专四 · 2025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. She thought it advisable that a janitor _____ against any possible intruder.
A. is guarding B. guards C. was guarding D. guard

2. Lisa managed to save _____ she could out of her low wages to help her sister.
A. what little money B. so little money C. such little money D. how little money

3. What leaves me with the deepest impression in the park is a(n)_ _____ trunk.
A. brown charming Italian oak B. charming brown Italian oak
C. Italian charming brown oak D. Italian brown charming oak

4. A more flexible means of communication is always an advantage,_ _____ being equal.
A. all the things B. the other things C. other all things D. all other things

5. If you would kindly agree to the terms, we'll send you the samples right away. The underlined word indicates
A. a polite request B. an uncertainty
C. an unexpected result D. a useful suggestion

6. My mother would have been in Beijing by now if she had not missed the train. The underlined part in the sentence expresses a(n)
A. obligation B. willingness C. hypothesis D. suggestion

7. One can never be happy if one is always envious _____ others.
A. at B. of C. to D. on

8. "It is taking forever to upload an album."The underlined part expresses
A. regret B. surprise C. complaint D. temporariness

9. “If you frequently forget where you parked your car, there is an app that could be what you're looking for."The underlined word expresses _____ _

A. ability in the past B. possibility at present

C. certainty at present D. permission in the past

10. Firms that use computers have found that the number of staff _____ is needed for quality control can be substantially reduced.

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

11. Ann hurried back, having a guilty _____ at leaving her daughter at home alone.

A. conscience B. congestion C. conservation D. consciousness

12. Your earnings will be in _____ to the amount of work you do.

A. addition B. percentage C. relationship D. proportion

13. This drink is very tasty, and it is nutritious as well, as it is _____ with vitamin C.

A. enriched B. strengthened C. increased D. consolidated

14. The discovery of the New World is a _____ in the world history.

A. landmark B. standard C. recognition D. triumph

15. It is _____ to keep a note of these important data, so we won't lose them.

A. sensitive B. sensational C. sensible D. senseless

16. I don't think that was a mistake; I think it was _____ made so.

A. methodically B. accidentally C. carelessly D. deliberately

17. You need to contact your doctor if the symptoms _____ for a day.

A. perceive B. persist C. perform D. perplex

18. There is a strong _____ between the father and the son.

A. illustration B. reflection C. resemblance D. correspondence

19. The smartphone manufacturer blamed _____ batteries for last year's humiliating recall of its flagship smartphone.

A. wrong B. faulty C. mistaken D. incorrect

20. While he says his next job won’ t be as a head coach for the current team, he's _____ several possibilities, including working overseas.

A. recollecting B. enjoying C. reconciling D. entertaining

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

A. applied	B. associatively	C. coherence
D. conceptualize	E. concrete	F. feature
G. jointly	H. nurturing	I. ornamental
J. readily	K. separate	L. style
M. supplementary	N. sustaining	O. used

Traditionally, the subject of metaphor tends to come up in literature classes where everyone learns that a metaphor is a figure of speech: “No man is an island."It's learned first as an element of ___21___ , a way to polish language. Metaphors are first brought to our attention in poems, mostly, but we're taught to recognize them in stories and songs too: “She's got the moon in her eyes."Consequently, many people associate metaphors most ___22___ with the literary arts and understand them as a matter of language—a figure of speech. But metaphors are also a tool for discovering and connecting ideas—a figure of thought. Whether ___23___ or conceptual, metaphors are acts of imagination. To see one thing in terms of another is to think ___24___ .That is, we set up correspondences between two concepts. This involves partially structuring our understanding of an abstract object(love, for example)by seeing it in terms of a rather ___25___ object(say, a garden).Thus we can think and talk about “cultivating," “ ___26___ ” and “tending to” our friendships. The process of setting up such correspondences is called “mapping.” By mapping gardens onto love, which are otherwise two ___27___ conceptual domains, we invite a comparison and give visible forms to an abstract idea. “Gardens” is the source domain from which we draw properties that can be ___28___ to “love,” the target domain. Through metaphors, both conventional and unconventional, we build and lay claim to ___29___ among otherwise discrete phenomena. The habit of metaphorical thinking belongs to everyone. Metaphor is very much involved in the way they ___30___ , talk about, and most of all, experience 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)Six months before she died, my grandmother moved into an old people's home and I visited her there. She was sitting in the living room with about fifteen other residents, mostly women, half of them asleep. The room was clean and warm, with flowers and pictures, and the care assistants were kind and cheerful. A talk show was on the television, and the only other sound was snoring and embarrassing digestive noises. People only moved when they needed to be helped to the bathroom. It was depressing. Gran talked a lot about how much she missed seeing her grandchildren, but I knew from my sister that they hated going to visit her there and, to be perfectly honest, I couldn't wait to get away myself. (2)So I was interested to read a newspaper article about a new concept in old people's homes. The idea is simple, but revolutionary: combining a residential home for the elderly with a nursery school in the same building. The children and the residents eat lunch together and share activities such as music, painting, gardening and caring for the pets which the residents are encouraged to keep. In the afternoons, the residents enjoy reading or telling stories to the children and, if a child is feeling sad or tired, there is always a kind lap to sit on and a cuddle. There are trips out and birthday parties too. (3)The advantages are enormous for everyone concerned. The children are happy because they get a lot more individual attention and respond well because someone has time for them. They also learn that old people are not different or frightening in any way. And of course, they see illness and death and learn to accept them. The residents are happy because they feel useful and needed. They are more active and more interested in life when the children are around and they take more interest in their appearance too. And the staff are happy because they see an improvement in the physical and psychological health of the residents. (4)Nowadays there is less and less contact between the old and the young. There are many reasons for this, including the breakdown of the extended family, working parents with no time to care for ageing relations, families that have moved away and smaller flats with no room for grandparents. But the result is the same: increasing numbers of children without grandparents and old people who have no contact with children. And more old people who are lonely and feel useless, along with more and more families with young children who desperately need more support. It's a major problem in many societies. (5)That's why inter-generational programs, designed to bring the old and the young together, are growing in popularity all over the world, supported by UNESCO and other local and international organizations. There are examples of successful initiatives all over the world. Using young people to teach IT skills to older people is one obvious example. Using old people as volunteer assistants in schools is another, perhaps reading with children who need extra attention. There are schemes which involve older people visiting families who are having problems, maybe looking after the children for a while to give the tired mother a break. Or“adopt a grandparent” schemes in which children write letters or visit a lonely old person in their area. There are even holiday companies that specialize in holidays for children and grandparents together. One of the successful schemes pairs young volunteers with old people who are losing their sight. The young people help with practical things such as helping with online shopping, and the older people can pass on their knowledge and

experience to their young visitors. For example, a retired judge may be paired with a teenager who wants to study law. Lasting friendships often develop. (6)But it isn't only the individuals concerned who gain from inter-generational activities. The advantages to society are enormous too. If older people can understand and accept the youth of today, and vice versa, there will be less conflict in a community. In a world where the number of old people is increasing, we need as much understanding and tolerance as possible. Modern society has isolated people into age groups and now we need to rediscover what “community” really means. And we can use the strengths of one generation to help another. Then perhaps getting old won’ t be such a depressing prospect after all.

31. What does “It ” in Para.1 refer to?

A. The talk show. B. The decoration. C. The atmosphere. D. The bathroom.

32. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT according to Para.3?

A. Children get more attention than old people. B. Old people have a sense of usefulness.

C. Old people take more interest in appearance. D. Staff notice improvement in the residents.

33. The author uses_ to explain the program's popularity in Para.5.

A. comparison B. contrast C. cause and effect D. exemplification

34. The following are the advantages of inter-generational activities EXCEPT

A. redefining the meaning of community B. slowing down the process of isolation

C. reducing conflicts between generations D. promoting mutual understanding and help

(1)My father's youngest brother, Uncle Chul, shared the Lee's famously bad reaction to liquor, which was to turn beet-red in the face, grow dizzy and finally get sick. In spite of this, he was always happy to stay up late at family gatherings. After a few glasses of whisky he would really loosen up, and, with the notable exception of my mother, we all appreciated his rough language and stories. Only when Mother came in from the kitchen would his talk soften, for he knew he had always fallen short in her eyes. If they were ever alone together, say in the kitchen, after dinner, he would use the most decorous(得体的)voice in asking for a glass or a fresh bucket of ice, and even offer to help load the dishwasher or run an errand to the store. (2)On one of those nights we sped off, both happy for a break in the long evening. He asked me about school, what sports I was playing, but the conversation inevitably turned toward my parents, and particularly my mother—how much she had invested in me, that I was her great hope. I thought it was odd that he was speaking this way, like my other relatives, and I answered with some criticism of her—that she was too anxious and overbearing. He stared at me and, with a hard solemnity I had not heard from him before, said that my mother was one of the finest people one could ever know. He kept a grip on the wheel and in the ensuing quiet of the drive I could sense how he must have both admired and despised her. In many respects, my mother was an unrelenting woman. She tended to measure people by the mark of a few principles of conduct: ask no help from anyone, always plan for the long run and practice(her own variation of)the golden rule, which was to

treat others much better than oneself. (3)In her mind, Uncle Chul sorely lacked on all these accounts. In the weeks following our drive, my father would be deciding whether to lend him $10,000 to start a business. As always after dinner, my parents sat in the kitchen and spoke in Korean, under the light of a fluorescent ring. My mother, in many ways the director of the family, questioned my uncle's character and will. Hadn't he performed poorly in school, failed to finish college?Hadn't he spent most of his youth perfecting his skills as a black belt in tae kwon do(跆拳道)and his billiards game?Wasn't he a gambler in spirit? (4)My father could defend him only weakly. Uncle Chul had a history of working hard only when reward was well within sight, like cash piled high on the end of a pool table. His older brothers were all respected professionals and academics. My father was a doctor, a psychiatrist who had taught himself English in order to practice in Vancouver. Uncle Chul had left Korea after a series of failed ventures and odd jobs, and found himself broke with a wife and new baby. How valuable were his tae kwon do trophies now?What could he possibly do in this country? (5)My parents argued fiercely and my father left the kitchen. But as was my mother's way, she kept on pushing her side of the issue, thinking aloud. My father was throwing away his hard-earned money on the naive wish that his little brother had magically changed. Uncle Chul was a poor risk and even now was complaining about his present job, hauling and cleaning produce for a greengrocer. He would get to the store at 4 a.m.to prepare vegetables for the day's selling. While he shared a sofa bed with his nephew in his older brother's tiny apartment, his wife and infant daughter were still in Seoul, waiting for him to make enough money to send for them.

35. Uncle Chul had the author's mother.

A. a critical attitude towards　　B. a strong prejudice against

C. fond memories of　　D. mixed feelings towards

36. We can infer from the passage that the author's mother was NOT _.

A. approachable　　B. independent　　C. strong-minded　　D. overbearing

37. We learn from the passage that Uncle Chul was a (n) person.

A. stubborn　　B. unsuccessful　　C. helpful　　D. adaptive

(1)Deep in the jungles of Colombia there is a kind of flower that attracts bees with its unique perfume. In Venezuela there is a flower people collect for its large white or yellow petals. Few people ever find it, though, since it only blooms for a few days. There is a small pink and yellow flower that only grows in a very specific part of the state of Florida. It also only grows on trees, and wind or birds may spread its seeds. These flowers are some of the most rare and delicate species in all of nature. They are all types of orchids (兰花). (2)For hundreds of years orchids have been prized discoveries of collectors and adventurers hoping to find new and exotic breeds of the flower. In her book The Orchid Thief, author Susan Orlean tells how in the 1800s orchids became popular in Europe, which made them very valuable. Many “orchid hunters” set out to find and bring back new types of orchids to sell. However, many of the men who went looking for the mysterious orchids met with tragedy instead. (3)While the plants have long been valued for their beauty, they may be even more important to science and our

understanding of co-evolution. Unlike plants that can self-pollinate (自传花粉), orchids need very specific insects or birds to spread their pollen(花粉).The process by which insects, the wind, or birds spread the pollen of different flowers is called pollination. Pollen is a powder produced by plants that contains their genetic material. In order for the plants to reproduce, the pollen must be physically moved to the flower’ s stigma(柱头), which contains an egg. Now the fertilized egg can become a seed. Birds and insects can pollinate plants by touching many different flowers and spreading the pollen around. (4)Orchids evolved to attract insects and birds. Because there are many different species of orchid, there are also many different ways the orchids attract their pollinators. Orlean explains that“many species look so much like their favorite insects that the insect mistakes them for kin [other insects], and when it lands on the flower to visit, pollen sticks to its body...Another orchid imitates the shape of something that a pollinating insect likes to kill…Other species look like the mate of their pollinator, so the insect tries to mate with one orchid and then another..and spreads pollen from flower to flower each hopeless time.” (5)Other orchids don't use their shape at all, but rather produce specialized scents to attract specific insects, such as bees, beetles or flies. Some orchids smell like cake, some like chocolate, and some like rotting meat. All these smells may seem weird, but they exist to lure creatures to their pollen and help the orchids survive. The strategies to attract insects and spread their flowers' pollen go on and on. Each family of orchids has a unique kind of insect or bird that visits their flowers, as well as its own way of attracting them. It has worked, too. According to NOVA, a science television series,“orchid species number more than 25,000 worldwide.”That is more kinds of species than any other flower on the planet, and new ones are still being found. (6)Orchids and the insects that pollinate them are one of the most amazing examples of evolution. Though their degree of co-dependence varies, as it is apparent that at least some orchids are more reliant on their pollinators than the pollinators are on the orchids, the degree of evolutionary specialization is still very impressive. Research suggests that certain species of orchid evolved specifically to attract orchid bees, which collect a wide variety of scents from various plants in preparation for mating. In another case, an orchid mimics a female's smell and appearance-and the male pollinator gets nothing out of the bargain whatsoever. By tricking the insects that collect its pollen, the orchid has survived since the time of the dinosaurs.

38. What does the word “prized” in Para.2 mean?

A. Symbolic. B. Precious. C. Selected. D. Winning.

39. How do orchids reproduce according to Para.3?

A. They are pollinated by birds or insects. B. They are self-pollinated to have seeds.

C. They are pollinated by winds. D. They are collected and bred by humans.

40. We learn from the passage that orchids attract insects in ways.

A. mysterious B. similar C. varied D. efficient

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. Why is the idea revolutionary for old people (Para.2)?

42. Explain “with the notable exception of my mother” in Para.1.

43. Cite one example of Mother's principles of conduct in Para.2.

44. Cite two ways in which orchids attract insects to pollinate for them (Paras.4&5).

45. What does the word “tricking” (Para.6) mean?

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

41. It combines a residential home with a nursery school.

42. Everyone appreciated his talk except Mother.

43. Ask no help from anyone.

44. Imitating insects' appearance or producing specialized scents.

45. Deceiving or misleading.

46. The excerpt highlights the profound impact of technology on the learning habits of the younger generation. It argues that today's teenagers absorb information at an unprecedented rate, not through true multitasking, but by rapidly switching between various digital tasks. This has led to a fragmented attention span and a departure from the linear, focused learning style of previous generations. The author concludes by urging educators and parents to stop resisting technology and instead creatively harness its potential to engage children.

From a learner's perspective, this fragmented style of learning is a double-edged sword. On one hand, it equips us with the ability to navigate vast amounts of information quickly and adapt to a fast-paced digital world. We become adept at synthesizing data from multiple sources, a skill essential for modern research and problem-solving. However, the constant switching comes at a cost. It often sacrifices depth for breadth, making it challenging to engage in deep, contemplative thinking required for complex analysis or mastering a difficult subject. The relentless stream of notifications and content can also lead to cognitive overload and reduced retention.

Therefore, the key lies not in rejecting technology, as the excerpt wisely suggests, but in cultivating digital mindfulness. As learners, we must consciously carve out time for focused, single-task study sessions to build concentration. We should leverage technology's strengths—its access to diverse resources and interactive tools—while being wary of its distractions. By striking a balance between embracing the efficiency of the digital age and preserving the discipline of deep learning, we can transform the fragmented style from a potential pitfall into a powerful, complementary tool for our education.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

识别虚拟语气标志词advisable → 判断从句需用(should)+动词原形 → 选择guard

考点：虚拟语气　advisable后的从句

2. 【答案】A

分析句子结构 → save后需宾语从句 → what引导名词性从句且作money的定语 → 选择what little money

考点：名词性从句　what的用法

3. 【答案】B

分析名词短语修饰语顺序 → 限定词/观点/大小/形状/年龄/颜色/国籍/材料 → charming(观点) brown(颜色) Italian(国籍) oak(材料) → 选择B

考点：形容词排序　名词短语结构

4. 【答案】D

识别固定搭配all other things → 表示'所有其他事物' → 选择D

考点：固定搭配　all other的用法

5. 【答案】A

分析would kindly的语用功能 → 表示礼貌请求 → 选择A

考点：语用功能　礼貌表达

6. 【答案】C

识别虚拟语气结构 'would have been... if she had not missed' → 判断其表达与过去事实相反的假设 → 得出答案

考点：虚拟语气　与过去事实相反的假设

7. 【答案】B

识别固定搭配 'be envious of' → 排除其他介词搭配 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配　形容词+介词搭配

8. 【答案】C

分析语境 'taking forever to upload' → 识别 'taking forever' 的熟词僻义（表示耗时过长，令人不满） → 判断其表达抱怨 → 得出答案

考点：熟词僻义　语境选词

9. 【答案】B

分析句子结构 'there is an app that could be' → 识别 'could' 在此语境下表示可能性而非过去能力 → 得出答案

考点：情态动词　语境选词

10. 【答案】C

分析句子结构 'the number of staff _____ is needed' → 识别空格处引导定语从句修饰 'staff' → 判断先行词 'staff' 在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句　关系代词选择

11. 【答案】A
根据语境‘guilty _____ at leaving her daughter at home alone’判断，此处需要表示‘内疚感’的名词 → 识别固定搭配‘have a guilty conscience’ → 得出答案
考点：固定搭配 have a guilty conscience　语境选词

12. 【答案】D
根据语境‘in _____ to the amount of work’判断，此处需要表示‘成比例’的搭配 → 识别固定搭配‘in proportion to’ → 得出答案
考点：固定搭配 in proportion to　动词搭配

13. 【答案】A
根据语境‘_____ with vitamin C’判断，此处需要表示‘富含/添加了’的动词 → 识别enriched with表示‘富含’ → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

14. 【答案】A
根据语境‘a _____ in the world history’判断，此处需要表示‘里程碑/重要事件’的名词 → 识别landmark表示‘里程碑’ → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

15. 【答案】C
根据语境‘It is _____ to keep a note’判断，此处需要表示‘明智的’的形容词 → 识别sensible表示‘明智的’ → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

16. 【答案】D
根据前句'I don't think that was a mistake'的否定判断 → 推断后句需表达'故意'含义 → 选择与'by design'同义的副词
考点：语境逻辑推断　近义词辨析

17. 【答案】B
定位主语'symptoms' → 识别固定搭配'symptoms persist' → 排除其他动词搭配
考点：动词搭配　近义词辨析

18. 【答案】C
根据主语'father and son'的亲属关系 → 推断需表达'相似性'含义 → 选择与'likeness'同义的名词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

19. 【答案】B
根据宾语'batteries'和语境'humiliating recall' → 推断需表达'有缺陷的'含义 → 选择与'defective'同义的形容词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

20. 【答案】D
根据后文'including working overseas'的举例 → 推断前文需表达'考虑'含义 → 选择与'considering'同义的动词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

21. 【答案】L

31 空 定位空格前‘element of’与后‘a way to polish language’的并列解释关系 → 识别‘polish language’（润色语言）为文学修饰 → 选择表示‘文学’的选项L

32 空 定位空格前‘associate metaphors most’与后‘with the literary arts’的固定搭配 → 识别‘associate...with’结构 → 选择表示‘主要地/最’的副词B

33 空 定位空格后‘or conceptual’的并列结构 → 识别‘conceptual’（概念的）为抽象思维层面 → 选择表示‘具体的/有形的’的选项I，与‘conceptual’形成对比

34 空 定位空格前‘To see one thing in terms of another is to think’ → 识别‘see...in terms of’为隐喻思维的核心定义 → 选择表示‘隐喻地’的选项D

35 空 定位空格前‘a rather’与后‘object (say, a garden)’ → 识别‘garden’为具体、有形的事物 → 选择表示‘具体的/有形的’的选项E

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义一致性 → 选择与‘cultivating’和‘tending to’语义并列的园艺动词

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘mapping’和‘comparison’的逻辑关系 → 选择描述‘花园’与‘爱’这两个概念域关系的形容词

38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘source domain’与‘target domain’的映射关系 → 选择与‘properties’和‘to love’构成合理搭配的动词

39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘build and lay claim to’与‘among otherwise discrete phenomena’的逻辑关系 → 选择描述隐喻所建立关系的名词

40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘they ____ , talk about, and most of all, experience the world’的并列结构 → 选择与‘talk about’和‘experience’语义并列的动词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

22. 【答案】B

31 空 定位空格前‘element of’与后‘a way to polish language’的并列解释关系 → 识别‘polish language’（润色语言）为文学修饰 → 选择表示‘文学’的选项L

32 空 定位空格前‘associate metaphors most’与后‘with the literary arts’的固定搭配 → 识别‘associate...with’结构 → 选择表示‘主要地/最’的副词B

33 空 定位空格后‘or conceptual’的并列结构 → 识别‘conceptual’（概念的）为抽象思维层面 → 选择表示‘具体的/有形的’的选项I，与‘conceptual’形成对比

34 空 定位空格前‘To see one thing in terms of another is to think’ → 识别‘see...in terms of’为隐喻思维的核心定义 → 选择表示‘隐喻地’的选项D

35 空 定位空格前‘a rather’与后‘object (say, a garden)’ → 识别‘garden’为具体、有形的事物 → 选择表示‘具体的/有形的’的选项E

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义一致性 → 选择与‘cultivating’和‘tending to’语义并列的园艺动词

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘mapping’和‘comparison’的逻辑关系 → 选择描述‘花园’与‘爱’这两个概念域关系的形容词

38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘source domain’与‘target domain’的映射关系 → 选择与‘properties’和‘to love’构成合理搭配的动词

39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘build and lay claim to’与‘among otherwise discrete phenomena’的逻辑关系 → 选择描述隐喻所建立关系的名词

40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘they ____ , talk about, and most of all, experience the world’的并列结构 → 选择与‘talk about’和‘experience’语义并列的动词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

23. 【答案】I

31 空 定位空格前‘element of’与后‘a way to polish language’的并列解释关系 → 识别‘polish language’（润色语言）为文学修饰 → 选择表示‘文学’的选项L

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

24. 【答案】D

31 空 定位空格前‘element of’与后‘a way to polish language’的并列解释关系 → 识别‘polish language’（润色语言）为文学修饰 → 选择表示‘文学’的选项L

32 空 定位空格前‘associate metaphors most’与后‘with the literary arts’的固定搭配 → 识别‘associate...with’结构 → 选择表示‘主要地/最’的副词B

33 空 定位空格后‘or conceptual’的并列结构 → 识别‘conceptual’（概念的）为抽象思维层面 → 选择表示‘具体的/有形的’的选项I，与‘conceptual’形成对比

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

25. 【答案】E

31 空 定位空格前‘element of’与后‘a way to polish language’的并列解释关系 → 识别‘polish language’（润色语言）为文学修饰 → 选择表示‘文学’的选项L

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33 空 定位空格后‘or conceptual’的并列结构 → 识别‘conceptual’（概念的）为抽象思维层面 → 选择表示‘具体的/有形的’的选项I，与‘conceptual’形成对比

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

26. 【答案】H

31 空 定位空格前‘element of’与后‘a way to polish language’的并列解释关系 → 识别‘polish language’（润色语言）为文学修饰 → 选择表示‘文学’的选项L

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

27. 【答案】K

31 空 定位空格前‘element of’与后‘a way to polish language’的并列解释关系 → 识别‘polish language’（润色语言）为文学修饰 → 选择表示‘文学’的选项L

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

28. 【答案】A

31 空 定位空格前‘element of’与后‘a way to polish language’的并列解释关系 → 识别‘polish language’（润色语言）为文学修饰 → 选择表示‘文学’的选项L

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

29. 【答案】C

31 空 定位空格前‘element of’与后‘a way to polish language’的并列解释关系 → 识别‘polish language’（润色语言）为文学修饰 → 选择表示‘文学’的选项L

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

30. 【答案】D

31 空 定位空格前‘element of’与后‘a way to polish language’的并列解释关系 → 识别‘polish language’（润色语言）为文学修饰 → 选择表示‘文学’的选项L

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33 空 定位空格后‘or conceptual’的并列结构 → 识别‘conceptual’（概念的）为抽象思维层面 → 选择表示‘具体的/有形的’的选项I，与‘conceptual’形成对比

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

31. 【答案】C

定位第一段末句 → 分析代词“It”指代前文描述的整体场景 → 得出答案

考点：指代与衔接　语境推断

32. 【答案】A

定位第三段 → 逐项比对原文细节 → 找出与原文不符的选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉　信息比对

33. 【答案】D

定位第五段（实际为第三段） → 分析段落内部逻辑关系 → 识别举例论证手法

考点：篇章结构与写作目的　论证方法识别

34. 【答案】B

定位第三段关于优势的描述 → 逐项比对原文 → 找出未提及或与原文不符的选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉　信息比对

35. 【答案】D

定位第二段描述叔叔对母亲看法的句子 → 分析“admired and despised”等关键词 → 推断复杂情感

考点：观点态度　推理判断

36. 【答案】A

定位母亲对Uncle Chul的评价与态度 → 提取其“unrelenting”、“measure people by principles”等描述 → 推断其性格特征 → 排除与原文相悖的选项

考点：人物性格推断　细节信息整合

37. 【答案】B

定位母亲对Uncle Chul的负面评价（学业差、未完成大学）及家庭对其的质疑 → 整合信息推断其人生状态 → 匹配选项

考点：人物状态推断　细节信息整合

38. 【答案】B

定位“prized”所在句 → 分析上下文（orchids have been prized discoveries... valuable） → 推断词义为“珍贵的” → 匹配同义词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

39. 【答案】A

定位第3段关于兰花繁殖的描述 → 提取关键信息（need very specific insects or birds to spread their pollen） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】C

定位第4段关于兰花吸引昆虫方式的描述 → 提取关键信息（many different ways） → 推断其方式是“多样的” → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

41. 【答案】It combines a residential home with a nursery…

定位题干关键词 'revolutionary for old people' → 在第二段中定位到该短语 → 理解其后解释性内容 → 提取核心信息 'combines a residential home with a nursery school'。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】Everyone appreciated his talk except Mother.

定位短语 'with the notable exception of my mother' → 分析其所在句子的上下文逻辑 → 理解 'exception' 表示例外 → 推断出 'everyone appreciated... except Mother' 的含义。

考点：词义猜测

43. 【答案】Ask no help from anyone.

定位题干关键词 'Mother's principles of conduct' → 在第二段中定位到该短语 → 理解其后列举的具体行为准则 → 提取 'Ask no help from anyone' 作为示例。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

44. 【答案】Imitating insects' appearance or producing…

定位题干关键词 'orchids attract insects' → 在第四、五段中定位到相关描述 → 理解并归纳两种吸引昆虫的方式 → 提取 'Imitating insects' appearance' 和 'producing specialized scents'。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】Deceiving or misleading.

定位单词 'tricking' → 分析其所在句子的上下文 → 理解兰花通过模仿或气味来'欺骗'昆虫 → 推断出 'tricking' 意为 'deceiving or misleading'。

考点：词义猜测

46. 【答案】The excerpt highlights the profound impact of…

考生需先准确概括原文主旨，再从学习者视角组织个人观点，并运用多样句式进行论证。

考点：主旨概括与信息筛选　观点组织与谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建