专四 · 2017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
679 388
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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. _____ combination of techniques authors use, all stories—from the briefest anecdotes to the longest novels —have a plot.

A. Regarding B. Whatever C. In so far as D. No matter

2. She followed the receptionist down a luxurious corridor to a closed door, _____ the woman gave a quick knock before opening it.

A. on which B. but when C. wherein D. then

3. Ms Ennab is one of the first Palestinian _____ with seven years' racing experience.

A. woman drivers B. women driver C. women drivers D. woman driver

4. "I wondered if I could have a word with you." The past tense used in the sentence refers to a _____.

A. past event for exact time reference B. present event for tentativeness

C. present event for uncertainty D. past event for politeness

5. "If I were you, I wouldn't wait to propose to her." The subjunctive mood in the sentence is used to _____.

A. alleviate hostility B. express unfavorable feelings

C. indicate uncertainty D. make a suggestion

6. "It's a shame that the city official should have gone back on his word." The modal auxiliary SHOULD expresses _____.

A. obligation B. disappointment C. future in the past D. tentativeness

7. Timothy Ray Brown, the first man cured of HIV, initially opted against the stem cell transplant that history.

A. could have later made
B. should have made later
C. might make later
D. would later make

8. Some Martian rock structures look strikingly like structures on Earth that are known _____ by microbes.

A. having been created
B. being created
C. to have been created
D. to be created

9. At that moment, with the crowd watching me, I was not afraid in the ordinary sense, as I _____ if I _____ alone.

A. would have been...had been
B. should be...had been
C. could be...were
D. might have been...were

10. You must fire _____ incompetent assistant of yours.

A. the
B. an
C. that
D. whichever

11. Some narratives seem more like plays, heavy with dialogue by which writers allow their _____ to reveal themselves.

A. charisma
B. characters
C. characteristics
D. characterizations

12. If you intend to melt the snow for drinking water, you can _____ extra purity by running it through a coffee filter.

A. assure
B. insure
C. reassure
D. ensure

13. The daisy-like flowers of chamomile have been used for centuries to _____ anxiety and insomnia.

A. decline
B. relieve
C. quench
D. suppress

14. Despite concern about the disappearance of the album in popular music, 2014 delivered a great crop of album.

A. releases
B. appearances
C. publications
D. presentations

15. The party’ s reduced vote in the general election was _____ of lack of support for its policies.

A. revealing
B. confirming
C. indicative
D. evident

16. He closed his eyes and held the two versions of La Mappa to his mind’ s _____ to analyze their differences.

A. vision
B. eye
C. view
D. sight

17. Twelve pupils were killed and five _____ injured after gunmen attacked the school during lunchtime.

A. critically
B. enormously
C. greatly
D. hard

18. A 15-year-old girl has been arrested _____ accusations of using Instagram to anonymously threaten her high school.

A. over
B. with
C. on
D. for

19. It was reported that a 73-year-old man died on an Etihad flight _____ to Germany from Abu Dhabi.
A. bounded B. binded C. boundary D. bound

20. It’s _____ the case in the region; a story always sounds clear enough at a distance, but the nearer you get to the scene of events the vaguer it becomes.
A. invariably B. immovably C. unalterably D. unchangeably

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

A. always	B. barely	C. demise
D. emergence	E. gained	F. implications
G. leaf	H. lost	I. naturally
J. object	K. one	L. online
M. rising	N. single	O. value

Millions of people now rent their movies the Netflix way. They fill out a wish list from 50,009 titles on the company’s web site and receive the first few DVD’s in the mail; when they mail each one back, the next one on the list is sent. The Netflix model has been exhaustively analyzed for its disruptive, new-economy___21___. What will it mean for video stores like Blockbuster? What will it mean for movie studios and theaters? What does it show about “long tail” businesses — ones that combine many markets into a ___22___ target audience? But one other major implication has ___23___ been mentioned: what this and similar Internet-based businesses mean for the United States Postal Service. Every day, some two million Netflix envelopes come and go as first-class mail. They are joined by millions of other shipments from ___24___ pharmacies, eBay vendors, Amazon. com and other businesses that did not exist before the Internet. The ___25___ of “snail mail” in the age of electronic communication has been predicted at least as often as the coming of the paperless office. But the consumption of paper keeps ___26___. It has roughly doubled since 1980. On average, an American household receives twice as many pieces of mail a day as it did in the 1970’s. The harmful side of the Internet’s impact is obvious but statistically less important than many would guess. People ___27___ write fewer letters when they can send e-mail messages. To ___28___ trough a box of old paper correspondence is to know what been ___29___ in this shift: the pretty stamps, the varying look and feel of handwritten and typed correspondence, the tangible ___30___ that was once in the sender’s hands.

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) When I was a young girl living in Ireland, I was always pleased when it rained, because that meant I could go treasure hunting. What’ s the connection between a wet day and a search for buried treasure? Well, it’ s quite simple. Ireland, as some of you may already know, is the home of Leprechauns—little men who possess magic powers and, perhaps more interestingly, pots of gold. (2) Now, although Leprechauns are interesting characters, I have to admit that I was more interested in the stories of their treasure hoard. This, as all of Ireland knows, they hide at the end of the rainbow. Leprechauns can be fearsome folk but if you can discover the end of the rainbow, they have to unwillingly surrender their gold to you. So whenever it rained, I would look up in the sky and follow the curve of the rainbow to see where it ended. I never did unearth any treasure, but I did spend many happy, showery days dreaming of what I could do with the fortune if I found it. (3) As I got older, and started working, rainy days came to be just another nuisance and my childhood dreams of finding treasure faded. But for some people the dream of striking it lucky never fades, and for a fortunate few, the dream even comes true! Such is the case of Mel Fisher. His dream of finding treasure also began in childhood, while reading the great literature classics “Treasure Island” and “Moby Dick”. However, unlike me, he chased his dream and in the end managed to become one of the most famous professional treasure hunters of all time, and for good reason. In 1985, he fished up the priceless cargo of the sunken Spanish ship Atocha, which netted him an incredible 400 million dollars! (4) After the ship sank in 1622 off the coast of Florida, its murky waters became a treasure- trove （埋藏的宝 藏） of precious stones, gold bars and silver coins known as “pieces of eight”. The aptly-named Fisher, who ran a commercial salvaging operation, had been trying to locate the underwater treasure for over 16 years when he finally hit the jackpot! His dreams had come true but finding and keeping the treasure wasn’ t all plain sailing. After battling with hostile conditions at sea, Fisher then had to battle in the courts. In fact, the State of Florida took Fisher to court over ownership of the find and the Federal government soon followed suit. After more than 200 hearings, Fisher agreed to donate 20% of his findings for public display, and so now there is a museum in Florida which displays hundreds of the objects which were salvaged from the Atocha. (5) This true story seems like a modern-day fairytale: a man pursues his dream through hardship and in the end, he triumphs over the difficulties—they all live happily ever after, right? Well, not exactly. Archaeologists object to the fact that with commercial salvaging operations like Fisher’ s, the objects are sold and dispersed, and UNESCO are also worried about protecting our underwater heritage from what it describes as “pillaging” （抢 劫 、 掠 夺 ） . (6) The counter-argument is that in professional, well-run operations such as Fisher’ s, each piece is accurately and minutely recorded and that it is this information which is more important than the actual object, and that such operations help increase our wealth of archaeological knowledge.indeed, as in Fisher’ s case, they make history more accessible to people through museum donations and information on web sites. (7) The distinction of whether these treasure hunters are salvaging or pillaging our underwater heritage may not be clear, but what is clear is that treasure hunting is not just innocent child’ s play anymore but profitable big business. I have learnt that the end of the

rainbow is beyond my reach, but in consolation, with just a click of the mouse, I too can have a share in the riches that the Atocha has revealed. As Friedrich Nietzsche so wisely said: “Our treasure lies in the beehive of our knowledge.”

31. In Para. 4, the phrase “hit the jackpot” means according to the context.

A. discovered the jackpot
B. found the treasure
C. broke one of the objects
D. ran a salvaging operation

32. It can be concluded from Paras. 5 and 6 that .

A. UNESCO’ s view is different from archaeologists’
B. all salvaging operations should be prohibited
C. attention should be paid to the find’ s educational value
D. people hold entirely different views on the issue

33. How did the author feel about the treasure from the Atocha (Para. 7)?

A. She was glad that people can have a chance to see the treasure.
B. She was sad that she was unable to discover and salvage treasure.
C. She was angry that treasure hunters were pillaging heritage.
D. She was unconcerned about where the treasure came from.

(1) Paul was dissatisfied with himself and with everything. The deepest of his love belonged to his mother. When he felt he had hurt her, or wounded his love for her, he could not bear it. Now it was spring and there was battle between him and Miriam, his girlfriend. This year he had a good deal against her. She was vaguely aware of it. The old feeling that she was to be sacrifice to this love, which she had had when she prayed, was mingled in all her emotions. She did not at the bottom believe she ever would have him. She did not believe in herself primarily: doubted whether she could ever be what he would demand of her. Certainly she never saw herself living happily through a lifetime with him. She saw tragedy, sorrow, and sacrifice ahead. And in sacrifice she was proud, in renunciation she was strong, for she did not trust herself to support everyday life. She was prepared for the big things and the deep things, like tragedy. It was the sufficiency of the small day-life she could not trust. (2) The Easter holidays began happily. Paul was his own frank self. Yet she felt it would go wrong. On the Sunday afternoon she stood at her bedroom window, looking across at the oak trees of the wood, in whose branches a twilight was tangled, below the bright sky of the afternoon. Grey-green rosettes of honeysuckle leaves hung before the window, some already, she fancied, showing bud. It was spring, which she loved and dreaded. (3) Hearing the clack of the gate she stood in suspense. It was a bright grey day. Paul came into the yard with his bicycle, which glittered as he walked. Usually he rang his bell and laughed towards the house. Today he walked with shut lips and cold, cruel bearing, that had something of a slouch and a sneer in it. She knew him well by now, and could tell from keen-looking what was happening inside him. There was a cold correctness in the way he put his bicycle in its place, that made her heart sink. (4) She came downstairs nervously. She was wearing a new net blouse that she thought became her. It had a high collar with a tiny ruff, making her, she thought, look wonderfully a woman, and dignified. At twenty she was full-breasted and luxuriously formed. Her face was still like a soft rich mask, unchangeable. But her eyes, once lifted, were wonderful. She was afraid of him. He would notice her new blouse. (5) He, being in a hard, ironical mood, was entertaining the family to a description of a service given in the Primitive Methodist Chapel. He sat at the head of the table, his mobile face, with the eyes that could be so beautiful, shining with tenderness or dancing with laughter, now taking on one expression and then another, in imitation of various people he was mocking. His mockery always hurt her; it was too near the reality. He was too clever and cruel. She felt that when his eyes were like this, hard with mocking hate, he would spare neither himself nor anybody else. But Miriam’ s mother was wiping her eyes with laughter, and her father, just awake from his Sunday nap, was rubbing his head in amusement. The three brothers sat with ruffled, sleepy appearance in their shirt-sleeves, giving a guffaw from time to time. The whole family loved a “take-off” more than anything.

34. It can be learned from the beginning that Miriam’s attitude towards love between her and Paul is .
A. indifferent B. desperate C. pessimistic D. ambiguous

35. The narration in Para. 3 tells us that Miriam had all the following feelings EXCEPT .
A. delight B. expectation C. uncertainty D. foreboding

36. Which of the following statements is CORRECT about the family’s response to Paul’s mockery?
A. Only the parents found it entertaining. B. Every member except Miriam was amused.
C. The brothers found it hard to appreciate. D. Miriam also thought it was amusing.

(1) I’ve written this article and you’re reading it. So we are members of the same club. We’re both literate — we can read and write. And we both probably feel that literacy is essential to our lives. But millions of people all over the world are illiterate. Even in industrialised Western countries, such as the UK and the the USA, approximately 20% of the population have “low literacy levels”. But what exactly does that mean? (2) My parents both left school at 14. They could read and write, but except for a quick look at the daily newspaper, reading and writing didn’t play a big part in their lives. There were very few books in the house. My mother was amazed because the woman who lived next door always wrote a list of what she needed before she went to the supermarket. Why couldn’t she remember? We laughed about that for weeks. Our family didn’t write lists! And when I was only 14 years old my father gave me an important letter that he’d written to the bank and asked me to check it for grammar and spelling mistakes. And there were quite a lot. He never usually wrote letters or postcards or even Christmas cards. So when he had to write he wasn’t comfortable or confident. Does that mean that my father had a “low level of literacy”? I don’t think so. (3) There are lots of different definitions of literacy. Some experts define it as having the reading and writing skills that you need to be independent in your everyday life. So, for example, if you can read instructions, write a cheque, fill in a form—anything that you need to do in everyday life—then you are “functionally literate”. (4) Other people say that you are illiterate if you think that you are illiterate. In other words, if you feel that you can’t read or write as well as you would like to. (5) If you live in a society where most people are literate, then you will feel ashamed or embarrassed and avoid situations in which you have to read or write. The father of a friend of mine finally admitted to his family that he couldn’t read when he was 45 years old. He bought the newspaper every day and pretended to read it —and believe it or not, his family had no idea. (6) We often forget that writing is a recent invention. Many years ago, the word “literate” meant being able to communicate well in speaking, in other words what we now call “articulate”. Story telling was an important activity in the past and still is today in some societies. Reading was often a co-operative activity—someone would read aloud to a group, often from a religious text such as the Koran or the Bible. (7) Only a hundred years ago, in the United States, you were considered to be literate if you could sign your name to a piece of paper. It was an important skill. You were not allowed to vote if you couldn’t sign the voting register, so literacy was connected with political rights, and many people were excluded from the democratic process. (8) Nowadays we see reading and writing as being connected, but that wasn’t so in the past. Many

people could read, but not write. Writing was a skilled profession. If you needed something written then you paid an expert to write it for you. (9) And of course, rich and important people have always employed people to write things for them. Important company bosses dictated letters to their secretaries or personal assistants. And now with new computer software you can dictate directly to your computer. (10) Being illiterate can have a big effect on people’ s lives. For example, a study in the UK showed that people who write and spell badly are seen as careless, immature and unreliable, and often unintelligent. So it is more difficult for them to find jobs, even when reading and writing are not necessary for the work. (11) World wide statistics show that literacy problems are associated with poverty and a lack of political power. More women than men are illiterate. Illiterate people have worse health, bigger families and are more likely to go to prison. So literacy campaigns must be a good thing. But don’ t forget that an illiterate person, or someone with a low level o literacy, isn’ t necessarily stupid or ignorant, and may not be unhappy at all. Knowledge and wisdom isn’ t only found in writing.

37. Why does the author give two examples in Para.2?

A. To show that literacy is interpreted in different ways.

B. To show that Father was more literate than Mother.

C. To indicate how important reading and writing are.

D. To compare the level of literacy between neighbours.

38. According to the author, the following are some of the defining features of literacy EXCEPT .

A. psychological B. functional C. social D. independent

39. Which of the following statements about reading and writing is CORRECT?

A. Reading and writing have always been regarded as equally difficult.

B. People had to read and write well in order to be allowed to vote.

C. Reading often requires more immediate interaction than writing.

D. Reading and writing have always been viewed as being connected.

40. What do the last two paragraphs mainly focus on (Paras. 10 and 10)?

A. Effects of illiteracy and employment problems.

B. Effects of illiteracy and associated problems.

C. Effects of illiteracy on one’ s personality development.

D. Effects of illiteracy on women’ s career development.

四、PART V 阅读 Section B 简答题（51-55）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

41. What does This in Para. 2 refer to?

_____

42. Why did Fisher have to battle in the courts after he found the treasure (Para. 4)?

_____

43. Why did Miriam wear a new net blouse on Sunday afternoon?

_____

44. What is the meaning of the sentence “... he would spare neither himself nor anybody else” in Para. 5?

_____

45. Explain the meaning of the last sentence of Para. 11 according to the context.

_____

五、PART VI 写作（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

46.（词数 200-350 • 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. C	3. C	4. B	5. D	6. B	7. D	8. C	9. A	10. C
11. B	12. D	13. B	14. A	15. C	16. D	17. A	18. D	19. D	20. A
21. F	22. N	23. B	24. L	25. C	26. M	27. I	28. G	29. H	30. O
31. B	32. C	33. A	34. C	35. A	36. B	37. A	38. D	39. C	40. B

41. The stories of Leprechauns' treasure hoard.

42. Ownership disputes with Florida and Federal government.

43. She thought it made her look dignified and womanly.

44. He would be harsh to himself and others.

45. Reading was often done together with others.

46. The excerpt highlights a paradox of modern technology: while intelligent machines can stimulate our brains and increase intelligence when they challenge us, their increasing capability to perform complex tasks—from flying planes to composing poetry—may ultimately render our own cognitive efforts unnecessary. The author suggests that as AI takes over more thinking and planning, humans might become like Bertie Wooster, relying entirely on a "better brain" and losing the mental exercise that keeps us sharp.

I believe this concern is valid but not inevitable. It is true that over-reliance on technology can lead to cognitive laziness. For example, constant use of GPS navigation has been shown to reduce our spatial memory and orientation skills. Similarly, if we delegate all planning and decision-making to AI assistants, we may lose the ability to think critically and solve problems independently.

However, the outcome depends on how we choose to use these tools. Technology can be a double-edged sword. Instead of letting machines do all the thinking, we can use them as partners to augment our own intelligence. For instance, AI can handle routine tasks, freeing us to focus on more creative and complex challenges. Students can use AI for research but must still analyze and synthesize information themselves. Professionals can leverage AI for data analysis but should apply human judgment to interpret results.

Therefore, the key lies in maintaining a balance. We should embrace intelligent machines as tools that enhance our capabilities, not replace them. By consciously engaging in mental activities that require critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving, we can ensure that our brains remain active and sharp. In this way, we can enjoy the benefits of AI without falling into the trap of cognitive laziness.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

分析句子结构 → 识别空格后为名词短语 → 判断需要引导名词性从句的连词 → 选择能引导让步状语从句的Whatever

考点：名词性从句　让步状语从句　语境选词

2. 【答案】C

分析句子结构 → 识别空格前为完整句子 → 判断需要关系副词引导定语从句 → 选择表示'在其中'的wherein

考点：定语从句　关系副词　介词+which结构

3. 【答案】C

识别名词短语结构 → 判断woman作为定语修饰driver → 确定复数形式 → 选择正确的名词复数搭配

考点：名词复数　复合名词　主谓一致

4. 【答案】B

分析句子时态 → 识别过去时在间接引语中的功能 → 判断表示委婉请求的语用功能 → 选择表示现在事件的委婉表达

考点：时态语用功能　委婉表达　间接引语

5. 【答案】D

识别虚拟语气结构 → 分析If I were you的假设条件 → 判断后句wouldn't wait的建议功能 → 选择表示建议的选项

考点：虚拟语气　条件状语从句　建议功能

6. 【答案】B

识别情态动词should在特定句型“It's a shame that... should...”中的特殊用法 → 判断其表达说话人情感而非字面义务或将来 → 得出答案

考点：should的熟词僻义　情感表达

7. 【答案】D

分析句子结构，确定空格处为定语从句的谓语 → 根据主句时态（opted）和从句时间关系（later）判断从句时态 → 选择表示过去将来时的正确形式

考点：过去将来时　定语从句时态呼应

8. 【答案】C

识别固定搭配“be known to do sth.” → 判断动作（create）与逻辑主语（structures）的被动关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

考点：be known to do固定搭配　非谓语动词的被动完成式

9. 【答案】A

识别句子为与过去事实相反的虚拟条件句 → 判断主句和从句的时态要求 → 选择正确的虚拟语气形式

考点：与过去事实相反的虚拟语气　主句用would have been，从句用had been

10. 【答案】C

分析句子结构，识别“incompetent assistant of yours”为特指 → 判断定冠词、不定冠词、指示代词和关系代词在特指语境下的适用性 → 选择最符合语境和语法的选项

考点：定语从句引导词　特指与泛指　of yours所有格结构

11. 【答案】B

根据句意“作家通过对话让_____展现自身” → 识别“allow their _____ to reveal themselves”为固定表达 → 结合“narratives”（叙事）与“dialogue”（对话）语境 → 选择最符合文学创作语境的“characters”（角色）

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

12. 【答案】D

根据句意“通过咖啡滤纸可以_____额外的纯净度” → 识别“_____ extra purity”为动宾搭配 → 辨析四个近义动词在“确保（纯净度）”这一语境下的固定搭配 → 选择“ensure”

考点：动词搭配　近义词辨析

13. 【答案】B

根据句意“洋甘菊被用于_____焦虑和失眠” → 识别“_____ anxiety and insomnia”为动宾搭配 → 结合“洋甘菊”的药用常识 → 选择最符合“缓解”语义的“relieve”

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

14. 【答案】A

根据句意“2014年涌现了大量专辑_____” → 识别“album _____”为名词搭配 → 结合“delivered a great crop of”（大量产出）语境 → 选择音乐行业术语“releases”（发行）

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

15. 【答案】C

根据句意“该党在选举中得票减少_____其政策缺乏支持” → 识别“be _____ of”为固定搭配 → 辨析四个形容词/分词在“表明、象征”语义下的搭配 → 选择“indicative”

考点：固定搭配　近义词辨析

16. 【答案】D

固定搭配识别 → to one's sight 为固定短语，意为‘在某人看来/视野中’ → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 to one's sight

17. 【答案】A

语境分析 → 事件为枪击袭击，伤亡描述需符合严重程度 → critically（严重地）最符合语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

18. 【答案】D

固定搭配识别 → be arrested for (doing) sth 为固定搭配，意为‘因…被逮捕’ → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 arrested for

19. 【答案】D

形近词辨析 → bound 为形容词，意为‘开往…的’，符合航班目的地描述 → 得出答案

考点：形近词混淆组　词根词缀

20. 【答案】A

近义词辨析 → invariably 意为‘总是、一贯地’，符合后文‘总是听起来清晰’的普遍性描述 → 得出答案

考点：近义词辨析　语境选词

21. 【答案】F

31 空 定位空格前‘disruptive, new-economy’ → 分析空格处需名词，且与‘analyzed for’搭配，表示分析其‘影响/含义’ → 结合后文三个‘What will it mean for...’的排比句，确定答案为‘implications’
32 空 定位空格前‘combine many markets into a...’ → 分析‘long tail’商业模式的核心是将众多小众市场整合成一个‘巨大的’目标受众 → 结合‘many markets’的提示，确定答案为‘massive’
33 空 定位空格后‘been mentioned’及转折词‘But’ → 分析前文已详尽分析其影响，此处转折指出‘另一个主要影响’却‘很少被提及’ → 确定答案为‘rarely’
34 空 定位空格后‘pharmacies, eBay vendors, Amazon.com and other businesses that did not exist before the Internet’ → 分析这些是‘互联网催生的’新型企业 → 确定答案为‘online’
35 空 定位空格后‘of “snail mail” in the age of electronic communication’及‘has been predicted’ → 分析‘snail mail’（蜗牛邮件）在电子通信时代被预测会‘消亡/终结’ → 结合‘predicted at least as often as the coming of the paperless office’的类比，确定答案为‘death’
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义对比 → 选择表示“失去”的动词过去分词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主句时态与从句逻辑关系 → 选择表示“确实/确实会”的副词
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析不定式结构与宾语搭配 → 选择表示“翻阅/检查”的动词原形
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析现在完成时的被动语态结构 → 选择表示“失去”的过去分词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义对比 → 选择表示“实体/有形之物”的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　动词搭配

22. 【答案】N

31 空 定位空格前‘disruptive, new-economy’ → 分析空格处需名词，且与‘analyzed for’搭配，表示分析其‘影响/含义’ → 结合后文三个‘What will it mean for...’的排比句，确定答案为‘implications’
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　动词搭配

23. 【答案】B

31 空 定位空格前‘disruptive, new-economy’ → 分析空格处需名词，且与‘analyzed for’搭配，表示分析其‘影响/含义’ → 结合后文三个‘What will it mean for...’的排比句，确定答案为‘implications’
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　动词搭配

24. 【答案】L

31 空 定位空格前‘disruptive, new-economy’ → 分析空格处需名词，且与‘analyzed for’搭配，表示分析其‘影响/含义’ → 结合后文三个‘What will it mean for...’的排比句，确定答案为‘implications’
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　动词搭配

25. 【答案】C

31 空 定位空格前‘disruptive, new-economy’ → 分析空格处需名词，且与‘analyzed for’搭配，表示分析其‘影响/含义’ → 结合后文三个‘What will it mean for...’的排比句，确定答案为‘implications’
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　动词搭配

26. 【答案】M

31 空 定位空格前‘disruptive, new-economy’ → 分析空格处需名词，且与‘analyzed for’搭配，表示分析其‘影响/含义’ → 结合后文三个‘What will it mean for...’的排比句，确定答案为‘implications’
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　动词搭配

27. 【答案】I

31 空 定位空格前‘disruptive, new-economy’ → 分析空格处需名词，且与‘analyzed for’搭配，表示分析其‘影响/含义’ → 结合后文三个‘What will it mean for...’的排比句，确定答案为‘implications’
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　动词搭配

28. 【答案】G

31 空 定位空格前‘disruptive, new-economy’ → 分析空格处需名词，且与‘analyzed for’搭配，表示分析其‘影响/含义’ → 结合后文三个‘What will it mean for...’的排比句，确定答案为‘implications’
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　动词搭配

29. 【答案】H

31 空 定位空格前‘disruptive, new-economy’ → 分析空格处需名词，且与‘analyzed for’搭配，表示分析其‘影响/含义’ → 结合后文三个‘What will it mean for...’的排比句，确定答案为‘implications’
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　动词搭配

30. 【答案】O

31 空 定位空格前‘disruptive, new-economy’ → 分析空格处需名词，且与‘analyzed for’搭配，表示分析其‘影响/含义’ → 结合后文三个‘What will it mean for...’的排比句，确定答案为‘implications’
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　动词搭配

31. 【答案】B

定位第四段 → 分析‘hit the jackpot’所在句的语境（Fisher寻找宝藏16年） → 结合下文‘His dreams had come true’推断其意为‘找到宝藏’

考点：熟词僻义　语境推断

32. 【答案】C

定位第五、六段 → 比较UNESCO与考古学家的观点 → 推断作者认为应关注宝藏的教育价值

考点：观点对比　推理判断

33. 【答案】A

定位第七段 → 捕捉作者对宝藏被公开展示的积极评价（‘glad’） → 推断其态度为高兴

考点：观点态度　细节推断

34. 【答案】C

定位第一段 → 提取Miriam对爱情的预期（‘saw tragedy, sorrow, and sacrifice ahead’） → 推断其态度为悲观

考点：观点态度　细节推断

35. 【答案】A

定位第三段 → 逐一核对选项情感与原文描述（suspense, heart sink） → 排除文中未提及的‘delight’

考点：细节定位　情感排除

36. 【答案】B

定位家庭成员对Paul嘲讽的反应描述 → 对比Miriam与其他成员的反应差异 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接

37. 【答案】A

定位第二段两个例子（母亲对邻居写清单的惊讶、父亲请作者检查信件） → 归纳例子共同说明的观点 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构与写作目的

38. 【答案】D

定位文中关于读写能力定义的段落（第3、4段） → 提取并归纳定义特征（功能性、心理性、社会性） → 排除未提及的选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

39. 【答案】C

定位关于阅读与写作关系的论述（第6段及之后） → 对比选项与原文信息 → 推理判断正确陈述

考点：推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】B

定位最后两段（第10、11段） → 归纳段落核心内容（文盲的影响及伴随问题） → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构与写作目的

41. 【答案】The stories of Leprechauns' treasure hoard.

定位代词This → 回溯前文指代对象 → 匹配选项同义替换

考点：指代与衔接

42. 【答案】Ownership disputes with Florida and Federal…

定位关键词battle in the courts → 捕捉原因细节 → 匹配选项同义改写

考点：细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】She thought it made her look dignified and…

定位人物行为(wear a new net blouse) → 推断其心理动机 → 匹配选项同义表述

考点：推理判断

44. 【答案】He would be harsh to himself and others.

定位目标句 → 分析spare neither...nor...的语境含义 → 匹配选项释义

考点：词义猜测

45. 【答案】Reading was often done together with others.

定位段落末句 → 结合上下文语境推断其隐含意义 → 匹配选项同义转述

考点：推理判断

46. 【答案】The excerpt highlights a paradox of modern…

考生需先准确概括报告主旨，再围绕‘智能机器是否使人脑变懒’展开评论，要求结构清晰、语言多样。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　主旨大意