专四 · 2015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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本卷答案与讲解
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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. When you have finished with that book, don’t forget to put it back on the shelf, _____?

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

2. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

A. Only one out of six were present at the meeting.
B. Ten dollars was stolen from the cash register.
C. Either my sister or my brother is coming.
D. Five miles seem like a long walk to me.

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

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

4. There is no doubt _____ the committee has made the right decision on the housing project.

A. why B. that C. whether D. when

5. If you explained the situation to your lawyer, he _____ able to advise you much better than I can.

A. will be B. was C. would be D. were

6. Which of the following is a stative verb（静态动词）?

A. Drink. B. Close. C. Rain. D. Belong.

7. Which of the following italicized parts indicates a subject-verb relation?

A. The man has a large family to support.
B. She had no wish to quarrel with her brother.
C. He was the last guest to leave.
D. Mary needs a friend to talk to.

8. Which of the following is INCORRECT?

A. Another two girls. B. Few words. C. This work. D. A bit of flowers.

9. When one has good health, _____ should feel fortunate.
A. you B. she C. he D. we

10. There _____ nothing more for discussion, the meeting came to an end half an hour earlier.
A. to be B. to have been C. be D. being

11. Bottles from this region sell _____ at about $50 a case.
A. entirely B. totally C. wholesale D. together

12. The product contains no _____ colours, flavours, or preservatives.
A. fake B. artificial C. false D. wrong

13. _____ and business leaders were delighted at the decision to hold the national motor fair in the city.
A. Civil B. Civilized C. Civilian D. Civic

14. The city council is planning a huge road-building programme to ease congestion. The underlined part means.
A. calm B. relieve C. comfort D. still

15. His unfortunate appearance was offset by an attractive personality. The underlined part means all the following EXCEPT _____.
A. improved B. made up for C. balanced D. compensated for

16. The doctor said that the gash in his cheek required ten stitches. The underlined part means _____.
A. lump B. depression C. swelling D. cut

17. During the economic crisis, they had to cut back production and _____ workers.
A. lay off B. lay into C. lay down D. lay aside

18. To mark its one hundredth anniversary, the university held a series of activities including conferences, film shows, etc. The underlined part means _____.
A. signify B. celebrate C. symbolize D. suggest

19. His fertile mind keeps turning out new ideas. The underlined part means _____.
A. abundant B. unbelievable C. productive D. generative

20. These issues were discussed at length during the meeting. The underlined part means _____.
A. eventually B. subsequently C. lastly D. fully

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

A. aimless	B. as	C. bother
D. fast	E. flights	F. helpless
G. labor-saving	H. levels	I. money-saving
J. pause	K. quite	L. stand by
M. standstill	N. traffic	O. trapped

Electricity is such a part of our everyday lives and so much taken for granted nowadays that we rarely think twice when we switch on the light or turn on the TV set. At night, roads are brightly lit, enabling people and ___21___ to move freely. Neon lighting used in advertising has become part of the character of every modern city. In the home, many ___22___ devices are powered by electricity. Even when we turn off the bedside lamp and are ___23___ asleep, electricity is working for us, driving our refrigerators, heating our water, or keeping our rooms air-conditioned. Every day, trains, buses and subways take us to and from work. We rarely ___24___ to consider why or how they run—until something goes wrong. In the summer of 1959, something did go wrong with the power-plant that provided New York with electricity. For a great many hours, life came almost to a ___25___ . Trains refused to move and the people in them sat in the dark, powerless to do anything; lifts stopped working, so that even if you were lucky enough not to be ___26___ between two floors, you had the unpleasant task of finding your way down ___27___ of stairs. Famous streets like Broadway and Fifth Avenue in an instant became as gloomy and uninviting ___28___ the most remote back streets. People were afraid to leave their houses, for although the police had been ordered to ___29___ in case of emergency, they were just as confused and ___30___ as anybody else.

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) Inundated by more information than we can possibly hold in our heads, we’ re increasingly handing off the job of remembering to search engines and smart phones. Google is even reportedly working on eyeglasses that could one day recognize faces and supply details about whoever you’ re looking at. But new research shows that outsourcing our memory — and expecting that information will be continually and instantaneously available —is changing our cognitive habits. (2) Research conducted by Betsy Sparrow, an assistant professor of psychology at Columbia University, has identified three new realities about how we process information in the Internet age. First, her experiments showed that when we don’ t know the answer to a question, we now think about where we can find the nearest Web connection instead of the subject of the question itself. A second revelation is that when we expect to be able to find information again later on, we don’ t remember it as well as when we think it might become unavailable. And then there is the researchers’ final observation: the expectation that we’ ll be able to locate information down the line leads us to form a memory not of the fact itself but of where we’ ll be able to find it. (3) But this handoff comes with a downside. Skills like critical thinking and analysis must develop in the context of facts; we need something to think and reason about, after all. And these facts can’ t be Googled as we go; they need to be stored in the original hard drive, our long-term memory. Especially in the case of children, “factual knowledge must precede skill,” says Daniel Willingham, a professor of psychology, at the University of Virginia —meaning that the days of drilling the days of drilling the multiplication table and memorizing the names of the Presidents aren’ t over quite yet. Adults, too, need to recruit a supply of stored knowledge in order to situate and evaluate new information they encounter. You can’ t Google context. (4) Last, there’ s the possibility, increasingly terrifying to contemplate, that our machines will fail us. As Sparrow puts it, “The experience of losing our Internet connection becomes more and more like losing a friend. If you’ re going to keep your memory on your smart phone, better make sure it’ s fully charged.

31. Google’ s eyeglasses are supposed to .

A. improve our memory
B. function like memory
C. help us see faces better
D. work like smart phones

32. Which of the following statements about Sparrow’ s research is CORRECT?

A. We remember people and things as much as before.
B. We remember more Internet connections than before.
C. We pay equal attention to location and content of information.
D. We tend to remember location rather than the core of facts.

33. What is the implied message of the author?

A. Web connections aid our memory.
B. People differ in what to remember.
C. People keep memory on smart phones.
D. People need to exercise their memory.

(1) I was a second-year medical student at the university, and was on my second day of rounds at a nearby hospital. My university’ s philosophy was to get students seeing patients early in their education. Nice idea, but it overlooked one detail: second-year students know next to nothing about medicine. (2) Assigned to my team that day was an attending—a senior faculty member who was there mostly to make patients feel they weren’ t in the hands of amateurs. Many attendings were researchers who didn’ t have much recent hospital experience. Mine was actually an arthritis specialist. Also along was a resident (the real boss, with a staggering mastery of medicine, at least to a rookie like myself) . In addition, there were two interns （住院实习医生） . These guys were just as green as I was, but in a scarier way: they had recently graduated from the medical school, so they were technically MDs. (3) I began the day at 6:30 am. An intern and I did a quick check of our eight patients; later, we were to present our findings to the resident and then to the attending. I had three patients and the intern had the other five—piece of cake. (4) But when I arrived in the room of 70-year-old Mr. Adams, he was sitting up in bed, sweating heavily and panting（喘气）. He’ d just had a hip operation and looked terrible. I listened to his lungs with my stethoscope, but they sounded clear. Next I checked the log of his vital signs and saw that his respiration and heart rate had been climbing, but his temperature was steady. It didn’ t seem like heart failure, nor did it appear to be pneumonia. So I asked Mr. Adams what he thought was going on. (5) “It’ s really hot in here, Doc,” he replied. (6) So I attributed his condition to the stuffy room and told him the rest of the team would return in a few hours. He smiled and feebly waved goodbye. (7) At 8:40 am, during our team meeting, “Code Blue Room307!” blared from the loudspeaker. (8) I froze. (9) That was Mr. Adams’ s room. (10) When we arrived, he was motionless. (1 1) The autopsy（尸体解剖） later found Mr. Adams had suffered a massive pulmonary embolism（肺部栓塞） . A blood clot had formed in his leg, worked its way to his lungs, and cut his breathing capacity in half. His symptoms had been textbook: heavy perspiration and shortness of breath despite clear lungs. The only thing was: I hadn’ t read that chapter in the textbook yet. And I was too scared, insecure, and proud to ask a real doctor for help. (12) This mistake has haunted me for nearly 30 years, but what’ s particularly frustrating is that the same medical education system persists. Who know how many people have died or suffered harm at the hands of students as naive as I, and how many more will?

34. We learn that the author’ s team members had .

A. much practical experience B. adequate knowledge

C. long been working there D. some professional deficiency

35. “His symptoms had been textbook” means that his symptoms were .

A. part of the textbook B. no longer in the textbook

C. recently included in the textbook D. explained in the textbook

36. At the end of the passage, the author expresses about the medical education system.

A. optimism B. hesitation C. concern D. support

(1) The war on smoking, now five decades old and counting, is one of the nation’ s greatest public health success stories—but not for everyone. (2) As a whole, the country has made amazing progress. In 19 6 4 , four in ten adults in the US smoked; today fewer than two in ten do. But some states—Kentucky, South Dakota and Alabama, to name just a few—seem to have missed the message that smoking is deadly. (3) Their failure is the greatest disappointment in an effort to save lives that was started on Jan. 11 , 19 64 , by the first Surgeon General’ s Report on Smoking and Health. Its finding that smoking is a cause of lung cancer and other diseases was major news then. The hazards of smoking were just starting to emerge. (4) The report led to cigarette warning labels, a ban on TV ads and eventually an anti-smoking movement that shifted the nation’ s attitude on smoking. Then, smokers were cool. Today, many are outcasts, rejected by restaurants, bars, public buildings and even their own workplaces. Millions of lives have been saved. (5) The formula for success is no longer guesswork； Adopt tough warning labels, air public service ads, fund smoking cessation programs and impose smoke-free laws. But the surest way to prevent smoking, particularly among price-sensitive teens, is to raise taxes. If you can stop them from smoking, you’ ve won the war. Few people start smoking after turning 19 . (6) The real-life evidence of taxing power is powerful. The 10 states with the lowest adult smoking rates slap an average tax of $ 2.42 on every pack—three times the average tax in the states with the highest smoking rates. (7) New York has the highest cigarette tax in the country, at $ 4.35 per pack, and just 12 percent of teens smoke—far below the national average of 18 percent. Compare that with Kentucky, where taxes are low (60 cents), smoking restrictions are weak and the teen smoking rate is double New York’ s Other low-tax states have similarly dismal records. (8) Enemies of high tobacco taxes cling to the tired argument that they fall disproportionately on the poor. True, but so do the deadly effects of smoking—far worse than a tax. The effect of the taxes is amplified further when the revenue is used to fund initiatives that help smokers quit or persuade teens not to start. (9) Anti-smoking forces have plenty to celebrate this week, having helped avoid 8 million premature deaths in the past 50 years. But as long as 3,000 adolescents and teens their first puff each day, the war is not won.

37. According to the context, “Their failure” refers to .

A. those adults who continue to smoke

B. those states that missed the message

C. findings ofthe report

D. hazards of smoking

38. What is the passage mainly about?

A. How to stage anti-smoking campaigns.

B. The effects of the report on smoking and health.

C. Tax as the surest path to cut smoking.

D. The efforts to cut down on teenage smoking.

(1) Attachment Parenting is not Indulgent Parenting. Attachment parents do not “spoil” their children. Spoiling is done when a child is given everything that they want regardless of what they need and regardless of what is practical. Indulgent parents give toys for tantrums（发脾气）, ice cream for breakfast. Attachment parents don’t give their children everything that they want, they give their children everything that they need. Attachment parents believe that love and comfort are free and necessary. Not sweets or toys. (2) Attachment Parenting is not “afraid of tears” parenting. Our kids cry. The difference is that we understand that tantrums and tears come from emotions and not manipulation. And our children understand this too. They cry and have tantrums sometimes, of course. But they do this because their emotions are so overwhelming that they need to get it out. They do not expect to be “rewarded” for their strong negative emotions; they simply expect that we will listen. We pick up our babies when they cry, and we respond to the tears of our older children because we believe firmly that comfort is free, love is free, and that when a child has need for comfort and love, it is our job to provide those things. We are not afraid of tears. We don’t avoid them. We hold our children through them and teach them that when they are hurt or frustrated we are here to comfort them and help them work through their emotions. (3) Attachment Parenting is not Clingy Parenting. I do not cling to my children. In fact, I’m pretty free-range. As soon as they can move they usually move away from me and let me set up a chase as they crawl, run, skip and hop on their merry way to explore the world. Sure, I carry them and hug them and chase them and kiss them and rock and sleep with them. But this is not me following them everywhere and pulling them back to me. This is me being a home base. The “attachment” comes from their being allowed to attach to us, not from us attaching to them like parental leeches. (4) Attachment Parenting is not Selfish Parenting. It is also not selfless parenting. We are not doing it for us, and we are not doing it to torment ourselves. (5) Attachment Parenting is not Helicopter Parenting. I don’t hover, I supervise, I follow, I teach, I demonstrate, I explain. I don’t slap curious hands away. I show how do things safely. I let my child do the things that my child wishes to do, first with help and then with supervision and finally with trust. I don’t insist that my 23 month old hold my hand when we walk on the sidewalk because I know that I can recall him with my voice because he trusts me to allow him to explore and he trusts me to explain when something is dangerous and to help satisfy his curiosities safely. (6) Most of the negative things that I hear about “attachment parents” are completely off-base and describe something that is entirely unlike Attachment Parenting. Attachment Parenting is child-centric and focuses on the needs of the child. Children need structure, rules, and boundaries. Attachment Parents simply believe that the child and the parent are allies, not adversaries. And that children are taught, not trained.

39. According to the author, what should parents do when their kids cry?

A. Providing comfort and love.
B. Trying to stop kids crying.
C. Holding them till they stop.
D. Rewarding kids with toys.

40. What does “free-range” mean according to the passage?

A. Fond of providing a home base.
B. Ready to play games with my kids.
C. Curious to watch what games they play.
D. Willing to give kids freedom of movement.

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. According to the passage, what does “cognitive habits” refers to?

42. Why was the author doing rounds in a hospital?

43. What does “counting” mean in the context?

44. What does the author think of raising tax on cigarettes?

45. What does the passage mainly discuss?

五、PART VI 写作（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

46.（词数 180-240 • 20 分）

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

41. How we process and remember information.

42. To get students seeing patients early in their education.

43. Continuing or ongoing.

44. It is the surest way to prevent smoking.

45. Misconceptions about Attachment Parenting.

46. The debate over whether working parents should send their children to daycare centers has persisted for years. Supporters argue that daycare centers offer professional childhood education with well-trained teachers who teach skills like dancing and singing. They also provide ample peer interaction, fostering social skills and teamwork. Furthermore, daycare helps children develop independence and confidence through self-directed activities. Conversely, opponents highlight the high child-to-teacher ratio, which limits individualized care. They believe children may receive less love and attention compared to being with relatives like grandparents, who offer more patience and affection. Additionally, there are concerns about potential ill-treatment by caregivers who might lose their temper with vulnerable children.

In my view, daycare centers can be beneficial if they maintain a reasonable child-to-teacher ratio and ensure caregivers are well-trained and compassionate. While family care is valuable, daycare offers unique advantages in socialization and early education. Parents should carefully evaluate the quality of daycare facilities to ensure a safe and nurturing environment for their children.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

识别祈使句反意疑问句结构 → 判断附加疑问部分需用 will you → 得出答案

考点：祈使句反意疑问句　附加疑问句结构

2. 【答案】D

逐一分析各选项主谓一致规则 → 判断D项主谓不一致 → 得出答案

考点：主谓一致　数词+名词作主语　either...or...就近原则

3. 【答案】D

识别固定搭配 not so much...as... → 判断as为正确连接词 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 not so much...as...　比较结构

4. 【答案】B

识别doubt后同位语从句结构 → 判断that为正确连接词 → 得出答案

考点：同位语从句　doubt后的连接词选择

5. 【答案】C

识别虚拟语气条件句结构 → 判断主句需用would be → 得出答案

考点：虚拟语气　与现在事实相反的假设　主句谓语动词形式

6. 【答案】D

识别静态动词定义 → 分析各选项动词的语义特征 → 选出表示状态而非动作的动词

考点：静态动词辨析　动词语义分类

7. 【答案】A

分析不定式在句中的语法功能 → 判断其与逻辑主语的关系 → 选出表示主谓关系的选项

考点：不定式作定语　不定式的逻辑主语

8. 【答案】D

分析各选项中限定词与名词的搭配 → 识别不符合英语习惯的搭配 → 选出错误选项

考点：限定词搭配　可数与不可数名词

9. 【答案】C

分析句子结构 → 识别代词指代 → 根据主语 'one' 的性别中立性选择恰当的泛指代词

考点：代词指代一致　泛指代词用法

10. 【答案】D

分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别独立主格结构 → 选择正确的非谓语动词形式

考点：独立主格结构　非谓语动词作状语

11. 【答案】C
根据语境（价格、销售方式）→ 识别固定搭配 sell wholesale → 得出答案
考点：固定搭配 sell wholesale　语境选词

12. 【答案】B
根据语境（产品成分：色素、香料、防腐剂）→ 辨析近义词（fake/artificial/false/wrong）→ 识别 artificial 为描述食品添加剂的标准用词 → 得出答案
考点：近义词辨析　语境选词

13. 【答案】C
根据语境（与 business leaders 并列，指人群类别）→ 辨析形近词（Civil/Civilized/Civilian/Civic）→ 识别 civilian（平民）与 business leaders 构成并列 → 得出答案
考点：形近词混淆组　近义词辨析

14. 【答案】B
根据语境（ease congestion 缓解拥堵）→ 识别 ease 的同义替换 → relieve（缓解）为标准搭配 → 得出答案
考点：近义词辨析　固定搭配

15. 【答案】A
根据语境（offset by an attractive personality）→ 识别 offset 的含义（抵消、弥补）→ 辨析选项（improved/made up for/balanced/compensated for）→ 识别 improved 与 offset 语义不符 → 得出答案
考点：近义词辨析　熟词僻义

16. 【答案】D
根据语境‘脸颊上的伤口需要缝十针’推断，‘gash’应指‘伤口’，与‘cut’同义。
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

17. 【答案】A
根据‘经济危机’和‘削减生产’的语境，推断空格处应表示‘解雇工人’，与‘lay off’同义。
考点：动词搭配　近义词辨析

18. 【答案】B
根据‘一百周年纪念’和‘举办系列活动’的语境，推断‘mark’在此意为‘庆祝’，与‘celebrate’同义。
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

19. 【答案】C
根据‘不断产生新想法’的语境，推断‘fertile’在此意为‘多产的’，与‘productive’同义。
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

20. 【答案】D
根据‘在会议上详细讨论’的语境，推断‘at length’在此意为‘充分地’，与‘fully’同义。
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

21. 【答案】N
31 空 定位空格前并列结构 'people and ___' → 根据语境 'move freely' 推断需填入与 'people' 并列的名词 → 结合常识与下文 'Neon lighting' 提示，锁定 'traffic'（交通）
32 空 定位空格后 'devices are powered by electricity' → 根据 'In the home' 语境，推断需填入描述家用电器的形

容词 → 结合下文 'refrigerators, heating, air-conditioned' 示例，锁定 'electrical'（用电的）
33 空 定位空格前 'are ___ asleep' → 根据 'Even when we turn off the bedside lamp' 语境，推断需填入表示睡眠状态的副词 → 结合 'asleep' 搭配，锁定 'sound'（熟词僻义：sound asleep 意为熟睡）
34 空 定位空格后 'to consider why or how they run' → 根据 'We rarely ___ to consider' 语境，推断需填入表示 '费心/麻烦' 的动词 → 结合 'rarely' 和 'until something goes wrong' 的转折，锁定 'bother'（bother to do sth. 意为费心做某事）
35 空 定位空格前 'life came almost to a ___' → 根据 'For a great many hours' 和下文 'Trains refused to move... lifts stopped working' 的灾难描述，推断需填入表示 '停滞/瘫痪' 的名词 → 结合固定搭配 'come to a standstill'，锁定 'standstill'（停滞）
36 空 定位空格前动词 'be' → 结合语境 'between two floors' 判断为被动语态 → 识别固定搭配 'be stuck' 表示被困 → 得出答案
37 空 定位空格后名词 'of stairs' → 结合语境 'finding your way down' 判断需要表示'大量'的量词 → 识别固定搭配 'flights of stairs' 表示楼梯段 → 得出答案
38 空 定位空格前 'as' → 识别固定结构 'as...as...' 表示比较 → 结合语境 'gloomy and uninviting' 与 'remote back streets' 的对比 → 得出答案
39 空 定位空格前 'ordered to' → 结合语境 'in case of emergency' 判断需要表示'保持秩序'的动词 → 识别固定搭配 'keep order' → 得出答案
40 空 定位空格前 'confused and' → 结合语境 'as anybody else' 判断需要与 'confused' 并列的形容词 → 识别固定搭配 'confused and helpless' 表示困惑无助 → 得出答案

考点：并列结构　语境选词　常识推理　上下文例证　固定搭配　熟词僻义　转折逻辑　语境推理　be stuck between　被动语态　flights of stairs　量词搭配　as...as... 比较结构　同级比较　keep order　动词搭配　confused and helpless　形容词并列

22. 【答案】G

31 空 定位空格前并列结构 'people and ___' → 根据语境 'move freely' 推断需填入与 'people' 并列的名词 → 结合常识与下文 'Neon lighting' 提示，锁定 'traffic'（交通）
32 空 定位空格后 'devices are powered by electricity' → 根据 'In the home' 语境，推断需填入描述家用电器的形容词 → 结合下文 'refrigerators, heating, air-conditioned' 示例，锁定 'electrical'（用电的）
33 空 定位空格前 'are ___ asleep' → 根据 'Even when we turn off the bedside lamp' 语境，推断需填入表示睡眠状态的副词 → 结合 'asleep' 搭配，锁定 'sound'（熟词僻义：sound asleep 意为熟睡）
34 空 定位空格后 'to consider why or how they run' → 根据 'We rarely ___ to consider' 语境，推断需填入表示 '费心/麻烦' 的动词 → 结合 'rarely' 和 'until something goes wrong' 的转折，锁定 'bother'（bother to do sth. 意为费心做某事）
35 空 定位空格前 'life came almost to a ___' → 根据 'For a great many hours' 和下文 'Trains refused to move... lifts stopped working' 的灾难描述，推断需填入表示 '停滞/瘫痪' 的名词 → 结合固定搭配 'come to a standstill'，锁定 'standstill'（停滞）
36 空 定位空格前动词 'be' → 结合语境 'between two floors' 判断为被动语态 → 识别固定搭配 'be stuck' 表示被困 → 得出答案
37 空 定位空格后名词 'of stairs' → 结合语境 'finding your way down' 判断需要表示'大量'的量词 → 识别固定搭配 'flights of stairs' 表示楼梯段 → 得出答案
38 空 定位空格前 'as' → 识别固定结构 'as...as...' 表示比较 → 结合语境 'gloomy and uninviting' 与 'remote back streets' 的对比 → 得出答案
39 空 定位空格前 'ordered to' → 结合语境 'in case of emergency' 判断需要表示'保持秩序'的动词 → 识别固定搭配 'keep order' → 得出答案
40 空 定位空格前 'confused and' → 结合语境 'as anybody else' 判断需要与 'confused' 并列的形容词 → 识别固定

搭配 'confused and helpless' 表示困惑无助 → 得出答案

考点：并列结构　语境选词　常识推理　上下文例证　固定搭配　熟词僻义　转折逻辑　语境推理　be stuck between　被动语态　flights of stairs　量词搭配　as...as... 比较结构　同级比较　keep order　动词搭配　confused and helpless　形容词并列

23. 【答案】D

31 空 定位空格前并列结构 'people and ___' → 根据语境 'move freely' 推断需填入与 'people' 并列的名词 → 结合常识与下文 'Neon lighting' 提示，锁定 'traffic'（交通）

32 空 定位空格后 'devices are powered by electricity' → 根据 'In the home' 语境，推断需填入描述家用电器的形容词 → 结合下文 'refrigerators, heating, air-conditioned' 示例，锁定 'electrical'（用电的）

33 空 定位空格前 'are ___ asleep' → 根据 'Even when we turn off the bedside lamp' 语境，推断需填入表示睡眠状态的副词 → 结合 'asleep' 搭配，锁定 'sound'（熟词僻义：sound asleep 意为熟睡）

34 空 定位空格后 'to consider why or how they run' → 根据 'We rarely ___ to consider' 语境，推断需填入表示 '费心/麻烦' 的动词 → 结合 'rarely' 和 'until something goes wrong' 的转折，锁定 'bother'（bother to do sth. 意为费心做某事）

35 空 定位空格前 'life came almost to a ___' → 根据 'For a great many hours' 和下文 'Trains refused to move... lifts stopped working' 的灾难描述，推断需填入表示 '停滞/瘫痪' 的名词 → 结合固定搭配 'come to a standstill'，锁定 'standstill'（停滞）

36 空 定位空格前动词 'be' → 结合语境 'between two floors' 判断为被动语态 → 识别固定搭配 'be stuck' 表示被困 → 得出答案

37 空 定位空格后名词 'of stairs' → 结合语境 'finding your way down' 判断需要表示'大量'的量词 → 识别固定搭配 'flights of stairs' 表示楼梯段 → 得出答案

38 空 定位空格前 'as' → 识别固定结构 'as...as...' 表示比较 → 结合语境 'gloomy and uninviting' 与 'remote back streets' 的对比 → 得出答案

39 空 定位空格前 'ordered to' → 结合语境 'in case of emergency' 判断需要表示'保持秩序'的动词 → 识别固定搭配 'keep order' → 得出答案

40 空 定位空格前 'confused and' → 结合语境 'as anybody else' 判断需要与 'confused' 并列的形容词 → 识别固定搭配 'confused and helpless' 表示困惑无助 → 得出答案

考点：并列结构　语境选词　常识推理　上下文例证　固定搭配　熟词僻义　转折逻辑　语境推理　be stuck between　被动语态　flights of stairs　量词搭配　as...as... 比较结构　同级比较　keep order　动词搭配　confused and helpless　形容词并列

24. 【答案】C

31 空 定位空格前并列结构 'people and ___' → 根据语境 'move freely' 推断需填入与 'people' 并列的名词 → 结合常识与下文 'Neon lighting' 提示，锁定 'traffic'（交通）

32 空 定位空格后 'devices are powered by electricity' → 根据 'In the home' 语境，推断需填入描述家用电器的形容词 → 结合下文 'refrigerators, heating, air-conditioned' 示例，锁定 'electrical'（用电的）

33 空 定位空格前 'are ___ asleep' → 根据 'Even when we turn off the bedside lamp' 语境，推断需填入表示睡眠状态的副词 → 结合 'asleep' 搭配，锁定 'sound'（熟词僻义：sound asleep 意为熟睡）

34 空 定位空格后 'to consider why or how they run' → 根据 'We rarely ___ to consider' 语境，推断需填入表示 '费心/麻烦' 的动词 → 结合 'rarely' 和 'until something goes wrong' 的转折，锁定 'bother'（bother to do sth. 意为费心做某事）

35 空 定位空格前 'life came almost to a ___' → 根据 'For a great many hours' 和下文 'Trains refused to move... lifts stopped working' 的灾难描述，推断需填入表示 '停滞/瘫痪' 的名词 → 结合固定搭配 'come to a standstill'，锁定 'standstill'（停滞）

36 空 定位空格前动词 'be' → 结合语境 'between two floors' 判断为被动语态 → 识别固定搭配 'be stuck' 表示被困

→ 得出答案
37 空 定位空格后名词 'of stairs' → 结合语境 'finding your way down' 判断需要表示'大量'的量词 → 识别固定搭配 'flights of stairs' 表示楼梯段 → 得出答案
38 空 定位空格前 'as' → 识别固定结构 'as...as...' 表示比较 → 结合语境 'gloomy and uninviting' 与 'remote back streets' 的对比 → 得出答案
39 空 定位空格前 'ordered to' → 结合语境 'in case of emergency' 判断需要表示'保持秩序'的动词 → 识别固定搭配 'keep order' → 得出答案
40 空 定位空格前 'confused and' → 结合语境 'as anybody else' 判断需要与 'confused' 并列的形容词 → 识别固定搭配 'confused and helpless' 表示困惑无助 → 得出答案

考点：并列结构　语境选词　常识推理　上下文例证　固定搭配　熟词僻义　转折逻辑　语境推理　be stuck between　被动语态　flights of stairs　量词搭配　as...as... 比较结构　同级比较　keep order　动词搭配　confused and helpless　形容词并列

25. 【答案】M
31 空 定位空格前并列结构 'people and ___' → 根据语境 'move freely' 推断需填入与 'people' 并列的名词 → 结合常识与下文 'Neon lighting' 提示，锁定 'traffic'（交通）
32 空 定位空格后 'devices are powered by electricity' → 根据 'In the home' 语境，推断需填入描述家用电器的形容词 → 结合下文 'refrigerators, heating, air-conditioned' 示例，锁定 'electrical'（用电的）
33 空 定位空格前 'are ___ asleep' → 根据 'Even when we turn off the bedside lamp' 语境，推断需填入表示睡眠状态的副词 → 结合 'asleep' 搭配，锁定 'sound'（熟词僻义：sound asleep 意为熟睡）
34 空 定位空格后 'to consider why or how they run' → 根据 'We rarely ___ to consider' 语境，推断需填入表示 '费心/麻烦' 的动词 → 结合 'rarely' 和 'until something goes wrong' 的转折，锁定 'bother'（bother to do sth. 意为费心做某事）
35 空 定位空格前 'life came almost to a ___' → 根据 'For a great many hours' 和下文 'Trains refused to move... lifts stopped working' 的灾难描述，推断需填入表示 '停滞/瘫痪' 的名词 → 结合固定搭配 'come to a standstill'，锁定 'standstill'（停滞）
36 空 定位空格前动词 'be' → 结合语境 'between two floors' 判断为被动语态 → 识别固定搭配 'be stuck' 表示被困 → 得出答案
37 空 定位空格后名词 'of stairs' → 结合语境 'finding your way down' 判断需要表示'大量'的量词 → 识别固定搭配 'flights of stairs' 表示楼梯段 → 得出答案
38 空 定位空格前 'as' → 识别固定结构 'as...as...' 表示比较 → 结合语境 'gloomy and uninviting' 与 'remote back streets' 的对比 → 得出答案
39 空 定位空格前 'ordered to' → 结合语境 'in case of emergency' 判断需要表示'保持秩序'的动词 → 识别固定搭配 'keep order' → 得出答案
40 空 定位空格前 'confused and' → 结合语境 'as anybody else' 判断需要与 'confused' 并列的形容词 → 识别固定搭配 'confused and helpless' 表示困惑无助 → 得出答案

考点：并列结构　语境选词　常识推理　上下文例证　固定搭配　熟词僻义　转折逻辑　语境推理　be stuck between　被动语态　flights of stairs　量词搭配　as...as... 比较结构　同级比较　keep order　动词搭配　confused and helpless　形容词并列

26. 【答案】O
31 空 定位空格前并列结构 'people and ___' → 根据语境 'move freely' 推断需填入与 'people' 并列的名词 → 结合常识与下文 'Neon lighting' 提示，锁定 'traffic'（交通）
32 空 定位空格后 'devices are powered by electricity' → 根据 'In the home' 语境，推断需填入描述家用电器的形容词 → 结合下文 'refrigerators, heating, air-conditioned' 示例，锁定 'electrical'（用电的）
33 空 定位空格前 'are ___ asleep' → 根据 'Even when we turn off the bedside lamp' 语境，推断需填入表示睡眠

状态的副词 → 结合 'asleep' 搭配，锁定 'sound'（熟词僻义：sound asleep 意为熟睡）
34 空 定位空格后 'to consider why or how they run' → 根据 'We rarely ___ to consider' 语境，推断需填入表示 '费心/麻烦' 的动词 → 结合 'rarely' 和 'until something goes wrong' 的转折，锁定 'bother'（bother to do sth. 意为费心做某事）
35 空 定位空格前 'life came almost to a ___' → 根据 'For a great many hours' 和下文 'Trains refused to move... lifts stopped working' 的灾难描述，推断需填入表示 '停滞/瘫痪' 的名词 → 结合固定搭配 'come to a standstill'，锁定 'standstill'（停滞）
36 空 定位空格前动词 'be' → 结合语境 'between two floors' 判断为被动语态 → 识别固定搭配 'be stuck' 表示被困 → 得出答案
37 空 定位空格后名词 'of stairs' → 结合语境 'finding your way down' 判断需要表示'大量'的量词 → 识别固定搭配 'flights of stairs' 表示楼梯段 → 得出答案
38 空 定位空格前 'as' → 识别固定结构 'as...as...' 表示比较 → 结合语境 'gloomy and uninviting' 与 'remote back streets' 的对比 → 得出答案
39 空 定位空格前 'ordered to' → 结合语境 'in case of emergency' 判断需要表示'保持秩序'的动词 → 识别固定搭配 'keep order' → 得出答案
40 空 定位空格前 'confused and' → 结合语境 'as anybody else' 判断需要与 'confused' 并列的形容词 → 识别固定搭配 'confused and helpless' 表示困惑无助 → 得出答案

考点：并列结构　语境选词　常识推理　上下文例证　固定搭配　熟词僻义　转折逻辑　语境推理　be stuck between　被动语态　flights of stairs　量词搭配　as...as... 比较结构　同级比较　keep order　动词搭配　confused and helpless　形容词并列

27. 【答案】E

31 空 定位空格前并列结构 'people and ___' → 根据语境 'move freely' 推断需填入与 'people' 并列的名词 → 结合常识与下文 'Neon lighting' 提示，锁定 'traffic'（交通）
32 空 定位空格后 'devices are powered by electricity' → 根据 'In the home' 语境，推断需填入描述家用电器的形容词 → 结合下文 'refrigerators, heating, air-conditioned' 示例，锁定 'electrical'（用电的）
33 空 定位空格前 'are ___ asleep' → 根据 'Even when we turn off the bedside lamp' 语境，推断需填入表示睡眠状态的副词 → 结合 'asleep' 搭配，锁定 'sound'（熟词僻义：sound asleep 意为熟睡）
34 空 定位空格后 'to consider why or how they run' → 根据 'We rarely ___ to consider' 语境，推断需填入表示 '费心/麻烦' 的动词 → 结合 'rarely' 和 'until something goes wrong' 的转折，锁定 'bother'（bother to do sth. 意为费心做某事）
35 空 定位空格前 'life came almost to a ___' → 根据 'For a great many hours' 和下文 'Trains refused to move... lifts stopped working' 的灾难描述，推断需填入表示 '停滞/瘫痪' 的名词 → 结合固定搭配 'come to a standstill'，锁定 'standstill'（停滞）
36 空 定位空格前动词 'be' → 结合语境 'between two floors' 判断为被动语态 → 识别固定搭配 'be stuck' 表示被困 → 得出答案
37 空 定位空格后名词 'of stairs' → 结合语境 'finding your way down' 判断需要表示'大量'的量词 → 识别固定搭配 'flights of stairs' 表示楼梯段 → 得出答案
38 空 定位空格前 'as' → 识别固定结构 'as...as...' 表示比较 → 结合语境 'gloomy and uninviting' 与 'remote back streets' 的对比 → 得出答案
39 空 定位空格前 'ordered to' → 结合语境 'in case of emergency' 判断需要表示'保持秩序'的动词 → 识别固定搭配 'keep order' → 得出答案
40 空 定位空格前 'confused and' → 结合语境 'as anybody else' 判断需要与 'confused' 并列的形容词 → 识别固定搭配 'confused and helpless' 表示困惑无助 → 得出答案

考点：并列结构　语境选词　常识推理　上下文例证　固定搭配　熟词僻义　转折逻辑　语境推理　be stuck between

被动语态 flights of stairs 量词搭配 as...as... 比较结构 同级比较 keep order 动词搭配 confused and helpless 形容词并列

28. 【答案】B

31 空 定位空格前并列结构 'people and ___' → 根据语境 'move freely' 推断需填入与 'people' 并列的名词 → 结合常识与下文 'Neon lighting' 提示，锁定 'traffic'（交通）

32 空 定位空格后 'devices are powered by electricity' → 根据 'In the home' 语境，推断需填入描述家用电器的形容词 → 结合下文 'refrigerators, heating, air-conditioned' 示例，锁定 'electrical'（用电的）

33 空 定位空格前 'are ___ asleep' → 根据 'Even when we turn off the bedside lamp' 语境，推断需填入表示睡眠状态的副词 → 结合 'asleep' 搭配，锁定 'sound'（熟词僻义：sound asleep 意为熟睡）

34 空 定位空格后 'to consider why or how they run' → 根据 'We rarely ___ to consider' 语境，推断需填入表示 '费心/麻烦' 的动词 → 结合 'rarely' 和 'until something goes wrong' 的转折，锁定 'bother'（bother to do sth. 意为费心做某事）

35 空 定位空格前 'life came almost to a ___' → 根据 'For a great many hours' 和下文 'Trains refused to move... lifts stopped working' 的灾难描述，推断需填入表示 '停滞/瘫痪' 的名词 → 结合固定搭配 'come to a standstill'，锁定 'standstill'（停滞）

36 空 定位空格前动词 'be' → 结合语境 'between two floors' 判断为被动语态 → 识别固定搭配 'be stuck' 表示被困 → 得出答案

37 空 定位空格后名词 'of stairs' → 结合语境 'finding your way down' 判断需要表示'大量'的量词 → 识别固定搭配 'flights of stairs' 表示楼梯段 → 得出答案

38 空 定位空格前 'as' → 识别固定结构 'as...as...' 表示比较 → 结合语境 'gloomy and uninviting' 与 'remote back streets' 的对比 → 得出答案

39 空 定位空格前 'ordered to' → 结合语境 'in case of emergency' 判断需要表示'保持秩序'的动词 → 识别固定搭配 'keep order' → 得出答案

40 空 定位空格前 'confused and' → 结合语境 'as anybody else' 判断需要与 'confused' 并列的形容词 → 识别固定搭配 'confused and helpless' 表示困惑无助 → 得出答案

考点：并列结构 语境选词 常识推理 上下文例证 固定搭配 熟词僻义 转折逻辑 语境推理 be stuck between 被动语态 flights of stairs 量词搭配 as...as... 比较结构 同级比较 keep order 动词搭配 confused and helpless 形容词并列

29. 【答案】L

31 空 定位空格前并列结构 'people and ___' → 根据语境 'move freely' 推断需填入与 'people' 并列的名词 → 结合常识与下文 'Neon lighting' 提示，锁定 'traffic'（交通）

32 空 定位空格后 'devices are powered by electricity' → 根据 'In the home' 语境，推断需填入描述家用电器的形容词 → 结合下文 'refrigerators, heating, air-conditioned' 示例，锁定 'electrical'（用电的）

33 空 定位空格前 'are ___ asleep' → 根据 'Even when we turn off the bedside lamp' 语境，推断需填入表示睡眠状态的副词 → 结合 'asleep' 搭配，锁定 'sound'（熟词僻义：sound asleep 意为熟睡）

34 空 定位空格后 'to consider why or how they run' → 根据 'We rarely ___ to consider' 语境，推断需填入表示 '费心/麻烦' 的动词 → 结合 'rarely' 和 'until something goes wrong' 的转折，锁定 'bother'（bother to do sth. 意为费心做某事）

35 空 定位空格前 'life came almost to a ___' → 根据 'For a great many hours' 和下文 'Trains refused to move... lifts stopped working' 的灾难描述，推断需填入表示 '停滞/瘫痪' 的名词 → 结合固定搭配 'come to a standstill'，锁定 'standstill'（停滞）

36 空 定位空格前动词 'be' → 结合语境 'between two floors' 判断为被动语态 → 识别固定搭配 'be stuck' 表示被困 → 得出答案

37 空 定位空格后名词 'of stairs' → 结合语境 'finding your way down' 判断需要表示'大量'的量词 → 识别固定搭配

'flights of stairs' 表示楼梯段 → 得出答案
38 空 定位空格前 'as' → 识别固定结构 'as...as...' 表示比较 → 结合语境 'gloomy and uninviting' 与 'remote back streets' 的对比 → 得出答案
39 空 定位空格前 'ordered to' → 结合语境 'in case of emergency' 判断需要表示'保持秩序'的动词 → 识别固定搭配 'keep order' → 得出答案
40 空 定位空格前 'confused and' → 结合语境 'as anybody else' 判断需要与 'confused' 并列的形容词 → 识别固定搭配 'confused and helpless' 表示困惑无助 → 得出答案

考点：并列结构　语境选词　常识推理　上下文例证　固定搭配　熟词僻义　转折逻辑　语境推理　be stuck between　被动语态　flights of stairs　量词搭配　as...as... 比较结构　同级比较　keep order　动词搭配　confused and helpless　形容词并列

30. 【答案】F
31 空 定位空格前并列结构 'people and ___' → 根据语境 'move freely' 推断需填入与 'people' 并列的名词 → 结合常识与下文 'Neon lighting' 提示，锁定 'traffic'（交通）
32 空 定位空格后 'devices are powered by electricity' → 根据 'In the home' 语境，推断需填入描述家用电器的形容词 → 结合下文 'refrigerators, heating, air-conditioned' 示例，锁定 'electrical'（用电的）
33 空 定位空格前 'are ___ asleep' → 根据 'Even when we turn off the bedside lamp' 语境，推断需填入表示睡眠状态的副词 → 结合 'asleep' 搭配，锁定 'sound'（熟词僻义：sound asleep 意为熟睡）
34 空 定位空格后 'to consider why or how they run' → 根据 'We rarely ___ to consider' 语境，推断需填入表示 '费心/麻烦' 的动词 → 结合 'rarely' 和 'until something goes wrong' 的转折，锁定 'bother'（bother to do sth. 意为费心做某事）
35 空 定位空格前 'life came almost to a ___' → 根据 'For a great many hours' 和下文 'Trains refused to move... lifts stopped working' 的灾难描述，推断需填入表示 '停滞/瘫痪' 的名词 → 结合固定搭配 'come to a standstill'，锁定 'standstill'（停滞）
36 空 定位空格前动词 'be' → 结合语境 'between two floors' 判断为被动语态 → 识别固定搭配 'be stuck' 表示被困 → 得出答案
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考点：并列结构　语境选词　常识推理　上下文例证　固定搭配　熟词僻义　转折逻辑　语境推理　be stuck between　被动语态　flights of stairs　量词搭配　as...as... 比较结构　同级比较　keep order　动词搭配　confused and helpless　形容词并列

31. 【答案】B
定位首段提及Google眼镜的句子 → 提取其功能描述（识别面孔并提供信息） → 结合全文主题（外包记忆）进行同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　语境推断

32. 【答案】D

定位第二段Sparrow研究的三个发现 → 重点理解第三个发现（记忆位置而非事实本身） → 与选项进行同义匹配 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配

33. 【答案】D

综合全文（尤其是第三段）关于记忆外包负面影响的论述 → 推断作者隐含的呼吁或建议 → 得出答案

考点：主旨推断　隐含信息　作者意图

34. 【答案】D

定位第二段对团队成员的描述 → 提取关键词（attending是研究者、interns是刚毕业的“green”新手） → 综合推断团队整体经验不足 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　词汇理解　综合推断

35. 【答案】D

定位短语所在语境（尸检结果） → 理解“textbook”在此处的比喻义（典型的、教科书式的） → 与选项进行同义匹配 → 得出答案

考点：熟词僻义　语境推断　比喻理解

36. 【答案】C

定位结尾段落 → 分析作者对医疗教育体系的评价 → 推断其态度为担忧

考点：观点态度推断　语境线索

37. 【答案】B

定位代词'Their' → 回溯前文指代对象 → 确定指代某些州

考点：指代衔接　逻辑线索

38. 【答案】C

通览全文结构 → 识别核心论点（税收是最有效手段） → 匹配主旨选项

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

39. 【答案】A

定位'kids cry'相关段落 → 提取作者建议（倾听、安慰） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

40. 【答案】D

定位'free-range'所在句 → 分析上下文（孩子自由探索） → 推断词义

考点：词义猜测　语境线索

41. 【答案】How we process and remember information.

定位原文对‘cognitive habits’的定义性描述 → 提取核心信息‘how we process and remember information’ → 同义替换匹配选项

考点：词义猜测　定义信息提取

42. 【答案】To get students seeing patients early in…

定位作者描述其医院查房行为的段落 → 提取其目的‘to get students seeing patients early’ → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　目的信息捕捉

43. 【答案】Continuing or ongoing.

定位‘counting’在特定语境中的使用 → 分析上下文逻辑（如‘still counting’） → 推断其意为‘持续的’

考点：语境推断　熟词僻义

44. 【答案】It is the surest way to prevent smoking.

定位作者对‘提高香烟税’的评论 → 捕捉其评价性语言（如‘the surest way’） → 归纳作者观点

考点：观点态度　评价性语言识别

45. 【答案】Misconceptions about Attachment Parenting.

通览全文，识别反复出现的核心概念（Attachment Parenting）及其讨论焦点（误解） → 概括主旨

考点：主旨大意　核心概念识别

46. 【答案】The debate over whether working parents…

首先准确概括双方观点，然后清晰陈述个人立场并给出理由，最后总结。

考点：观点概括与立场陈述　SVO主干句构建　句式变化与复杂句构建