专四 · 2022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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一、PART III 语言知识（11-30）（共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

1. The smell that rose from the saucepan was so powerful that Mom shut the window lest anybody outside _____ it.

A. should notice B. has noticed C. had noticed D. must notice

2. George told the police officer that he was punched _____ by a masked man Sunday night at a restaurant.

A. in the face B. in his face C. in face D. in a face

3. The printer used the highest quality paper and ink and turned out far fewer volumes than he otherwise

A. did B. had C. could have D. had done

4. The unemployment rate kept rising in that decade, _____ did economic growth accompanied by rampant commercialism and consumerism.

A. such B. as C. and D. or

5. In the coming years, there are about 10,000 square kilometers of the designated search area still by sonar equipment towed from ships.

A. scanned B. be scanned

C. having been scanned D. to be scanned

6. Despite their high profile and increasing athletic ability, _____ might still lag behind men in participation, events, and medals awarded.

A. athletes women B. women athletes C. woman athletes D. athletes woman

7. Which of the following italicized phrases indicates CAUSE?

A. His eyes were redfrom excessive reading.
B. For all her efforts, she didn't get an A.
C. Why don't you do it for the sake of your parents?
D. I wish I could write as well as Linda. _2022L2_

8. “Perhaps you could pick up the book at my flat at some time that suited you?” The underlined verb forms are used to indicate

A. an ability
B. past time
C. a hypothesis
D. tentativeness

9. “My 60 application letters procured just one interview, which I declined.” The non-restrictive relative clause in the sentence is used to

A. indicate a sequential action
B. restrict the antecedent"interview"
C. explain an intended purpose
D. define the antecedent"interview"

10. In which of the following sentences does the preposition “beneath” carry a metaphorical sense?

A. An X-ray technique has unveiled a hidden portrait beneath the painting.
B. As the content is banal, it is easy to dismiss it as beneath serious consideration.
C. A hole appeared beneath railway tracks at around 3 a.m.on Thursday.
D. Rocks formed beneath the ocean floor may be a source of free hydrogen gas.

11. The _____ conclusion by scientists until recently had been that rising air temperatures were causing the Antarctic Peninsula to melt.

A. popular
B. prevalent
C. persuasive
D. prevailing

12. Ecologists have been analyzing more than 500,000 plant _____ _and finding 11,676 different tree types in the rainforest.

A. examples
B. collections
C. samples
D. selections

13. Unable to continue at her job and to pay rent, Vicky and her family were _____ from their home.

A. evicted
B. revoked
C. evacuated
D. rejected

14. The archaeological dig is almost without _____ the most revelatory of its kind, and it has begun to transform our knowledge of life in the Bronze Age.

A. predecessor
B. premise
C. preference
D. precedent

15. Both official and unofficial records indicate that the war _____ over 6 million people, resulting in the creation of the largest refugee population worldwide today.

A. misplaced
B. displaced
C. replaced
D. placed

16. Few are spared from suffering in The Kite Runner, and the author _____ from offering a simplistic happy ending.

A. refrains
B. restrains
C. constrains
D. strains

17. Through the story of two boys, this haunting and _____ tale demonstrates the importance of preserving our humanity at all costs.

A. expelling
B. dispelling
C. impelling
D. compelling

18. The editor of Merriam-Webster pointed out that there are many reasons to look up a word in the dictionary _____ than learning its meaning.

A. rather B. other C. more D. different

19. Ten soldiers were ambushed and _____ injured after the gunmen attacked the camp late at night.

A. vehemently B. periodically C. critically D. enormously

20. Although Gutenburg developed his printing press with a limited use in mind, the cultural effects of mass printing have been

A. escalating B. profound C. grave D. in-depth

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

A. aesthetic	B. assimilation	C. being
D. even	E. face	F. having
G. objective	H. overwhelming	I. still
J. strategies	K. towards	L. upon
M. wake	N. ways	O. yet

Reality is always a mutually agreed-upon social construct, a more or less common consensus about what is out there and what it all means to most people. Our shared ideas of truth, beauty, morality, politics, and the___21___ we interpret the world and make decisions on how we act in it are determined by a complex process of education,___22___ , acculturation, and assent that begins at birth. It is a cliché that human beings are out of touch with nature, and that more than a few of us are out of touch with reality. The fact is,___23___ when we are in touch, it's not with some given natural world or some___24___ existing reality. Being in touch with nature means acting___25___ learned response to the natural world. As a matter of fact, responding with awe in the___26___ of natural beauty dates back only to the eighteenth century and became a major cultural event only in the nineteenth century. Before the late seventeenth century, people in Western Europe did not pay much attention to nature's grandeur. A mountain range was something in the way. A complex shift in sociological and___27___ responses occurred in the early eighteenth century and can be traced in its development through travel literature and then in poetry, fiction, and philosophy. By the mid-eighteenth century, wild, mountainous landscapes became the site of grand,___28___ emotional response. The mountains had not, themselves, changed; cultural response had. The “Sublime”, the effect of ___29___ transported before nature's wildness and in front of representations of that wildness in painting and poetry, was born. With it came the nineteenth-century romanticism and attitudes toward the natural world that___30___ remain with us. Reality is not an objective, geophysical phenomenon like a mountain. Reality is always something said or understood about the world.

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)We didn't always live on Mango Street. Before that we lived on Loomis on the third floor, and before that we lived on Keeler. Before Keeler it was Paulina, and before that I can't remember. But what I remember most is moving a lot. Each time it seemed there'd be one more of us. By the time we got to Mango Street we were six—Mama, Papa, Carlos, Kiki, my sister Nenny and me. (2)The house on Mango Street is ours, and we don't have to pay rent to anybody, or share the yard with the people downstairs, or be careful not to make too much noise, and there isn't a landlord banging on the ceiling with a broom. But even so, it's not the house we'd thought we'd get. (3)We had to leave the flat on Loomis quick. The water pipes broke and the landlord wouldn't fix them because the house was too old. We had to leave fast. We were using the washroom next door and carrying water over in empty milk gallons. That's why Mama and Papa looked for a house, and that's why we moved into the house on Mango Street, far away, on the other side of town. (4)They always told us that one day we would move into a house, a real house that would be ours for always so we wouldn't have to move each year. And our house would have running water and pipes that worked. And inside it would have real stairs, not hallway stairs, but stairs inside like the house on TV.And we'd have a basement and at least three washrooms so when we took a bath we wouldn't have to tell everybody. Our house would be white with trees around it, a great big yard and grass growing without _2022L4_ a fence. This was the house Papa talked about when he held a lottery ticket and this was the house Mama dreamed up in the stories she told us before we went to bed. (5)But the house on Mango Street is not the way they told it at all. It's small and red with tight steps in front and windows so small you'd think they were holding their breath. Bricks are crumbling in places, and the front door is so swollen you have to push hard to get in. There is no front yard, only four little elms the city planted by the curb. Our back is a small garage for the car we don't own yet and a small yard that looks smaller between the two buildings on either side. There are stairs in our house, but they're ordinary hallway stairs, and the house has only one washroom. Everybody has to share a bedroom—Mama and Papa, Carlos and Kiki, me and Nenny. (6)Once when we were living on Loomis, a nun from my school passed by and saw me playing out front. The laundromat downstairs had been boarded up because it had been robbed two days before and the owner had painted on the wood YES WE'RE OPEN so as not to lose business. (7)Where do you live?She asked. (8)There, I said pointing up to the third floor. (9)You live there? (10)There. I had to look to where she pointed—the third floor, the paint peeling, wooden bars Papa had nailed on the windows so we wouldn't fall out. You live there?The way she said it made me feel like nothing. There. I lived there. I nodded. (11)I knew then I had to have a house. A real house. One I could point to. But this isn't it. The house on Mango Street isn't it. For the time being, Mama says. Temporary, says Papa. But I know how those things go.

31. The size of the family each time they moved house.

A. stayed the same B. fluctuated C. shrank D. grew

32. Which of the following does NOT fit the description of the family's dream house (Para.4)?

A. Spaciousness. B. Quietness. C. Convenience. D. Comfort.

33. The narrator's dream house and the house on Mango Street are compared in the following details EXCEPT

A. garage B. size C. stairs D. yard

(1)Thanksgiving may be an official day of gratitude in the U.S., but research suggests that if you make time for “thank you” every day, you might enjoy life more. (2)Many people may think of gratitude as a “passive” gesture—you wait for something good, then feel grateful, said David DeSteno, a professor of psychology at Northeastern University. DeSteno studies the effects that thankfulness can have on people's behavior. (3)But a growing body of research is suggesting the opposite is true, according to DeSteno. By choosing to feel gratitude, people can make positive changes in their lives. “Gratitude isn't passive reflection. It's active,"DeSteno said. “And it's not about the past. It's there to help direct our behavior in the future." (4)In experiments where he and his colleagues set people up to feel grateful, they found that thankfulness appeared to spur participants to act in more cooperative, less selfish ways. In one study, for example, people came to the lab to complete a computer task. At some point, certain participants' computers were rigged to “crash” .Luckily, a kind stranger who had just completed the same task(and was actually part of the research team)offered help and got the computer running again. Afterward, all of the study participants played a standard economic game where people have the opportunity to either act strictly in their own self-interest or in a more cooperative way. (5)In general, DeSteno's team found, the study participants who had gotten help from a stranger during that irst test were more likely to be cooperative during the next test.(A survey all of the participants took confirmed that those who'd received help were, in fact, feeling more grateful than their 2022∠5 counterparts who'd had smooth sailing.)That's one of a number of studies, DeSteno said, that suggest that gratitude helps guide behavior. It can encourage you to get more exercises, or to be more helpful to others(and not just that person you feel you"owe"). (6)Some research has also found links between gratitude and better health, such as lower blood pressure and just feeling physically better. However, it's not clear whether gratitude directly affects physical well-being. (7)At the University of Califomia, Professor Naomi Eisenberger and her colleagues hope to zero in a bit more on the effects of gratitude. For six weeks, some study participants will spend time writing about things for which they are grateful. The rest will write about positive subjects, but won't focus on gratitude. (8)According to Eisenberger, gratitude, based on studies like DeSteno's, seems to enhance people's ability to care for others. And in animals, Eisenberger noted, caregiving is linked to lesser reactivity in the face of a threat—mothers may feel less scared for themselves when a predator comes, and protect their babies instead. (9)Whatever the biological effects, plenty of research suggests that gratitude can change how you feel—even about those people who've been in your life for years,

according to Sara Algoe, an assistant professor of psychology at the University of North Carolina. (10)Her research has focused on the effects of gratitude in romantic relationships. In one study of 77 couples who'd been together for an average of four years, Algoe's team had each partner think of something the other had done for them recently—no matter how small—and then thank him or her. Before that task, the couples completed a survey on their satisfaction with their relationship. Then they did it again six months later. (11)In general, the study saw a shift in people who felt their partner really meant that "thank you" —thinking, for example, that "my partner saw the 'real'me." Those men and women typically felt more satisfied with their relationship six months later. The findings, according to Algoe, highlight the importance of saying "thank you" even for those mundane things, from those people you see every day. (12) "Expressing gratitude well is a potent part of relationship satisfaction," Algoe said. "Sometimes we feel grateful, but we don't say it. This research suggests it's important to say it. And if someone offers you help, try accepting it instead of shunning it. See it as a gift."

34. Which of the following statements about gratitude does Professor DeSteno most likely agree?

A. It is passive and personal.
B. It can help one accomplish a task.
C. It can direct one's future behavior.
D. It is about what help one gets from others.

35. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a potential benefit of gratitude?

A. Improved physical health.
B. Better mental well-being.
C. Tendency to care for others.
D. Higher relationship satisfaction.

36. According to the passage, one similarity between DeSteno's and Algoe's research lies in

A. the number of their participants
B. the task types for their participants
C. their research procedures
D. their research objectives

37. What is the main topic of the passage?

A. Effects of gratitude.
B. Categories of gratitude.
C. Gratitude and marriage.
D. Gratitude and cooperation.

(1)As words fall in and out of fashion, new ones enter the language. But some, such as autonaut, chassimover and pupamotor failed to reach the assembly line. (2)English is a marvelous mashup of words. A few Celtic place names. A stock of Old English words(day and night, black and white, food and drink).More than twice as many words adopted from _2022/6 Norman French(marriage, parliament).Sometimes competing words from both: motherhood(Old English)and maternity(Norman French).Words of Greek derivation, like octopus. Words of Latin derivation, such as campus and ultimatum. Words from all over the place: Welsh(corgi), Irish (brogues), Arabic(algebra), German(hamster), Chinese(typhoon), Japanese(tycoon), American Indian(tobacco), and many more. (3)Wherever they come from, words fall in and out of fashion. Within living memory some words have changed meanings completely, while bad and wicked changed, then changed back. Yesterday's slang is respectable today. In the 1950s and 60s, words hat angered people who write to newspapers

included job(the writer thought it vulgar, and preferred employment), and breakdown("horrible jargon”).The Manchester Guardian stylebook of 1950 banned such“slang”phrases as bank on, face up to, give away, sack(for“dismiss”)and many others. (4)The expression“foregone conclusion”once meant an experience previously undergone, rather than making a decision without listening to the arguments. Many words we use today have a different meaning from 20, never mind 50,100 or 200 years ago. The word“nice”once meant silly(silly meant happy or blessed), then subtle, then pleasant. You could be sad with food and drink—it meant full to the brim, and was related to satisfied and saturated. It then came to mean solid, so a reliable person could be called sad; in time, solid, heavy and dull came to mean sad in one of our modern uses. In recent years it subtly acquired an additional meaning, as in“how sad is that?” (5)About 1,700 words are first recorded in Shakespeare(which does not necessarily mean he invented them), including barefaced, fancy-free, laughable and submerged. Milton is credited with the expression“all ears”.Jung invented the word synchronicity as well as ambivalent, extrovert and introvert, while Freud came up with the word psychoanalysis, which is derived from the Greek for butterfly, psyche, who was also the Greek goddess of the soul. (6)There is another continual source of new words. The man who developed Bluetooth in 1996 was reading a historical novel about Harald Bluetooth, a 10th-century King of Denmark, at the time and appropriated his name. Spam, in the sense of unwanted emails, was named after the 1970 Monty Python cafe sketch in which Spam, in the sense of unwanted canned meat, was compulsory in every dish. Sometimes new words catch on, sometimes they don't, but you can always bet that someone, somewhere will object to them. I recall readers complaining about the Guardian's use of the new word blog(an abbreviation of another new word, weblog)but within a very short time it had become established. In the early 1960s, the Automobile Association sought suggestions from the public for a new word to describe drivers: submissions included autocarist, autonaut, chassimover, motorman, wheelist, and the bizarre acronym pupamotor("person using power-assisted means of travelling on roads").The idea was dropped. Whoever came up with laser("light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation")in 1960 was more successful. (7)The writer A.P.Herbert devised a scoring system for new words, which would be given marks out of 10 on each of four criteria: is it readily understood, is it to be admired, is it sound etymologically, and is it actually required?The pass mark was 50%and television, for example, just scraped through (scoring respectively 10,0,0, and 10).One of my favorite recent words is bouncebackability, a neat alternative to“the ability to bounce back”attributed to the former football manager Iain Dowie. I fear it would fail the test.

38. What does the word mashup (Para.2) mean according to the context?

A. Mixture. B. Composition. C. Variation. D. Structure.

39. What is the shared theme of Paras.3 and 4?

A. New use of slang phrases.
B. Origins of words and slangs.
C. Changes in word meaning.
D. Latest trend of word use.

40. From Paras.5 and 6, we know that words were coined in the following areas EXCEPT

A. psychology B. medicine C. literature D. technology

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 can be inferred about the narrator's flat on Loomis (Para.3)?

42. What does the narrator mean by "I know how those things go" (Para.11)?

43. Whom does the word "counterparts" (Para.5) refer to?

44. What does “failed to reach the assembly line” (Para.1) mean?

45. What is the author's tone in the last sentence of the passage?

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

41. It was old and had broken water pipes.

42. She understands the cycle of poverty and disappointment.

43. Participants who had smooth sailing.

44. They did not become widely used or accepted.

45. Humorous or playful.

46. The excerpt highlights the severe environmental consequences of plastic bags, emphasizing their non-biodegradable nature, harm to wildlife, and significant burden on fossil fuels. It points out that plastic persists in landfills and natural ecosystems for centuries, releasing toxins and endangering marine life through ingestion and entanglement. Furthermore, the production of plastic bags consumes substantial fossil fuel resources, contributing to environmental degradation.

To raise public awareness of environmental protection using the plastic bag ban as an example, several measures can be implemented. First, educational campaigns should be launched in schools and communities to illustrate the lifecycle of plastic bags and their impact on ecosystems. For instance, organizing workshops where participants witness the decomposition process of plastic versus biodegradable materials can create a lasting impression. Second, governments and retailers can collaborate to promote reusable bags by offering incentives, such as discounts for customers who bring their own bags. This not only reduces plastic use but also fosters a culture of sustainability. Third, media platforms can amplify the message through documentaries and social media challenges, encouraging individuals to share their plastic-free journeys. By combining education, policy support, and community engagement, we can effectively shift public behavior and cultivate a deeper commitment to environmental stewardship.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

识别连词 lest → 判断其后从句需用虚拟语气 → 选择 should + 动词原形结构

考点：lest + (should) + 动词原形

2. 【答案】A

识别固定搭配 punch sb. in the face → 判断 face 前的冠词用法 → 选择零冠词形式

考点：punch sb. in the face　身体部位前的冠词用法

3. 【答案】C

识别 otherwise 引导的虚拟条件句 → 判断其后省略了与过去事实相反的条件从句 → 选择 could have + 过去分词结构

考点：otherwise + could have done　虚拟语气省略

4. 【答案】B

识别后半句为倒装结构 → 判断 as 引导方式状语从句并触发倒装 → 选择 as

考点：as 引导方式状语从句　as + 助动词 + 主语 倒装结构

5. 【答案】D

分析句子主干 → 判断主语 area 与动词 scan 为被动关系 → 识别 there be 句型中不定式作定语表将来被动 → 选择 to be scanned

考点：there be + 名词 + to be done　不定式作定语表将来被动

6. 【答案】B

分析句子主语位置 → 判断名词短语内部修饰关系与词序 → 选择符合英语习惯的复合名词结构

考点：名词短语词序　复合名词构成

7. 【答案】A

逐一分析各选项中斜体短语的语法功能与语义 → 判断哪个表示原因

考点：介词短语作状语　介词短语语义辨析

8. 【答案】D

识别句子为请求/建议语境 → 分析 'could pick up' 的情态动词用法 → 判断其表示委婉语气

考点：情态动词 could 的委婉用法　虚拟语气与委婉语气区分

9. 【答案】A

识别非限制性定语从句 'which I declined' → 分析其与主句的逻辑关系 → 判断其表示时间上的先后顺序

考点：非限制性定语从句功能　which 指代与逻辑关系

10. 【答案】B

逐一分析各选项中 'beneath' 的具体含义 → 判断哪个是比喻义（抽象意义）而非字面义（物理位置）

考点：介词 beneath 的多义性　字面义与比喻义区分

11. 【答案】D

语境分析 → 近义词辨析（popular, prevalent, persuasive, prevailing） → 根据“until recently”和“had been”判断为过去一段时间内占主导地位的观点，选择prevailing

考点：近义词辨析　语境选词

12. 【答案】C

语境分析 → 近义词辨析（examples, collections, samples, selections） → 根据“analyzing”和“finding 11,676 different tree types”判断为从大量植物中提取的用于分析的样本，选择samples

考点：近义词辨析　语境选词

13. 【答案】A

语境分析 → 近义词辨析（evicted, revoked, evacuated, rejected） → 根据“Unable to continue at her job and to pay rent”和“from their home”判断为因无法支付房租而被驱逐出住所，选择evicted

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

14. 【答案】D

语境分析 → 近义词辨析（predecessor, premise, preference, precedent） → 根据“almost without _____”和“the most revelatory of its kind”判断为“史无前例的”，选择precedent

考点：语境选词　固定搭配

15. 【答案】B

语境分析 → 近义词辨析（misplaced, displaced, replaced, placed） → 根据“the war _____ over 6 million people”和“resulting in the creation of the largest refugee population”判断为战争导致人们流离失所，选择displaced

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

16. 【答案】A

识别固定搭配 refrain from → 辨析近义词 refrain/restrain/constrain/strain 的搭配差异 → 得出答案

考点：refrain from doing sth　近义词辨析

17. 【答案】D

分析语境（haunting tale + importance of preserving humanity） → 辨析 expelling/dispelling/impelling/compelling 的语义适配度 → 得出答案

考点：compelling story/tale　近义词辨析

18. 【答案】B

识别固定搭配 other than → 排除 rather than/more than/different than 的搭配差异 → 得出答案

考点：other than　固定搭配辨析

19. 【答案】C

分析语境（ambushed + injured） → 辨析 vehemently/periodically/critically/enormously 修饰 injured 的适配度 → 得出答案

考点：critically injured　副词修饰形容词

20. 【答案】B

分析语境（cultural effects of mass printing）→ 辨析 escalating/profound/grave/in-depth 修饰 effects 的适配度 → 得出答案

考点：profound effects　形容词修饰名词

21. 【答案】N

31 空 分析空格所在从句结构 → 识别先行词 'the way' → 判断从句缺少方式状语 → 选择表示方式的连词 'how'。
32 空 分析空格所在并列结构 'education, ___, acculturation, and assent' → 识别并列项均为社会化过程 → 选择语义最接近 '教育' 和 '文化适应' 的 'socialization'。
33 空 分析空格所在让步状语从句 '___ when we are in touch' → 识别前后句的转折关系 → 选择表示让步的连词 'even'。
34 空 分析空格所在名词短语 'some ___ existing reality' → 识别前文 'given natural world' 的对比 → 选择表示 '独立于我们而存在的' 的 'objective'。
35 空 分析空格所在介词短语 'acting ___ learned response' → 识别 'act on/upon' 表示 '依据...行动' 的固定搭配 → 选择介词 'on'。
36 空 定位空格前后的并列结构（truth, beauty, morality, politics） → 分析空格处名词与动词interpret的搭配关系 → 选择表示“方式”的名词
37 空 定位空格前的并列结构（sociological and ___ responses） → 分析空格处形容词与‘responses’的搭配及与‘sociological’的并列关系 → 选择与社会学并列的、描述反应的形容词
38 空 定位空格前的并列结构（grand, ___ emotional response） → 分析空格处形容词与‘emotional response’的搭配及与‘grand’的并列关系 → 选择与‘grand’并列、描述强烈情感反应的形容词
39 空 定位空格前的名词（the effect of ___ transported before nature's wildness） → 分析空格处名词与‘transported’的搭配及与‘effect of’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘被带入/沉浸于’状态的名词
40 空 定位空格前的定语从句（attitudes toward the natural world that ___ remain with us） → 分析空格处副词与动词‘remain’的搭配及与‘that’引导的定语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘仍然’、‘持续’的副词

考点：定语从句　方式状语从句　语境选词　并列结构　近义词辨析　状语从句　让步关系　形容词辨析　对比关系　固定搭配　介词选择　名词与动词的搭配　并列结构中的语义一致性　形容词与名词的搭配　介词短语的逻辑关系　副词与动词的搭配　定语从句中的逻辑关系

22. 【答案】B

31 空 分析空格所在从句结构 → 识别先行词 'the way' → 判断从句缺少方式状语 → 选择表示方式的连词 'how'。
32 空 分析空格所在并列结构 'education, ___, acculturation, and assent' → 识别并列项均为社会化过程 → 选择语义最接近 '教育' 和 '文化适应' 的 'socialization'。
33 空 分析空格所在让步状语从句 '___ when we are in touch' → 识别前后句的转折关系 → 选择表示让步的连词 'even'。
34 空 分析空格所在名词短语 'some ___ existing reality' → 识别前文 'given natural world' 的对比 → 选择表示 '独立于我们而存在的' 的 'objective'。
35 空 分析空格所在介词短语 'acting ___ learned response' → 识别 'act on/upon' 表示 '依据...行动' 的固定搭配 → 选择介词 'on'。
36 空 定位空格前后的并列结构（truth, beauty, morality, politics） → 分析空格处名词与动词interpret的搭配关系 → 选择表示“方式”的名词
37 空 定位空格前的并列结构（sociological and ___ responses） → 分析空格处形容词与‘responses’的搭配及与‘sociological’的并列关系 → 选择与社会学并列的、描述反应的形容词
38 空 定位空格前的并列结构（grand, ___ emotional response） → 分析空格处形容词与‘emotional response’的搭配及与‘grand’的并列关系 → 选择与‘grand’并列、描述强烈情感反应的形容词

39 空 定位空格前的名词（the effect of ___ transported before nature's wildness） → 分析空格处名词与‘transported’的搭配及与‘effect of’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘被带入/沉浸于’状态的名词
40 空 定位空格前的定语从句（attitudes toward the natural world that ___ remain with us） → 分析空格处副词与动词‘remain’的搭配及与‘that’引导的定语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘仍然’、‘持续’的副词

考点：定语从句 方式状语从句 语境选词 并列结构 近义词辨析 状语从句 让步关系 形容词辨析 对比关系 固定搭配 介词选择 名词与动词的搭配 并列结构中的语义一致性 形容词与名词的搭配 介词短语的逻辑关系 副词与动词的搭配 定语从句中的逻辑关系

23. 【答案】D

31 空 分析空格所在从句结构 → 识别先行词 'the way' → 判断从句缺少方式状语 → 选择表示方式的连词 'how'。
32 空 分析空格所在并列结构 'education, ___, acculturation, and assent' → 识别并列项均为社会化过程 → 选择语义最接近 '教育' 和 '文化适应' 的 'socialization'。
33 空 分析空格所在让步状语从句 '___ when we are in touch' → 识别前后句的转折关系 → 选择表示让步的连词 'even'。
34 空 分析空格所在名词短语 'some ___ existing reality' → 识别前文 'given natural world' 的对比 → 选择表示 '独立于我们而存在的' 的 'objective'。
35 空 分析空格所在介词短语 'acting ___ learned response' → 识别 'act on/upon' 表示 '依据...行动' 的固定搭配 → 选择介词 'on'。
36 空 定位空格前后的并列结构（truth, beauty, morality, politics） → 分析空格处名词与动词interpret的搭配关系 → 选择表示“方式”的名词
37 空 定位空格前的并列结构（sociological and ___ responses） → 分析空格处形容词与‘responses’的搭配及与‘sociological’的并列关系 → 选择与社会学并列的、描述反应的形容词
38 空 定位空格前的并列结构（grand, ___ emotional response） → 分析空格处形容词与‘emotional response’的搭配及与‘grand’的并列关系 → 选择与‘grand’并列、描述强烈情感反应的形容词
39 空 定位空格前的名词（the effect of ___ transported before nature's wildness） → 分析空格处名词与‘transported’的搭配及与‘effect of’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘被带入/沉浸于’状态的名词
40 空 定位空格前的定语从句（attitudes toward the natural world that ___ remain with us） → 分析空格处副词与动词‘remain’的搭配及与‘that’引导的定语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘仍然’、‘持续’的副词
考点：定语从句 方式状语从句 语境选词 并列结构 近义词辨析 状语从句 让步关系 形容词辨析 对比关系 固定搭配 介词选择 名词与动词的搭配 并列结构中的语义一致性 形容词与名词的搭配 介词短语的逻辑关系 副词与动词的搭配 定语从句中的逻辑关系

24. 【答案】G

31 空 分析空格所在从句结构 → 识别先行词 'the way' → 判断从句缺少方式状语 → 选择表示方式的连词 'how'。
32 空 分析空格所在并列结构 'education, ___, acculturation, and assent' → 识别并列项均为社会化过程 → 选择语义最接近 '教育' 和 '文化适应' 的 'socialization'。
33 空 分析空格所在让步状语从句 '___ when we are in touch' → 识别前后句的转折关系 → 选择表示让步的连词 'even'。
34 空 分析空格所在名词短语 'some ___ existing reality' → 识别前文 'given natural world' 的对比 → 选择表示 '独立于我们而存在的' 的 'objective'。
35 空 分析空格所在介词短语 'acting ___ learned response' → 识别 'act on/upon' 表示 '依据...行动' 的固定搭配 → 选择介词 'on'。
36 空 定位空格前后的并列结构（truth, beauty, morality, politics） → 分析空格处名词与动词interpret的搭配关系 → 选择表示“方式”的名词
37 空 定位空格前的并列结构（sociological and ___ responses） → 分析空格处形容词与‘responses’的搭配及与‘sociological’的并列关系 → 选择与社会学并列的、描述反应的形容词

38 空 定位空格前的并列结构（grand, ___ emotional response） → 分析空格处形容词与‘emotional response’的搭配及与‘grand’的并列关系 → 选择与‘grand’并列、描述强烈情感反应的形容词
39 空 定位空格前的名词（the effect of ___ transported before nature's wildness） → 分析空格处名词与‘transported’的搭配及与‘effect of’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘被带入/沉浸于’状态的名词
40 空 定位空格前的定语从句（attitudes toward the natural world that ___ remain with us） → 分析空格处副词与动词‘remain’的搭配及与‘that’引导的定语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘仍然’、‘持续’的副词

考点：定语从句 方式状语从句 语境选词 并列结构 近义词辨析 状语从句 让步关系 形容词辨析 对比关系 固定搭配 介词选择 名词与动词的搭配 并列结构中的语义一致性 形容词与名词的搭配 介词短语的逻辑关系 副词与动词的搭配 定语从句中的逻辑关系

25. 【答案】L

31 空 分析空格所在从句结构 → 识别先行词 'the way' → 判断从句缺少方式状语 → 选择表示方式的连词 'how'。
32 空 分析空格所在并列结构 'education, ___, acculturation, and assent' → 识别并列项均为社会化过程 → 选择语义最接近 '教育' 和 '文化适应' 的 'socialization'。
33 空 分析空格所在让步状语从句 '___ when we are in touch' → 识别前后句的转折关系 → 选择表示让步的连词 'even'。
34 空 分析空格所在名词短语 'some ___ existing reality' → 识别前文 'given natural world' 的对比 → 选择表示 '独立于我们而存在的' 的 'objective'。
35 空 分析空格所在介词短语 'acting ___ learned response' → 识别 'act on/upon' 表示 '依据...行动' 的固定搭配 → 选择介词 'on'。
36 空 定位空格前后的并列结构（truth, beauty, morality, politics） → 分析空格处名词与动词interpret的搭配关系 → 选择表示“方式”的名词
37 空 定位空格前的并列结构（sociological and ___ responses） → 分析空格处形容词与‘responses’的搭配及与‘sociological’的并列关系 → 选择与社会学并列的、描述反应的形容词
38 空 定位空格前的并列结构（grand, ___ emotional response） → 分析空格处形容词与‘emotional response’的搭配及与‘grand’的并列关系 → 选择与‘grand’并列、描述强烈情感反应的形容词
39 空 定位空格前的名词（the effect of ___ transported before nature's wildness） → 分析空格处名词与‘transported’的搭配及与‘effect of’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘被带入/沉浸于’状态的名词
40 空 定位空格前的定语从句（attitudes toward the natural world that ___ remain with us） → 分析空格处副词与动词‘remain’的搭配及与‘that’引导的定语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘仍然’、‘持续’的副词
考点：定语从句 方式状语从句 语境选词 并列结构 近义词辨析 状语从句 让步关系 形容词辨析 对比关系 固定搭配 介词选择 名词与动词的搭配 并列结构中的语义一致性 形容词与名词的搭配 介词短语的逻辑关系 副词与动词的搭配 定语从句中的逻辑关系

26. 【答案】E

31 空 分析空格所在从句结构 → 识别先行词 'the way' → 判断从句缺少方式状语 → 选择表示方式的连词 'how'。
32 空 分析空格所在并列结构 'education, ___, acculturation, and assent' → 识别并列项均为社会化过程 → 选择语义最接近 '教育' 和 '文化适应' 的 'socialization'。
33 空 分析空格所在让步状语从句 '___ when we are in touch' → 识别前后句的转折关系 → 选择表示让步的连词 'even'。
34 空 分析空格所在名词短语 'some ___ existing reality' → 识别前文 'given natural world' 的对比 → 选择表示 '独立于我们而存在的' 的 'objective'。
35 空 分析空格所在介词短语 'acting ___ learned response' → 识别 'act on/upon' 表示 '依据...行动' 的固定搭配 → 选择介词 'on'。
36 空 定位空格前后的并列结构（truth, beauty, morality, politics） → 分析空格处名词与动词interpret的搭配关系 → 选择表示“方式”的名词

37 空 定位空格前的并列结构（sociological and ___ responses） → 分析空格处形容词与‘responses’的搭配及与‘sociological’的并列关系 → 选择与社会学并列的、描述反应的形容词
38 空 定位空格前的并列结构（grand, ___ emotional response） → 分析空格处形容词与‘emotional response’的搭配及与‘grand’的并列关系 → 选择与‘grand’并列、描述强烈情感反应的形容词
39 空 定位空格前的名词（the effect of ___ transported before nature's wildness） → 分析空格处名词与‘transported’的搭配及与‘effect of’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘被带入/沉浸于’状态的名词
40 空 定位空格前的定语从句（attitudes toward the natural world that ___ remain with us） → 分析空格处副词与动词‘remain’的搭配及与‘that’引导的定语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘仍然’、‘持续’的副词

考点：定语从句　方式状语从句　语境选词　并列结构　近义词辨析　状语从句　让步关系　形容词辨析　对比关系　固定搭配　介词选择　名词与动词的搭配　并列结构中的语义一致性　形容词与名词的搭配　介词短语的逻辑关系　副词与动词的搭配　定语从句中的逻辑关系

27. 【答案】A

31 空 分析空格所在从句结构 → 识别先行词 'the way' → 判断从句缺少方式状语 → 选择表示方式的连词 'how'。
32 空 分析空格所在并列结构 'education, ___, acculturation, and assent' → 识别并列项均为社会化过程 → 选择语义最接近 '教育' 和 '文化适应' 的 'socialization'。
33 空 分析空格所在让步状语从句 '___ when we are in touch' → 识别前后句的转折关系 → 选择表示让步的连词 'even'。
34 空 分析空格所在名词短语 'some ___ existing reality' → 识别前文 'given natural world' 的对比 → 选择表示 '独立于我们而存在的' 的 'objective'。
35 空 分析空格所在介词短语 'acting ___ learned response' → 识别 'act on/upon' 表示 '依据...行动' 的固定搭配 → 选择介词 'on'。
36 空 定位空格前后的并列结构（truth, beauty, morality, politics） → 分析空格处名词与动词interpret的搭配关系 → 选择表示“方式”的名词
37 空 定位空格前的并列结构（sociological and ___ responses） → 分析空格处形容词与‘responses’的搭配及与‘sociological’的并列关系 → 选择与社会学并列的、描述反应的形容词
38 空 定位空格前的并列结构（grand, ___ emotional response） → 分析空格处形容词与‘emotional response’的搭配及与‘grand’的并列关系 → 选择与‘grand’并列、描述强烈情感反应的形容词
39 空 定位空格前的名词（the effect of ___ transported before nature's wildness） → 分析空格处名词与‘transported’的搭配及与‘effect of’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘被带入/沉浸于’状态的名词
40 空 定位空格前的定语从句（attitudes toward the natural world that ___ remain with us） → 分析空格处副词与动词‘remain’的搭配及与‘that’引导的定语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘仍然’、‘持续’的副词

考点：定语从句　方式状语从句　语境选词　并列结构　近义词辨析　状语从句　让步关系　形容词辨析　对比关系　固定搭配　介词选择　名词与动词的搭配　并列结构中的语义一致性　形容词与名词的搭配　介词短语的逻辑关系　副词与动词的搭配　定语从句中的逻辑关系

28. 【答案】H

31 空 分析空格所在从句结构 → 识别先行词 'the way' → 判断从句缺少方式状语 → 选择表示方式的连词 'how'。
32 空 分析空格所在并列结构 'education, ___, acculturation, and assent' → 识别并列项均为社会化过程 → 选择语义最接近 '教育' 和 '文化适应' 的 'socialization'。
33 空 分析空格所在让步状语从句 '___ when we are in touch' → 识别前后句的转折关系 → 选择表示让步的连词 'even'。
34 空 分析空格所在名词短语 'some ___ existing reality' → 识别前文 'given natural world' 的对比 → 选择表示 '独立于我们而存在的' 的 'objective'。
35 空 分析空格所在介词短语 'acting ___ learned response' → 识别 'act on/upon' 表示 '依据...行动' 的固定搭配 → 选择介词 'on'。

36 空 定位空格前后的并列结构（truth, beauty, morality, politics） → 分析空格处名词与动词interpret的搭配关系 → 选择表示“方式”的名词
37 空 定位空格前的并列结构（sociological and ___ responses） → 分析空格处形容词与‘responses’的搭配及与‘sociological’的并列关系 → 选择与社会学并列的、描述反应的形容词
38 空 定位空格前的并列结构（grand, ___ emotional response） → 分析空格处形容词与‘emotional response’的搭配及与‘grand’的并列关系 → 选择与‘grand’并列、描述强烈情感反应的形容词
39 空 定位空格前的名词（the effect of ___ transported before nature's wildness） → 分析空格处名词与‘transported’的搭配及与‘effect of’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘被带入/沉浸于’状态的名词
40 空 定位空格前的定语从句（attitudes toward the natural world that ___ remain with us） → 分析空格处副词与动词‘remain’的搭配及与‘that’引导的定语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘仍然’、‘持续’的副词

考点：定语从句 方式状语从句 语境选词 并列结构 近义词辨析 状语从句 让步关系 形容词辨析 对比关系 固定搭配 介词选择 名词与动词的搭配 并列结构中的语义一致性 形容词与名词的搭配 介词短语的逻辑关系 副词与动词的搭配 定语从句中的逻辑关系

29. 【答案】C

31 空 分析空格所在从句结构 → 识别先行词 'the way' → 判断从句缺少方式状语 → 选择表示方式的连词 'how'。
32 空 分析空格所在并列结构 'education, ___, acculturation, and assent' → 识别并列项均为社会化过程 → 选择语义最接近 '教育' 和 '文化适应' 的 'socialization'。
33 空 分析空格所在让步状语从句 '___ when we are in touch' → 识别前后句的转折关系 → 选择表示让步的连词 'even'。
34 空 分析空格所在名词短语 'some ___ existing reality' → 识别前文 'given natural world' 的对比 → 选择表示 '独立于我们而存在的' 的 'objective'。
35 空 分析空格所在介词短语 'acting ___ learned response' → 识别 'act on/upon' 表示 '依据...行动' 的固定搭配 → 选择介词 'on'。
36 空 定位空格前后的并列结构（truth, beauty, morality, politics） → 分析空格处名词与动词interpret的搭配关系 → 选择表示“方式”的名词
37 空 定位空格前的并列结构（sociological and ___ responses） → 分析空格处形容词与‘responses’的搭配及与‘sociological’的并列关系 → 选择与社会学并列的、描述反应的形容词
38 空 定位空格前的并列结构（grand, ___ emotional response） → 分析空格处形容词与‘emotional response’的搭配及与‘grand’的并列关系 → 选择与‘grand’并列、描述强烈情感反应的形容词
39 空 定位空格前的名词（the effect of ___ transported before nature's wildness） → 分析空格处名词与‘transported’的搭配及与‘effect of’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘被带入/沉浸于’状态的名词
40 空 定位空格前的定语从句（attitudes toward the natural world that ___ remain with us） → 分析空格处副词与动词‘remain’的搭配及与‘that’引导的定语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘仍然’、‘持续’的副词

考点：定语从句 方式状语从句 语境选词 并列结构 近义词辨析 状语从句 让步关系 形容词辨析 对比关系 固定搭配 介词选择 名词与动词的搭配 并列结构中的语义一致性 形容词与名词的搭配 介词短语的逻辑关系 副词与动词的搭配 定语从句中的逻辑关系

30. 【答案】I

31 空 分析空格所在从句结构 → 识别先行词 'the way' → 判断从句缺少方式状语 → 选择表示方式的连词 'how'。
32 空 分析空格所在并列结构 'education, ___, acculturation, and assent' → 识别并列项均为社会化过程 → 选择语义最接近 '教育' 和 '文化适应' 的 'socialization'。
33 空 分析空格所在让步状语从句 '___ when we are in touch' → 识别前后句的转折关系 → 选择表示让步的连词 'even'。
34 空 分析空格所在名词短语 'some ___ existing reality' → 识别前文 'given natural world' 的对比 → 选择表示 '独立于我们而存在的' 的 'objective'。

35 空 分析空格所在介词短语 'acting ___ learned response' → 识别 'act on/upon' 表示 '依据...行动' 的固定搭配 → 选择介词 'on'。
36 空 定位空格前后的并列结构（truth, beauty, morality, politics） → 分析空格处名词与动词interpret的搭配关系 → 选择表示“方式”的名词
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40 空 定位空格前的定语从句（attitudes toward the natural world that ___ remain with us） → 分析空格处副词与动词‘remain’的搭配及与‘that’引导的定语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘仍然’、‘持续’的副词

考点：定语从句　方式状语从句　语境选词　并列结构　近义词辨析　状语从句　让步关系　形容词辨析　对比关系　固定搭配　介词选择　名词与动词的搭配　并列结构中的语义一致性　形容词与名词的搭配　介词短语的逻辑关系　副词与动词的搭配　定语从句中的逻辑关系

31. 【答案】D
定位段落(1)中‘Each time it seemed there'd be one more of us’ → 同义替换为家庭规模‘grew’
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

32. 【答案】B
定位段落(4)中梦想之家的描述 → 逐一比对选项，发现‘quietness’未被提及
考点：细节定位与捕捉　排除法

33. 【答案】A
定位段落(4)和(5)中梦想之家与芒果街房子的对比细节 → 逐一比对选项，发现‘garage’仅在芒果街房子中提及，未在梦想之家中提及
考点：细节定位与捕捉　对比分析

34. 【答案】C
定位段落(3)中DeSteno的观点‘it's there to help direct our behavior in the future’ → 同义替换为‘direct one's future behavior’
考点：推理判断　同义替换

35. 【答案】B
定位段落(5)和(6)中感恩的益处 → 逐一比对选项，发现‘Better mental well-being’未被提及
考点：细节定位与捕捉　排除法

36. 【答案】D
定位段落(2)(3)中DeSteno的研究目标 → 对比段落(4)(5)中Algoe的研究目标（未直接提及，但通过实验目的推断） → 归纳共同点为研究目标（引导行为）
考点：细节定位　推理判断

37. 【答案】A
通读全文，把握各段核心 → 段落(1)提出感恩有益，段落(2)(3)阐述感恩的主动性，段落(4)(5)用实验证明感恩影响行为，段落(6)提及感恩与健康 → 归纳主旨为感恩的影响/效果
考点：主旨大意

38. 【答案】A

定位段落(2)中mashup所在句 → 分析上下文：列举了英语词汇来自凯尔特语、古英语、诺曼法语、希腊语、拉丁语等多种语言 → 推断mashup意为“混合物”

考点：词义猜测

39. 【答案】C

定位段落(3)和(4) → 段落(3)核心：词汇的流行度变化及含义变化（如bad, wicked） → 段落(4)核心：词汇含义的历史演变（如foregone conclusion, nice, sad） → 归纳共同主题为词义变化

考点：主旨大意　谋篇布局

40. 【答案】B

定位段落(5)(6) → 段落(5)提及莎士比亚（文学）、弥尔顿（文学）、荣格（心理学） → 段落(6)提及医学（未直接举例） → 对比选项，找出未提及的领域

考点：细节定位与捕捉

41. 【答案】It was old and had broken water pipes.

定位第三段描述 → 提取关于公寓状况的细节（老旧、水管破裂） → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

42. 【答案】She understands the cycle of poverty and…

定位第11段该短语 → 结合上下文（贫困、失望循环）推断其深层含义 → 得出答案

考点：语境推断　深层含义理解

43. 【答案】Participants who had smooth sailing.

定位第五段该词 → 分析其指代对象（与“我”经历不同的人） → 同义替换得出答案

考点：指代关系　上下文衔接

44. 【答案】They did not become widely used or accepted.

定位第一段该短语 → 结合上下文（技术未普及）推断其比喻义 → 得出答案

考点：词义猜测　比喻义理解

45. 【答案】Humorous or playful.

定位文章最后一句 → 分析其语言风格（轻松、调侃） → 推断作者语气

考点：语气判断　风格分析

46. 【答案】The excerpt highlights the severe…

考生需先概括新闻主旨，再围绕塑料袋禁令提出具体环保建议，要求内容相关、充分、结构清晰、语言准确。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建