专四 · 2018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. The Bent Pyramid outside Cairo _____ ancient Egypt’s first attempt to build a smooth-sided pyramid.

A. has been believed to have been
B. was believed to be
C. is believed to have been
D. is believed to be

2. U.S. News _____ rankings of colleges since 1983. They are a very popular resource for students looking to apply to a university campus.

A. maintains
B. is maintaining
C. maintained
D. has been maintaining

3. He was lured into a crime he would not _____ have committed.

A. actually B. otherwise C. accidentally D. seldom

4. She was once a young country wife with chickens in the backyard and a view of _____ mountains behind the apple orchard.

A. Virginia blue hazy B. Virginia hazy blue C. hazy blue Virginia D. blue hazy Virginia

5. I long to alleviate _____, but I cannot.

A. the evil B. evil C. evils D. an evil

6. Indeed, it is arguable that body shattering is the very point of football, as killing and maiming _____.

A. war B. are war C. of war D. are of war

7. At _____, photography is a chemical process, during which a light-sensitive material is altered when exposed to light.

A. its most basic B. its basic C. the most basic D. the basic

8. She hired a lawyer to investigate, only to learn that Gabriel had removed her name from the deed. The infinitive verb phrase “only to learn” is used _____.

A. to express an intended purpose
B. to indicate a high degree of possibility
C. to reveal an undesirable consequence
D. to dramatize a stated fact

9. Which of the following italicized words DOES NOT carry the metaphorical meaning?

A. I wonder what’s behind this change of plan.
B. Jim turned to speak to the person standing behind him.
C. This work should have been finished yesterday. I’m getting terribly behind.
D. I suppose I’m lucky because my parents were behind me all the way.

10. My mother was determined to help those in need and she would have been immensely proud of what has been achieved theses last 20 years. The italicized part in the sentence expresses _____.

A. a hypothesis B. a suggestion C. a contradiction D. a surprise

11. When the police officers who took part in the King beating were first brought to _____, their lawyers used the videotape as evidence against the prosecution.

A. justice B. testimony C. trial D. verdict

12. _____, the most controversial candidate in the election campaign, he has been strongly criticized for his crude comments about women.

A. Questionably B. Arguably C. Contentiously D. Debatably

13. Prices have recently risen in order to _____ the increased cost of raw materials.

A. cut B. buoy C. offset D. offer

14. The celebrity says in court papers she “has no _____ of giving any authorization to anyone to proceed with a divorce.”

A. recommendation B. recording C. recognition D. recollection

15. What actually _____ a good angle—or a good selfie overall—is rooted in what we consider beautiful.

A. consists B. constitutes C. composes D. constructs

16. The school is going the _____ mile to create the next generation of sporting stars thanks to its unique development program.

A. final B. further C. supplementary D. extra

17. The teachers’ union _____ a lawsuit against the district calling for repairing “deplorable” school conditions.

A. filed B. fired C. fined D. filled

18. Last March the _____ of a 19th century cargo ship was found by an underwater archaeological team.

A. debris B. ruins C. remains D. wreck

19. She’s worn his designs on _____ occasions from red carpets to movie premieres.

A. numerical B. numeral C. countless D. countable

20. A leading _____ intelligence and operations company has released its analysis of worldwide reported incidents of piracy and crime against mariners.

A. oceangoing B. oceanic C. marine D. maritime

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

A. accompanies	B. automatically	C. couple
D. goes	E. indebtedness	F. kind
G. manner	H. mercifully	I. one
J. obey	K. renowned	L. subscribe
M. unknown	N. virtue	O. widespread

A few years ago, a university professor tried a little experiment. He sent Christmas cards to a sample of perfect strangers. Although he expected some reaction, the response he received was amazing—holiday cards addressed to him came pouring back from the people who had never met nor heard of him. The great majority of those who returned a card never inquired into the identity of the ___21___ professor. They received his holiday greeting card, and they ___22___ sent one in return. This study shows the action of one of the most powerful of the weapons of influence around us — the rule for reciprocation. The rule says that we should try to repay, in ___23___ , what another person has provided us. If a woman does us a favor, we should do her ___24___ in return; if a man sends us a birthday present, we should remember his birthday with a gift of our own; if a ___25___ invites us to a party, we should be sure to invite them to one of ours. By ___26___ of the reciprocity rule, then, we are obliged to the future repayment of favors, gifts, invitations, and the like. So typical is it for ___27___ to accompany the receipt of such things that a term like “much obliged” has become a synonym for “thank you,” not only in the English language but in others as well. The impressive aspect of the rule for reciprocation and the sense of obligation that ___28___ with it is its pervasiveness in human culture. It is so ___29___ that after intensive study, sociologists can report that there is no human society that does not ___30___ to the rule.

21. _____ 22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____ 25. _____

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

三、PART V 阅读 Section A 选择题（41-50）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

(1) The earliest settlers came to the North American continent to establish colonies which were free from the controls that existed in European societies. They wanted to escape the controls placed on their lives by kings and governments, priests and churches, noblemen and aristocrats. The historic decisions made by those first settlers have had a profound effect on the shaping of the American character. By limiting the power of the government and the churches and eliminating a formal freedom is probably the most basic of all American values. By “freedom,” Americans mean the desire and the ability of all individuals to control their own destiny without outside interference from the government, a ruling noble class, the church, or any other organized authority. (2) There is, however, a price to be paid for this individual freedom: self-reliance. It means that Americans believe that they should stand on their own feet, achieving both financial and emotional independence from their parents as early as possible, usually by age 18 or 21. (3) A second important reason why immigrants have traditionally been drawn to the United States is the belief that everyone has an equal chance to enter a race and succeed in the game. Because titles of nobility were forbidden in the Constitution, no formal class system developed in the US. (4) There is, however, a price to be paid for this equality of opportunity: competition. If much of life is seen as a race, then a person must run the race in order to succeed; a person must compete with others. The pressures of competition in the life of an American begin in childhood and continue until retirement from work. In fact, any group of people who does not compete successfully does not fit into the mainstream of American life as well as those who do. (5) A third reason why immigrants have traditionally come to the United States is to have a better life. Because of its abundant natural resources, the United States appeared to be a “land of plenty” where millions could come to seek their fortunes. The phrase “going from rags to riches” became a slogan for the American dream. Many people did achieve material success. Material wealth became a value to the American people, and it also became an accepted measure of social status. (6) Americans pay a price, however, for their material wealth: hard work. Hard work has been both necessary and rewarding for most Americans throughout their history. In some ways, material possessions are seen as evidence of people’s abilities. Barry Goldwater, a candidate for the presidency in 1964, said that most poor people are poor because they deserve to be. Most Americans would find this a harsh statement, but many might think there was some truth in it. (7) These basic values do not tell the whole story of the American character. Rather, they should be thought of as themes, as we continue to explore more facets of the American character and how it affects life in the United States.

31. Para. 4 seems to suggest that .

A. Americans are born with a sense of competition

B. the pressure of competition begins when one starts work

C. competition results in equality of opportunities

D. successful competition is essential in American society

32. Which of the following methods does the author mainly use in explaining American values?

A. Comparison. B. Cause and effect. C. Definition. D. Process analysis.

(1) The Nobels are the originals, of course. Alfred Nobel, the man who invented deadly explosives, decided to try and do something good with all the money he earned, and gave prizes to people who made progress in literature, science, economics and—perhaps most importantly—peace. (2) Not all awards are as noble as the Nobels. Even though most countries have a system for recognizing, honoring and rewarding people who have done something good in their countries, there are now hundreds of awards and awards ceremonies for all kinds of things. (3) The Oscars are probably the most famous, a time for the(mostly) American film industry to tell itself how good it is, an annual opportunity for big stars to give each other awards and make tearful speeches. As well as that there are also the Golden Globes, apparently for the same thing. (4) But it’ s not only films — now there are also Grammies, Brits, the Mercury Prize and the MTV and Q awards for music. In Britain, a writer who wins the Booker prize can expect to see their difficult, literary novel hit the bestseller lists and compete with “The Da Vinci Code” for popularity. The Turner Prize is an award for a British contemporary artist—each year it causes controversy by apparently giving a lot of money to artists who do things like displaying their beds, putting animals in glass cases or—this year—building a garden shed. (5) Awards don’ t only exist for the arts. There are now awards for Sports Personality of the Year, for European Footballer of the Year and World Footballer of the Year. This seems very strange —sometimes awards can be good to give recognition to people who deserve it, or to help people who don’ t make much money carry on their work without worrying about finances, but professional soccer players these days certainly aren’ t short of cash! (6) Many small towns and communities all over the world also have their own awards ceremonies, for local writers or artists, or just for people who have graduated from high school or got a university degree. Even the British Council has its own awards for “Innovation in English Language Teaching”. (7) Why have all these awards and ceremonies appeared recently? Shakespeare never won a prize, nor did Leonardo da Vinci or Adam Smith or Charles Dickens. (8) It would be possible to say, however, that in the past, scientists and artists could win “patronage” from rich people—a king or a lord would give the artist or scientist money to have them paint their palaces or help them develop new ways of making money. With the change in social systems across the world, this no longer happens. Scientific research is now either funded by the government or by private companies. (9) Perhaps awards ceremonies are just the most recent phase of this process. (10) However, there is more to it than that. When a film wins an Oscar, many more people will go and see it, or buy the DVD. When a writer wins the Nobel Prize, many more people buy their books. When a group wins the MTV awards, the ceremony is seen by hundreds of

thousands of people across the world. The result? The group sells a lot more records. (11) Most awards ceremonies are now sponsored by big organizations or companies. This means that it is not only the person who wins the award who benefits—but also the sponsors. The MTV awards, for example, are great for publicizing not only music, but also MTV itself! (12) On the surface, it seems to be a "win-win" situation, with everyone being happy, but let me ask you a question—how far do you think that publicity and marketing are winning here, and how much genuine recognition of achievement is taking place?

33. What is the author's tone when he mentions awards such as the Oscars, the Golden Globes and Grammies (Paras. 3 & 4)?

A. Amused. B. Appreciative. C. Sarcastic. D. Serious.

34. According to Para. 4, what would happen to award winning writers?

A. They would enjoy a much larger readership. B. They would turn to popular novel writing.

C. They would continue non-fiction writing. D. They would try controversial forms of art.

35. Which of the following statements best sums up Para. 6?

A. Awards ceremonies are held for local people. B. Awards ceremonies are held on important occasions.

C. Awards ceremonies are held in certain professions. D. Awards ceremonies are held for all sorts of reasons.

36. According to Para. 8, one difference between scientists and artists in the past and those at present lies in .

A. nature of work. B. personal contact C. source of funding D. social status

37. It can be concluded from Para. 12 that the author thinks awards .

A. do good to both market and popularity B. promote market rather than achievements

C. help those who are really talented D. are effective in making people popular

(1) Knowing that Mrs Mallard was suffering from a heart trouble, great care was taken to break to her as gently as possible the news of her husband's death. (2) It was her sister Josephine who told her, in broken sentences. Her husband's friend Richards was there, too, near her. It was he who had been in the newspaper office when news of the railroad disaster was received, with Brently Mallard's name leading the list of "killed". He had only taken the time to assure himself of its truth by a second telegram. (3) She wept at once, in her sister's arms. When the storm of grief had spent itself she went away to her room alone. She would have no one follow her. (4) There stood, facing the open window, a comfortable armchair. Into this she sank, pressed down by a physical exhaustion that haunted her body and seemed to reach into her soul. (5) She could see in the open square before her house the tops of trees. The delicious breath of rain was in the air. In the street below a peddler was crying his wares. The notes of a distant song which some one was singing reached her faintly, and countless sparrows were twittering in the eaves. (6) There were patches of blue sky showing here and there through the clouds that had met and piled one above the other in the west facing her window. (7) She

sat with her head thrown back upon the cushion of the chair, quite motionless, except when a sob came up into her throat and shook her, as a child who has cried itself to sleep continues to sob in its dreams. (8) She was young, with a fair, calm face, whose lines indicated repression and even a certain strength. But now there was a dull stare in her eyes, whose gaze was fixed out there on one of those patches of blue sky. It was not a glance of reflection, but rather indicated a suspension of intelligent thought. (9) There was something coming to her and she was waiting for it, fearfully. What was it? She did not know; it was too subtle and thus hard to name. But she felt it, creeping out of the sky, reaching toward her through the sounds, the scents, the color that filled the air. (10) Now her bosom rose and fell tumultuously. She was beginning to recognize this thing that was approaching to possess her, and she was striving to beat it back with her will — as powerless as her two white slender hands would have been. (11) When she abandoned herself a little whispered word escaped her slightly parted lips. She said it over and over under her breath: “free, free, free!” The vacant stare and the look of terror that had followed it went from her eyes. They stayed keen and bright. Her pulses beat fast, and the coursing blood warmed and relaxed every inch of her body. (12) She knew that she would weep again when she saw the kind, tender hands folded in death; the face, fixed and fray and dead. But she saw beyond that bitter moment a long procession of years to come that would belong to her absolutely. And she opened and spread her arms out to them in welcome. (13) There would be no one to live for during those coming years; she would live for herself. There would be no powerful will bending hers in that blind hers in that blind persistence with which men and women believe they have a right to impose a private will upon a fellow-creature. (14) And yet she had loved him — sometimes. Often she had not. What did it matter! What could love, the unsolved mystery, count for in face of this possession of self-assertion which she suddenly recognized as the strongest impulse of her being! (15) “Free! Body and soul free!” she kept whispering. (16) Josephine was kneeling before the closed door with her lips to the keyhole, imploring for admission. “Louise, open the door! I beg, open the door—you will make yourself ill. What are you doing Louise? For heaven’s sake open the door.” (17) “Go away. I am not making myself ill.” No; she was drinking in a very elixir（长生不老药）of life through that open window. (18) Her fancy was running riot along those days ahead of her. Spring days, and summer days, and all sorts of days that would be her own. She breathed a quick prayer that life might be long. It was only yesterday she had thought with a shudder that life might be long. (19) She arose at length and opened the door. There was a feverish triumph in her eyes, and she carried herself unwittingly like a goddess of Victory. She clasped her sister’s waist, and together they descended the stairs. Richards stood waiting for them at the bottom. (20) Someone was opening the front door with a latchkey. It was Brently Mallard who entered, a little travel-stained, composedly carrying his bag and umbrella. He had been far from the scene of accident, and did not even know there had been one. He stood amazed at Josephine’s piercing cry; at Richards’ quick motion to screen him from the view of his wife. (21) But Richards was too late. (22) When the doctors came they said she had died of heart disease—of joy that kills.

38. How did Mrs Mallard get the news of her husband’ s death?

A. Her husband’ s friend told her.
B. She had read it from the paper.
C. Her sister Josephine told her.
D. Her doctor broke the news to her.

39. When Mrs Mallard was alone in her room, she .

A. sat with her back facing the window
B. sat in an armchair all the time
C. sat and then walked around for a while
D. sat in a chair and cried all the time

40. How did she feel about her love towards her husband?

A. She was indifferent now.
B. She hated her husband.
C. She found it hard to describe.
D. She had loved him all along.

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. Of all the values mentioned in the passage, which one is regarded as the most fundamental?

42. What can be inferred from the sentence “Not all awards are as noble as the Nobels.” according to Para. 2?

43. What conclusion can be drawn from Para. 5?

44. What was Mrs Mallard’ s mood when she was left alone in the room?

45. The doctors said that Mrs Mallard died of heart disease—of joy that kills. What do you think is the real cause of her death?

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

41. Freedom is the most basic American value.

42. Many awards are less noble or meaningful.

43. Some awards for wealthy athletes seem unnecessary.

44. She felt a mix of grief and a subtle, fearful anticipation.

45. The shock of losing her newfound freedom killed her.

46. The report by Survival International exposes a troubling paradox within modern conservation efforts. It reveals that millions of tribal people have been evicted from their ancestral homelands, which are now designated as "protected areas." These communities, who have sustainably managed these ecosystems for millennia, are often illegally displaced and falsely accused of poaching, while tourists and commercial hunters are permitted entry. The report concludes that this top-down conservation model is flawed and calls for a radical reform that respects tribal rights and international law.

Stephen Corry, Survival’ s Director, makes two crucial points. Firstly, he argues that tribal peoples' rights must be acknowledged and respected. This is fundamental because, as the report shows, these communities are not threats to nature but its most effective guardians. The example of the Bushman Dauqoo Xukuri illustrates this perfectly: where indigenous people live, wildlife thrives due to their traditional knowledge and sustainable practices. Displacing them not only violates their human rights but also undermines the very ecological balance conservation aims to protect. Secondly, Corry implies that the current conservation model is ineffective, as millions are spent while the environmental crisis deepens. This suggests that excluding local stewards in favor of a fortress-style approach is counterproductive. A more effective strategy would be to partner with tribal peoples, integrating their invaluable expertise into conservation management. This shift from exclusion to inclusion is not just a moral imperative but an ecological necessity for the future of our planet.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

分析主句时态（一般现在时）与宾语从句时态（过去时）的逻辑关系 → 判断“believe”动作发生在“attempt”之前 → 选择“is believed to have been”结构

考点：时态呼应　非谓语动词完成式

2. 【答案】D

分析时间状语“since 1983” → 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 选择现在完成进行时

考点：现在完成进行时　时间状语since

3. 【答案】B

分析句子逻辑关系（被引诱犯罪） → 判断“would not...have committed”为虚拟语气 → 选择表示“否则”的副词

考点：虚拟语气　副词辨析　语境选词

4. 【答案】B

分析名词短语“mountains”的修饰语顺序 → 应用英语形容词排列规则（观点-尺寸-形状-颜色-产地） → 确定正确语序

考点：形容词排列顺序　名词短语结构

5. 【答案】B

分析动词“alleviate”的宾语搭配 → 判断“evil”作为抽象概念的用法 → 选择零冠词形式

考点：抽象名词用法　冠词省略　动词搭配

6. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 识别as引导的状语从句 → 判断从句中killing and maiming作主语，谓语动词需与复数主语一致 → 选择正确的系动词形式

考点：as引导的状语从句　主谓一致　系动词be的用法

7. 【答案】A

分析介词短语结构 → 识别at one's most basic为固定搭配 → 判断主语it指代photography → 选择正确的物主代词与形容词最高级搭配

考点：at one's most basic固定搭配　物主代词it　形容词最高级

8. 【答案】C

识别only to do不定式结构 → 分析其在句中的语法功能 → 判断该结构表示出乎意料的不良结果

考点：only to do不定式结构　不定式的语义功能　结果状语

9. 【答案】B

逐一分析各选项中behind的词义 → 判断其是否具有比喻意义 → 找出仅使用字面意义的选项

考点：behind的多义性　比喻义与字面义的区分　语境判断

10. 【答案】A
识别would have been结构 → 判断其为虚拟语气 → 分析虚拟语气表达的假设含义
考点：虚拟语气　would have been结构　假设与事实的对比

11. 【答案】C
语境定位 → 固定搭配识别 → 得出答案
考点：固定搭配 bring to trial　法律语境词汇

12. 【答案】B
语境分析 → 近义词辨析 → 得出答案
考点：副词辨析　arguably 的固定用法

13. 【答案】C
因果逻辑分析 → 语境选词 → 得出答案
考点：因果关系　offset 抵消成本

14. 【答案】D
语境线索 → 固定表达识别 → 得出答案
考点：法律语境　have no recollection of 记不清

15. 【答案】B
语义分析 → 近义词辨析 → 得出答案
考点：动词辨析　constitute 构成/组成

16. 【答案】D
识别固定搭配 go the extra mile → 匹配语境“额外努力” → 得出答案
考点：固定搭配 go the extra mile

17. 【答案】A
识别固定搭配 file a lawsuit → 匹配语境“提起诉讼” → 得出答案
考点：固定搭配 file a lawsuit

18. 【答案】D
识别语境“19世纪货船的残骸” → 辨析近义词 wreck 特指船只残骸 → 得出答案
考点：近义词辨析 wreck vs. debris/ruins/remains

19. 【答案】C
识别语境“从红毯到首映式等无数场合” → 辨析 countless 表示“无数的” → 得出答案
考点：近义词辨析 countless vs. numerical/numeral/countable

20. 【答案】D
识别语境“海上情报与行动公司” → 辨析 maritime 与海洋/海事相关 → 得出答案
考点：近义词辨析 maritime vs. oceangoing/oceanic/marine

21. 【答案】M
31 空 定位空格前修饰语 'perfect strangers' → 结合后文 'never met nor heard of him' → 推断教授对收信人而言是完全陌生的 → 选择表示 '陌生的' 的形容词
32 空 定位空格前后句 'They received... and they ___ sent one in return' → 分析并列结构与动作的即时性 → 选择

表示 '立即/马上' 的副词
33 空 定位固定搭配 'in ___' → 结合后文 'repay what another person has provided us' → 推断为 '以同样的方式' → 选择 'in kind' 这一固定搭配
34 空 定位空格前 'do her ___' → 结合并列结构 'if a man sends... we should remember his birthday' → 推断为 '做同样的事' → 选择 'a favor' 的同义表达
35 空 定位空格后 'invites us to a party' → 结合并列结构 'if a woman... if a man...' → 推断为泛指某人 → 选择表示 '某人' 的不定代词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'the sense of obligation' 与介词 'with' 的搭配 → 结合上下文语义（义务感与规则相伴而生） → 得出答案
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句型 'So typical is it for ... to ...' 的倒装结构 → 结合后文 'much obliged' 成为 'thank you' 同义词的语境 → 推断空格处应为'义务感'或'感激之情' → 得出答案
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配 'by virtue of' → 结合上下文（通过互惠规则，我们有义务回报） → 得出答案
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句型 'It is so ... that ...' → 结合后文 'no human society that does not ...' 的绝对化表述 → 推断空格处应为表示'普遍、广泛'的形容词 → 得出答案
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词 'conform' 与介词 'to' 的固定搭配 → 结合上下文（社会遵守规则） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配

22. 【答案】B

31 空 定位空格前修饰语 'perfect strangers' → 结合后文 'never met nor heard of him' → 推断教授对收信人而言是完全陌生的 → 选择表示 '陌生的' 的形容词
32 空 定位空格前后句 'They received... and they ___ sent one in return' → 分析并列结构与动作的即时性 → 选择表示 '立即/马上' 的副词
33 空 定位固定搭配 'in ___' → 结合后文 'repay what another person has provided us' → 推断为 '以同样的方式' → 选择 'in kind' 这一固定搭配
34 空 定位空格前 'do her ___' → 结合并列结构 'if a man sends... we should remember his birthday' → 推断为 '做同样的事' → 选择 'a favor' 的同义表达
35 空 定位空格后 'invites us to a party' → 结合并列结构 'if a woman... if a man...' → 推断为泛指某人 → 选择表示 '某人' 的不定代词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'the sense of obligation' 与介词 'with' 的搭配 → 结合上下文语义（义务感与规则相伴而生） → 得出答案
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句型 'So typical is it for ... to ...' 的倒装结构 → 结合后文 'much obliged' 成为 'thank you' 同义词的语境 → 推断空格处应为'义务感'或'感激之情' → 得出答案
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配 'by virtue of' → 结合上下文（通过互惠规则，我们有义务回报） → 得出答案
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句型 'It is so ... that ...' → 结合后文 'no human society that does not ...' 的绝对化表述 → 推断空格处应为表示'普遍、广泛'的形容词 → 得出答案
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词 'conform' 与介词 'to' 的固定搭配 → 结合上下文（社会遵守规则） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配

23. 【答案】G

31 空 定位空格前修饰语 'perfect strangers' → 结合后文 'never met nor heard of him' → 推断教授对收信人而言是完全陌生的 → 选择表示 '陌生的' 的形容词
32 空 定位空格前后句 'They received... and they ___ sent one in return' → 分析并列结构与动作的即时性 → 选择表示 '立即/马上' 的副词

33 空 定位固定搭配 'in ___' → 结合后文 'repay what another person has provided us' → 推断为 '以同样的方式' → 选择 'in kind' 这一固定搭配
34 空 定位空格前 'do her ___' → 结合并列结构 'if a man sends... we should remember his birthday' → 推断为 '做同样的事' → 选择 'a favor' 的同义表达
35 空 定位空格后 'invites us to a party' → 结合并列结构 'if a woman... if a man...' → 推断为泛指某人 → 选择表示 '某人' 的不定代词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'the sense of obligation' 与介词 'with' 的搭配 → 结合上下文语义（义务感与规则相伴而生） → 得出答案
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句型 'So typical is it for ... to ...' 的倒装结构 → 结合后文 'much obliged' 成为 'thank you' 同义词的语境 → 推断空格处应为'义务感'或'感激之情' → 得出答案
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配 'by virtue of' → 结合上下文（通过互惠规则，我们有义务回报） → 得出答案
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句型 'It is so ... that ...' → 结合后文 'no human society that does not ...' 的绝对化表述 → 推断空格处应为表示'普遍、广泛'的形容词 → 得出答案
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词 'conform' 与介词 'to' 的固定搭配 → 结合上下文（社会遵守规则） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配

24. 【答案】F

31 空 定位空格前修饰语 'perfect strangers' → 结合后文 'never met nor heard of him' → 推断教授对收信人而言是完全陌生的 → 选择表示 '陌生的' 的形容词
32 空 定位空格前后句 'They received... and they ___ sent one in return' → 分析并列结构与动作的即时性 → 选择表示 '立即/马上' 的副词
33 空 定位固定搭配 'in ___' → 结合后文 'repay what another person has provided us' → 推断为 '以同样的方式' → 选择 'in kind' 这一固定搭配
34 空 定位空格前 'do her ___' → 结合并列结构 'if a man sends... we should remember his birthday' → 推断为 '做同样的事' → 选择 'a favor' 的同义表达
35 空 定位空格后 'invites us to a party' → 结合并列结构 'if a woman... if a man...' → 推断为泛指某人 → 选择表示 '某人' 的不定代词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'the sense of obligation' 与介词 'with' 的搭配 → 结合上下文语义（义务感与规则相伴而生） → 得出答案
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40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词 'conform' 与介词 'to' 的固定搭配 → 结合上下文（社会遵守规则） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配

25. 【答案】C

31 空 定位空格前修饰语 'perfect strangers' → 结合后文 'never met nor heard of him' → 推断教授对收信人而言是完全陌生的 → 选择表示 '陌生的' 的形容词
32 空 定位空格前后句 'They received... and they ___ sent one in return' → 分析并列结构与动作的即时性 → 选择表示 '立即/马上' 的副词
33 空 定位固定搭配 'in ___' → 结合后文 'repay what another person has provided us' → 推断为 '以同样的方式'

→ 选择 'in kind' 这一固定搭配
34 空 定位空格前 'do her ___' → 结合并列结构 'if a man sends... we should remember his birthday' → 推断为 '做同样的事' → 选择 'a favor' 的同义表达
35 空 定位空格后 'invites us to a party' → 结合并列结构 'if a woman... if a man...' → 推断为泛指某人 → 选择表示 '某人' 的不定代词
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40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词 'conform' 与介词 'to' 的固定搭配 → 结合上下文（社会遵守规则） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配

26. 【答案】N

31 空 定位空格前修饰语 'perfect strangers' → 结合后文 'never met nor heard of him' → 推断教授对收信人而言是完全陌生的 → 选择表示 '陌生的' 的形容词
32 空 定位空格前后句 'They received... and they ___ sent one in return' → 分析并列结构与动作的即时性 → 选择表示 '立即/马上' 的副词
33 空 定位固定搭配 'in ___' → 结合后文 'repay what another person has provided us' → 推断为 '以同样的方式' → 选择 'in kind' 这一固定搭配
34 空 定位空格前 'do her ___' → 结合并列结构 'if a man sends... we should remember his birthday' → 推断为 '做同样的事' → 选择 'a favor' 的同义表达
35 空 定位空格后 'invites us to a party' → 结合并列结构 'if a woman... if a man...' → 推断为泛指某人 → 选择表示 '某人' 的不定代词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'the sense of obligation' 与介词 'with' 的搭配 → 结合上下文语义（义务感与规则相伴而生） → 得出答案
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句型 'So typical is it for ... to ...' 的倒装结构 → 结合后文 'much obliged' 成为 'thank you' 同义词的语境 → 推断空格处应为'义务感'或'感激之情' → 得出答案
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配 'by virtue of' → 结合上下文（通过互惠规则，我们有义务回报） → 得出答案
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40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词 'conform' 与介词 'to' 的固定搭配 → 结合上下文（社会遵守规则） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配

27. 【答案】E

31 空 定位空格前修饰语 'perfect strangers' → 结合后文 'never met nor heard of him' → 推断教授对收信人而言是完全陌生的 → 选择表示 '陌生的' 的形容词
32 空 定位空格前后句 'They received... and they ___ sent one in return' → 分析并列结构与动作的即时性 → 选择表示 '立即/马上' 的副词
33 空 定位固定搭配 'in ___' → 结合后文 'repay what another person has provided us' → 推断为 '以同样的方式' → 选择 'in kind' 这一固定搭配

34 空 定位空格前 'do her ___' → 结合并列结构 'if a man sends... we should remember his birthday' → 推断为 '做同样的事' → 选择 'a favor' 的同义表达
35 空 定位空格后 'invites us to a party' → 结合并列结构 'if a woman... if a man...' → 推断为泛指某人 → 选择表示 '某人' 的不定代词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'the sense of obligation' 与介词 'with' 的搭配 → 结合上下文语义（义务感与规则相伴而生） → 得出答案
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句型 'So typical is it for ... to ...' 的倒装结构 → 结合后文 'much obliged' 成为 'thank you' 同义词的语境 → 推断空格处应为'义务感'或'感激之情' → 得出答案
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配 'by virtue of' → 结合上下文（通过互惠规则，我们有义务回报） → 得出答案
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句型 'It is so ... that ...' → 结合后文 'no human society that does not ...' 的绝对化表述 → 推断空格处应为表示'普遍、广泛'的形容词 → 得出答案
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词 'conform' 与介词 'to' 的固定搭配 → 结合上下文（社会遵守规则） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配

28. 【答案】A

31 空 定位空格前修饰语 'perfect strangers' → 结合后文 'never met nor heard of him' → 推断教授对收信人而言是完全陌生的 → 选择表示 '陌生的' 的形容词
32 空 定位空格前后句 'They received... and they ___ sent one in return' → 分析并列结构与动作的即时性 → 选择表示 '立即/马上' 的副词
33 空 定位固定搭配 'in ___' → 结合后文 'repay what another person has provided us' → 推断为 '以同样的方式' → 选择 'in kind' 这一固定搭配
34 空 定位空格前 'do her ___' → 结合并列结构 'if a man sends... we should remember his birthday' → 推断为 '做同样的事' → 选择 'a favor' 的同义表达
35 空 定位空格后 'invites us to a party' → 结合并列结构 'if a woman... if a man...' → 推断为泛指某人 → 选择表示 '某人' 的不定代词
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40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词 'conform' 与介词 'to' 的固定搭配 → 结合上下文（社会遵守规则） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配

29. 【答案】O

31 空 定位空格前修饰语 'perfect strangers' → 结合后文 'never met nor heard of him' → 推断教授对收信人而言是完全陌生的 → 选择表示 '陌生的' 的形容词
32 空 定位空格前后句 'They received... and they ___ sent one in return' → 分析并列结构与动作的即时性 → 选择表示 '立即/马上' 的副词
33 空 定位固定搭配 'in ___' → 结合后文 'repay what another person has provided us' → 推断为 '以同样的方式' → 选择 'in kind' 这一固定搭配
34 空 定位空格前 'do her ___' → 结合并列结构 'if a man sends... we should remember his birthday' → 推断为 '做

同样的事' → 选择 'a favor' 的同义表达
35 空 定位空格后 'invites us to a party' → 结合并列结构 'if a woman... if a man...' → 推断为泛指某人 → 选择表示 '某人' 的不定代词
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39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句型 'It is so ... that ...' → 结合后文 'no human society that does not ...' 的绝对化表述 → 推断空格处应为表示'普遍、广泛'的形容词 → 得出答案
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词 'conform' 与介词 'to' 的固定搭配 → 结合上下文（社会遵守规则） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配

30. 【答案】J

31 空 定位空格前修饰语 'perfect strangers' → 结合后文 'never met nor heard of him' → 推断教授对收信人而言是完全陌生的 → 选择表示 '陌生的' 的形容词
32 空 定位空格前后句 'They received... and they ___ sent one in return' → 分析并列结构与动作的即时性 → 选择表示 '立即/马上' 的副词
33 空 定位固定搭配 'in ___' → 结合后文 'repay what another person has provided us' → 推断为 '以同样的方式' → 选择 'in kind' 这一固定搭配
34 空 定位空格前 'do her ___' → 结合并列结构 'if a man sends... we should remember his birthday' → 推断为 '做同样的事' → 选择 'a favor' 的同义表达
35 空 定位空格后 'invites us to a party' → 结合并列结构 'if a woman... if a man...' → 推断为泛指某人 → 选择表示 '某人' 的不定代词
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39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句型 'It is so ... that ...' → 结合后文 'no human society that does not ...' 的绝对化表述 → 推断空格处应为表示'普遍、广泛'的形容词 → 得出答案
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词 'conform' 与介词 'to' 的固定搭配 → 结合上下文（社会遵守规则） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配

31. 【答案】D

定位第四段 → 提取核心观点（竞争是美国生活的主流） → 同义替换为 ‘成功的竞争在美国社会至关重要’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

32. 【答案】B

通览全文结构 → 识别段落间 ‘提出价值-指出代价’ 的因果逻辑链 → 判断主要论证方法为因果分析

考点：篇章结构　论证方法识别

33. 【答案】C

定位第三、四段 → 捕捉‘tell itself how good it is’、‘tearful speeches’、‘causes controversy’等带有讽刺意味的表述 → 推断作者态度为讽刺

考点：观点态度　语境推断

34. 【答案】A

定位第四段关于获奖作家的描述 → 提取‘hit the bestseller lists’ → 同义替换为‘享受更大的读者群’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

35. 【答案】D

定位第六段 → 概括段落列举的多种颁奖对象（地方作家、艺术家、毕业生等） → 归纳为‘为各种原因颁奖’

考点：主旨大意　段落概括

36. 【答案】C

定位Para. 8 → 对比过去与现在的科学家/艺术家 → 提取资金来源差异 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　对比信息提取

37. 【答案】B

定位Para. 12 → 识别作者对奖项的评价性语言 → 推断其批判态度 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

38. 【答案】C

定位Para. 2 → 识别传递消息的具体人物 → 区分信息传递者与信息确认者 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　人物角色区分

39. 【答案】B

定位Para. 4-8 → 提取Mallard太太在房间内的动作与状态描述 → 排除与原文细节不符的选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　动作状态描述

40. 【答案】A

定位Para. 8-10 → 分析Mallard太太的心理与情感变化描述 → 推断其对丈夫感情的复杂态度 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

41. 【答案】Freedom is the most basic American value.

定位题干关键词 'most fundamental' → 在语篇中定位到 'Freedom is the most basic American value.' → 直接匹配

考点：细节定位　同义替换

42. 【答案】Many awards are less noble or meaningful.

定位题干引用句 → 分析 'Not all... are as noble as...' 的否定比较结构 → 推断其含义为 '许多奖项不如诺贝尔奖高尚或有意义' → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　句式含义推断

43. 【答案】Some awards for wealthy athletes seem…

定位第5段 → 概括段落核心观点（对富有的运动员设立奖项的质疑） → 推断出作者认为某些奖项似乎没有必要 → 得出答案

考点：段落主旨推断　观点态度判断

44. 【答案】She felt a mix of grief and a subtle, fearful…

定位描述Mallard夫人独处时的段落 → 分析其心理活动描写（从悲伤到恐惧的期待） → 综合推断其复杂情绪 → 得出答案

考点：人物心理推断　情感状态综合

45. 【答案】The shock of losing her newfound freedom…

定位医生诊断句 → 结合前文Mallard夫人获得自由的心理变化 → 推断'joy that kills'的讽刺含义 → 得出真正死因是失去新获得自由的震惊

考点：反讽理解　因果逻辑推断

46. 【答案】The report by Survival International exposes…

考生需先准确概括报告主旨，再对Stephen Corry的两个观点进行评论，要求内容相关、充分、组织清晰、语言质量高。

考点：谋篇布局　主旨大意　句式变化与复杂句构建