cut his knee’、‘pushed him from behind’等 → 推断Philip在结尾时的感受是恐惧

考点：观点态度　细节推理

34. 【答案】C

定位第二段提及‘latest research study’的句子 → 提取‘students’ emotional health levels at their lowest’及‘At graduation, only 29 percent of seniors have jobs lined up’ → 推理出研究旨在说明压力持续到毕业

考点：细节定位与捕捉　目的推理

35. 【答案】A

定位第四、五、六段关于压力影响的描述 → 提取‘mental abilities’、‘cognitive function’、‘emotional state’、‘body’、‘energy drain’等 → 排除未提及的‘social’影响

考点：细节定位与捕捉　排除法

36. 【答案】B

定位末段 → 分析‘love what you study’与‘your own biology’的语义关联 → 推断‘biology’在此指代个人内在偏好或兴趣

考点：词义猜测　语境推理

37. 【答案】B

定位首段数据 → 分析数据功能（青少年与成人短信数量对比） → 判断其用于引出话题并形成对比

考点：篇章结构　写作目的

38. 【答案】A

逐项核对原文 → 定位‘social media’(第3段)、‘cheaper wireless packages’(第4段)、‘adult texters’(第1段) → 确认‘redesign of mobile devices’未提及

考点：细节定位　信息核对

39. 【答案】C

定位首段‘natural way’ → 对比‘learn before doing’与‘do things first’ → 推断作者认为的自然方式是‘先做后学’

考点：推理判断　观点对比

40. 【答案】D

定位第三段首句 → 分析‘this’的指代对象 → 向上回溯至第二段末尾，确定指代‘原始社区青少年的学习方式’

考点：指代衔接　上下文关联

41. 【答案】He was surprised how quickly the time passed.

定位描述Philip感受的语句 → 识别表达惊讶的词汇（如surprised, amazed） → 匹配正确选项

考点：情感态度推断　同义替换

42. 【答案】Stress and College Students

通览全文核心话题 → 提炼反复出现的关键词（如stress, college students） → 概括为标题

考点：主旨概括　标题选择

43. 【答案】Not important or relevant.

定位短语在文中的位置 → 分析上下文逻辑关系（如转折、解释） → 推断其含义

考点：语境词义猜测　逻辑关系分析

44. 【答案】The rise and impact of texting.

识别文章首尾段及各段主题句 → 提炼共同主题（如texting, rise, impact） → 概括主旨

考点：主旨大意　段落主题归纳

45. 【答案】Adolescents learn best by doing real things…

定位作者表达观点的语句（如I believe, the main point is） → 提炼核心论点 → 匹配正确选项

考点：作者观点推断　论点概括

46. 【答案】The debate over whether to elect young or…

首先准确概括双方观点，然后清晰陈述个人立场并展开论证，最后总结。

考点：观点概括与立场陈述　SVO主干句构建　句式变化与复杂句构建