专四 · 2019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. Moving from beginning to end by order of time, narration relies on a more natural pattern of organization than.

A. will other types or writing
B. do other types of writing
C. on other types of writing
D. other types of writing

2. _____ the attempted rescue mission，the hostages might still be alive.

A. If it not had been for
B. If had it not been for
C. Had it not been for
D. Had not it been for

3. Members of the Parliament were poised _____ ahead with a bill to approve construction of the oil pipeline.

A. to move
B. moving
C. to moving
D. at moving

4. Writers often coupled narration with other techniques to develop ideas and support opinions that otherwise abstract, unclear, or unconvincing.

A. may remain
B. could remain
C. must have remained
D. might have remained

5. Protocol was _____ enabled him make difficult without ever looking back.

A. who
B. what
C. which
D. that

6. The woman had persuaded him to do _____ he was hired never to do—reveal the combination for the lock on the entrance.

A. one thing
B. such one thing
C. any one thing
D. the one thing

7. The bad news was that he could be a very dangerous person _____ he choose to be.

A. should
B. could
C. might
D. must

8. “If not us, who? If not now, when?” These two questions are used as a _____.

A. sign of anger B. call for action

C. refusal to change D. denial of commitment

9. What is the function of the present progressive in “They are always calling me by the wrong name”?

A. To express unfavorable feelings. B. To alleviate unnecessary hostility.

C. To indicate uncertainty. D. To dramatize a fact.

10. “Harry was compelled to resign and to come down to London, where he set up as an army coach” The relative clause in the sentence serves to _____.

A. supply additional information about London B. describe the antecedent “London”

C. put restrictions on the identity of Harry D. narrate a sequential action taken by Harry

11. A group _____ casinos has urged officials not to grant a license to a facility in the city.

A. opposed to B. objected to C. posed against D. protested against

12. After the war, he worked on an island in the Pacific, helping the natives and medical _____ understand each other’s behavior and cultures.

A. faculty B. persons C. members D. personnel

13. The subject of manners is complex. If it were not, there would not be so many _____ feelings and so much misunderstanding in international communication.

A. injurious B. injured C. injuring D. injury

14. To illustrate the limits of First Amendment free speech, many have noted that the Constitution does not give you the right to falsely _____ “Fire!” in a crowded theater.

A. yelp B. yank C. yell D. yield

15. The company announced that it has achieved its mission to create a local food economy that is _____ _ _ _ _ _ _ to any environment.

A. adoptable B. amendable C. alterable D. adaptable

16. Although Patterson acknowledges the disappointing season he with the Vikings, he has no second about how he went about his business.

A. thoughts B. opinions C. concerns D. reasons

17. Electronic cigarettes should be subject _____ the same taxes and limitations on public use as traditional tobacco products.

A. about B. at C. to D. on

18. FC Barcelona, _____ the most iconic club in world soccer, beat Manchester United 2-0 to claim the UEFA Champions League title.

A. controversially B. arguably C. debatably D. finally

19. The store sells liquid vitamins _____ designed for children under 3.

A. explicitly B. specially C. speculatively D. specifically

20. The three law _____ officers on the plane came to the rescue of a fellow passenger who was allegedly trying to kill herself.

A. enforcement B. reinforcement C. imposition D. coercion

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

A. daydream	B. disagreement	C. factually
D. if	E. inevitable	F. inseparable
G. lays	H. making	I. perspective
J. resides	K. that	L. thinking
M. thoughtfully	N. ultimately	O. wake

To some thinkers, it is machines and their development that drive economic and cultural change. This idea is referred to as technological determinism. Certainly there can be no doubt that machines contributed to the Protestant Reformation and the decline of the Catholic Church’ s power in Europe or ___21___ television has changed the way family members interact. Those who believe in technological determinism would argue that these changes in the cultural landscape were the ___22___ result of new technology. But others see technology as more neutral and claim that the way people use technology is what gives it significance. This ___23___ accepts technology as one of many factors that shape economic and cultural change; technology’ s influence is ___24___ determined by how much power it is given by the people and cultures that use it. This ___25___ about the power of technology is at the heart of the controversy surrounding the new communication technologies. Are we more or less powerless in the ___26___ of advances such as the Internet, the World Wide Web, and instant global audio and visual communication? If we are at the mercy of technology, the culture that surrounds us will not be of our ___27___ and the best we can hope to do is make our way reasonably well in a world outside our own control. But if these technologies are indeed neutral and their power ___28___ in how we choose to use them, we can utilize them responsibly and ___29___ to construct and maintain whatever kind of culture we want. As film director and technophile Steve Spielberg explained, “Technology can be our best fiend, and technology can also be the biggest party pooper of our lives, It interrupts our own story, interrupts our ability to have a thought or ___30___ , to imagine something wonderful.”

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) Life can be tough for immigrants in America. As a Romanian bank clerk in Atlanta puts it, to find a good job "you have to be like a wolf in the forest—able to smell out the best meat." And if you can't find work, don't expect the taxpayer to bail you out. Unlike in some European countries, it is extremely hard for an able-bodied immigrant to live off the state. A law passed in 1996 explicitly bars most immigrants, even those with legal status, from receiving almost any federal benefits. (2) That is one reason why America absorbs immigrants better than many other rich countries, according to a new study by the University of California. The researchers sought to measure the effect of immigration on the native-born in 20 rich countries, taking into account differences in skills between immigrants and natives, imperfect labor markets and the size of the welfare state in each country. (3) Their results offer ammunition for fans of more open borders. In 19 out of 20 countries, the authors calculated that shutting the doors entirely to foreign workers would make the native-born worse off. Never mind what it would do to the immigrants themselves, who benefit far more than anyone else from being allowed to cross borders to find work. (4) The study also suggests that most countries could handle more immigration than they currently allow. In America, a one-percentage point increase in the proportion of immigrants in the population made the native-born 0.05% better off. The opposite was true in some countries with generous or ill-designed welfare states, however. A one-point rise in immigration made the native-born slightly worse off in Austria, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. In Belgium, immigrants who lose jobs can receive almost two-thirds of their most recent wage in state benefits, which must make the hunt for a new job less urgent. (5) None of these effects was large, but the study undermines the claim that immigrants steal jobs from natives or drag down their wages. Many immigrants take jobs that Americans do not want, the study finds. This "smooths" the labor market and ultimately creates more jobs for locals. Native-owned grocery stores do better business because there are immigrants to pick the fruit they sell. Indian computer scientists help American software firms expand. A previous study found that because immigrants typically earn less than locals with similar skills, they boost corporate profits, prompting companies to grow and hire more locals.

31. Increase in immigration in Austria fails to improve locals' life mainly because of .

A. low wages for locals
B. imperfect labor markets
C. the design of the welfare system
D. inadequate skills of immigrants

32. Who will favor the study results by researchers from the University of California?

A. People who have legal status.
B. People who run businesses.
C. People who receive state benefits.
D. People who are willing to earn less.

33. It can be inferred from the passage that the author’s attitude toward immigrant is .

A. cautiously favorable
B. slightly negative
C. strongly negative
D. quite ambiguous

(1) There was something in the elderly woman’s behavior that caught my eye. Although slow gestures, and unsure of step the woman moved with deliberation, and there was no hesitation in her gestures. She was as good as anyone else, her movements suggested. And she had a job to do. (2) It was a few years ago, and I had taken a part-time holiday-season job in a video store at the local shopping mall. From inside the store, I’d begun to see the people rushing by outside in the mall’s concourse as a river of humanity. (3) The elderly woman had walked into the store along with a younger woman who guessed was her daughter. The daughter was displaying a serious case of impatience, rolling her eyes, huffing and sighing, checking her watch every few seconds. If she had possessed a leash, her mother would have been fastened to it as a means of tugging her along to keep step with the rush of other shoppers. (4) The older woman detached from the younger one and began to tick through the DVDs on the nearest shelf. After the slightest hesitation, I walked over and asked if I could help her find something. The woman smiled up at me and showed me a title scrawled on a crumpled piece of paper. The title was unusual and a bit obscure. Clearly a person looking for it knew a little about movies, about quality. (5) Rather than rushing off to locate the DVD for the woman, I asked her to walk with me so I could show her where she could find it. Looking back, I think I wanted to enjoy her company for a moment. Something about her deliberate movements reminded me of my own mother, who’d passed away the previous Christmas. (6) As we walked along the back of the store, I narrated its floor plan: old television shows, action movies, cartoons, science fiction. The woman seemed glad of the unrushed company and casual conversation. (7) We found the movie, and I complimented her on her choice. She smiled and told me it was one she’d enjoyed when she was her son’s age and that she hoped he would enjoy it as much as she had. Maybe, she said with a hint of wistfulness he could enjoy it with his own young children. Then, reluctantly, I had to return the elderly woman to her keeper, who was still tapping her foot at the front of the store. (8)I escorted the older woman to the queue at the cash register and then stepped back and lingered near the younger woman. When the older woman’s turn in line came, she paid in cash, counting out the dollars and coins with the same sureness she'd displayed earlier. (9) As the cashier tucked the DVD into a plastic bag, I walked over to the younger woman. (10) “Is that your mom?” I asked. (11)I halfway expected her to tell me it was none of my business. But possibly believing me to be tolerant of her impatience, she rolled her eyes and said, “Yeah.” There was exasperation in her reply, half sigh and half groan. (12) Still watching the mother, I said, “Mind some advice?” (13) “Sure,” said the daughter. (14)I smiled to show her I wasn’t criticizing. “Cherish her,” I said. And then I answered her curious expression by saying, “When she’s gone, it’s the little moments that’ll come back to you. Moments like this. I know.” (15) It was true. I missed my mom still and remembered with melancholy clarity the moments when I’d used my impatience to make her life miserable. (16) The elderly woman moved with her deliberate slowness back to her daughter’s custody. Together they made

their way toward the store’ s exit. They stood there for a moment, side by side, watching the rush of the holiday current and for their place in it. Then the daughter glanced over and momentarily regarded her mother. And slowly, almost reluctantly, she placed her arm with apparently unaccustomed affection around her mother’ s shoulders and gently guided her back into the crowds.

34. What does “she had a job to do” (Para.1) mean according to the context?

A. She had a regular job in the store.
B. She was thinking of what to buy.
C. She wanted to ask for help.
D. She wanted to buy a DVD.

35. What does the title of the DVD reveal according to the shop assistant?

A. The elderly woman had some knowledge about movies.
B. The elderly woman liked movies for young children.
C. The elderly woman preferred movies her son liked.
D. The elderly woman liked both old and new movies.

36. In the passage the elderly woman’ s daughter is described as being .

A. impolite B. uncaring C. naive D. miserly

37. While looking for the DVD with the old woman, the shop assistant was .

A. hesitant B. indifferent C. frustrated D. patient

(1) Reading award-winning literature may boost your ability to read other people, a new study suggests. Researchers at the New School for Social Research, in New York City, found that when they had volunteers read works of acclaimed “literary fiction”, it seemed to temporarily improve their ability to interpret other people’ s emotions. The same was not true of nonfiction or “popular” fiction, the mystery, romance and science-fiction books that often dominate bestseller lists. (2) Experts said the findings, reported online in Science, suggest that literature might help people to be more perceptive and engaged in their lives. (3) “Reading literary fiction isn’ t just for passing the time. It’ s not just an escape,” said Keith Oatley, a professor emeritus of cognitive psychology at the University of Toronto. It also enables us to better understand others, and then take that into our daily lives. (4) Oatley was not involved in the new research, but worked on some of the first studies to suggest that reading literature can boost people’ s empathy for others. His team has found that those who read a lot of fiction tend to show greater empathy on standard tests, but the same is not true of avid nonfiction fans. (5) But, the study by Oatley and his team cannot prove that literature boosts empathy—empathetic folks may just be drawn to reading fiction, whereas the new study does offer some “cause-and-effect” evidence, Oatley said. For the study, researchers set up a series of five experiments in which participants read either literary fiction, popular fiction, nonfiction or nothing at all before taking some standard tests. One of the tests is known as “Reading the Mind in the Eyes”. People have to look at photos of actors’ eyes, and then guess what emotion is being expressed in each. The test is considered a measure of empathy. Overall, study participants fared better on the test after reading literary fiction, versus the other three conditions. (6) It was a small improvement, according to the principal researcher David Comer Kidd, “It’ s not like talking people from a(grade)

‘C’ to an ‘A’,” he said. But, Kidd added, the effect was seen after only about 10 minutes’ reading, and it was a statistically strong finding, meaning it’s unlikely to have been due to chance. (7) “Literary” fiction has no hard-and-fast definition. So Kidd and his colleagues chose contemporary works that have won or been finalists for outstanding literary awards. They included “The Round House”, by Louise Erdrich, “Salvage the Bones”, by Jesmyn Ward and the short story “Corrie” by Alice Munro. And “popular” fiction included best-sellers like “Gone Girl” by Gillian Flynn, and Danielle Steel’s “The Sins of the Mother”. (8) What’s so special about literary fiction? “For one, it’s usually more focused on characters than on plot,” Kidd noted. But beyond that, he said, there is usually no single “authoritative narrator” who takes us through the story. “It demands that the reader almost become a writer and fill in the gaps. You really have to think about the characters,” Kidd said. (9) Oatley agreed. “Alice Munro doesn’t tell you what to think,” he said. “You, yourself, have to make inferences about characters. And that’s often what we’re doing in our real-life conversations.” Or at least that’s what people could do. (10) Reading literary fiction could also offer a way to “practice” your social skills and use them more in real life, according to another researcher not involved in the study. “It’s like how pilots train in a flight simulator,” said Raymond Mar, an associate professor of psychology at York University, in Toronto, who has collaborated with Oatley. “This is a great study,” Mar said of the new study. But he added that the overall research in this area is “still in its infancy” and one key question is whether literary fiction really is better than other fiction. (11) Mar and his colleagues recently found that fans of romance novels tended to do best on tests of empathy. Unlike the current study, Mar’s study did not test people after having them read different types of fiction. So it’s possible that there is something else about romance-novel readers that makes them more understanding of others. (12) Still, according to Mar, it’s too early to tell people to trade in their Danielle Steel for Alice Munro, at least if the goal is boosting empathy. (13) It’s also possible that plays, movies or even TV shows could build your empathy muscles, according to Kidd. But reading may be special, he said, because it provides no visuals and you have to engage your imagination more. (14) Everyone agreed that the findings suggest literature is important beyond entertainment or improving vocabulary. “There’s a common belief that reading literature is frivolous, or not practical,” Mar said. “But there’s a growing body of evidence that it’s important in skills that we need in our lives.”

38. According to the new study, what kind of books are likely to help people better understand others’ feelings?

A. Science fiction　　B. Romance novels　　C. Literary fiction.　　D. Nonfiction.

39. Which of the following statements is CORRECT according to the passage?

A. Oatley and his colleagues were involved in the new study.

B. Mar and his team also tested people after reading fiction.

C. Kidd and his team had people read prestigious fiction.

D. Kidd and his team were uncertain about their study results.

40. Which of the following is NOT a special feature of literary fiction?

A. More focus on character description.　　B. Presence of an authoritative narrator.

C. Demand on readers' ability to infer.　　D. Presence of readers' empathetic feelings.

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 the statement, "...don't expect the taxpayer to bail you out." mean?(Para. 1)

42. Why did the shop assistant lead the elderly woman to find the DVD instead of finding it for her?

43. What does the last sentence in Para.16 imply about the daughter's attitude towards her mother?

44. What are the two main advantages of reading literary fiction according to the passage?

45. Why is reading special when compared with plays and movies?

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

41. Immigrants cannot rely on government financial support.

42. He wanted to enjoy her company for a moment.

43. She was impatient and wanted to leave quickly.

44. Boosts empathy and helps understand others better.

45. It is not provided in the passage.

46. The excerpt presents a refreshing perspective on the ongoing debate about children's screen time. It argues that the traditional advice to simply limit media consumption is being challenged by new research. The core message is that the quality and context of screen time—what psychologist Jocelyn Brewer calls "digital nutrition"—are more significant than the mere quantity. A study of 20,000 families found no direct link between limiting device use and children's well-being, suggesting that the family context, such as parental rules and shared engagement, is the crucial factor.

I strongly support Brewer's view that parents should actively join their children in digital activities rather than merely imposing restrictions. This approach transforms screen time from a solitary, potentially passive experience into a shared, interactive one. When parents co-view a documentary, play an educational game together, or browse a topic of mutual interest, they can guide the experience, discuss content, and model critical thinking. This not only ensures the content is appropriate but also strengthens the parent-child bond and turns digital consumption into a valuable learning opportunity.

Furthermore, simply limiting time without engagement can lead to secrecy and rebellion. By participating, parents understand their children's digital world better and can teach responsible habits from within. Therefore, the focus should shift from a battle over minutes to a collaborative journey of digital literacy, where the nature of the engagement truly nurtures a child's development.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

分析句子主干结构 → 识别比较对象 → 判断比较结构中的省略与替代 → 得出答案

考点：比较结构　省略　主谓一致

2. 【答案】C

识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断与过去事实相反的假设 → 应用省略if的倒装规则 → 得出答案

考点：虚拟语气　倒装句型　固定搭配

3. 【答案】A

识别固定搭配 → 判断poised的用法 → 选择正确的介词形式 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配　动词搭配

4. 【答案】D

分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别虚拟语气语境 → 判断情态动词+完成时的用法 → 得出答案

考点：虚拟语气　情态动词　时态

5. 【答案】B

分析句子结构 → 识别表语从句 → 判断从句中缺少的主语成分 → 得出答案

考点：名词性从句　主语从句　关系代词

6. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为宾语从句 → 根据语境和固定搭配确定从句引导词 → 得出答案

考点：名词性从句　固定搭配

7. 【答案】A

识别句子结构 → 判断虚拟语气标志 → 根据虚拟语气规则选择正确情态动词 → 得出答案

考点：虚拟语气

8. 【答案】B

理解引言含义 → 分析其修辞目的 → 匹配选项中的功能描述 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　观点态度

9. 【答案】A

分析句子时态与语态 → 理解现在进行时在特定语境中的语用功能 → 匹配选项中的情感表达 → 得出答案

考点：时态与语态　语境选词

10. 【答案】D

识别句子中的关系从句 → 分析从句与先行词的关系 → 判断从句在叙事中的功能 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句　篇章结构

11. 【答案】A

分析句子结构 → 识别空格处需要一个后置定语修饰 'group' → 辨析四个选项的语法功能和搭配 → 'opposed to' 作形容词短语可后置修饰名词，且 'be opposed to' 是固定搭配 → 得出答案

考点：形容词短语作后置定语　固定搭配 be opposed to

12. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 空格与 'medical' 构成并列名词短语，共同作 'helping' 的宾语 → 辨析四个选项的词义和语境适用性 → 'personnel' 指（特定组织或行业的）全体人员，与 'medical' 搭配指医务人员 → 得出答案

考点：名词辨析　语境选词

13. 【答案】A

分析句子逻辑 → 'If it were not, there would not be so many...' 表明空格处的词应描述'feelings'的负面性质 → 辨析四个选项的词性和词义 → 'injurious' 是形容词，意为'有害的'，修饰名词 'feelings' → 得出答案

考点：形容词辨析　词根词缀

14. 【答案】C

分析句子语境 → 'falsely _____ "Fire!"' 描述一个具体的动作 → 辨析四个选项的词义 → 'yell' 意为'大喊'，与 'Fire!' 搭配符合'在拥挤的剧院里大喊着火'的经典法律案例 → 得出答案

考点：动词辨析　语境选词

15. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 空格处需要一个形容词，与 'to any environment' 构成搭配 → 辨析四个选项的词义和搭配 → 'adaptable to' 是固定搭配，意为'能适应...的' → 得出答案

考点：形容词辨析　固定搭配

16. 【答案】A

识别固定搭配 'have no second thoughts about' → 辨析近义词 thoughts/opinions/concerns/reasons 在搭配中的适用性 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 have no second thoughts about　近义词辨析

17. 【答案】C

识别固定搭配 'be subject to' → 排除其他介词 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 be subject to

18. 【答案】B

分析句子逻辑关系（'most iconic' 是主观评价）→ 辨析副词 controversially/arguably/debatably/finally 的语义和语用功能 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　副词辨析

19. 【答案】D

分析句子逻辑（'for children under 3' 表明目的或对象）→ 辨析副词 explicitly/specially/speculatively/specifically 的语义 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　副词辨析

20. 【答案】A

分析句子逻辑（'law _____ officers' 构成复合名词）→ 辨析名词 enforcement/reinforcement/imposition/coercion 的语义和搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　名词辨析　复合名词构成

21. 【答案】D

31 空 分析空格前后结构 → 空格后为完整句子 → 判断空格处需连接词引导名词性从句 → 结合语境‘电视改变了家庭成员互动方式’ → 选择表示‘是否’的连词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前文‘技术决定论’观点 → 空格修饰‘result’ → 需要表达‘直接、必然’含义的形容词 → 结合选项词义辨析

33 空 分析空格所在句结构 → 空格为主语，后接动词‘accepts’ → 需要名词性成分 → 结合前文‘另一些人认为技术更中立’ → 选择表示‘观点、看法’的名词

34 空 分析空格所在句 → 空格修饰‘determined’ → 需要副词 → 结合后文‘由使用它的人和文化赋予多少权力决定’ → 选择表示‘间接、部分’含义的副词

35 空 分析空格所在句 → 空格为主语，后接介词短语‘about the power of technology’ → 需要名词 → 结合前文两种对立观点 → 选择表示‘争论、辩论’的名词

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（在技术进步面前，我们是否无力） → 结合固定搭配 in the face of → 得出答案

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（如果我们受制于技术，周围的文化将不是我们...的） → 结合固定搭配 of our own（我们自己的） → 得出答案

38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（如果这些技术确实是中立的，它们的力量...在于我们如何选择使用它们） → 结合固定搭配 lies in（在于） → 得出答案

39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（我们就可以负责任地利用它们，并...去构建和维护我们想要的任何文化） → 结合并列结构（utilize...and...）与语境（主动、积极地构建） → 得出答案

40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（它打断了我们自己的故事，打断了我们拥有一个想法或...的能力） → 结合并列结构（a thought or...）与语境（与想法并列的抽象名词） → 得出答案

考点：名词性从句引导词　语境逻辑判断　语境选词　近义词辨析　SVO主干分析　副词修饰　名词性从句主语　固定搭配　并列结构

22. 【答案】E

31 空 分析空格前后结构 → 空格后为完整句子 → 判断空格处需连接词引导名词性从句 → 结合语境‘电视改变了家庭成员互动方式’ → 选择表示‘是否’的连词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前文‘技术决定论’观点 → 空格修饰‘result’ → 需要表达‘直接、必然’含义的形容词 → 结合选项词义辨析

33 空 分析空格所在句结构 → 空格为主语，后接动词‘accepts’ → 需要名词性成分 → 结合前文‘另一些人认为技术更中立’ → 选择表示‘观点、看法’的名词

34 空 分析空格所在句 → 空格修饰‘determined’ → 需要副词 → 结合后文‘由使用它的人和文化赋予多少权力决定’ → 选择表示‘间接、部分’含义的副词

35 空 分析空格所在句 → 空格为主语，后接介词短语‘about the power of technology’ → 需要名词 → 结合前文两种对立观点 → 选择表示‘争论、辩论’的名词

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（在技术进步面前，我们是否无力） → 结合固定搭配 in the face of → 得出答案

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（如果我们受制于技术，周围的文化将不是我们...的） → 结合固定搭配 of our own（我们自己的） → 得出答案

38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（如果这些技术确实是中立的，它们的力量...在于我们如何选择使用它们） → 结

合固定搭配 lies in（在于） → 得出答案
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（我们就可以负责任地利用它们，并...去构建和维护我们想要的任何文化） → 结合并列结构（utilize...and...）与语境（主动、积极地构建） → 得出答案
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（它打断了我们自己的故事，打断了我们拥有一个想法或...的能力） → 结合并列结构（a thought or...）与语境（与想法并列的抽象名词） → 得出答案
考点：名词性从句引导词　语境逻辑判断　语境选词　近义词辨析　SVO主干分析　副词修饰　名词性从句主语　固定搭配　并列结构

23. 【答案】I
31 空 分析空格前后结构 → 空格后为完整句子 → 判断空格处需连接词引导名词性从句 → 结合语境‘电视改变了家庭成员互动方式’ → 选择表示‘是否’的连词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前文‘技术决定论’观点 → 空格修饰‘result’ → 需要表达‘直接、必然’含义的形容词 → 结合选项词义辨析
33 空 分析空格所在句结构 → 空格为主语，后接动词‘accepts’ → 需要名词性成分 → 结合前文‘另一些人认为技术更中立’ → 选择表示‘观点、看法’的名词
34 空 分析空格所在句 → 空格修饰‘determined’ → 需要副词 → 结合后文‘由使用它的人和文化赋予多少权力决定’ → 选择表示‘间接、部分’含义的副词
35 空 分析空格所在句 → 空格为主语，后接介词短语‘about the power of technology’ → 需要名词 → 结合前文两种对立观点 → 选择表示‘争论、辩论’的名词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（在技术进步面前，我们是否无力） → 结合固定搭配 in the face of → 得出答案
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（如果我们受制于技术，周围的文化将不是我们...的） → 结合固定搭配 of our own（我们自己的） → 得出答案
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（如果这些技术确实是中立的，它们的力量...在于我们如何选择使用它们） → 结合固定搭配 lies in（在于） → 得出答案
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（我们就可以负责任地利用它们，并...去构建和维护我们想要的任何文化） → 结合并列结构（utilize...and...）与语境（主动、积极地构建） → 得出答案
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（它打断了我们自己的故事，打断了我们拥有一个想法或...的能力） → 结合并列结构（a thought or...）与语境（与想法并列的抽象名词） → 得出答案
考点：名词性从句引导词　语境逻辑判断　语境选词　近义词辨析　SVO主干分析　副词修饰　名词性从句主语　固定搭配　并列结构

24. 【答案】N
31 空 分析空格前后结构 → 空格后为完整句子 → 判断空格处需连接词引导名词性从句 → 结合语境‘电视改变了家庭成员互动方式’ → 选择表示‘是否’的连词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前文‘技术决定论’观点 → 空格修饰‘result’ → 需要表达‘直接、必然’含义的形容词 → 结合选项词义辨析
33 空 分析空格所在句结构 → 空格为主语，后接动词‘accepts’ → 需要名词性成分 → 结合前文‘另一些人认为技术更中立’ → 选择表示‘观点、看法’的名词
34 空 分析空格所在句 → 空格修饰‘determined’ → 需要副词 → 结合后文‘由使用它的人和文化赋予多少权力决定’ → 选择表示‘间接、部分’含义的副词
35 空 分析空格所在句 → 空格为主语，后接介词短语‘about the power of technology’ → 需要名词 → 结合前文两种对立观点 → 选择表示‘争论、辩论’的名词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（在技术进步面前，我们是否无力） → 结合固定搭配 in the face of → 得出答案
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（如果我们受制于技术，周围的文化将不是我们...的） → 结合固定搭配 of our

own（我们自己的）→得出答案
38 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（如果这些技术确实是中立的，它们的力量...在于我们如何选择使用它们）→结合固定搭配 lies in（在于）→得出答案
39 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（我们就可以负责任地利用它们，并...去构建和维护我们想要的任何文化）→结合并列结构（utilize...and...）与语境（主动、积极地构建）→得出答案
40 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（它打断了我们自己的故事，打断了我们拥有一个想法或...的能力）→结合并列结构（a thought or...）与语境（与想法并列的抽象名词）→得出答案

考点：名词性从句引导词　语境逻辑判断　语境选词　近义词辨析　SVO主干分析　副词修饰　名词性从句主语　固定搭配　并列结构

25. 【答案】B

31 空 分析空格前后结构→空格后为完整句子→判断空格处需连接词引导名词性从句→结合语境‘电视改变了家庭成员互动方式’→选择表示‘是否’的连词
32 空 定位空格所在句→分析前文‘技术决定论’观点→空格修饰‘result’→需要表达‘直接、必然’含义的形容词→结合选项词义辨析
33 空 分析空格所在句结构→空格为主语，后接动词‘accepts’→需要名词性成分→结合前文‘另一些人认为技术更中立’→选择表示‘观点、看法’的名词
34 空 分析空格所在句→空格修饰‘determined’→需要副词→结合后文‘由使用它的人和文化赋予多少权力决定’→选择表示‘间接、部分’含义的副词
35 空 分析空格所在句→空格为主语，后接介词短语‘about the power of technology’→需要名词→结合前文两种对立观点→选择表示‘争论、辩论’的名词
36 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（在技术进步面前，我们是否无力）→结合固定搭配 in the face of→得出答案
37 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（如果我们受制于技术，周围的文化将不是我们...的）→结合固定搭配 of our own（我们自己的）→得出答案
38 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（如果这些技术确实是中立的，它们的力量...在于我们如何选择使用它们）→结合固定搭配 lies in（在于）→得出答案
39 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（我们就可以负责任地利用它们，并...去构建和维护我们想要的任何文化）→结合并列结构（utilize...and...）与语境（主动、积极地构建）→得出答案
40 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（它打断了我们自己的故事，打断了我们拥有一个想法或...的能力）→结合并列结构（a thought or...）与语境（与想法并列的抽象名词）→得出答案

考点：名词性从句引导词　语境逻辑判断　语境选词　近义词辨析　SVO主干分析　副词修饰　名词性从句主语　固定搭配　并列结构

26. 【答案】O

31 空 分析空格前后结构→空格后为完整句子→判断空格处需连接词引导名词性从句→结合语境‘电视改变了家庭成员互动方式’→选择表示‘是否’的连词
32 空 定位空格所在句→分析前文‘技术决定论’观点→空格修饰‘result’→需要表达‘直接、必然’含义的形容词→结合选项词义辨析
33 空 分析空格所在句结构→空格为主语，后接动词‘accepts’→需要名词性成分→结合前文‘另一些人认为技术更中立’→选择表示‘观点、看法’的名词
34 空 分析空格所在句→空格修饰‘determined’→需要副词→结合后文‘由使用它的人和文化赋予多少权力决定’→选择表示‘间接、部分’含义的副词
35 空 分析空格所在句→空格为主语，后接介词短语‘about the power of technology’→需要名词→结合前文两种对立观点→选择表示‘争论、辩论’的名词
36 空 定位空格所在句→分析句意（在技术进步面前，我们是否无力）→结合固定搭配 in the face of→得出答案

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（如果我们受制于技术，周围的文化将不是我们...的） → 结合固定搭配 of our own（我们自己的） → 得出答案
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（如果这些技术确实是中立的，它们的力量...在于我们如何选择使用它们） → 结合固定搭配 lies in（在于） → 得出答案
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（我们就可以负责任地利用它们，并...去构建和维护我们想要的任何文化） → 结合并列结构（utilize...and...）与语境（主动、积极地构建） → 得出答案
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（它打断了我们自己的故事，打断了我们拥有一个想法或...的能力） → 结合并列结构（a thought or...）与语境（与想法并列的抽象名词） → 得出答案

考点：名词性从句引导词　语境逻辑判断　语境选词　近义词辨析　SVO主干分析　副词修饰　名词性从句主语　固定搭配　并列结构

27. 【答案】H

31 空 分析空格前后结构 → 空格后为完整句子 → 判断空格处需连接词引导名词性从句 → 结合语境‘电视改变了家庭成员互动方式’ → 选择表示‘是否’的连词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前文‘技术决定论’观点 → 空格修饰‘result’ → 需要表达‘直接、必然’含义的形容词 → 结合选项词义辨析
33 空 分析空格所在句结构 → 空格为主语，后接动词‘accepts’ → 需要名词性成分 → 结合前文‘另一些人认为技术更中立’ → 选择表示‘观点、看法’的名词
34 空 分析空格所在句 → 空格修饰‘determined’ → 需要副词 → 结合后文‘由使用它的人和文化赋予多少权力决定’ → 选择表示‘间接、部分’含义的副词
35 空 分析空格所在句 → 空格为主语，后接介词短语‘about the power of technology’ → 需要名词 → 结合前文两种对立观点 → 选择表示‘争论、辩论’的名词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（在技术进步面前，我们是否无力） → 结合固定搭配 in the face of → 得出答案
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（如果我们受制于技术，周围的文化将不是我们...的） → 结合固定搭配 of our own（我们自己的） → 得出答案
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（如果这些技术确实是中立的，它们的力量...在于我们如何选择使用它们） → 结合固定搭配 lies in（在于） → 得出答案
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考点：名词性从句引导词　语境逻辑判断　语境选词　近义词辨析　SVO主干分析　副词修饰　名词性从句主语　固定搭配　并列结构

28. 【答案】J

31 空 分析空格前后结构 → 空格后为完整句子 → 判断空格处需连接词引导名词性从句 → 结合语境‘电视改变了家庭成员互动方式’ → 选择表示‘是否’的连词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前文‘技术决定论’观点 → 空格修饰‘result’ → 需要表达‘直接、必然’含义的形容词 → 结合选项词义辨析
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35 空 分析空格所在句 → 空格为主语，后接介词短语‘about the power of technology’ → 需要名词 → 结合前文两种对立观点 → 选择表示‘争论、辩论’的名词

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（在技术进步面前，我们是否无力） → 结合固定搭配 in the face of → 得出答案
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考点：名词性从句引导词　语境逻辑判断　语境选词　近义词辨析　SVO主干分析　副词修饰　名词性从句主语　固定搭配　并列结构

29. 【答案】M

31 空 分析空格前后结构 → 空格后为完整句子 → 判断空格处需连接词引导名词性从句 → 结合语境‘电视改变了家庭成员互动方式’ → 选择表示‘是否’的连词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前文‘技术决定论’观点 → 空格修饰‘result’ → 需要表达‘直接、必然’含义的形容词 → 结合选项词义辨析
33 空 分析空格所在句结构 → 空格为主语，后接动词‘accepts’ → 需要名词性成分 → 结合前文‘另一些人认为技术更中立’ → 选择表示‘观点、看法’的名词
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35 空 分析空格所在句 → 空格为主语，后接介词短语‘about the power of technology’ → 需要名词 → 结合前文两种对立观点 → 选择表示‘争论、辩论’的名词
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37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（如果我们受制于技术，周围的文化将不是我们...的） → 结合固定搭配 of our own（我们自己的） → 得出答案
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（如果这些技术确实是中立的，它们的力量...在于我们如何选择使用它们） → 结合固定搭配 lies in（在于） → 得出答案
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（我们就可以负责任地利用它们，并...去构建和维护我们想要的任何文化） → 结合并列结构（utilize...and...）与语境（主动、积极地构建） → 得出答案
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（它打断了我们自己的故事，打断了我们拥有一个想法或...的能力） → 结合并列结构（a thought or...）与语境（与想法并列的抽象名词） → 得出答案

考点：名词性从句引导词　语境逻辑判断　语境选词　近义词辨析　SVO主干分析　副词修饰　名词性从句主语　固定搭配　并列结构

30. 【答案】A

31 空 分析空格前后结构 → 空格后为完整句子 → 判断空格处需连接词引导名词性从句 → 结合语境‘电视改变了家庭成员互动方式’ → 选择表示‘是否’的连词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前文‘技术决定论’观点 → 空格修饰‘result’ → 需要表达‘直接、必然’含义的形容词 → 结合选项词义辨析
33 空 分析空格所在句结构 → 空格为主语，后接动词‘accepts’ → 需要名词性成分 → 结合前文‘另一些人认为技术更中立’ → 选择表示‘观点、看法’的名词
34 空 分析空格所在句 → 空格修饰‘determined’ → 需要副词 → 结合后文‘由使用它的人和文化赋予多少权力决定’ → 选择表示‘间接、部分’含义的副词

35 空 分析空格所在句 → 空格为主语，后接介词短语‘about the power of technology’ → 需要名词 → 结合前文两种对立观点 → 选择表示‘争论、辩论’的名词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（在技术进步面前，我们是否无力） → 结合固定搭配 in the face of → 得出答案
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（如果我们受制于技术，周围的文化将不是我们...的） → 结合固定搭配 of our own（我们自己的） → 得出答案
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（如果这些技术确实是中立的，它们的力量...在于我们如何选择使用它们） → 结合固定搭配 lies in（在于） → 得出答案
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（我们就可以负责任地利用它们，并...去构建和维护我们想要的任何文化） → 结合并列结构（utilize...and...）与语境（主动、积极地构建） → 得出答案
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（它打断了我们自己的故事，打断了我们拥有一个想法或...的能力） → 结合并列结构（a thought or...）与语境（与想法并列的抽象名词） → 得出答案

考点：名词性从句引导词　语境逻辑判断　语境选词　近义词辨析　SVO主干分析　副词修饰　名词性从句主语　固定搭配　并列结构

31. 【答案】C

定位第四段关于奥地利的描述 → 提取‘generous or ill-designed welfare states’ → 同义替换为‘the design of the welfare system’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

32. 【答案】B

定位第三段‘Their results offer ammunition for fans of more open borders’ → 推断‘fans of more open borders’与‘People who run businesses’（需要劳动力的企业主）立场一致

考点：推理判断　同义改写

33. 【答案】A

综合全文基调：承认移民对当地人有轻微负面影响（第四段），但强调研究‘undermines the claim that immigrants steal jobs’（第五段）且结果‘offer ammunition for fans of more open borders’（第三段） → 推断作者态度为谨慎支持

考点：观点态度　全文基调把握

34. 【答案】D

定位第一段‘she had a job to do’ → 结合下文她进入音像店寻找特定DVD的行为 → 推断此处‘job’指她此行的目的（买DVD）

考点：词义猜测　语境推理

35. 【答案】A

定位第四段店员对DVD片名的评价‘Clearly a person looking for it knew a little about movies, about quality’ → 同义替换为‘had some knowledge about movies’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

36. 【答案】B

定位描述女儿行为的段落 → 提取关键行为描述（不耐烦、翻白眼、叹气、频繁看表） → 推断其态度为不关心

考点：人物态度推断　细节信息提取

37. 【答案】D

定位描述店员与老妇人互动的段落 → 提取关键行为描述（主动询问、陪同浏览、闲聊） → 推断其态度为耐心

考点：人物态度推断　细节信息提取

38. 【答案】C

定位研究结论的核心句 → 识别“literary fiction”为提升共情能力的书籍类型 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

39. 【答案】C

逐一核对选项与原文细节 → 排除与原文明确相悖或无依据的选项 → 确认与原文一致的选项

考点：细节核对　信息比对

40. 【答案】B

定位文中对“literary fiction”特征的描述 → 识别其核心特征（提升共情、需要推断） → 排除文中未提及或相反的特征

考点：特征归纳　信息排除

41. 【答案】Immigrants cannot rely on government…

定位短语 → 结合语境推断“bail you out”的比喻义 → 得出答案

考点：熟词僻义　语境推断

42. 【答案】He wanted to enjoy her company for a moment.

定位店员行为描述 → 结合上下文细节推断其动机 → 得出答案

考点：细节推断　人物动机

43. 【答案】She was impatient and wanted to leave quickly.

定位末句 → 分析人物对话与动作细节 → 推断女儿态度

考点：态度推断　细节分析

44. 【答案】Boosts empathy and helps understand others…

定位“literary fiction”相关段落 → 提取并列的两个优势要点 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　要点概括

45. 【答案】It is not provided in the passage.

通篇检索“reading”与“plays and movies”的比较 → 确认未提供相关信息 → 得出答案

考点：信息检索　未提及判断

46. 【答案】The excerpt presents a refreshing perspective…

考生需先准确概括报告主旨，再围绕Brewer的观点展开评论，并运用多样句式组织论证。

考点：谋篇布局　主旨大意　句式变化与复杂句构建