专八 · 2013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：_____

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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)Three hundred years ago news travelled by word of mouth or letter, and circulated in taverns and coffee houses in the form of pamphlets and newsletters."The coffee houses particularly are very roomy for a free conversation, and for reading at an easier rate all manner of printed news,"noted one observer. Everything changed in 1833 when the first mass-audience newspaper, The New York Sun, pioneered the use of advertising to reduce the cost of news, thus giving advertisers access to a wider audience. The penny press, followed by radio and television, turned news from a two-way conversation into a one-way broadcast, with a relatively small number of firms controlling the media. (2)Now, the news industry is returning to something closer to the coffee house. The Internet is making news more participatory, social and diverse, reviving the discursive characteristics of the era before the mass media. That will have profound effects on society and politics. In much of the world, the mass media are flourishing. Newspaper circulation rose globally by 6%between 2005 and 2009.But those global figures mask a sharp decline in readership in rich countries. (3)Over the past decade, throughout the Western world, people have been giving up newspapers and TV news and keeping up with events in profoundly different ways. Most strikingly, ordinary people are increasingly involved in compiling, sharing, filtering, discussing and distributing news. Twitter lets people anywhere report what they are seeing. Classified documents are published in their thousands online. Mobile-phone footage of Arab uprisings and American tornadoes is posted on social-networking sites and shown on television newscasts. Social-networking sites help people find, discuss and share news with their friends. (4)And it is not just readers who are challenging the media elite. Technology firms including Google, Facebook and Twitter have become important conduits of news. Celebrities and world leaders publish updates directly via social networks; many countries now make raw data available through“open government” initiatives. The Internet lets people read newspapers or watch television channels from around the world. The web has allowed new providers of news, from individual bloggers to sites, to rise to prominence in a very short space of time. And it has made possible entirely new approaches to journalism, such as that practiced by WikiLeaks, which provides an anonymous way for whistleblowers to publish documents. The news agenda is no longer controlled by a few press barons and state outlets. (5)In principle, every liberal should celebrate this. A more participatory and social news environment, with a remarkable diversity and range of news sources, is a good thing. The transformation of the news business is unstoppable, and attempts to reverse it are doomed to failure. As producers of new journalism, individuals can be scrupulous with facts and transparent with their sources. As consumers, they can be general in their tastes and demanding in their standards. And although this transformation does raise concerns, there is much to celebrate in the noisy, diverse, vociferous, argumentative and stridently alive environment of the news business in the ages of the internet. The coffee house is back. Enjoy it.

1. Which of the following statements best supports “Now, the news industry is returning to something closer to the coffee house"?

A. Newspaper circulation rose globally by 6%between 2005 and 2009.

B. People in the Western world are giving up newspapers and TV news.

C. Classified documents are published in their thousands online.

D. More people are involved in finding, discussing and distributing news.

2. According to the passage, which is NOT a role played by information technology?

A. Challenging the traditional media.

B. Planning the return to coffee-house news.

C. Providing people with access to classified files.

D. Giving ordinary people the chance to provide news.

3. The author's tone in the last paragraph towards new journalism is _

A. optimistic and cautious

B. supportive and skeptical

C. doubtful and reserved

D. ambiguous and cautious

4. In “The coffee house is back”, coffee house best symbolizes

A. the changing characteristics of news audience

B. the more diversified means of news distribution

C. the participatory nature of news

D. the more varied sources of news

(1)Paris is like pornography. You respond even if you don't want to. You turn a corner and see a vista, and your imagination bolts away. Suddenly you are thinking about what it would be like to live in Paris, and then you think about all the lives you have not lived. Sometimes, though, when you are lucky, you only think about how many pleasures the day ahead holds. Then, you feel privileged. (2)The lobby of the hotel is decorated in red and gold. It gives off a whiff of 19th-century decadence. Probably as much as any hotel in Paris, this hotel is sexy. I was standing facing the revolving doors and the driveway beyond. A car with a woman in the back seat—a woman in a short skirt and black-leather jacket— pulled up before the hotel door. She swung off and she was wearing high heels. Normally, my mind would have leaped and imagined a story for this woman. Now it didn't. I stood there and told myself. Cheer up. You're in Paris. (3)In many ways, Paris is best visited in winter. The tourist crowds are at a minimum, and one is not being jammed off the narrow sidewalks along the Rue Dauphine. More than this, Paris is like many other European cities in that the season of blockbuster cultural events tends to begin in mid-to late fall and so, by the time of winter, most of the cultural treasures of the city are laid out to be admired. (4)The other great reason why Paris in winter is so much better than Paris in spring and fall is that after the end of the August holidays and the return of chic Parisian women to their city, the restaurant-opening season truly begins hopping. By winter, many of the new restaurants have worked out their kinks(不足；困难)and, once the hype has died down, it is possible to see which restaurants are actually good and which are merely noisy and crowded. (5) Most people are about as happy as they set their mind to being, Lincoln said. In Paris it doesn't take much to be happy. Outside the hotel, the sky was pale and felt very high up. I walked the few blocks to the Seine and began running along the blue-green river toward the Eiffel Tower. The tower in the distance was black, and felt strange and beautiful the way that many things built for the joy of building do. As I ran toward it, because of its lattice structure, the tower seemed obviously delicate. Seeing it, I felt a sense of protectiveness. (6)I think it was this moment of protectiveness that marked the change in my mood and my slowly becoming thrilled with being in Paris. (7)During winter evenings, Paris's streetlamps have a halo and resemble dandelions. In winter, when one leaves the Paris street and enters a café or restaurant, the light and temperature change suddenly and dramatically, there is the sense of having discovered something secret. In winter, because the days are short, there is an urgency to the choices one makes. There is the sense that life is short and so let us decide on what matters.

5. According to the passage, once in Paris one might experience all the following feelings EXCEPT

A. regret　　B. condescension　　C. expectation　　D. impulse

6. Winter is the best season to visit Paris. Which of the following does NOT support this statement?

A. Fashionable Parisian women return to Paris.　B. More entertainment activities are staged.

C. There are more good restaurants to choose from.　D. There are fewer tourists in Paris.

7. In the eyes of the author, winter in Paris is significant because of

A. the atmosphere of its evenings　B. its implications for life

C. the contrast it brings　D. the discovery one makes

8. At the end of the passage, the author found himself in a mood of

A. excitement　B. thoughtfulness　C. loneliness　D. joyfulness

(1)If you want to know why Denmark is the world's leader in wind power, start with a three-hour car trip from the capital Copenhagen—mind the bicyclists—to the small town of Lem on the far west coast of Jutland. You'll feel it as you cross the 6.8 km-long Great Belt Bridge: Denmark's bountiful wind, so fierce even on a calm summer's day that it threatens to shove your car into the waves below. But wind itself is only part of the reason. In Lem, workers in factories the size of aircraft hangars build the wind turbines sold by Vestas, the Danish company that has emerged as the industry's top manufacturer around the globe. The work is both gross and fine; employees weld together massive curved sheets of steel to make central shafts as tall as a 14-story building, and assemble engine housings(机 器 外 罩)that hold some 18,000 separate parts. Most impressive are the turbine's blades, which scoop the wind with each sweeping revolution. As smooth as an Olympic swimsuit and honed to aerodynamic perfection, each blade weighs in at 7,000 kg, and they're what help make Vestas' turbines the best in the world. “The blade is where the secret is,"says Erik Therkelsen, a Vestas executive. “If we can make a turbine, it's sold." (2)But technology, like the wind itself, is just one more part of the reason for Denmark's dominance. In the end, it happened because Denmark had the political and public will to decide that it wanted to be a leader— and to follow through. Beginning in 1979, the government began a determined programme of subsidies and loan guarantees to build up its wind industry. Copenhagen covered 30%of investment costs, and guaranteed loans for large turbine exporters such as Vestas. It also mandated that utilities purchase wind energy at a preferential price—thus guaranteeing investors a customer base. Energy taxes were channeled into research centres, where engineers crafted designs that would eventually produce cutting-edge giants like Vestas'3-megawatt(MW)V90 turbine. (3)As a result, wind turbines now dot Denmark. The country gets more than 19%of its electricity from the breeze(Spain and Portugal, the next highest countries, get about 10%)and Danish companies control one-third of the global wind market, earning billions in exports and creating a national champion from scratch. “They were out early in driving renewables, and that gave them the chance to be a technology leader and a job-creation leader,"says Jake Schmidt, international climate policy director for the New York City-based Natural Resources Defense Council. “They have always been one or two steps ahead of others.” (4)The challenge now for Denmark is to help the rest of the world catch up. Beyond wind, the country (pop.5.5 million)is a world

leader in energy efficiency, getting more GDP per watt than any other member of the E.U.Carbon emissions are down 13.3%from 1990 levels and total energy consumption has barely moved, even as Denmark's economy continued to grow at a healthy clip. With Copenhagen set to host all-important U.N.climate change talks in December—where the world hopes for a successor to the expiring Kyoto Protocol—and the global recession beginning to hit environmental plans in capitals everywhere, Denmark's example couldn't be more timely. “We'll try to make Denmark a showroom,"says Prime Minister Anders Fogh Rasmussen. “You can reduce energy use and carbon emissions, and achieve economic growth.” (5)It's tempting to assume that Denmark is innately green, with the kind of Scandinavian good conscience that has made it such a pleasant global citizen since, oh, the whole Viking thing. But the country's policies were actually born from a different emotion, one now in common currency: fear. When the 1973 oil crisis hit,90% of Denmark's energy came from petroleum, almost allof it imported. Buffeted by the same supply shocks that hit the rest of the developed world, Denmark launched a rapid drive for energy conservation, to the point of introducing car-free Sundays and asking businesses to switch off lights during closing hours. Eventually the Mideast oil started flowing again, and the Danes themselves began enjoying the benefits of the petroleum and natural gas in their slice of the North Sea. It was enough to make them more than self-sufficient. But unlike most other countries, Denmark never forgot the lessons of 1973, and kept driving for greater energy efficiency and a more diversified energy supply. The Danish parliament raised taxes on energy to encourage conservation and established subsidies and standards to support more efficient buildings. “It all started out without any regard for the climate or the environment,"says Svend Auken, the former head of Denmark's opposition Social Democrat Party and the architect of the country's environmental policies in the 1990s. “But today there's a consensus that we need to build renewable power.” (6)To the rest of the world, Denmark has the power of its example, showing that you can stay rich and grow green at the same time."Denmark has proven that acting on climate can be a positive experience, not just painful,” says NRDC's Schmidt. The real pain could come from failing to follow in their footsteps.

9. Which of the following is NOT cited as a main reason for Denmark's world leadership in wind power?

A. Technology.
B. Wind.
C. Government drive.
D. Geographical location.

10. What does the author mean by "Denmark's example couldn't be more timely"?

A. Denmark's energy-saving efforts cannot be followed by other countries.
B. Denmark can manufacture more wind turbines for other countries.
C. Denmark's energy-saving success offers the world a useful model.
D. Denmark aims to show the world that it can develop even faster.

11. Which of the following is NOT implied in the passage?

A. Not to save energy could lead to serious consequences.

B. Energy saving cannot go together with economic growth.

C. Energy saving efforts can be painful but positive.

D. Denmark is a powerful leader in the global wind market.

(1)The first clue came when I got my hair cut. The stylist offered not just the usual coffee or tea but a complimentary nail-polish change while I waited for my hair to dry. Maybe she hoped this little amenity would slow the growing inclination of women to stretch each haircut to last four months while nursing our hair back to whatever natural colour we long ago forgot. (2)Then there was the appliance salesman who offered to carry my bags as we toured the microwave aisle. When I called my husband to ask him to check some specs online, the salesman offered a preemptive discount, lest the surfing turn up the same model cheaper in another store. That night, for the first time, I saw the Hyundai ad promising shoppers that if they buy a car and then lose their job in the next year, they can return it. (3)Suddenly everything's on sale. The upside to the economic downturn is the immense incentive it gives retailers to treat you like a queen for a day. During the flush times, salespeople were surly, waiters snobby. But now the customer rules, just for showing up. There's more room to stretch out on the flight, even in a coach. The malls have that serene aura of undisturbed wilderness, with scarcely a shopper in sight. Every conversation with anyone selling anything is a pantomime of pain and bluff. Finger the scarf, then start to walk away, and its price floats silkily downward. When the mechanic calls to tell you that brakes and a timing belt and other services willrun close to $2,000, it's time to break out the newly perfected art of the considered pause. You really don't even have to say anything pitiful before he'll offer to knock a few hundred dollars off. (4)Restaurants are also caught in a fit of ardent hospitality, especially around Wall Street: Trinity Place offers $3 drinks at happy hour any day the market goes down, with the slogan“Market tanked?Get tanked!”—which ensures a lively crowd for the closing bell. The“21”Club has decided that men no longer need to wear ties, so long as they bring their wallets. Food itself is friendlier: you notice more comfort food, a truce between chef and patron that is easier to enjoy now that you can get a table practically anywhere. New York Times restaurant critic Frank Bruni characterizes the new restaurant demeanor as“extreme solicitousness tinged with outright desperation.”“You need to hug the customer,”one owner told him. (5)There's a chance that eventually we'll return all this kindness with the extravagant spending that was once decried but now everyone is hoping will restart the economy. But human nature is funny that way. In dangerous times, we clench and squint at the deal that looks too good to miss, suspecting that it must be too good to be true. Is the store with the supercheap flat screens going to go bust and thus not be there to honour the“free”extended warranty?Is there something wrong with that free cheese?Store owners will tell you horror stories about shoppers with attitude, who walk in demanding discounts and flaunt their new power at every turn . These store owners wince as they sense bad habit forming: Will people expect discounts forever?Will their hard- won brand luster be forever cheapened, especially for items whose allure depends on their being ridiculously priced?

(6)There will surely come a day when things go back to “normal”; retail sales even inched up in January after sinking for the previous six months. But I wonder what it will take for us to see those $545 Sigerson Morrison studded toe-ring sandals as reasonable?Bargain-hunting can be addictive regardless of the state of the markets, and haggling is a low-risk, high-value contact sport. Trauma digs deep into habit, like my 85-year-old mother still calling her canned-goods cabinet “the bomb shelter.” The children of the First Depression were saving string and preaching sacrifice long after the skies cleared. They came to be called the “greatest generation."As we learn to be decent stewards of our resources, who knows what might come of it?We have lived in an age of wanton waste, and there is value in practicing conservation that goes far beyond our own bottom line.

12. Which of the following best depicts the retailers now?

A. Bad-tempered. B. Highly motivated. C. Over-friendly. D. Deeply frustrated.

13. What does the author mean by "the newly perfected art of the considered pause"?

A. Customers now rush to buy things on sale. B. Customers have got a sense of superiority.

C. Customers have learned how to bargain. D. Customers have higher demands for service.

14. According to the passage, “shoppers….flaunt their new power at every turn ” means that shoppers would

A. keep asking for more discounts B. like to show that they are powerful

C. like to show off their wealth D. have more doubts or suspicion

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. According to the passage, what initiated the transformation of coffee-house news to mass-media news?

16. What does the statement “Most people are about as happy as they set their mind to being ” mean?

17. Why has the author detailed some of the efforts of the Danish Government in promoting the wind industry?

18. According to the passage, where did Denmark's energy-saving policies originate from?

19. According to Svend Auken, what's the consensus we have today?

20. According to the passage, what does "the first clue "suggest?

21. How does Frank Bruni characterize the new restaurant demeanor?

22. What is the author's main message in the last two paragraphs?

_____

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

Psycholinguistics is the name given to the study of the psychological processes involved in language. Psycholinguists study understanding, production, and remembering language, and hence are concerned with ___23___ listening, reading, speaking, writing, and memory for language. One reason why we take the language for granted is that it usually ___24___ happens so effortlessly, and, most of time, so accurately. ___25___ Indeed, when you listen to someone speaking, or looking at this page, ___26___ you normally cannot help but understand it. It is only in exceptional circumstances we might become aware of the complexity ___27___ involved: if we are searching for a word but cannot remember it; if a relative or colleague has had a stroke which has influenced ___28___ their language; if we observe a child acquire language; if ___29___ we try to learn a second language ourselves as an adult; or if we are visually impaired or hearing-impaired or if we meet anyone else who is. As we shall see, all these examples ___30___ of what might be called “language in exceptional circumstances” reveal a great deal about the processes evolved in speaking, ___31___ listening, writing, and reading. But given that language processes were normally so automatic, we also need to carry out careful ___32___ experiments to get at what is happening

23. 改正：

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24. 改正：

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25. 改正：

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26. 改正：

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27. 改正：

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28. 改正：

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29. 改正：

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30. 改正：

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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. 生活就像一杯红酒，热爱生活的人会从其中品出无穷无尽的美妙。将它握在手中仔细观察，它的暗红色中有血的感觉，那正是生命的痕迹。抿一口留在口中回味，它的甘甜中有一丝苦涩，如人生一般复杂迷离。喝一口下肚，余香沁人心脾，让人终身受益。红酒越陈越美味，生活越丰富越美好。当人生走向晚年，就如一瓶待开封的好酒，其色彩是沉静的，味道中充满慷慨与智慧。

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. D	2. B	3. A	4. C	5. B
6. A	7. B	8. D	9. D	10. C
11. B	12. C	13. C	14. A	23. and
24. the	25. of	26. looking	27. that	28. affected
29. acquiring	30. who	31. involved	32. are	

15. The first mass-audience newspaper pioneered advertising.

16. Happiness is a matter of mindset.

17. To show political and public will behind Denmark's dominance.

18. From fear during the 1973 oil crisis.

19. The text does not mention Svend Auken or his consensus.

20. Retailers are offering extra services to attract customers.

21. Extreme solicitousness tinged with outright desperation.

22. Bargain-hunting habits may persist long after the downturn.

33. Life is like a glass of red wine. Those who love life can savor endless wonders from it. Hold it in your hand and observe closely; its dark crimson holds a hint of blood, which is the trace of life. Take a sip and let it linger on your palate; its sweetness carries a touch of bitterness, as complex and elusive as life itself. Swallow a mouthful, and the lingering fragrance refreshes the heart and mind, offering lifelong benefits. The finer the wine ages, the more delicious it becomes; the richer life grows, the more beautiful it turns. As life approaches its twilight years, it is like a fine bottle of wine awaiting uncorking—its color is serene, and its taste is filled with generosity and wisdom.

34. The Guangdong provincial government's proposed regulation on rewarding the return of lost property has sparked a heated debate. On one hand, citizens express skepticism. They argue that the 10% reward is insufficient to motivate the greedy, while the virtuous would return items regardless. A student, Wang Jun, contends that the policy distorts the inherent virtue of returning lost property, making it seem reward-driven. He also questions the practicality of the 10% figure for trivial or invaluable items and suggests alternative dispositions like donation or museum preservation.

On the other hand, experts largely support the mechanism. A survey indicates 60% public approval, viewing the reward as a token of appreciation that encourages good behavior. Legal experts, while noting feasibility concerns, affirm that the regulation aligns with property rights law and modern civilized progress.

In my view, the regulation is a pragmatic step forward, though it requires careful refinement. The core virtue of returning lost property should indeed be intrinsic. However, in a complex, modern society, relying solely on altruism is often insufficient. A well-designed reward system can serve as a practical

catalyst, bridging the gap between moral ideal and real-world action. It acknowledges human nature without necessarily corrupting virtue; a reward can be a grateful acknowledgment rather than the sole motive.

The key lies in implementation. The regulation must address the practical concerns raised: defining clear criteria for valuation and auction, and establishing alternative channels for non-auctionable items. Furthermore, the reward should be framed as a discretionary "token of appreciation" rather than an automatic entitlement, preserving the owner's agency and the finder's goodwill. Ultimately, this policy should be seen not as a replacement for virtue, but as a complementary tool to foster a more reliable and responsive social ethic of responsibility.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位题干引文 → 对应段落(2)核心观点 → 匹配选项D的概括性描述

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】B

审题（NOT角色）→ 逐项回文验证 → B项在文中无依据

考点：细节判断　否定信息筛选

3. 【答案】A

定位末段 → 分析作者对新新闻业的评价用词 → 综合判断态度

考点：观点态度　语气推断

4. 【答案】C

定位“咖啡馆”比喻 → 分析其在文中的象征意义 → 匹配选项C

考点：象征意义推断　指代理解

5. 【答案】B

审题（EXCEPT）→ 逐项回文验证 → B项在文中无依据

考点：细节判断　情感推断

6. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 → 逐项比对语篇细节 → 识别与原文不符项

考点：细节定位　逻辑衔接词

7. 【答案】B

综合全文主旨 → 定位作者对冬季巴黎的评价 → 推断其深层意义

考点：推理判断　主旨大意

8. 【答案】D

定位段落结尾 → 分析作者行为与心理描写 → 推断其情绪状态

考点：观点态度　推理判断

9. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 → 逐项比对语篇列举的原因 → 识别未提及项

考点：细节定位　逻辑衔接词

10. 【答案】C

定位划线短语 → 分析上下文逻辑关系 → 推断其深层含义

考点：推理判断　词义猜测

11. 【答案】B

定位各段核心信息 → 对比选项与原文逻辑关系 → 识别与原文明确相悖的表述

考点：细节定位　逻辑关系判断　相悖识别

12. 【答案】C

定位描述零售商行为的段落 → 提炼其行为特征（如提供额外服务、主动降价） → 匹配最贴切的形容词

考点：观点态度　细节归纳　同义替换

13. 【答案】C

定位短语所在句 → 分析上下文（机械师报价后顾客的反应及结果） → 推断短语的比喻义

考点：词义猜测　语境推理　比喻理解

14. 【答案】A

定位短语所在段落 → 分析其前后文描述的顾客具体行为（如试用后走开、沉默议价） → 归纳行为本质

考点：词义猜测　细节归纳　行为推断

15. 【答案】The first mass-audience newspaper pioneered…

定位题干关键词 'initiated the transformation' → 在语篇中寻找对应因果关系 → 匹配正确选项的同义改写

考点：细节定位　因果关系识别

16. 【答案】Happiness is a matter of mindset.

理解引语字面含义 → 结合语境推断其深层寓意 → 选择最贴合的同义解释

考点：语境推断　引语理解

17. 【答案】To show political and public will behind…

识别作者列举丹麦政府举措的写作目的 → 推断其服务于论证丹麦风电主导地位的深层原因 → 匹配正确选项

考点：写作目的推断　论据功能分析

18. 【答案】From fear during the 1973 oil crisis.

定位题干关键词 'originated from' → 在语篇中寻找丹麦节能政策的起源描述 → 匹配正确选项

考点：细节定位　起源追溯

19. 【答案】The text does not mention Svend Auken or his…

在语篇中检索 'Svend Auken' 及 'consensus' 相关信息 → 判断该人物及观点是否被提及 → 得出正确结论

考点：信息存在性判断　细节检索

20. 【答案】Retailers are offering extra services to…

定位首段关于零售商行为的描述 → 提炼其目的（吸引顾客） → 同义替换为正确选项

考点：细节定位　目的推断

21. 【答案】Extreme solicitousness tinged with outright…

定位Frank Bruni对餐厅态度的描述 → 识别关键形容词（solicitousness, desperation） → 匹配其情感强度与色彩

考点：观点态度　词义语境

22. 【答案】Bargain-hunting habits may persist long after…

综合最后两段的核心论点 → 推断作者对消费习惯持久性的看法 → 概括为正确选项

考点：主旨概括　推理判断

23. 【答案】and

1 空 分析句子结构 → 识别并列连词连接两个并列成分 → 选择表示并列关系的连词
2 空 分析名词的特指/泛指用法 → 判断是否需要定冠词 → 选择定冠词
3 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词与动词的固定搭配 → 选择正确介词
4 空 分析句子成分 → 判断非谓语动词的逻辑主语与动作关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
5 空 分析从句类型 → 识别名词性从句引导词 → 选择正确的连接词
6 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式 → 得出答案
7 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的主动关系 → 选择现在分词形式 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处引导词在从句中作主语且指代人 → 选择关系代词 who → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式 → 得出答案
10 空 分析句子主语的单复数形式 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的be动词形式 → 得出答案

考点：并列连词　句子结构分析　冠词用法　特指与泛指　固定搭配　介词选择　非谓语动词　现在分词　名词性从句　从句引导词　非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　现在分词表主动　定语从句　关系代词作主语　主谓一致　一般现在时

24. 【答案】the

1 空 分析句子结构 → 识别并列连词连接两个并列成分 → 选择表示并列关系的连词
2 空 分析名词的特指/泛指用法 → 判断是否需要定冠词 → 选择定冠词
3 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词与动词的固定搭配 → 选择正确介词
4 空 分析句子成分 → 判断非谓语动词的逻辑主语与动作关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
5 空 分析从句类型 → 识别名词性从句引导词 → 选择正确的连接词
6 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式 → 得出答案
7 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的主动关系 → 选择现在分词形式 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处引导词在从句中作主语且指代人 → 选择关系代词 who → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式 → 得出答案
10 空 分析句子主语的单复数形式 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的be动词形式 → 得出答案

考点：并列连词　句子结构分析　冠词用法　特指与泛指　固定搭配　介词选择　非谓语动词　现在分词　名词性从句　从句引导词　非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　现在分词表主动　定语从句　关系代词作主语　主谓一致　一般现在时

25. 【答案】of

1 空 分析句子结构 → 识别并列连词连接两个并列成分 → 选择表示并列关系的连词
2 空 分析名词的特指/泛指用法 → 判断是否需要定冠词 → 选择定冠词
3 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词与动词的固定搭配 → 选择正确介词
4 空 分析句子成分 → 判断非谓语动词的逻辑主语与动作关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
5 空 分析从句类型 → 识别名词性从句引导词 → 选择正确的连接词
6 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式 → 得出答案
7 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的主动关系 → 选择现在分词形式 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处引导词在从句中作主语且指代人 → 选择关系代词 who → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式 → 得出答案
10 空 分析句子主语的单复数形式 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的be动词形式 → 得出答案

考点：并列连词　句子结构分析　冠词用法　特指与泛指　固定搭配　介词选择　非谓语动词　现在分词　名词性从句　从句引导词　非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　现在分词表主动　定语从句　关系代词作主语　主谓一致　一般现在时

26. 【答案】looking

1 空 分析句子结构 → 识别并列连词连接两个并列成分 → 选择表示并列关系的连词
2 空 分析名词的特指/泛指用法 → 判断是否需要定冠词 → 选择定冠词
3 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词与动词的固定搭配 → 选择正确介词
4 空 分析句子成分 → 判断非谓语动词的逻辑主语与动作关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
5 空 分析从句类型 → 识别名词性从句引导词 → 选择正确的连接词
6 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式 → 得出答案
7 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的主动关系 → 选择现在分词形式 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处引导词在从句中作主语且指代人 → 选择关系代词 who → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式 → 得出答案
10 空 分析句子主语的单复数形式 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的be动词形式 → 得出答案

考点：并列连词　句子结构分析　冠词用法　特指与泛指　固定搭配　介词选择　非谓语动词　现在分词　名词性从句　从句引导词　非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　现在分词表主动　定语从句　关系代词作主语　主谓一致　一般现在时

27. 【答案】that

1 空 分析句子结构 → 识别并列连词连接两个并列成分 → 选择表示并列关系的连词
2 空 分析名词的特指/泛指用法 → 判断是否需要定冠词 → 选择定冠词
3 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词与动词的固定搭配 → 选择正确介词
4 空 分析句子成分 → 判断非谓语动词的逻辑主语与动作关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
5 空 分析从句类型 → 识别名词性从句引导词 → 选择正确的连接词
6 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式 → 得出答案
7 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的主动关系 → 选择现在分词形式 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处引导词在从句中作主语且指代人 → 选择关系代词 who → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式 → 得出答案
10 空 分析句子主语的单复数形式 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的be动词形式 → 得出答案

考点：并列连词　句子结构分析　冠词用法　特指与泛指　固定搭配　介词选择　非谓语动词　现在分词　名词性从句　从句引导词　非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　现在分词表主动　定语从句　关系代词作主语　主谓一致　一般现在时

28. 【答案】affected

1 空 分析句子结构 → 识别并列连词连接两个并列成分 → 选择表示并列关系的连词
2 空 分析名词的特指/泛指用法 → 判断是否需要定冠词 → 选择定冠词
3 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词与动词的固定搭配 → 选择正确介词
4 空 分析句子成分 → 判断非谓语动词的逻辑主语与动作关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
5 空 分析从句类型 → 识别名词性从句引导词 → 选择正确的连接词
6 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式 → 得出答案
7 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的主动关系 → 选择现在分词形式 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处引导词在从句中作主语且指代人 → 选择关系代词 who → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式 → 得出答案
10 空 分析句子主语的单复数形式 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的be动词形式 → 得出答案

考点：并列连词　句子结构分析　冠词用法　特指与泛指　固定搭配　介词选择　非谓语动词　现在分词　名词性从句　从句引导词　非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　现在分词表主动　定语从句　关系代词作主语　主谓一致　一般现在时

29. 【答案】acquiring

1 空 分析句子结构 → 识别并列连词连接两个并列成分 → 选择表示并列关系的连词
2 空 分析名词的特指/泛指用法 → 判断是否需要定冠词 → 选择定冠词
3 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词与动词的固定搭配 → 选择正确介词
4 空 分析句子成分 → 判断非谓语动词的逻辑主语与动作关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
5 空 分析从句类型 → 识别名词性从句引导词 → 选择正确的连接词
6 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式 → 得出答案
7 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的主动关系 → 选择现在分词形式 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处引导词在从句中作主语且指代人 → 选择关系代词 who → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式 → 得出答案
10 空 分析句子主语的单复数形式 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的be动词形式 → 得出答案

考点：并列连词　句子结构分析　冠词用法　特指与泛指　固定搭配　介词选择　非谓语动词　现在分词　名词性从句　从句引导词　非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　现在分词表主动　定语从句　关系代词作主语　主谓一致　一般现在时

30. 【答案】who

1 空 分析句子结构 → 识别并列连词连接两个并列成分 → 选择表示并列关系的连词
2 空 分析名词的特指/泛指用法 → 判断是否需要定冠词 → 选择定冠词
3 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词与动词的固定搭配 → 选择正确介词
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5 空 分析从句类型 → 识别名词性从句引导词 → 选择正确的连接词
6 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式 → 得出答案
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8 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处引导词在从句中作主语且指代人 → 选择关系代词 who → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式 → 得出答案
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考点：并列连词　句子结构分析　冠词用法　特指与泛指　固定搭配　介词选择　非谓语动词　现在分词　名词性从句　从句引导词　非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　现在分词表主动　定语从句　关系代词作主语　主谓一致　一般现在时

31. 【答案】involved

1 空 分析句子结构 → 识别并列连词连接两个并列成分 → 选择表示并列关系的连词
2 空 分析名词的特指/泛指用法 → 判断是否需要定冠词 → 选择定冠词
3 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词与动词的固定搭配 → 选择正确介词
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5 空 分析从句类型 → 识别名词性从句引导词 → 选择正确的连接词
6 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式 → 得出答案
7 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的主动关系 → 选择现在分词形式 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处引导词在从句中作主语且指代人 → 选择关系代词 who → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式 → 得出答案
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考点：并列连词　句子结构分析　冠词用法　特指与泛指　固定搭配　介词选择　非谓语动词　现在分词　名词性从句　从句引导词　非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　现在分词表主动　定语从句　关系代词作主语　主谓一致　一般现在时

32. 【答案】are

1 空 分析句子结构 → 识别并列连词连接两个并列成分 → 选择表示并列关系的连词
2 空 分析名词的特指/泛指用法 → 判断是否需要定冠词 → 选择定冠词
3 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词与动词的固定搭配 → 选择正确介词
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6 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处动词与逻辑主语的被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式 → 得出答案
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考点：并列连词　句子结构分析　冠词用法　特指与泛指　固定搭配　介词选择　非谓语动词　现在分词　名词性从句　从句引导词　非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　现在分词表主动　定语从句　关系代词作主语　主谓一致　一般现在时

33. 【答案】Life is like a glass of red wine. Those who…

将中文比喻句和复杂意象准确转化为英文，需运用多种句式结构（如定语从句、非谓语动词）和地道搭配（如take on,沁人心脾）来体现原文的文学性和哲理性。

考点：take on　定语从句　非谓语动词　比喻修辞　抽象概念具体化

34. 【答案】The Guangdong provincial government's…

审题后，需围绕‘拾金不昧是否应获奖励’这一核心议题，构建包含正反观点对比的议论文结构，并运用恰当的词汇和句型进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干　语境选词