专八 · 2011年英语专业八级考试真题

历年真题

满分 75 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 34 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

本卷答案与讲解
013 467
yingyu8.cn/an/013467

一、PART II 阅读 Section A 选择题（11-24）（共 14 小题，每小题 1 分，共 14 分）

(1)Whenever we could, Joan and I took refuge in the streets of Gibraltar. The Englishman's home is his castle because he has no much choice. There is nowhere to sit in the streets of England, not even, after twilight, in the public gardens. The climate, very often, does not even permit him to walk outside. Naturally, he stays indoors and creates a cocoon of comfort. That was the way we lived in Leeds. (2)These southern people, on the other hand, look outwards. The Gibraltarian home is, typically, a small and crowded apartment up several flights of dark and dirty stairs. In it, one, two or even three old people share a few ill-lit rooms with the young family. Once he has eaten, changed his clothes, embraced his wife, kissed his children and his parents, there is nothing to keep the southem man at home. He hurries out, taking even his breakfast coffee at his local bar. He comes home late for his afternoon meal after an appetitive hour at his café. He sleeps for an hour, dresses, goes out again and stays out until late at night. His wife does not miss him, for she is out, too—at the market in the morning and in the afternoon sitting with other mothers, baby-minding in the sun. (3)The usual Gibraltarian home has no sitting-room, living-room or lounge. The parlour of our working-class houses would be an intolerable waste of space. Easy-chairs, sofas and such-like furniture are unknown. There are no bookshelves, because there are no books. Talking and drinking, as well as eating, are done on hard chairs round the dining-table, between a sideboard decorated with the best glasses and an inevitable display cabinet full of family treasures, photographs and souvenirs. The elaborate chandelier over this table proclaims it as the hub of the household and of the family. “Hearth and home” makes very little ense in Gibraltar. One's home is one's town or village, and one's hearth is the sunshine. (4)Our northen towns are dormitories with cubicles, by comparison. When we congregate—in the churches it used to be, now in the cinema, say, impersonally, or at public meetings, formally—we are scarcely ever man to man. Only in our pubs can you find the truly gregarious and communal spirit surviving, and in England even the pubs are divided along class lines. (5)Along this Mediterranean coast, home is only a refuge and a retreat. The people live together in the open air—in the street, market-place. Down here, there is a far stronger feeling of community than we had ever known. In crowded and circumscribed Gibraltar, with its complicated inter-marriages, its identity of interests, its surviving sense of siege, one can see and feel an integrated society. (6)To live in a tiny town with all the organization of a state, with Viceroy(总 督) , Premier, Parliament, Press and Pentagon, all in miniature, all within arm's reach, is an intensive course in civics. In such an environment, nothing can be hidden, for better or for worse. One's successes are seen and recognized; one's failures are immediately exposed. Social consciousness is at its strongest, with the result that there is a constant and firm pressure towards good social behaviour, towards courtesy and kindness. Gibraltar, with all its faults, is the friendliest and most tolerant of places. Straight from the cynical anonymity of a big city, we luxuriated in its happy personalism. We look back on it, like all its exiled sons and daughters, with true affection.

1. Which of the following best explains the differences in ways of living between the English and the Gibraltarians?

A. The family structure.
B. Religious belief.
C. The climate.
D. Eating habit.

2. The italicized part in the third paragraph implies that

A. English working-class homes are similar to Gibraltarian ones
B. English working-class homes have spacious sitting-rooms
C. English working-class homes waste a lot of space
D. the English working-class parlour is intolerable in Gibraltar

3. We learn from the description of the Gibraltarian home that it is

A. modern
B. luxurious
C. stark
D. simple

4. According to the passage, people in Gibraltar tend to be well-behaved because of the following EXCEPT

A. the entirety of the state structure
B. constant pressure from the state
C. the small size of the town
D. transparency of occurrences

(1)For office innovators, the unrealized dream of the"paperless"office is a classic example of high-tech hubris (傲慢) . Today's office drone is drowning in more paper than ever before. (2)But after decades of hype, American offices may finally be losing their paper obsession. The demand for paper used to outstrip the growth of the U.S.economy, but the past two or three years have seen a marked slowdown in sales—despite a healthy economic scene. (3)Analysts attribute the decline to such factors as advances in digital databases and communication systems. Escaping our craving for paper, however, will be anything but an easy affair. (4)“Old habits are hard to break,” says Merilyn Dunn, a communications supplies director. “There are some functions that paper serves where a screen display doesn't work. Those functions are both its strength and its weakness." (5)In the early to mid-'90s, a booming economy and improved desktop printers helped boost paper sales by 6 to 7 percent each year. The convenience of desktop printing allowed office workers to indulge in printing anything and everything at very little effort or cost. (6)But now, the growth rate of paper sales in the United States is flattening by about half a percent each year. Between 2004 and 2005, Ms. Dunn says, plain white office paper will see less than a 4 percent growth rate, despite the strong overall economy. A primary reason for the change, says Dunn, is that for the first time ever, some 47 percent of the workforce entered the job market after computers had already been introduced to offices. (7)“We're finally seeing a reduction in the amount of paper being used per worker in the workplace,” says John Maine, vice president of a pulp and paper economic consulting firm. “More information is being transmitted electronically, and more and more people are comfortable with the information residing only in electronic form without printing multiple backups." (8)In addition, Mr. Maine points to the lackluster employment market for white-collar workers—the primary driver of office paper consumption—for the shift in paper usage. (9)The real paradigm shift may be in the way paper is used.

Since the advent of advanced and reliable office-network systems, data storage has moved away from paper archives. The secretarial art of"filing"is disappearing from job descriptions. Much of today's data may never leave its original digital format. (10)The changing attitudes toward paper have finally caught the attention of paper companies, says Richard Harper, a researcher at Microsoft. “All of a sudden, the paper industry has started thinking,'We need to learn more about the behavioural aspects of paper use,'"he says. “They had never asked, they'd just assumed that 70 million sheets would be bought per year as a literal function of economic growth.” (11)To reduce paper use, some companies are working to combine digital and paper capabilities. For example, Xerox Corp.is developing electronic paper: thin digital displays that respond to a stylus, like a pen on paper. Notations can be erased or saved digitally. (12)Another idea, intelligent paper, comes from Anoto Group. It would allow notations made with a stylus on a page printed with a special magnetic ink to simultaneously appear on a computer screen. (13)Even with such technological advances, the improved capabilities of digital storage continue to act against"paperlessness,"argues Paul Saffo, a technology forecaster. In his prophetic and metaphorical 1989 essay,"The Electronic Pinata(彩罐),"he suggests that the increasing amounts of electronic data necessarily require more paper. (14) “The information industry today is like a huge electronic pinata, composed of a thin paper crust surrounding an electronic core,"Mr. Saffo wrote. The growing paper crust “is most noticeable, but the hidden electronic core that produces the crust is far larger—and growing more rapidly. The result is that we are becoming paperless, but we hardly notice at all.” (15)In the same way that digital innovations have increased paper consumption, Saffo says, so has video conferencing—with its promise of fewer in-person meetings—boosting business travel. (16) “That's one of the great ironies of the information age,"Saffo says. “It's just common sense that the more you talk to someone by phone or computer, it inevitably leads to a face-to-face meeting. The best thing for the aviation industry was the Internet.”

5. What function does the second sentence in the first paragraph serve?

A. It further explains high-tech hubris.
B. It confirms the effect of high-tech hubris.
C. It offers a cause for high-tech hubris.
D. It offers a contrast to high-tech hubris.

6. Which of the following is NOT a reason for the slowdown in paper sales?

A. Workforce with better computer skills.
B. Slow growth of the U.S.economy.
C. Changing patterns in paper use.
D. Changing employment trends.

7. The two innovations by Xerox Corp.and Anoto Group feature

A. integrated use of paper and digital form
B. a shift from paper to digital form
C. the use of computer screen
D. a new style of writing

8. What does the author mean by "irony of the information age"?

A. The dream of the "paperless"office will be realized.

B. People usually prefer to have face-to-face meetings.

C. More digital data use leads to greater paper use.

D. Some people are opposed to video-conferencing.

(1)When George Orwell wrote in 1941 that England was “the most class-ridden country under the sun”, he was only partly right. Societies have always had their hierarchies, with some group perched at the top. In the Indian state of Bihar the Ranveer Sena, an upper-caste private army, even killed to stay there. (2)By that measure class in Britain hardly seems entrenched(根深蒂固的) .But in another way Orwell was right, and continues to be. As a new YouGov poll shows, Britons are surprisingly alert to class—both their own and that of others. And they still think class is sticky. According to the poll,48%of people aged 30 or over say they expect to end up better off than their parents. But only 28%expect to end up in a different class. More than two-thirds think neither they nor their children will leave the class they were born into. (3)What does this thing that people cannot escape consist of these days?And what do people look at when decoding which class someone belongs to?The most useful identifying markers, according to the poll, are occupation, address, accent and income, in that order. The fact that income comes fourth is revealing: though some of the habits and attitudes that class used to define are more widely spread than they were, class still indicates something less blunt than mere wealth. (4)Occupation is the most trusted guide to class, but changes in the labour market have made that harder to read than when Orwell was writing. Manual workers have shrunk along with farming and heavy industry as a proportion of the workforce, while the number of people in white-collar jobs has surged. Despite this striking change, when they were asked to place themselves in a class, Brits in 2006 huddled in much the same categories as they did when they were asked in 1949.So, jobs, which were once a fairly reliable guide to class, have become misleading. (5)A survey conducted earlier this year by Expertian shows how this convergence on similar types of work has blurred class boundaries. Expertian asked people in a number of different jobs to place themselves in the working class or the middle class. Secretaries, waiters and journalists were significantly more likely to think themselves middle-class than accountants, computer programmers or civil servants. Many new white-collar jobs offer no more autonomy or better prospects than old blue-collar ones. Yet despite the muddle over what the markers of class are these days,71%of those polled by YouGov still said they found it very or fairly easy to figure out which class others belong to. (6)In addition to changes in the labour market, two other things have smudged the borders on the class map. First, since 1945 Britain has received large numbers of immigrants who do not fit easily into existing notions of class and may have their own pyramids to scramble up. The flow of new arivals has increased since the late 1990s, multiplying this effect. (7)Second, barriers to fame have been lowered. Britain's fast-growing ranks of celebrities—like David Beckham and his wife Victoria—form a kind of parallel aristocracy open to talent, or at least to those who are uninhibited enough to meet the requests of television producers. This too has made definitions more complicated. (8)But many Brits, given the choice, still prefer to

identify with the class they were born into rather than that which their jobs or income would suggest. This often entails pretending to be more humble than is actually the case:22%of white-collar workers told YouGov that they consider themselves working class. Likewise, the Expertian survey found that one in ten adults who callthemselves working class are among the richest asset- owners, and that over half a million households which earn more than $191,000 a year say they are working class. Pretending to be grander than income and occupation suggest is rarer, though it happens too. (9)If class no longer describes a clear social, economic or even political status, is it worth paying any attention to?Possibly, yes. It is still in most cases closely correlated with educational attainment and career expectations.

9. “...class still indicates something less blunt than mere wealth.” (Paragraph Three) means that
   A. class is still defined by its own habits and attitudes
   B. class would refer to something more subtle than money
   C. people from different classes may have the same habits or attitudes
   D. income is unimportant in determining which class one belongs to

10. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
   A. White-collar workers would place themselves in a different class.
   B. People with different jobs may place themselves in the same class.
   C. Occupation and class are no longer related with each other.
   D. Changes in the workforce have made it difficult to define class.

11. Which of the following is NOT a cause to blur class distinction?
   A. Notions of class by immigrants.
   B. Changing trends of employment.
   C. Fewer types of work.
   D. Easy access to fame.

(1)The train was whirling onward with such dignity of motion that a glance from the window seemed simply to prove that plains of Texas were pouring eastward. Vast flats of green grass, dull-hued spaces of mesquite and cactus, little groups of frame houses, woods of light and tender trees, all were sweeping into the east, sweeping over the horizon, a precipice. (2)A newly married pair had boarded this coach at San Antonio. The man's face was reddened from many days in the wind and sun, and a direct result of his new black clothes was that his brick-coloured hands were constantly performing in a most conscious fashion. From time to time he looked down respectfully at his attire. He sat with a hand on each knee, like a man waiting in a barber's shop. The glances he devoted to other passengers were furtive and shy. (3)The bride was not pretty, nor was she very young. She wore a dress of blue cashmere, with small reservations of velvet here and there, and with steel buttons abounding. She continually twisted her head to regard her puff sleeves, very stiff, and high. They embarrassed her. It was quite apparent that she had cooked, and that she expected to cook, dutifully. The blushes caused by the careless scrutiny of some passengers as she had entered the car were strange to see upon this plain, under-class countenance, which was drawn in placid, almost emotionless lines. (4)They were evidently very happy. “Ever been in a parlor-car before?” he asked, smiling with delight. (5)"No,"she

answered,"I never was. It's fine, ain't it?" (6)“Great!And then after a while we'll go forward to the dinner, and get a big lay-out. Fresh meal in the world. Charge a dollar.” (7)“Oh, do they?”cried the bride.“Charge a dollar?Why, that's too much—for us—ain't it, Jack?” (8)"Not this trip, anyhow,"he answered bravely."We're going to go the whole thing." (9)Later he explained to her about the trains.“You see, it's a thousand miles from one end of Texas to the other; and this runs right across it, and never stops but four times.”He had the pride of an owner. He pointed out to her the dazzling fittings of the coach; and in truth her eyes opened wider and she contemplated the sea-green figured velvet, the shining brass, silver, and glass, the wood that gleamed as darkly brilliant as the surface of a pool of oil. At one end a bronze figure sturdily held a support for a separated chamber, and at convenient places on the ceiling were frescos in olive and silver. (10)To the minds of the pair, their surroundings reflected the glory of their marriage that moming in San Antonio; this was the environment of their new estate; and the man's face in particular beamed with an elation that made him appear ridiculous to the Negro porter. This individual at times surveyed them from afar with an amused and superior grin. On other occasions he bullied them with skill in ways that did not make it exactly plain to them that they were being bullied. He subtly used all the manners of the most unconquerable kind of snobbery. He oppressed them. But of this oppression they had small knowledge, and they speedily forgot that infrequently a number of travelers covered them with stares of derisive enjoyment. Historically there was supposed to be something infinitely humorous in their situation. (11)“We are due in Yellow Sky at 3:42,”he said, looking tenderly into her eyes. (12)“Oh, are we?”she said, as if she had not been aware of it. To evince(表 现 出)surprise at her husband's statement was part of her wifely amiability. She took from a pocket a little silver watch; and as she held it before her, and stared at it with a frown of attention, the new husband's face shone. (13)"I bought it in San Anton'from a friend of mine,"he told her gleefully. (14)“It's seventeen minutes past twelve,”she said, looking up at him with a kind of shy and clumsy coquetry (调情；卖俏) .A passenger, noting this play, grew excessively sardonic, and winked at himself in one of the numerous mirrors. (15)At last they went to the dining-car. Two rows of Negro waiters, in glowing white suits, surveyed their entrance with the interest, and also the equanimity (平 静) , of men who had been forewarned. The pair fell to the lot of a waiter who happened to feel pleasure in steering them through their meal. He viewed them with the manner of a fatherly pilot, his countenance radiant with benevolence. The patronage, entwined with the ordinary deference, was not plain to them. And yet, as they returned to their coach, they showed in their faces a sense of escape.

12. The description of the couple's clothes and behaviour at the beginning of the passage seems to indicate that they had a sense of

A. secrecy B. elation C. superiority D. awkwardness

13. Which of the following best describes the attitude of other people on the train towards the couple?

A. They regarded the couple as an object of fun.

B. They expressed indifference towards the couple.

C. They were very curious about the couple.

D. They showed friendliness towards the couple.

14. Which of the following contains a metaphor?

A. ...like a man waiting in a barber's shop.

B. ..his countenance radiant with benevolence.

C. ...sweeping over the horizon, a precipice.

D. ...as darkly brilliant as the surface of a pool of oil.

二、PART II 阅读 Section B 简答题（25-32）（共 8 小题，每小题 2 分，共 16 分）

15. What is the stronger sense among the Gibraltarians?

16. What is the author's attitude towards "paperlessness"?

17. Why does the author say"...Orwell was right, and continues to be." (Paragraph Two)?

18. What are the factors that have blurred class boundaries?

19. What does it imply when some successful white-collar workers choose to stay in the working class?

20. What can we learn about the interior of the coach?

21. What is the passengers and conductors'attitude towards the couple?

22. What can we infer about the couple in the dining-car from the last paragraph?

三、改错 · 每个标号行各有一处错误（错词填正确词 · 缺词填所缺词 · 多词填多余

From a very early age, perhaps the age of five or six, I knew that when I grew I should be a writer. Between the ages of about ___23___ seventeen and twenty-four I tried to abandon this idea, but I did so with the conscience that I was outraging my true nature and that ___24___ soon or later I should have to settle down and write books ___25___ I was the child of three, but there was a gap of five years on ___26___ the either side, and I barely saw my father before I was eight. For this and other reasons I was somewhat lonely, and I soon developed disagreeing mannerisms which made me unpopular throughout my ___27___ schooldays. I had the lonely child's habit of making up stories and holding conversations with imaginative persons, and I think from ___28___ the very start my literal ambitions were mixed up with the feeling of ___29___ being isolated and undervalued. I knew that I had a facility with words and a power of facing in unpleasant facts, and I felt that this ___30___ created a sort of private world which I could get my own back for ___31___ my failure in everyday life. Therefore, the volume of serious —i.e. ___32___ seriously intended—writing which I produced all through my childhood and boyhood would not amount to half a dozen pagesI wrote my first poem at the age of five, my mother taking it down to dictation.

23. 改正：

24. 改正：

25. 改正：

26. 改正：

27. 改正：

28. 改正：

29. 改正：

30. 改正：

31. 改正：

32. 改正：

四、PART IV 汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

33. 现代社会无论价值观的持有还是生活方式的选择都充满了矛盾。而最让现代人感到尴尬的是，面对重重矛盾，许多时候你却别无选择。匆忙与休闲是截然不同的两种生活方式。但在现实生活中，人们却在这两种生活方式间频繁穿梭，有时也说不清自己到底是“休闲着”还是“匆忙着”。譬如说，当我们正在旅游胜地享受假期，却忽然接到老板的电话，告诉我们客户或工作方面出了麻烦——现代便捷先进工具在此刻显示出了它狰狞、阴郁的面容——搞得人一下子兴趣全无，接下来的休闲只能徒有其表，因为心里已是火烧火燎了。

五、PART V 写作（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

34. （词数 280-340 · 20 分）

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. C	2. B	3. C	4. B	5. B
6. B	7. A	8. C	9. B	10. C
11. C	12. D	13. A	14. C	23. grew up
24. conscience	25. sooner	26. either	27. disagreeable	28. imaginative
29. literary	30. facing	31. in	32. Therefore	

15. A stronger feeling of community.

16. Skeptical or doubtful about its realization.

17. Britons are alert to class and think it is sticky.

18. Labour market changes, immigrants, and lowered barriers to fame.

19. They prefer their birth class over their economic status.

20. It is luxurious with velvet, brass, silver, and frescos.

21. They are amused, superior, and sometimes derisive.

22. They are naive, happy, and unaware of others' mockery.

33. Modern society is rife with contradictions, both in the values it holds and the lifestyles it offers. What embarrasses modern people the most is that, faced with these myriad contradictions, they often find themselves with no choice but to navigate them. Haste and leisure represent two diametrically opposed ways of living. Yet in reality, people constantly shuttle between these two modes, often unable to discern whether they are truly 'at leisure' or 'in a rush.' For instance, while enjoying a vacation at a scenic resort, one might suddenly receive a call from their boss, informing them of a problem with a client or work—a moment when the convenient and advanced tools of modernity reveal their sinister, gloomy face. This instantly drains all interest, reducing the remaining leisure to a mere facade, as one's mind is already consumed by anxiety.

34. The excerpts present a stark contrast between Chinese and Western parenting philosophies. The Chinese perspective, as articulated by Amy Chua, emphasizes rigorous discipline, parental authority, and a relentless focus on academic excellence. It posits that children are not naturally inclined to work hard, so parents must override their preferences to ensure success, viewing academic achievement as a direct reflection of effective parenting. In contrast, the Western viewpoint criticizes this approach as extreme and unrealistic. It advocates for a more child-centered model, stressing the importance of tailoring guidance to individual interests, fostering intrinsic motivation, and maintaining a balanced life with shorter school days and less homework, as exemplified by Finland's successful system.

In my view, both perspectives contain valuable insights, but neither extreme is ideal. The Chinese emphasis on discipline and high expectations can cultivate resilience and a strong work ethic, which are undeniably beneficial. However, when taken to an extreme, it risks stifling creativity, causing undue stress, and neglecting a child's emotional well-being and individual passions. Conversely, the

Western focus on nurturing a child's interests and well-being is crucial for holistic development. Yet, an overemphasis on this can sometimes lead to a lack of structure and insufficient challenge, potentially hindering the development of perseverance.

Therefore, the most effective parenting likely lies in a balanced synthesis. Parents should set high standards and provide firm guidance, but also remain attuned to their child's unique needs and interests. The goal should be to motivate children through a combination of supportive discipline and encouragement, helping them find joy in the process of learning and mastering skills, rather than merely chasing outcomes. Ultimately, successful parenting is not about adhering rigidly to one cultural model, but about adapting principles to foster both competence and well-being in the individual child.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位首段与第二段对比 → 提炼气候对生活方式的决定性影响 → 得出答案

考点：因果推理　细节对比

2. 【答案】B

定位第三段斜体句 → 分析其与上下文（直布罗陀家庭无客厅）的对比关系 → 推断其隐含的英国工人阶级家庭特征

考点：隐含意义推断　对比推理

3. 【答案】C

定位第二、三段对直布罗陀家庭的描述 → 提炼“small and crowded”、“no sitting-room”、“hard chairs”等核心特征 → 选择最贴切的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

4. 【答案】B

定位第四段关于直布罗陀人行为的描述 → 分析其行为良好的可能原因（如小镇、透明度） → 排除文中未提及或相反的选项

考点：细节定位　排除法

5. 【答案】B

定位第一段第二句 → 分析其与第一句（高科技傲慢的典型例子）的逻辑关系 → 判断其功能是证实而非解释或对比

考点：篇章结构　逻辑关系

6. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'slowdown in paper sales' → 对比各段落提及的原因 → 排除文中明确提及的原因，找出未提及或与原文相悖的选项

考点：细节定位　原因归纳　否定信息筛选

7. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词'Xerox Corp. and Anoto Group' → 在语篇中定位相关描述（第(9)段及之后） → 提取其创新特征 → 与选项进行同义匹配

考点：细节定位　特征提取　同义替换

8. 【答案】C

定位题干短语'irony of the information age' → 结合全文主旨（信息时代本应减少纸张使用，但实际纸张使用量增加） → 推断其含义 → 匹配选项

考点：主旨推断　反讽理解　同义转述

9. 【答案】B

定位题干引文所在段落（第(3)段） → 分析上下文逻辑（收入排第四，说明阶级定义不止于财富） → 推断'less blunt than mere wealth'的含义 → 匹配选项

考点：词义猜测　上下文推断　同义替换

10. 【答案】C

定位题干要求'INCORRECT' → 逐一核对选项与原文信息 → 找出与原文明确相悖或无法推出的选项

考点：细节核对　信息比对　否定判断

11. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'blur class distinction' → 定位至第(5)段首句 → 分析该段及前文论述的劳动力市场变化（第(4)段） → 对比选项，排除文中提及或隐含的原因，选出未提及项

考点：细节定位　同义替换　未提及项排除

12. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'couple's clothes and behaviour' → 定位至第(2)(3)段 → 提取描述性细节（如 'conscious fashion', 'furtive and shy', 'embarrassed her', 'careless scrutiny'） → 推断其共同指向的心理状态

考点：细节推断　态度归纳

13. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'attitude of other people' → 定位至第(3)段中 'careless scrutiny' 和 'blushes caused by...' → 推断其他乘客行为背后的态度

考点：细节推断　态度推断

14. 【答案】C

逐一分析选项中的修辞手法 → 识别明喻（simile）与隐喻（metaphor）的区别 → 定位至语篇第(1)段末句 → 确认 'a precipice' 为隐喻

考点：修辞识别　隐喻判断

15. 【答案】A stronger feeling of community.

定位题干关键词 'stronger sense' → 在语篇中定位到 'a stronger sense of community' → 直接匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】Skeptical or doubtful about its realization.

定位题干关键词 'attitude' 和 'paperlessness' → 在语篇中定位到作者对无纸化的描述 → 识别出作者使用 'skeptical' 或 'doubtful' 等表达态度的词汇 → 推断出作者持怀疑态度

考点：观点态度　推理判断

17. 【答案】Britons are alert to class and think it is…

定位题干引用句 'Orwell was right...' → 在语篇中定位到该句及其上下文 → 分析上下文，特别是关于英国人对阶级的警觉和阶级固化（sticky）的描述 → 推断出作者引用奥威尔是为了说明英国人对阶级的警觉和阶级的顽固性

考点：推理判断　上下文分析

18. 【答案】Labour market changes, immigrants, and…

定位题干关键词 'factors' 和 'blurred class boundaries' → 在语篇中定位到列举因素的句子 → 提取 'Labour market changes, immigrants, and lowered barriers to fame' → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　信息提取

19. 【答案】They prefer their birth class over their…

定位题干关键词 'successful white-collar workers' 和 'stay in the working class' → 在语篇中定位到相关描述 → 分析作者对此现象的解释，即他们更看重出生阶级而非经济地位 → 推断出其含义

考点：推理判断　作者意图推断

20. 【答案】It is luxurious with velvet, brass, silver,…

定位描述车厢内部的语句 → 提取并整合关于材质与装饰的细节 → 匹配选项中的奢华描述

考点：细节定位与捕捉

21. 【答案】They are amused, superior, and sometimes…

定位描述乘客与售票员对这对夫妇反应的语句 → 提炼并概括其态度关键词 → 匹配选项中的复合态度描述

考点：观点态度

22. 【答案】They are naive, happy, and unaware of others'…

定位末段关于餐车中夫妇的描述 → 分析其行为与周围反应的对比 → 推断其内在状态与处境

考点：推理判断

23. 【答案】grew up

1 空 根据时间状语 'when I was a child' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → 选择 grew up

2 空 根据语境 'a guilty ___' 判断词义 → 表示'内疚感' → 选择 conscience

3 空 识别比较结构 'the sooner... the better' → 省略结构 → 选择 sooner

4 空 根据否定句 'I don't like coffee' 判断 → 表示'也不' → 选择 either

5 空 根据前缀 'dis-' 和词根 'agree' 判断 → 表示'令人不快的' → 选择 disagreeable

6 空 根据名词后缀 -tion 判断词性为名词 → 根据形容词后缀 -ive 构成形容词 → 结合语境“富有想象力的” → 选择 imaginative

7 空 根据语境“文学作品” → 选择 literary

8 空 分析句子结构 → 主语后需要非谓语动词作定语 → 表示主动关系 → 选择现在分词 facing

9 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 选择介词 in

10 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句是原因，后句是结果 → 选择表示因果关系的连接词 Therefore

考点：一般过去时　语境选词　省略结构　否定句中的并列　词根词缀　形容词后缀 -ive　非谓语动词　现在分词作定语　固定搭配 take on　逻辑衔接词　因果关系

24. 【答案】conscience

1 空 根据时间状语 'when I was a child' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → 选择 grew up

2 空 根据语境 'a guilty ___' 判断词义 → 表示'内疚感' → 选择 conscience

3 空 识别比较结构 'the sooner... the better' → 省略结构 → 选择 sooner

4 空 根据否定句 'I don't like coffee' 判断 → 表示'也不' → 选择 either

5 空 根据前缀 'dis-' 和词根 'agree' 判断 → 表示'令人不快的' → 选择 disagreeable

6 空 根据名词后缀 -tion 判断词性为名词 → 根据形容词后缀 -ive 构成形容词 → 结合语境“富有想象力的” → 选择 imaginative

7 空 根据语境“文学作品” → 选择 literary

8 空 分析句子结构 → 主语后需要非谓语动词作定语 → 表示主动关系 → 选择现在分词 facing

9 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 选择介词 in

10 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句是原因，后句是结果 → 选择表示因果关系的连接词 Therefore

考点：一般过去时　语境选词　省略结构　否定句中的并列　词根词缀　形容词后缀 -ive　非谓语动词　现在分词作定语　固定搭配 take on　逻辑衔接词　因果关系

25. 【答案】sooner

1 空 根据时间状语 'when I was a child' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → 选择 grew up

2 空 根据语境 'a guilty ___' 判断词义 → 表示'内疚感' → 选择 conscience

3 空 识别比较结构 'the sooner... the better' → 省略结构 → 选择 sooner

4 空 根据否定句 'I don't like coffee' 判断 → 表示'也不' → 选择 either
5 空 根据前缀 'dis-' 和词根 'agree' 判断 → 表示'令人不快的' → 选择 disagreeable
6 空 根据名词后缀 -tion 判断词性为名词 → 根据形容词后缀 -ive 构成形容词 → 结合语境“富有想象力的” → 选择 imaginative
7 空 根据语境“文学作品” → 选择 literary
8 空 分析句子结构 → 主语后需要非谓语动词作定语 → 表示主动关系 → 选择现在分词 facing
9 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 选择介词 in
10 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句是原因，后句是结果 → 选择表示因果关系的连接词 Therefore

考点：一般过去时　语境选词　省略结构　否定句中的并列　词根词缀　形容词后缀 -ive　非谓语动词　现在分词作定语　固定搭配 take on　逻辑衔接词　因果关系

26. 【答案】either

1 空 根据时间状语 'when I was a child' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → 选择 grew up
2 空 根据语境 'a guilty ___' 判断词义 → 表示'内疚感' → 选择 conscience
3 空 识别比较结构 'the sooner... the better' → 省略结构 → 选择 sooner
4 空 根据否定句 'I don't like coffee' 判断 → 表示'也不' → 选择 either
5 空 根据前缀 'dis-' 和词根 'agree' 判断 → 表示'令人不快的' → 选择 disagreeable
6 空 根据名词后缀 -tion 判断词性为名词 → 根据形容词后缀 -ive 构成形容词 → 结合语境“富有想象力的” → 选择 imaginative
7 空 根据语境“文学作品” → 选择 literary
8 空 分析句子结构 → 主语后需要非谓语动词作定语 → 表示主动关系 → 选择现在分词 facing
9 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 选择介词 in
10 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句是原因，后句是结果 → 选择表示因果关系的连接词 Therefore

考点：一般过去时　语境选词　省略结构　否定句中的并列　词根词缀　形容词后缀 -ive　非谓语动词　现在分词作定语　固定搭配 take on　逻辑衔接词　因果关系

27. 【答案】disagreeable

1 空 根据时间状语 'when I was a child' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → 选择 grew up
2 空 根据语境 'a guilty ___' 判断词义 → 表示'内疚感' → 选择 conscience
3 空 识别比较结构 'the sooner... the better' → 省略结构 → 选择 sooner
4 空 根据否定句 'I don't like coffee' 判断 → 表示'也不' → 选择 either
5 空 根据前缀 'dis-' 和词根 'agree' 判断 → 表示'令人不快的' → 选择 disagreeable
6 空 根据名词后缀 -tion 判断词性为名词 → 根据形容词后缀 -ive 构成形容词 → 结合语境“富有想象力的” → 选择 imaginative
7 空 根据语境“文学作品” → 选择 literary
8 空 分析句子结构 → 主语后需要非谓语动词作定语 → 表示主动关系 → 选择现在分词 facing
9 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 选择介词 in
10 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句是原因，后句是结果 → 选择表示因果关系的连接词 Therefore

考点：一般过去时　语境选词　省略结构　否定句中的并列　词根词缀　形容词后缀 -ive　非谓语动词　现在分词作定语　固定搭配 take on　逻辑衔接词　因果关系

28. 【答案】imaginative

1 空 根据时间状语 'when I was a child' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → 选择 grew up
2 空 根据语境 'a guilty ___' 判断词义 → 表示'内疚感' → 选择 conscience
3 空 识别比较结构 'the sooner... the better' → 省略结构 → 选择 sooner
4 空 根据否定句 'I don't like coffee' 判断 → 表示'也不' → 选择 either

5 空 根据前缀 'dis-' 和词根 'agree' 判断 → 表示'令人不快的' → 选择 disagreeable
6 空 根据名词后缀 -tion 判断词性为名词 → 根据形容词后缀 -ive 构成形容词 → 结合语境“富有想象力的” → 选择 imaginative
7 空 根据语境“文学作品” → 选择 literary
8 空 分析句子结构 → 主语后需要非谓语动词作定语 → 表示主动关系 → 选择现在分词 facing
9 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 选择介词 in
10 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句是原因，后句是结果 → 选择表示因果关系的连接词 Therefore

考点：一般过去时　语境选词　省略结构　否定句中的并列　词根词缀　形容词后缀 -ive　非谓语动词　现在分词作定语　固定搭配 take on　逻辑衔接词　因果关系

29. 【答案】literary

1 空 根据时间状语 'when I was a child' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → 选择 grew up
2 空 根据语境 'a guilty ___' 判断词义 → 表示'内疚感' → 选择 conscience
3 空 识别比较结构 'the sooner... the better' → 省略结构 → 选择 sooner
4 空 根据否定句 'I don't like coffee' 判断 → 表示'也不' → 选择 either
5 空 根据前缀 'dis-' 和词根 'agree' 判断 → 表示'令人不快的' → 选择 disagreeable
6 空 根据名词后缀 -tion 判断词性为名词 → 根据形容词后缀 -ive 构成形容词 → 结合语境“富有想象力的” → 选择 imaginative
7 空 根据语境“文学作品” → 选择 literary
8 空 分析句子结构 → 主语后需要非谓语动词作定语 → 表示主动关系 → 选择现在分词 facing
9 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 选择介词 in
10 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句是原因，后句是结果 → 选择表示因果关系的连接词 Therefore

考点：一般过去时　语境选词　省略结构　否定句中的并列　词根词缀　形容词后缀 -ive　非谓语动词　现在分词作定语　固定搭配 take on　逻辑衔接词　因果关系

30. 【答案】facing

1 空 根据时间状语 'when I was a child' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → 选择 grew up
2 空 根据语境 'a guilty ___' 判断词义 → 表示'内疚感' → 选择 conscience
3 空 识别比较结构 'the sooner... the better' → 省略结构 → 选择 sooner
4 空 根据否定句 'I don't like coffee' 判断 → 表示'也不' → 选择 either
5 空 根据前缀 'dis-' 和词根 'agree' 判断 → 表示'令人不快的' → 选择 disagreeable
6 空 根据名词后缀 -tion 判断词性为名词 → 根据形容词后缀 -ive 构成形容词 → 结合语境“富有想象力的” → 选择 imaginative
7 空 根据语境“文学作品” → 选择 literary
8 空 分析句子结构 → 主语后需要非谓语动词作定语 → 表示主动关系 → 选择现在分词 facing
9 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 选择介词 in
10 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句是原因，后句是结果 → 选择表示因果关系的连接词 Therefore

考点：一般过去时　语境选词　省略结构　否定句中的并列　词根词缀　形容词后缀 -ive　非谓语动词　现在分词作定语　固定搭配 take on　逻辑衔接词　因果关系

31. 【答案】in

1 空 根据时间状语 'when I was a child' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → 选择 grew up
2 空 根据语境 'a guilty ___' 判断词义 → 表示'内疚感' → 选择 conscience
3 空 识别比较结构 'the sooner... the better' → 省略结构 → 选择 sooner
4 空 根据否定句 'I don't like coffee' 判断 → 表示'也不' → 选择 either
5 空 根据前缀 'dis-' 和词根 'agree' 判断 → 表示'令人不快的' → 选择 disagreeable

6 空 根据名词后缀 -tion 判断词性为名词 → 根据形容词后缀 -ive 构成形容词 → 结合语境“富有想象力的” → 选择 imaginative
7 空 根据语境“文学作品” → 选择 literary
8 空 分析句子结构 → 主语后需要非谓语动词作定语 → 表示主动关系 → 选择现在分词 facing
9 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 选择介词 in
10 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句是原因，后句是结果 → 选择表示因果关系的连接词 Therefore

考点：一般过去时　语境选词　省略结构　否定句中的并列　词根词缀　形容词后缀 -ive　非谓语动词　现在分词作定语　固定搭配 take on　逻辑衔接词　因果关系

32. 【答案】Therefore

1 空 根据时间状语 'when I was a child' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → 选择 grew up
2 空 根据语境 'a guilty ___' 判断词义 → 表示'内疚感' → 选择 conscience
3 空 识别比较结构 'the sooner... the better' → 省略结构 → 选择 sooner
4 空 根据否定句 'I don't like coffee' 判断 → 表示'也不' → 选择 either
5 空 根据前缀 'dis-' 和词根 'agree' 判断 → 表示'令人不快的' → 选择 disagreeable
6 空 根据名词后缀 -tion 判断词性为名词 → 根据形容词后缀 -ive 构成形容词 → 结合语境“富有想象力的” → 选择 imaginative
7 空 根据语境“文学作品” → 选择 literary
8 空 分析句子结构 → 主语后需要非谓语动词作定语 → 表示主动关系 → 选择现在分词 facing
9 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 选择介词 in
10 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句是原因，后句是结果 → 选择表示因果关系的连接词 Therefore

考点：一般过去时　语境选词　省略结构　否定句中的并列　词根词缀　形容词后缀 -ive　非谓语动词　现在分词作定语　固定搭配 take on　逻辑衔接词　因果关系

33. 【答案】Modern society is rife with contradictions,…

翻译需处理复杂句式（如定语从句、并列结构）和特定搭配（如take on），同时保持逻辑连贯与语义准确。

考点：take on（呈现/显示）　定语从句（如which/that引导）　并列结构（如and连接）　抽象名词具体化（如'狰狞、阴郁的面容'）

34. 【答案】The excerpts present a stark contrast between…

考生需先准确理解并概括双方观点（观点概括与组织），然后构建清晰的SVO主干句表达个人立场，并在具体论述中根据语境选择恰当词汇进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句　语境选词