专四 · 2023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 department secretary was _____ the guest speaker at the station at 10 this morning, but the speaker's journey was canceled on a short notice.

A. about to meet B. to have met C. to be meeting D. meeting

2. If you need me to help with your teleconferencing arrangements, I can be reached with the touch of a single button on _____ special phone of Harry's.

A. his B. a C. that D. one

3. Advocates of studying abroad believe students will reach new levels of intercultural understanding far exceeding what they _____ be able to accomplish just at home.

A. would B. will C. can D. could

4. In order that no further damage _____, it is crucial that you get the wounded back to the intensive care unit as quickly as possible.

A. is to be done B. will be done C. be done D. can be done

5. Sometimes a written message succeeds _____ an oral one fails; at other times, talking to the recipient will produce results that the printed word can't match.

A. what B. where C. how D. that

6. From the outside, the two start-up companies'partnership looks like _____ story.

A. an entrepreneurial success classic B. an entrepreneurial classic success

C. a classic entrepreneurial success D. a classic success entrepreneurial

7. It is easy to think you understand another person, _____ later that you were wrong.

A. only to find B. to find only C. merely finding D. yet found

8. What is the function of the present progressive in “My neighbor is always playing loud music at midnight"?

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

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

9. Which of the following reflexive pronouns expresses emphasis?

A. They washed themselves. B. I have bought myself a new car

C. She told me herself. D. Behave yourself.

10. “People who are sensitive can appreciate art better.” The relative clause in this sentence

A. contains the idea of condition B. suggests a hypothesis

C. implies a contrast D. expresses the outcome

11. For whatever _____, I know everyone would have been incredibly proud of you tonight.

A. worthy B. worth C. it's worthy D. it's worth

12. We are so delighted to have you here; it is not often we are consulted by men of science, especially one of your

A. homage B. deference C. imminence D. prominence

13. It is recently found that two colleagues who are _____ basketball fans or share a fascination with rare books are more likely to swap information on work.

A. avid B. adamant C. formidable D. vehement

14. As her mind reeled back in time, she wondered what she could possibly have done

A. distinguishingly B. distinctly C. differently D. differentially

15. When transmission speed is prioritized, instant messaging can beat both e-mail and telephone in

A. efficiency B. sufficiency C. deficiency D. efficaciousness

16. The university has a policy of hiring men and women of a variety of ages and cultures because diversity of experience and perspective gives it a competitive

A. brink B. rim C. blade D. edge

17. _____ the travel and business sections of any decent bookstore, and you're likely to find many volumes detailing kaleidoscopic cultures around the world.

A. Wander B. Browse C. Graze D. Surf

18. Turning a blind eye to intracultural variations can lead to _____ people from different backgrounds.

A. appraising B. categorizing C. ascertaining D. stereotyping

19. In North America, first names are seen as friendly and _____ of fondness and attachment..

A. inductive B. deductive C. indicative D. evocative

20. There is growing recognition that businesses that operate in a globalizing economy need a universal _____ of business ethics.

A. principle B. law C. rule D. code

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

A. betrays	B. conceived	C. despite
D. devised	E. entails	F. faultless
G. hints	H. inhumane	I. officially
J. primarily	K. print	L. sighs
M. sublimity	N. what	O. without

As a library curator of literary and historical manuscripts and letters, I spend my days in the company of the respectable dead. I'm not the one who brought them together or decided which individuals deserved a place in the magic circle. I serve___21___ in the roles of custodian and interpreter, mindful that I am the latest in a long line of collectors and librarians who have cared for the manuscripts of figures from the past. I've learned from them, argued with them, and—yes—loved them, not because they were___22___ but because they were humans, and because they granted me such rich works of art. Reading one of their manuscripts is different from reading their work in___23___ because writing, as is noted, harbors all sorts of secrets: remainders of the author's creative decisions and passing thoughts, and___24___ of their emotional states in particular moments. It is impossible, for example, to look at a page from the manuscript draft of The Girl of the Golden West___25___ grasping the energy, indeed frenzy—with which Puccini composed. It is the magic of handwriting that allows us to perceive___26___ Puccini's friend Arnaldo Fraccaroli described as the“the thrills of happiness,___27___ of sadness, spasms of love"experienced by the composer in the throes of creation. On the other hand, the making of complex works of art___28___ much more than spontaneous outpouring—a fact underscored by the many fragments Proust left behind as he___29___ and revised one of the most astonishing works of modern literature—In Search of Lost Time. Filling many notebooks and odd- shaped scraps of paper, Proust did more than transcribe inspired emotions—he labored, over the course of years, on his way to___30___

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)Pairing the words"baby"and“sleep"can evoke strong emotions. Those who have had limited contact with little ones might interpret this word-combination as implying deep and prolonged slumber. For others, this union of words may elicit memories of prolonged periods of chaotic sleep(or what can feel like no sleep at all). (2)Coping with the way babies sleep can be difficult. It's not that babies don't sleep. In fact, they sleep more than at any other stage of life. It's more an issue of when they sleep. Newborns start by sleeping and waking around the clock. This is not always easy for parents. There is even research suggesting that in adults waking repeatedly at night can feel as bad as getting hardly any sleep in terms of attentional skills, fatigue levels and symptoms of depression. (3)As to why infants wake at night, this is best explained by thinking about the two things that govern our sleep: the homeostatic and circadian processes. The crux of the homeostatic process is the straightforward idea that the longer we have been awake the greater our sleep drive (and the more sleepy we feel).It may take an adult an entire day to build up enough sleep drive to fall asleep at bedtime, but an infant may only need an hour or two of wakefulness before being able to drift off to sleep. (4)The second process is circadian, which works like a clock. Adults typically feel more awake during the morning hours and sleepy at night, regardless of when we last slept. In very young babies this process is not yet developed. This means that sleep is more likely to occur at different points across the 24-hour day. (5)Practically speaking, the immaturity of these two processes means that newborn babies are actually expected to wake at night: they are doing exactly what they are supposed to do!They start life with small stomachs which need to be filled regularly so your child can gain strength and stay hydrated, so it's a good thing that they are waking regularly to feed. As hard as disturbed sleep can be for caregivers, a waking baby is a good thing. (6)But how long might this continue?The parenting mantra"this too shall pass"is true when it comes to dealing with certain aspects of a baby's sleep. Night wakings typically become less frequent as an infant grows up, and sleep changes in other ways throughout a person's life. For example, sleep length reduces and there are changes in sleep architecture(or composition of Rapid Eye Movement, REM, and Non-Rapid Eye Movement, NREM, sleep).A premature baby's sleep cycle might take just 45 minutes, whereas an adult's can be double that at 90 minutes. Other changes also occur; for example, whereas babies'sleep cycles start with REM-like sleep, adults start with NREM sleep. (7)For some parents, knowing that sleep changes throughout life is enough to help them cope with an infant's night awakenings. In fact, sleep education alone can help some parents to deal with infant sleep. Other parents want more detailed information, such as about babies'sleep schedules, bedtime routines, sleep problems, sleep safety, sleep environment, naps, sleep training, and special circumstances. We provide all this information, and more, on our website, where physicians, psychologists, and researchers from the Pediatric Sleep Council have also answered hundreds of questions about sleep via video and text. (8)Remember: sleep matters. Experts agree that sleep is essential for health, growth and general development. It is important not just for babies, but for parents too. If we can improve sleep within a family, and create a happy association between the words"baby"and"sleep",

then the Pediatric Sleep Council has achieved its goal.

31. According to the passage, the difficulty in handling baby sleep lies in not knowing

A. when they sleep
B. how they fall asleep
C. how long they sleep well
D. when they switch to slumber

32. In explaining the circadian process, the author has used more than other means.

A. simile B. metaphor C. comparison D. exaggeration

33. Which of the following statements is CORRECT about baby sleep?

A. Babies sleep a lot more during daytime than nighttime.
B. Babies'sleep cycle tends to be similar to that of adults
C. A happy link between"baby"and “sleep"is impossible.
D. Parents need to be well informed about baby sleep.

34. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?

A. Secrets of parenting babies.
B. Baby sleep patterns.
C. Does baby sleep matter?
D. What are the must-knows of sleep?

(1)Roie Galitz's adventurous spirit has quite literally driven him to the ends of the Earth. He has made several excursions to the Arctic islands of Svalbard and the ice sheets of Antarctica. He has also been to the snowy plain of Norway and the wild waters of Kamchatka, Russia—all in the hopes of capturing some of the Earth's most elusive creatures. (2)The photographer comes from Tel Aviv, Israel. He first fell in love with wildlife photography in the sweltering savannas of Tanzania, Africa. Galitz says he prefers to work in the cold—even when that can mean temperatures as low as 40 degrees below zero. He layers up multiple pairs of long trousers, fleece shirts and the thickest wool socks he can find. On top of all of that, he wears an 8-pound Arctic suit. “When you're cold, you can always put on an extra layer,"he says."But when you're hot, there is a legal limit to how much you can remove." (3)Extreme environments are also where he finds his favorite photography subjects: animals that are rarely viewed in the wild. (4) “If I showed things that have been viewed time and time again, it wouldn't be special. It wouldn't be unique,"Galitz says."It would just be like photographing a sparrow. Who cares about a sparrow?Everybody sees them all the time. As a photographer, I always try to find what has been done, what hasn't been done, why it hasn't been done—then try to do it." (5)One photo that captures Galitz's quest features a polar bear with a live seal in its grasp. This moment of the hunt had rarely, if ever, been photographed before. Local bear experts doubted that Galitz would be able to get the shot. But after a long night of silently kneeling on the ice, fighting to stay warm but remaining still so as not to disturb the seals swimming below—he got the shot. (6)Venturing into the wild comes with some risk, from frostbite to close encounters with bears and walruses. Galitz takes it all in stride. A minor case of frostbite in the Arctic is like getting a sunburn at the beach, he says. And the cold forces him to be resourceful. On multiple occasions, he has used his nose to operate the touch screen on his camera. Sometimes, though, he will quickly remove his gloves to snap the shot. (7)Wildlife

photography requires a certain spirit, Galitz says. For many of the far-off places he chooses to shoot, he has to obtain production permits and coordinate the often-complicated logistics of getting there. But the planning pays off, he says, when he gets the perfect shot. In a photo titled “Polar Bear Family Hug”, he captured two cubs and a mother bear in a moment of vulnerability as they awoke from a nap. (8)“That's actually the best compliment a wildlife photographer can ask for,” Galitz says. “Because when an animal is sleeping in front of you, it means she trusts you.” • (9)In another photo of brown bears playing together in Lake Kuril in Russia, Galitz laid low to the ground and took shot after shot. He was trying to capture the symmetry of the bears'open mouths."With wildlife, you control the scene by controlling yourself,"he says, referring to his position in relation to his furry subjects. You can't tell a bear to strike a pose or turn toward the light. So for a wildlife photographer, Galitz explains, it's all about the technique. (10)In addition to stunning action shots, Galitz also looks to capture moments that will elicit specific feelings from the viewer. “When I'm photographing the animals, I'm trying to show their character, their soul,"he says. Many of his photos depict animals in moments of closeness— courting, parenting, cuddling—to demonstrate their individual personalities and familial relationships."I'm trying to make people relate to animals in an intimate way, as I am relating to animals in an intimate way,"he says. (11)Galitz also regularly uses his photography to promote conservation efforts. Looking at his photos from year to year, he says he can see the world changing and the habitats of the animals he photographs disappearing. “My images are testimony,"he says. “This is what I saw last year, this is what I saw here, you can see the difference. We can't ignore that."

35. Which of the following statements is CORRECT about Galitz?

A. He likes to photograph animals of different species.
B. He prefers to photograph in remote regions on Earth.
C. He loves to photograph rare animals in the cold.
D. He takes a strong interest in extreme environments.

36. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a requirement for a wildlife photographer?

A. Self-defense skills. B. Advance planning. C. Resourcefulness. D. Toughness.

37. Galitz's wildlife photos focus on the following EXCEPT

A. action B. family C. affection D. habitat

(1)It was a big, squarish frame house that had once been white, decorated with cupolas and spires and scrolled balconies in the heavily lightsome style of the seventies, set on what had once been our most select street. But garages and cotton gins had encroached and obliterated even the names of that neighborhood; only Miss Emily's house was left, lifting its stubborn and coquettish decay above the cotton wagons and the gasoline pumps—an eyesore among eyesores. (2)Alive, Miss Emily had been a tradition, a duty, and a care; a sort of hereditary obligation upon the town, dating from that day in 1894 when Colonel Sartoris, the mayor—he who fathered the edict that no Negro woman should appear on the streets without an apron—remitted her taxes, the dispensation dating from the

death of her father on into perpetuity. Not that Miss Emily would have accepted charity. Colonel Sartoris invented an involved tale to the effect that Miss Emily's father had loaned money to the town, which the town, as a matter of business, preferred this way of repaying. Only a man of Colonel Sartoris'generation and thought could have invented it, and only a woman could have believed it. (3)When the next generation, with its more modern ideas, became mayors and aldermen, this arrangement created some little dissatisfaction. On the first of the year they mailed her a tax notice. February came, and there was no reply. They wrote her a formal letter, asking her to call at the sheriff's office at her convenience. A week later the mayor wrote her himself, offering to call or to send his car for her, and received in reply a note on paper of an archaic shape, in a thin, flowing calligraphy in faded ink, to the effect that she no longer went out at all. The tax notice was also enclosed, without comment. (4)They called a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen. A delegation waited upon her, knocked at the door through which no visitor had passed since she ceased giving china-painting lessons eight or ten years earlier. They were admitted by the old Negro into a dim hall from which a stairway mounted into still more shadow. It smelled of dust and disuse—a close, dank smell. The Negro led them into the parlor. It was furnished in heavy, leather-covered furniture. When the Negro opened the blinds of one window, they could see that the leather was cracked; and when they sat down, a faint dust rose sluggishly about their thighs, spinning with slow motes in the single sunray. On a tarnished gilt easel before the fireplace stood a crayon portrait of Miss Emily's father. (5)They rose when she entered—a small, fat woman in black, with a thin gold chain descending to her waist and vanishing into her belt, leaning on an ebony cane with a tarnished gold head. Her skeleton was small and spare; perhaps that was why what would have been merely plumpness in another was obesity in her: She looked bloated, like a body long submerged in motionless water, and of that pallid hue. Her eyes, lost in the fatty ridges of her face, looked like two small pieces of coal pressed into a lump of dough as they moved from one face to another while the visitors stated their errand. (6)She did not ask them to sit. She just stood in the door and listened quietly until the spokesman came to a stumbling halt. Then they could hear the invisible watch ticking at the end of the gold chain. (7)Her voice was dry and cold. “I have no taxes in Jefferson. Colonel Sartoris explained it to me. Perhaps one of you can gain access to the city records and satisfy yourselves." (8) “But we have. We are the city authorities, Miss Emily. Didn't you get a notice from the sheriff, signed by him?” (9) “I received a paper, yes,"Miss Emily said. “Perhaps he considers himself the sheriff.….I have no taxes in Jefferson." (10) “But there is nothing on the books to show that, you see. We must go by the.…” (11) “See Colonel Sartoris. I have no taxes in Jefferson.” (12) “But, Miss Emily.” (13) “See Colonel Sartoris.(Colonel Sartoris had been dead almost ten years.)I have no taxes in Jefferson. Tobe!"The Negro appeared. “Show these gentlemen out."

38. Which of the following statements is CORRECT according to Para.2?

A. Colonel Sartoris promised to pay tax for Miss Emily.

B. Colonel Sartoris exempted Miss Emily's taxes.

C. Miss Emily would have to pay tax after a few years.

D. Miss Emily's father once lent money to the town.

39. Which of the following descriptions matches Mis Emily?

A. She was rather thin and weak.

B. She dressed herself elegantly.

C. Her eyes were small and sunken.

D. Her complexion was healthy.

40. Which of the following best characterizes Miss Emily's personality?

A. Stubborn and arrogant.

B. Polite and conservative.

C. Proud and self-centered.

D. Aggressive and bitter.

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. List two consequences of adults waking repeatedly at night.

_____

42. What does "Galitz takes it all in stride "in Para.6mean?

_____

43. What is implied by Galitz's words "My images are testimony "in Para.11?

_____

44. What does “an eyesore among eyesores" (Para.1) imply about Miss Emily's house?

_____

45. According to the interior of Miss Emily's house (Para.4), what can be inferred about her house?

_____

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

41. Reduced attentional skills and increased fatigue.

42. He accepts risks calmly and without worry.

43. His photos prove the existence of rare wildlife.

44. It is the most unpleasant house in the area.

45. It is old, neglected, and rarely visited.

46. The excerpt provides a comprehensive overview of teacher quality assessment, highlighting its multifaceted nature and various applications. It outlines three primary components: reviews of qualifications, tests of teaching quality (often linked to student achievement), and observations of teaching practice. The main message is that these assessments serve multiple purposes, from informing policy and employment decisions to guiding professional development and determining merit-based pay. The excerpt emphasizes that teacher quality is not a monolithic concept but is evaluated through diverse measures, including credentials, student performance data, and direct observation of classroom practice.

Among the measures introduced, the use of standardized tests to measure "teacher effectiveness" through student achievement gains is particularly noteworthy. This approach, often referred to as value-added modeling, has significant pros and cons. On the positive side, it provides an objective, data-driven metric that can be compared across teachers and schools. It directly links teacher performance to a core educational outcome—student learning—and can identify both high-performing educators and those who may need additional support. This data can be invaluable for targeted professional development and for making informed decisions about promotions or compensation.

However, the cons are substantial and widely debated. Firstly, standardized tests often fail to capture the full spectrum of a teacher's impact, such as fostering critical thinking, creativity, social-emotional growth, or a love for learning. Secondly, this method can be heavily influenced by factors outside a teacher's control, including students' socioeconomic backgrounds, prior knowledge, and home environments, making it an unfair or inaccurate reflection of individual teacher quality. Furthermore, an over-reliance on such metrics can lead to a narrowing of the curriculum, where teaching becomes "teaching to the test," potentially stifling innovative and holistic educational practices. It may also create undue pressure and demoralize teachers, especially those working in challenging contexts.

In conclusion, while measuring teacher effectiveness via student test scores offers a tangible and comparable metric, its limitations and potential negative consequences necessitate caution. A

balanced assessment system should integrate this data with other qualitative measures, such as classroom observations and peer reviews, to form a more holistic and fair evaluation of a teacher's true contribution to education.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

分析句子时态与语态 → 识别过去将来完成时的结构 → 得出答案

考点：过去将来完成时　be to do 结构

2. 【答案】C

分析语境中特指与泛指 → 识别“Harry's”表示特指 → 得出答案

考点：指示代词 that 的特指用法　名词所有格

3. 【答案】D

分析虚拟语气语境 → 识别与过去事实相反的假设 → 得出答案

考点：虚拟语气　情态动词 could 表示过去的能力

4. 【答案】C

识别“it is crucial that...”虚拟语气结构 → 应用 (should) + 动词原形规则 → 得出答案

考点：虚拟语气　名词性从句中的虚拟

5. 【答案】B

分析句子对比结构 → 识别 where 引导的地点状语从句（引申为“在……情况下”） → 得出答案

考点：状语从句　where 的抽象地点用法

6. 【答案】C

识别名词短语中心词 → 判断修饰语顺序 → 得出答案

考点：名词短语修饰语顺序　形容词与名词的搭配

7. 【答案】A

分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别不定式作结果状语 → 得出答案

考点：不定式作结果状语　only to find的固定用法

8. 【答案】B

识别现在进行时的特殊用法 → 判断其表达的情感色彩 → 得出答案

考点：现在进行时表不满　语用功能分析

9. 【答案】C

分析反身代词在句中的语法功能 → 区分强调用法与宾语用法 → 得出答案

考点：反身代词作强调语　反身代词作宾语

10. 【答案】A

分析定语从句的语义功能 → 判断其隐含的逻辑关系 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句的语义功能　条件关系的隐含表达

11. 【答案】D

识别固定搭配 'for whatever it's worth' → 区分词性与结构 → 选择正确形式

考点：固定搭配 for whatever it's worth　代词 it 的必要性

12. 【答案】D

分析语境 'men of science' 的身份特征 → 辨析四个近义/形近名词 → 选择表示'声望、地位'的词

考点：近义词辨析 prominence vs homage/deference/imminence　语境选词

13. 【答案】A

定位 'basketball fans' 语境 → 判断修饰'粉丝'的形容词语义 → 选择表示'狂热的'词

考点：语境选词 avid fan　近义词辨析 avid vs adamant/formidable/vehement

14. 【答案】C

分析 'what she could have done' 的反思语境 → 辨析四个副词 → 选择表示'不同地'的词

考点：语境选词 differently　近义词辨析

15. 【答案】A

定位 'transmission speed is prioritized' 语境 → 判断即时通讯的优势 → 选择表示'效率'的词

考点：语境选词 efficiency　近义词辨析

16. 【答案】D

识别固定搭配 → 辨析近义名词 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 competitive edge　近义词辨析 brink/rim/blade/edge

17. 【答案】B

分析语境动作 → 辨析动词含义 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 browse　近义词辨析 wander/graze/surf

18. 【答案】D

分析语境逻辑 → 辨析动词含义 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 stereotyping　近义词辨析 appraising/categorizing/ascertaining

19. 【答案】C

分析语境搭配 → 辨析形容词含义 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 indicative of　近义词辨析 inductive/deductive/evocative

20. 【答案】D

分析语境搭配 → 辨析名词含义 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 code of business ethics　近义词辨析 principle/law/rule

21. 【答案】J

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语I，谓语serve，宾语roles） → 结合上下文（作为保管者和诠释者） → 选择表示“仅仅”或“只是”的副词 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折结构（not because... but because...） → 前半句否定原因（因为他们...），后半句肯定原因（因为他们是人） → 推断前半句应填入与‘human’相对或无关的特质 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比较结构（different from... in...） → 后文解释原因（手稿包含秘密） → 推断空格处应指代手稿的最终出版形式 → 选择表示‘印刷品’或‘出版物’的名词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（remainders of... and... of...） → 前半部分指‘创作决定和转瞬即逝的想法的残留’ → 推断后半部分应指‘情感状态的某种表现或痕迹’ → 选择表示‘迹象’或‘痕迹’的名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（It is impossible to look at... without...） → 空格位于介词without之后 → 推断应填入动名词形式 → 结合后文（grasping the energy） → 选择表示‘不’或‘没有’的介词 → 得出答案
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语‘the making of complex works of art’与宾语‘much more than spontaneous outpouring’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘包含、涉及’的动词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构‘the thrills of happiness, ___ of sadness, spasms of love’ → 选择与‘thrills’（激动）、‘spasms’（阵发）并列、描述‘sadness’（悲伤）的名词
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘the making of complex works of art’与‘much more than spontaneous outpouring’的对比关系 → 选择表示‘包含、涉及’的动词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘as he ___ and revised’的并列结构 → 选择与‘revised’（修订）并列、描述创作过程的动词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘on his way to ___’的结构 → 选择表示‘完成、成就’的名词，与‘labored’（辛勤工作）形成目标关系

考点：副词修饰动词serve 语境表示谦逊或限定角色 转折逻辑not...but... 与‘human’形成对比的特质 比较结构different from 与手稿（manuscript）相对的最终形式 并列结构and 与remainders并列的名词 介词without后接动名词 双重否定表肯定（impossible... without...） 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 近义词辨析

22. 【答案】F

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语I，谓语serve，宾语roles） → 结合上下文（作为保管者和诠释者） → 选择表示“仅仅”或“只是”的副词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折结构（not because... but because...） → 前半句否定原因（因为他们...），后半句肯定原因（因为他们是人） → 推断前半句应填入与‘human’相对或无关的特质 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比较结构（different from... in...） → 后文解释原因（手稿包含秘密） → 推断空格处应指代手稿的最终出版形式 → 选择表示‘印刷品’或‘出版物’的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（remainders of... and... of...） → 前半部分指‘创作决定和转瞬即逝的想法的残留’ → 推断后半部分应指‘情感状态的某种表现或痕迹’ → 选择表示‘迹象’或‘痕迹’的名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（It is impossible to look at... without...） → 空格位于介词without之后 → 推断应填入动名词形式 → 结合后文（grasping the energy） → 选择表示‘不’或‘没有’的介词 → 得出答案
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语‘the making of complex works of art’与宾语‘much more than spontaneous outpouring’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘包含、涉及’的动词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构‘the thrills of happiness, ___ of sadness, spasms of love’ → 选择与‘thrills’（激动）、‘spasms’（阵发）并列、描述‘sadness’（悲伤）的名词
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘the making of complex works of art’与‘much more than spontaneous outpouring’的对比关系 → 选择表示‘包含、涉及’的动词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘as he ___ and revised’的并列结构 → 选择与‘revised’（修订）并列、描述创作过程的动词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘on his way to ___’的结构 → 选择表示‘完成、成就’的名词，与‘labored’（辛勤工作）形成目标关系

考点：副词修饰动词serve 语境表示谦逊或限定角色 转折逻辑not...but... 与‘human’形成对比的特质 比较结构different from 与手稿（manuscript）相对的最终形式 并列结构and 与remainders并列的名词 介词without后接动名词 双重否定表肯定（impossible... without...） 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 近义词辨析

23. 【答案】K

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语I，谓语serve，宾语roles） → 结合上下文（作为保管者和诠释者） → 选择表示“仅仅”或“只是”的副词 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折结构（not because... but because...） → 前半句否定原因（因为他们...），后半句肯定原因（因为他们是人） → 推断前半句应填入与‘human’相对或无关的特质 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比较结构（different from... in...） → 后文解释原因（手稿包含秘密） → 推断空格处应指代手稿的最终出版形式 → 选择表示‘印刷品’或‘出版物’的名词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（remainders of... and... of...） → 前半部分指‘创作决定和转瞬即逝的想法的残留’ → 推断后半部分应指‘情感状态的某种表现或痕迹’ → 选择表示‘迹象’或‘痕迹’的名词 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（It is impossible to look at... without...） → 空格位于介词without之后 → 推断应填入动名词形式 → 结合后文（grasping the energy） → 选择表示‘不’或‘没有’的介词 → 得出答案

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语‘the making of complex works of art’与宾语‘much more than spontaneous outpouring’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘包含、涉及’的动词

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构‘the thrills of happiness, ___ of sadness, spasms of love’ → 选择与‘thrills’（激动）、‘spasms’（阵发）并列、描述‘sadness’（悲伤）的名词

38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘the making of complex works of art’与‘much more than spontaneous outpouring’的对比关系 → 选择表示‘包含、涉及’的动词

39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘as he ___ and revised’的并列结构 → 选择与‘revised’（修订）并列、描述创作过程的动词

40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘on his way to ___’的结构 → 选择表示‘完成、成就’的名词，与‘labored’（辛勤工作）形成目标关系

考点：副词修饰动词serve 语境表示谦逊或限定角色 转折逻辑not...but... 与‘human’形成对比的特质 比较结构different from 与手稿（manuscript）相对的最终形式 并列结构and 与remainders并列的名词 介词without后接动名词 双重否定表肯定（impossible... without...） 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 近义词辨析

24. 【答案】G

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语I，谓语serve，宾语roles） → 结合上下文（作为保管者和诠释者） → 选择表示“仅仅”或“只是”的副词 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折结构（not because... but because...） → 前半句否定原因（因为他们...），后半句肯定原因（因为他们是人） → 推断前半句应填入与‘human’相对或无关的特质 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比较结构（different from... in...） → 后文解释原因（手稿包含秘密） → 推断空格处应指代手稿的最终出版形式 → 选择表示‘印刷品’或‘出版物’的名词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（remainders of... and... of...） → 前半部分指‘创作决定和转瞬即逝的想法的残留’ → 推断后半部分应指‘情感状态的某种表现或痕迹’ → 选择表示‘迹象’或‘痕迹’的名词 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（It is impossible to look at... without...） → 空格位于介词without之后 → 推断应填入动名词形式 → 结合后文（grasping the energy） → 选择表示‘不’或‘没有’的介词 → 得出答案

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语‘the making of complex works of art’与宾语‘much more than spontaneous outpouring’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘包含、涉及’的动词

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构‘the thrills of happiness, ___ of sadness, spasms of love’ → 选择与‘thrills’（激动）、‘spasms’（阵发）并列、描述‘sadness’（悲伤）的名词

38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘the making of complex works of art’与‘much more than spontaneous outpouring’的对比关系 → 选择表示‘包含、涉及’的动词

39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘as he ___ and revised’的并列结构 → 选择与‘revised’（修订）并列、描述创作

过程的动词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘on his way to ___’的结构 → 选择表示‘完成、成就’的名词，与‘labored’（辛勤工作）形成目标关系

考点：副词修饰动词serve 语境表示谦逊或限定角色 转折逻辑not...but... 与‘human’形成对比的特质 比较结构different from 与手稿（manuscript）相对的最终形式 并列结构and 与remainders并列的名词 介词without后接动名词 双重否定表肯定（impossible... without...） 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 近义词辨析

25. 【答案】O
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语I，谓语serve，宾语roles） → 结合上下文（作为保管者和诠释者） → 选择表示“仅仅”或“只是”的副词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折结构（not because... but because...） → 前半句否定原因（因为他们...），后半句肯定原因（因为他们是人） → 推断前半句应填入与‘human’相对或无关的特质 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比较结构（different from... in...） → 后文解释原因（手稿包含秘密） → 推断空格处应指代手稿的最终出版形式 → 选择表示‘印刷品’或‘出版物’的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（remainders of... and... of...） → 前半部分指‘创作决定和转瞬即逝的想法的残留’ → 推断后半部分应指‘情感状态的某种表现或痕迹’ → 选择表示‘迹象’或‘痕迹’的名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（It is impossible to look at... without...） → 空格位于介词without之后 → 推断应填入动名词形式 → 结合后文（grasping the energy） → 选择表示‘不’或‘没有’的介词 → 得出答案
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语‘the making of complex works of art’与宾语‘much more than spontaneous outpouring’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘包含、涉及’的动词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构‘the thrills of happiness, ___ of sadness, spasms of love’ → 选择与‘thrills’（激动）、‘spasms’（阵发）并列、描述‘sadness’（悲伤）的名词
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘the making of complex works of art’与‘much more than spontaneous outpouring’的对比关系 → 选择表示‘包含、涉及’的动词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘as he ___ and revised’的并列结构 → 选择与‘revised’（修订）并列、描述创作过程的动词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘on his way to ___’的结构 → 选择表示‘完成、成就’的名词，与‘labored’（辛勤工作）形成目标关系

考点：副词修饰动词serve 语境表示谦逊或限定角色 转折逻辑not...but... 与‘human’形成对比的特质 比较结构different from 与手稿（manuscript）相对的最终形式 并列结构and 与remainders并列的名词 介词without后接动名词 双重否定表肯定（impossible... without...） 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 近义词辨析

26. 【答案】N
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语I，谓语serve，宾语roles） → 结合上下文（作为保管者和诠释者） → 选择表示“仅仅”或“只是”的副词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折结构（not because... but because...） → 前半句否定原因（因为他们...），后半句肯定原因（因为他们是人） → 推断前半句应填入与‘human’相对或无关的特质 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比较结构（different from... in...） → 后文解释原因（手稿包含秘密） → 推断空格处应指代手稿的最终出版形式 → 选择表示‘印刷品’或‘出版物’的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（remainders of... and... of...） → 前半部分指‘创作决定和转瞬即逝的想法的残留’ → 推断后半部分应指‘情感状态的某种表现或痕迹’ → 选择表示‘迹象’或‘痕迹’的名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（It is impossible to look at... without...） → 空格位于介词without之后 → 推断应填入动名词形式 → 结合后文（grasping the energy） → 选择表示‘不’或‘没有’的介词 → 得出答案
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语‘the making of complex works of art’与宾语‘much more than

spontaneous outpouring’的逻辑关系→选择表示‘包含、涉及’的动词
37 空 定位空格所在句→分析并列结构‘the thrills of happiness, ___ of sadness, spasms of love’→选择与‘thrills’（激动）、‘spasms’（阵发）并列、描述‘sadness’（悲伤）的名词
38 空 定位空格所在句→分析‘the making of complex works of art’与‘much more than spontaneous outpouring’的对比关系→选择表示‘包含、涉及’的动词
39 空 定位空格所在句→分析‘as he ___ and revised’的并列结构→选择与‘revised’（修订）并列、描述创作过程的动词
40 空 定位空格所在句→分析‘on his way to ___’的结构→选择表示‘完成、成就’的名词，与‘labored’（辛勤工作）形成目标关系

考点：副词修饰动词serve 语境表示谦逊或限定角色 转折逻辑not...but... 与‘human’形成对比的特质 比较结构different from 与手稿（manuscript）相对的最终形式 并列结构and 与remainders并列的名词 介词without后接动名词 双重否定表肯定（impossible... without...） 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 近义词辨析

27. 【答案】L
31 空 定位空格所在句→分析句子结构（主语I，谓语serve，宾语roles）→结合上下文（作为保管者和诠释者）→选择表示“仅仅”或“只是”的副词→得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句→分析转折结构（not because... but because...）→前半句否定原因（因为他们...），后半句肯定原因（因为他们是人）→推断前半句应填入与‘human’相对或无关的特质→得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句→分析比较结构（different from... in...）→后文解释原因（手稿包含秘密）→推断空格处应指代手稿的最终出版形式→选择表示‘印刷品’或‘出版物’的名词→得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句→分析并列结构（remainders of... and... of...）→前半部分指‘创作决定和转瞬即逝的想法的残留’→推断后半部分应指‘情感状态的某种表现或痕迹’→选择表示‘迹象’或‘痕迹’的名词→得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句→分析句子结构（It is impossible to look at... without...）→空格位于介词without之后→推断应填入动名词形式→结合后文（grasping the energy）→选择表示‘不’或‘没有’的介词→得出答案
36 空 定位空格所在句→分析主语‘the making of complex works of art’与宾语‘much more than spontaneous outpouring’的逻辑关系→选择表示‘包含、涉及’的动词
37 空 定位空格所在句→分析并列结构‘the thrills of happiness, ___ of sadness, spasms of love’→选择与‘thrills’（激动）、‘spasms’（阵发）并列、描述‘sadness’（悲伤）的名词
38 空 定位空格所在句→分析‘the making of complex works of art’与‘much more than spontaneous outpouring’的对比关系→选择表示‘包含、涉及’的动词
39 空 定位空格所在句→分析‘as he ___ and revised’的并列结构→选择与‘revised’（修订）并列、描述创作过程的动词
40 空 定位空格所在句→分析‘on his way to ___’的结构→选择表示‘完成、成就’的名词，与‘labored’（辛勤工作）形成目标关系

考点：副词修饰动词serve 语境表示谦逊或限定角色 转折逻辑not...but... 与‘human’形成对比的特质 比较结构different from 与手稿（manuscript）相对的最终形式 并列结构and 与remainders并列的名词 介词without后接动名词 双重否定表肯定（impossible... without...） 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 近义词辨析

28. 【答案】E
31 空 定位空格所在句→分析句子结构（主语I，谓语serve，宾语roles）→结合上下文（作为保管者和诠释者）→选择表示“仅仅”或“只是”的副词→得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句→分析转折结构（not because... but because...）→前半句否定原因（因为他们...），后半句肯定原因（因为他们是人）→推断前半句应填入与‘human’相对或无关的特质→得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句→分析比较结构（different from... in...）→后文解释原因（手稿包含秘密）→推断空格处应指代手稿的最终出版形式→选择表示‘印刷品’或‘出版物’的名词→得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（remainders of... and... of...） → 前半部分指‘创作决定和转瞬即逝的想法的残留’ → 推断后半部分应指‘情感状态的某种表现或痕迹’ → 选择表示‘迹象’或‘痕迹’的名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（It is impossible to look at... without...） → 空格位于介词without之后 → 推断应填入动名词形式 → 结合后文（grasping the energy） → 选择表示‘不’或‘没有’的介词 → 得出答案
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语‘the making of complex works of art’与宾语‘much more than spontaneous outpouring’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘包含、涉及’的动词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构‘the thrills of happiness, ___ of sadness, spasms of love’ → 选择与‘thrills’（激动）、‘spasms’（阵发）并列、描述‘sadness’（悲伤）的名词
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39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘as he ___ and revised’的并列结构 → 选择与‘revised’（修订）并列、描述创作过程的动词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘on his way to ___’的结构 → 选择表示‘完成、成就’的名词，与‘labored’（辛勤工作）形成目标关系

考点：副词修饰动词serve 语境表示谦逊或限定角色 转折逻辑not...but... 与‘human’形成对比的特质 比较结构different from 与手稿（manuscript）相对的最终形式 并列结构and 与remainders并列的名词 介词without后接动名词 双重否定表肯定（impossible... without...） 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 近义词辨析

29. 【答案】B

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（主语I，谓语serve，宾语roles） → 结合上下文（作为保管者和诠释者） → 选择表示“仅仅”或“只是”的副词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折结构（not because... but because...） → 前半句否定原因（因为他们...），后半句肯定原因（因为他们是人） → 推断前半句应填入与‘human’相对或无关的特质 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比较结构（different from... in...） → 后文解释原因（手稿包含秘密） → 推断空格处应指代手稿的最终出版形式 → 选择表示‘印刷品’或‘出版物’的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（remainders of... and... of...） → 前半部分指‘创作决定和转瞬即逝的想法的残留’ → 推断后半部分应指‘情感状态的某种表现或痕迹’ → 选择表示‘迹象’或‘痕迹’的名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（It is impossible to look at... without...） → 空格位于介词without之后 → 推断应填入动名词形式 → 结合后文（grasping the energy） → 选择表示‘不’或‘没有’的介词 → 得出答案
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语‘the making of complex works of art’与宾语‘much more than spontaneous outpouring’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘包含、涉及’的动词
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考点：副词修饰动词serve 语境表示谦逊或限定角色 转折逻辑not...but... 与‘human’形成对比的特质 比较结构different from 与手稿（manuscript）相对的最终形式 并列结构and 与remainders并列的名词 介词without后接动名词 双重否定表肯定（impossible... without...） 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 近义词辨析

30. 【答案】M

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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（It is impossible to look at... without...） → 空格位于介词without之后 → 推断应填入动名词形式 → 结合后文（grasping the energy） → 选择表示‘不’或‘没有’的介词 → 得出答案

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考点：副词修饰动词serve　语境表示谦逊或限定角色　转折逻辑not...but...　与‘human’形成对比的特质　比较结构different from　与手稿（manuscript）相对的最终形式　并列结构and　与remainders并列的名词　介词without后接动名词　双重否定表肯定（impossible... without...）　动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析

31. 【答案】A

定位第二段“It's more an issue of when they sleep.” → 同义替换为“not knowing when they sleep” → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

32. 【答案】A

定位第四段“The second process is circadian, which works like a clock.” → 识别“like a clock”为明喻（simile） → 得出答案

考点：修辞手法识别　篇章结构分析

33. 【答案】D

综合全文（尤其第二、五段）关于婴儿睡眠模式及父母应对的论述 → 推断出父母需要了解相关知识 → 得出答案

考点：综合推断　主旨把握

34. 【答案】B

通览全文，核心内容围绕婴儿睡眠的模式、原因及特点展开 → 概括为“Baby sleep patterns” → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　标题匹配

35. 【答案】C
定位第三段“Extreme environments are also where he finds his favorite photography subjects: animals that are rarely viewed in the wild.”及第二段“prefers to work in the cold” → 综合得出他喜欢在寒冷环境中拍摄稀有动物 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　信息综合

36. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'requirement' → 逐项核对语篇中提及的摄影师特质（如耐寒、足智多谋、坚韧） → 排除已提及项，选出未提及项
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

37. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'focus on' → 逐项核对语篇中提及的拍摄主题（如罕见动物、狩猎瞬间） → 排除已提及项，选出未提及项
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

38. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'Para.2' → 逐项核对第二段中关于税收的细节 → 排除与原文相悖或未提及项，选出正确项
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

39. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'description' → 逐项核对语篇中对Miss Emily外貌的描述 → 排除与原文相悖或未提及项，选出正确项
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

40. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'personality' → 综合语篇中对Miss Emily行为的描述（如拒绝缴税、闭门不出） → 推断其性格特征
考点：观点态度　推理判断

41. 【答案】Reduced attentional skills and increased…
定位题干关键词 'consequences' → 在语篇中寻找对应因果关系 → 提取并列的两个结果 'Reduced attentional skills' 和 'increased fatigue' → 同义替换为正确答案
考点：细节定位　因果关系

42. 【答案】He accepts risks calmly and without worry.
定位短语 'takes it all in stride' → 分析其在语境中的含义（面对风险时的反应） → 结合上下文推断其意为'从容应对' → 匹配正确选项 'accepts risks calmly and without worry'
考点：词义猜测　熟词僻义

43. 【答案】His photos prove the existence of rare…
定位引语 'My images are testimony' → 分析其在语境中的指代（'testimony' 证明什么） → 结合前文关于稀有野生动物的描述 → 推断其意为照片证明了稀有野生动物的存在
考点：推理判断　细节定位

44. 【答案】It is the most unpleasant house in the area.

定位短语 'an eyesore among eyesores' → 分析其修辞手法（比较级/最高级含义） → 结合语境推断其意为'最令人讨厌的' → 匹配正确选项 'the most unpleasant house in the area'

考点：词义猜测　熟词僻义

45. 【答案】It is old, neglected, and rarely visited.

定位描述房屋内部的段落（第4段） → 提取关键细节（如灰尘、陈设等） → 综合推断房屋的状态（老旧、被忽视、少有人访） → 匹配正确选项

考点：推理判断　细节定位

46. 【答案】The excerpt provides a comprehensive overview…

考生需先准确概括原文主旨，再选择一项评估措施进行利弊分析，要求结构清晰、语言多样。

考点：主旨概括能力　谋篇布局能力　句式变化与复杂句构建