专八 · 2015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)In 2011, many shoppers opted to avoid the frenetic crowds and do their holiday shopping from the comfort of their computer. Sales at online retailers gained by more than 15%, making it the biggest season ever But people are also returning those purchases at record rates, up 8%from last year. (2)What went wrong?Is the lingering shadow of the global financial crisis making it harder to accept extravagant indulgences?Or do people shop more impulsively—and therefore make bad decisions—when online? Both arguments are plausible. However, there is a third factor: a question of touch. We can love the look but, in an online environment, we cannot feel the quality of a texture, the shape of the fit, the fall of a fold or the weight of an earring. And physically interacting with an object makes you more committed to your purchase. (3)When my most recent book Brandwashed was released, I teamed up with a local bookstore to conduct an experiment about the differences between the online and offline shopping. I carefully instructed a group of volunteers to promote my book in two different ways. The first was a fairly hands-off approach. Whenever a customer would inquire about my book, the volunteer would take them over to the shelf and point to it. Out of 20 such requests, six customers proceeded with the purchase. (4)The second option also involved going over to the shelf but, this time, removing the book and then subtly holding onto it for just an extra moment before placing it in the customer's hands. Of the 20 people who were handed the book,13 ended up buying it. Just physically passing the book showed a big difference in sales. Why?We feel something similar to a sense of ownership when we hold things in our hand. That's why we establish or reestablish connection by greeting strangers and friends with a handshake. In this case, having to then let go of the book after holding it might generate a subtle sense of loss, and motivate us to make the purchase even more. (5)A recent study conducted by Bangor University together with the United Kingdom's Royal Mail service also revealed the power of touch, in this case when it came to snail mail. A deeper and longer-lasting impression of a message was formed when delivered in a letter, as opposed to receiving the same message online. FMRIs (功能性磁共振成像)showed that, on touching the paper, the emotional centre of the brain was activated, thus forming a stronger bond. The study also indicated that once touch becomes part of the process, it could translate into a sense of possession. In other words, we simply feel more committed to possess and thus buy an item when we've first touched it. This sense of ownership is simply not part of the equation in the online shopping experience. (6)As the rituals of purchase in the lead-up to Christmas change, not only do we give less thought to the type of gifts we buy for our loved ones but, through our own digital wish lists, we increasingly control what they buy for us. The reality, however, is that no matter how convinced we all are that digital is the way to go, finding real satisfaction will probably take more than a few simple clicks.

1. According to the author, shoppers are returning their purchases for all the following reasons EXCEPT that

A. they are unsatisfied with the quality of the purchase

B. they eventually find the purchase too expensive

C. they change their mind out of uncertainty

D. they regret making the purchase without forethought

2. Why does the author cite the study by Bangor University and the Royal Mail Service?

A. To compare similar responses in different settings.

B. To provide further evidence for his own observation.

C. To offer a scientific account of the brain's functions.

D. To describe emotional responses in online shopping.

3. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A. Real satisfaction depends on factors other than the computer.

B. Despite online shopping we still attach importance to gift buying.

C. Some people are still uncertain about the digital age.

D. Online shopping offers real satisfaction to shoppers.

(1)My professor brother and I have an argument about head and heart, about whether he overvalues IQ while I lean more toward EQ.We typically have this debate about people—can you be friends with a really smart jerk(怪物)? —but there's corollary to animals as well. I'd love it if our dog could fetch the morning paper and then read it to me over coffee, but I actually care much more about her loyal and innocent heart There's already enough thinking going on in our house, and we probably spend too much time in our heads Where we need some role modeling is in instinct, and that's where a dog is a roving revelation. (2)I did not grow up with dogs, which meant that my older daughter's respectful but unyielding determination to get one required some adjustment on my part. I often felt she was training me: from ages of 6 to 9, she gently schooled me in various breeds and their personalities, whispered to the dogs we encountered so they would charm and persuade me, demonstrated by her self-discipline that she was ready for the responsibility And thus came our dog Twist, whom I sometimes mistake for a third daughter. (3)At first I thought the challenge would be to train her to sit, to heel, to walk calmly beside us and not go wildly chasing the neighbourhood rabbits. But I soon discovered how much more we had to learn from her than she from us. (4)If it is true, for example, that the secret to a child's success is less rare genius than raw persistence, Twist's ability to stay on task is a model for us all, especially if the task is trying to capture the sunbeam that flicks around the living room as the wind blows through the branches outside. She never succeeds, and she never gives up. This includes when she runs square into walls. (5)Then there is her unfailing patience, which breaks down only when she senses that dinnertime was 15 minutes ago and we have somehow failed to notice. Even then she is more eager than indignant, and her refusal to whine shows a restraint of which I'm not always capable when hungry. (6)But the lesson I value most is the one in forgiveness, and Twist first offered this when she was still very young. When she was about 7 months old, we took

her to the vet to be spayed(切除卵巢) .We turned her over to a stranger, who proceeded to perform a procedure that was probably not pleasant. But when the vet returned her to us, limp and tender, there was no recrimination(反责), no How could you do that to me?It was as though she already knew that we would not intentionally cause her pain, and while she did not understand, she forgave and curled up with her head on my daughter's lap. (7)I suppose we could have concluded that she was just blindly loyal and docile. But eventually we knew better. She is entirely capable of disobedience, as she has proved many times. She will ignore us when there are more interesting things to look at, rebuke us when we are careless, bark into the twilight when she has urgent messages to send. But her patience with our failings and fickleness and her willingness to give us a second chance are a daily lesson in gratitude. (8)My friends who grew up with dogs tell me how when they were teenagers and trusted no one in the world, they could tell their dog all their secrets. It was the one friend who would not gossip or betray, could provide in the middle of the night the soft, unbegrudging comfort and peace that adolescence conspires to disrupt. An age that is all about growth and risk needs some anchors and weights, a model of steadfastness when all else is in flux. Sometimes I think Twist's devotion keeps my girls on a benevolent leash, one that hangs quietly at their side as they trot along but occasionally yanks them back to safety and solid ground. (9)We've weighed so many decisions so carefully in raising our daughters—what school to send them to and what church to attend, when to give them cell phones and with what precautions. But when it comes to what really shapes their character and binds our family, I never would have thought we would owe so much to its smallest member.

4. In the first paragraph, the author suggests that

A. a person can either have a high IQ or a low EQ
B. her professor brother cares too much about IQ
C. we need examples of how to follow one's heart
D. she prefers dogs that are clever and loyal

5. According to the passage, all the following are Twist's characteristics EXCEPT

A. resignation B. patience C. forgiveness D. tenacity

6. That Twist's devotion keeps my girls on a benevolent leash means that

A. Twist is capable of looking after the girls
B. Twist and the girls have become friends
C. Twist knows how to follow the girls
D. Twist's loyalty helps the girls grow up

7. What does the author try to express in the last paragraph?

A. Difficulties in raising her children.
B. Worries about what to buy for kids.
C. Gratitude to Twist for her role.
D. Concerns about schooling and religion.

(1)Most West African lorries are not in what one would call the first flush of youth, and I had learnt by bitter experience not to expect anything very much of them. But the lorry that arrived to take me up to the mountains was worse than anything I had seen before: it tottered on the borders of senile decay. It

stood there on buckled wheels, wheezing and gasping with exhaustion from having to climb up the gentle slope to the camp, and I consigned myself and my loads to it with some fear. The driver, who was a cheerful fellow, pointed out that he would require my assistance in two very necessary operations: first, I had to keep the hand brake pressed down when travelling downhill, for unless it was held thus almost level with the floor it sullenly refused to function. Secondly, I had to keep a stern eye on the clutch, a willful piece of mechanism that seized every chance to leap out of its socket with a noise like a strangling leopard. As it was obvious that not even a West African lorry-driver could be successful in driving while crouched under the dashboard, I had to take over control of those instruments if I valued my life. So, while I ducked at intervals to put on the brake, amid the rich smell of burning rubber, our noble lorry jerked its way towards the mountains at a steady twenty miles per hour; sometimes, when a downward slope favoured it, it threw caution to the winds and careered(猛冲)along in a reckless fashion at twenty-five. (2)For the first thirty miles the red earth road wound its way through the lowland forest, the giant trees standing in solid ranks alongside and their branches entwined(盘绕)in an archway of leaves above us. Slowly and almost imperceptibly the road started to climb upwards, looping its way in languid curves round the forested hills. In the back of the lorry the boys lifted up their voices in song: Home again, home again, When shall I see ma home? The driver hummed the refrain(副歌)softly to himself glancing at me to see if I would object. To his surprise I joined in and so while the lorry rolled onwards, the boys in the back maintained the chorus while the driver and I harmonized and sang complicated bits. (3)Breaks in the forest became more frequent the higher we climbed, and presently a new type of undergrowth began to appear: massive tree-ferns standing at the roadside on their thick, squat, hairy trunks. These ferns were the guardians of a new world, for suddenly, as though the hills had shrugged themselves free of a cloak, the forest disappeared. It lay behind us in the valley, while above us the hillside rose majestically, covered in a coat of waist-high grass. The lorry crept higher and higher, the engine gasping and shuddering with this unaccustomed activity. I began to think that we should have to push the wretched thing up the last two or three hundred feet, but to everyone's surprise we made it, and the lorry crept on to the brow of the hill, trembling with fatigue, spouting steam from its radiator like a dying whale. We crawled to a standstill and the driver switched off the engine. (4)"We must wait small-time, engine get hot,"he explained, pointing to the forequarters of the lorry, which were by now completely invisible under a cloud of steam. Thankfully I descended from the red-hot inside of the cab and strolled down to where the road dipped into the next valley. From this vantage point I could see the country we had travelled through and the country we were to enter.

8. Which of the following words in the first paragraph is used literally?

A. Flush. B. Borders. C. Operations. D. Gasping.

9. We learn from the first paragraph that the author regards the inadequacies of the lorry as

A. inevitable and amusing
B. dangerous and frightening
C. novel and unexpected
D. welcome and interesting

10. All the following words in the last but one paragraph describe the lorry as a human EXCEPT

A. trembling B. spouting C. shuddering D. crept

11. A suitable title for the passage would be

A. A journey that scared me
B. A journey to remember
C. The wild West African lorry
D. A comic journey in West Africa

(1)Have you ever noticed a certain similarity in public parks and back gardens in the cities of the West? A ubiquitous woodland mix of lawn grasses and trees has found its way throughout Europe and the United States, and it's now spread to other cities around the world. As ecologist Peter Groffman has noted, it's increasingly difficult to tell one suburb apart from another, even when they're located in vastly different climates such as Phoenix, Arizona, or Boston in the much chillier north-east of the US.And why do parks in New Zealand often feature the same species of trees that grow on the other side of the world in the UK? (2)Inspired by the English and New England countrysides, early landscape architects of the 19th century created an aesthetic for urban public and private open space that persists to this day. But in the 21st century, urban green space is tasked with doing far more than simply providing aesthetic appeal. From natural systems to deal with surface water run-off and pollution to green corridors to increasing interest in urban food production, the urban parks of the future will be designed and engineered for functionality as well as for beauty. (3)Imagine travelling among the cities of the mid-21st century and finding a unique set of urban landscapes that capture local beauty, natural and cultural history, and the environmental context. They are tuned to their locality, and diverse within as well as across cities. There are patches that provide shade and cooling, places of local food production, and corridors that connect both residents and wildlife to the surrounding native environment. Their functions are measured and monitored to meet the unique needs of each city for food production, water use, nutrient recycling, and habitat. No two green spaces are quite the same. (4)Planners are already starting to work towards this vision. And if this movement has a buzzword it is “hyperfunctionality”—designs which provide multiple uses in a confined space. At the moment, urban landscapes are highly managed and limited in their spatial extent. Even the “green” cities of the future wil contain extensive areas of buildings, roads, railways, and other built structures. These future cities are likely to contain a higher proportion of green cover than the cities of today, with an increasing focus on planting on roofs, vertical walls, and surfaces like car parks. But built environments will still be ever-present in dense megacities. We can greatly enhance the utility of green space through designs that provide a range of different uses in a confined space. A hyperfunctional planting, for example, might be designed to provide food, shade, wildlife habitat, and pollution removal all in the same garden with the right choice of plants and management practices. (5)What this means is that we have to maximize the benefits and uses of urban parks, while

minimizing the costs of building and maintaining them. Currently, green space and street plantings are relatively similar throughout the Western world, regardless of differences in local climate, geography, and natural history. Even desert cities feature the same sizable street trees and well-watered and well-fertilized lawns that you might see in more temperate climes. The movement to reduce the resources and water requirements of such urban landscapes in these arid areas is called“xeriscaping”—a concept that has so-far received mixed responses in terms of public acceptance. Scott Yabiku and colleagues at the Central Arizona Phoenix project showed that newcomers to the desert embrace xeriscaping more than long-time residents, who are more likely to prefer the well-watered aesthetic. In part, this may be because xeriscaping is justified more by reducing landscaping costs—in this case water costs—than by providing desired benefits like recreation, pollution mitigation, and cultural value. From this perspective, xeriscaping can seem more like a compromise than an asset. (6)But there are other ways to make our parks and natural spaces do more. Nan Ellin, of the Ecological Planning Center in the US, advocates an asset-based approach to urbanism. Instead of envisioning cities in terms of what they can't have, ecological planners are beginning to frame the discussion of future cities in terms of what they do have—their natural and cultural assets. In Utah's Salt Lake City, instead of couching environmental planning as an issue of resource scarcity, the future park is described as“mountain urbanism”and the strong association of local residents with the natural environment of the mountain ranges near their home. From this starting point, the local climate, vegetation, patterns of rain and snowfall, and mountain topography are all deemed natural assets that create a new perspective when it comes to creating urban green space. In Cairns, Australia, the local master plan embraces“tropical urbanism”that conveys a sense of place through landscaping features, while also providing important functions such as shading and cooling in this tropical climate. (7)The globally homogenized landscape aesthetic—which sees parks from Boston to Brisbane looking worryingly similar—will diminish in importance as future urban green space will be more receptive to local values and cultural perceptions of beauty. This will lead to a far greater diversity of urban landscape designs than are apparent today. Already, we are seeing new purposes for urban landscaping that are transforming the 20th century woodland park into bioswales—plantings designed to filter stormwater—green roofs, wildlife corridors, and urban food gardens. However, until recently we have been lacking the datasets and science-based specifications for designs that work to serve all of these purposes at once. (8)In New York City, Thomas Whitlow of Cornell University sends his students through tree-lined streets with portable, backpack-mounted air quality monitors. At home in his laboratory, he places tree branches in wind tunnels to measure pollution deposition onto leaves. It turns out that currently, many street tree plantings are ineffective at removing air pollutants, and instead may trap pollutants near the ground. Rather than relying on assumptions about the role of urban vegetation in improving the environment and health, future landscaping designs will be engineered based on empirical data and state of the art of simulations. (9)New datasets on the performance of urban landscapes are changing our view of what future urban parks will look like and what it will do. With precise measurements of pollutant uptake, water use,

plant growth rates, and greenhouse gas emissions, we are better able to design landscapes that require less intensive management and are less costly, while providing more social and environmental uses.

12. The following are all features of future urban green space EXCEPT that

A. each city has its distinct style of urban green space
B. urban landscape will focus more on cultural history
C. urban green space will be designed to serve many uses
D. more green cover will be seen on city roofs and walls

13. According to the passage, if planners adopt an asset-based approach, they will probably _

A. incorporate the area's natural and cultural heritage into their design
B. make careful estimation of the area's natural resources before designing
C. combine natural resources and practical functions in their design
D. envision more purposes for urban landscaping in their design

14. According to the passage, future landscaping designs will rely more on

A. human assumptions
B. field work
C. scientific estimation
D. laboratory work

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 purpose of the experiment in the bookstore?

16. According to the context, what does the word "square "mean?

17. What can we learn about the condition of the lorry from “it tottered on the borders of senile decay”？

18. How did the author help the lorry driver on the way?

19. How did the author feel when helping the lorry driver?

20. According to the passage, what makes urban green space look similar throughout the West?

21. Why are some local residents opposed to “xeriscaping”？

22. What did Thomas Whitlow of Cornell University find out about tree branches?

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

When I was in my early teens, I was taken to a spectacular show on ice by the mother of a friend. Looked round at the luxury of the ___23___ rink, my friend's mother remarked on the “plush"seats we had been given. I did not know what she meant, and being proud of my ___24___ vocabulary, I tried to infer its meaning from the context. “Plush” was clearly intended as a complimentary, a positive evaluation; that ___25___ much I could tell it from the tone of voice and the context. So I ___26___ started to use the word. Yes, I replied, they certainly are plush, and so are the ice rink and the costumes of the skaters, aren't they?My friend's mother was very polite to correct me, but I could tell from her ___27___ expression that I had not got the word quite right Often we can indeed infer from the context what a word roughly means, and that is in fact the way which we usually acquire both ___28___ new words and new meanings for familiar words, specially in our ___29___ own first language. But sometimes we need to ask, as I should have asked for plush, and this is particularly true in the ___30___ aspect of a foreign language. If you are continually surrounded by ___31___ speakers of the language you are learning, you can ask them directly, but often this opportunity does not exist for the learner of English. So dictionaries have been developed to mend the gap ___32___

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. 茶花(camellia)的自然花期在12月至翌年4月，以红色系为主，另有黄色系和白色系等，花色艳丽。本届花展充分展示了茶花的品种资源和科研水平，是近三年来本市规模最大的一届茶花展。为了使广大植物爱好者有更多与茶花亲密接触的机会，本届茶花展的布展范围延伸至整个园区，为赏花游客带来便利。 此次茶花展历时2个月，展期内200多个茶花品种将陆续亮相。

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. B	2. B	3. A	4. C	5. A
6. D	7. C	8. C	9. A	10. B
11. D	12. B	13. A	14. C	23. Looking
24. vocabulary	25. compliment	26. it	27. too	28. that
29. especially	30. for	31. by	32. fill	

15. To show the difference between online and offline shopping.

16. Directly or straight on.

17. It was extremely old and in very poor condition.

18. He operated the hand brake and watched the clutch.

19. He felt fearful but accepted it for safety.

20. A ubiquitous woodland mix of lawn grasses and trees.

21. They prefer the well-watered aesthetic over cost reduction.

22. The passage does not mention Thomas Whitlow or his findings.

33. The natural blooming season of camellias spans from December to April of the following year. Predominantly featuring red varieties, they also come in yellow and white, displaying vibrant colors. This exhibition fully showcases the diversity of camellia cultivars and the advancements in related research, marking the largest camellia exhibition in the city over the past three years. To offer plant enthusiasts more opportunities to engage closely with camellias, the exhibition has extended its display area across the entire park, ensuring convenience for visitors. Lasting two months, the event will sequentially present over 200 camellia varieties throughout its duration.

34. The excerpts present contrasting views on the impact of social media on parent-child relationships. On one hand, researchers from Brigham Young University found that teenagers connected with their parents via social media reported feeling closer to them in real life and exhibited fewer behavioral problems, such as depression and delinquency. The study suggests that social media can serve as a tool for showing love and support, though it acknowledges that the specific parental behaviors on these platforms were not examined. On the other hand, children's perspectives highlight concerns that virtual communication undermines trust and honesty. They argue that real-life interaction, which incorporates non-verbal cues and spontaneity, is superior for fostering genuine connection and eliminating distrust, especially when parents engage in anonymous monitoring online.

In my opinion, social media is a double-edged sword that can either bridge or widen the gap between parents and children, depending entirely on how it is used. When employed transparently and with mutual respect, it can indeed strengthen bonds. For instance, parents who follow their children's public posts with supportive comments, or share family moments in a group chat, are using social

media as an extension of their real-world presence. This can make children feel seen and cared for, aligning with the BYU study's positive findings. However, the children's concerns are equally valid. Secretive surveillance, such as anonymous following or intrusive monitoring, inevitably breeds resentment and erodes trust. This covert approach treats social media as a tool for control rather than connection, which is counterproductive.

Therefore, the key lies in establishing clear boundaries and open dialogue. Parents should discuss their social media presence with their children from an early age, framing it as a way to stay involved rather than to spy. Ultimately, social media should complement, not replace, face-to-face communication. When used as a supplement to a foundation of trust and respect, it can enrich the parent-child relationship; when used as a substitute or a means of covert oversight, it risks becoming a source of conflict and distrust.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'returning their purchases' → 在语篇第(2)段定位到作者提出的三个原因（经济压力、冲动购物、触感缺失）→ 对比选项，排除与原文相符的A、C、D → 得出答案B

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

2. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Bangor University' → 在语篇第(5)段定位到该研究 → 分析其与前文（第(2)-(4)段）的逻辑关系（'also revealed the power of touch'）→ 推断其作用是为作者关于'触感力量'的观察提供进一步证据 → 得出答案B

考点：推理判断　篇章结构

3. 【答案】A

定位题干 'last paragraph' → 在语篇第(5)段定位到该段内容（研究揭示触感的力量）→ 结合全文主旨（触感缺失是在线购物退货率高的关键因素）→ 推断最后一段的言外之意是：尽管有在线购物，但真实满足感仍依赖于其他因素（如触感） → 得出答案A

考点：推理判断　主旨大意

4. 【答案】C

定位题干 'first paragraph' → 在语篇第(1)段定位到作者与兄弟的争论（IQ vs EQ）及作者观点（更看重忠诚、本能的心）→ 分析选项，A、B、D均与原文细节不符或过度推断 → C项 'we need examples of how to follow one's heart' 是对 'Where we need some role modeling is in instinct' 的同义替换 → 得出答案C

考点：主旨大意　细节定位与捕捉

5. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'Twist's characteristics' → 在语篇第(4)-(6)段定位到Twist的特征描述（persistence, patience, forgiveness）→ 对比选项，B、C、D均在原文有明确依据 → A项 'resignation'（顺从/听天由命）在原文中未提及，且与Twist积极、坚持的形象不符 → 得出答案A

考点：细节定位与捕捉

6. 【答案】D

定位比喻句 → 分析比喻本体与喻体关系 → 推断作者意图

考点：比喻理解　指代关系　主旨推断

7. 【答案】C

定位末段 → 概括段落核心内容 → 推断作者情感态度

考点：段落主旨　作者态度　情感推断

8. 【答案】C

逐一分析选项词在语境中的含义 → 判断其是否为字面义 → 确定答案

考点：熟词僻义　语境理解　词义辨析

9. 【答案】A

定位描述卡车缺陷的语句 → 分析作者用词与语气 → 推断作者态度

考点：作者态度　语气推断　细节理解

10. 【答案】B

定位倒数第二段 → 逐一分析选项词是否用于拟人 → 找出非拟人词

考点：拟人修辞　语境选词　词义辨析

11. 【答案】D

通读全文，把握作者对旅程的整体描述基调 → 识别作者以幽默、夸张的笔法描写破旧车辆和驾驶过程 → 综合判断标题应体现“幽默”而非“恐惧”或“难忘”

考点：主旨概括　作者态度判断

12. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词“future urban green space”和“EXCEPT” → 逐一比对选项与原文第(3)段对未来绿地特征的描述 → 找出与原文不符或未提及的选项

考点：细节定位　信息比对与排除

13. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词“asset-based approach” → 在原文第(3)段找到对应描述“capture local beauty, natural and cultural history, and the environmental context” → 推断该方法的核心是融入当地特色 → 匹配选项A

考点：关键信息定位　概念同义替换

14. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词“future landscaping designs”和“rely more on” → 在原文第(3)段找到对应描述“Their functions are measured and monitored to meet the unique needs...” → 推断“测量和监控”依赖于科学估算 → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位　概念推断

15. 【答案】To show the difference between online and…

定位实验目的句 → 提取核心对比信息 → 同义替换为选项

考点：实验目的　对比信息

16. 【答案】Directly or straight on.

定位含'square'的语境句 → 分析上下文逻辑关系 → 推断其熟词僻义

考点：熟词僻义　语境推断

17. 【答案】It was extremely old and in very poor…

定位描述卡车状况的比喻句 → 解析比喻含义 → 推断其实际状态

考点：比喻理解　状态推断

18. 【答案】He operated the hand brake and watched the…

定位作者帮助司机的具体动作描述 → 提取关键操作细节 → 匹配选项

考点：动作细节　具体操作

19. 【答案】He felt fearful but accepted it for safety.

定位描述作者感受的语句 → 分析情感词汇与上下文逻辑 → 推断复杂情绪

考点：情感态度　逻辑推断

20. 【答案】A ubiquitous woodland mix of lawn grasses and…

定位题干关键词 'urban green space' 和 'similar throughout the West' → 在语篇中找到对应描述 'a ubiquitous woodland mix of lawn grasses and trees' → 识别 'ubiquitous' 与 'similar throughout' 的同义替换关系 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】They prefer the well-watered aesthetic over…

定位题干关键词 'local residents' 和 'opposed to xeriscaping' → 在语篇中找到相关描述，居民反对的原因是他们更喜欢 'well-watered aesthetic'（浇灌良好的美学）而非 'cost reduction'（成本节约） → 推断出居民的偏好与节水理念相悖 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果推理

22. 【答案】The passage does not mention Thomas Whitlow…

定位题干关键词 'Thomas Whitlow' 和 'tree branches' → 在语篇中搜索该人物或相关研究 → 确认语篇未提及此人及其发现 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息缺失判断

23. 【答案】Looking

1 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句首作状语 → 选择非谓语动词形式
2 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要名词 → 根据语义选择正确词汇
3 空 分析句子语义 → 区分近义词含义 → 选择符合语境的词汇
4 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在从句中作形式主语 → 选择正确代词
5 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要副词 → 根据固定搭配选择正确词汇
6 空 识别空格位于动词后，需引导宾语从句 → 从句结构完整，缺引导词 → 选择 that
7 空 分析空格在句中的位置与功能 → 结合上下文语境，判断需要表示强调或举例的副词 → 选择 especially
8 空 识别空格前的动词或名词 → 回忆或推断其固定搭配 → 选择介词 for
9 空 分析空格在句中的语法成分 → 判断其与前后词的搭配关系 → 选择介词 by
10 空 分析句子主干结构，判断空格处动词的语法功能 → 根据主语与动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动）及句式要求 → 选择动词原形 fill

考点：非谓语动词作状语　语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　形式主语　固定搭配　副词用法　宾语从句引导词　副词功能　介词选择　非谓语动词　SVO主干　动词形式

24. 【答案】vocabulary

1 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句首作状语 → 选择非谓语动词形式
2 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要名词 → 根据语义选择正确词汇
3 空 分析句子语义 → 区分近义词含义 → 选择符合语境的词汇
4 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在从句中作形式主语 → 选择正确代词
5 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要副词 → 根据固定搭配选择正确词汇
6 空 识别空格位于动词后，需引导宾语从句 → 从句结构完整，缺引导词 → 选择 that
7 空 分析空格在句中的位置与功能 → 结合上下文语境，判断需要表示强调或举例的副词 → 选择 especially
8 空 识别空格前的动词或名词 → 回忆或推断其固定搭配 → 选择介词 for
9 空 分析空格在句中的语法成分 → 判断其与前后词的搭配关系 → 选择介词 by

10 空 分析句子主干结构，判断空格处动词的语法功能 → 根据主语与动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动）及句式要求 → 选择动词原形 fill

考点：非谓语动词作状语　语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　形式主语　固定搭配　副词用法　宾语从句引导词　副词功能　介词选择　非谓语动词　SVO主干　动词形式

25. 【答案】compliment

1 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句首作状语 → 选择非谓语动词形式
2 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要名词 → 根据语义选择正确词汇
3 空 分析句子语义 → 区分近义词含义 → 选择符合语境的词汇
4 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在从句中作形式主语 → 选择正确代词
5 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要副词 → 根据固定搭配选择正确词汇
6 空 识别空格位于动词后，需引导宾语从句 → 从句结构完整，缺引导词 → 选择 that
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9 空 分析空格在句中的语法成分 → 判断其与前后词的搭配关系 → 选择介词 by
10 空 分析句子主干结构，判断空格处动词的语法功能 → 根据主语与动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动）及句式要求 → 选择动词原形 fill

考点：非谓语动词作状语　语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　形式主语　固定搭配　副词用法　宾语从句引导词　副词功能　介词选择　非谓语动词　SVO主干　动词形式

26. 【答案】it

1 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句首作状语 → 选择非谓语动词形式
2 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要名词 → 根据语义选择正确词汇
3 空 分析句子语义 → 区分近义词含义 → 选择符合语境的词汇
4 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在从句中作形式主语 → 选择正确代词
5 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要副词 → 根据固定搭配选择正确词汇
6 空 识别空格位于动词后，需引导宾语从句 → 从句结构完整，缺引导词 → 选择 that
7 空 分析空格在句中的位置与功能 → 结合上下文语境，判断需要表示强调或举例的副词 → 选择 especially
8 空 识别空格前的动词或名词 → 回忆或推断其固定搭配 → 选择介词 for
9 空 分析空格在句中的语法成分 → 判断其与前后词的搭配关系 → 选择介词 by
10 空 分析句子主干结构，判断空格处动词的语法功能 → 根据主语与动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动）及句式要求 → 选择动词原形 fill

考点：非谓语动词作状语　语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　形式主语　固定搭配　副词用法　宾语从句引导词　副词功能　介词选择　非谓语动词　SVO主干　动词形式

27. 【答案】too

1 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句首作状语 → 选择非谓语动词形式
2 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要名词 → 根据语义选择正确词汇
3 空 分析句子语义 → 区分近义词含义 → 选择符合语境的词汇
4 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在从句中作形式主语 → 选择正确代词
5 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要副词 → 根据固定搭配选择正确词汇
6 空 识别空格位于动词后，需引导宾语从句 → 从句结构完整，缺引导词 → 选择 that
7 空 分析空格在句中的位置与功能 → 结合上下文语境，判断需要表示强调或举例的副词 → 选择 especially
8 空 识别空格前的动词或名词 → 回忆或推断其固定搭配 → 选择介词 for
9 空 分析空格在句中的语法成分 → 判断其与前后词的搭配关系 → 选择介词 by
10 空 分析句子主干结构，判断空格处动词的语法功能 → 根据主语与动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动）及句式要求 → 选

择动词原形 fill

考点：非谓语动词作状语　语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　形式主语　固定搭配　副词用法　宾语从句引导词　副词功能　介词选择　非谓语动词　SVO主干　动词形式

28. 【答案】that

1 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句首作状语 → 选择非谓语动词形式
2 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要名词 → 根据语义选择正确词汇
3 空 分析句子语义 → 区分近义词含义 → 选择符合语境的词汇
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考点：非谓语动词作状语　语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　形式主语　固定搭配　副词用法　宾语从句引导词　副词功能　介词选择　非谓语动词　SVO主干　动词形式

29. 【答案】especially

1 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句首作状语 → 选择非谓语动词形式
2 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要名词 → 根据语义选择正确词汇
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6 空 识别空格位于动词后，需引导宾语从句 → 从句结构完整，缺引导词 → 选择 that
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9 空 分析空格在句中的语法成分 → 判断其与前后词的搭配关系 → 选择介词 by
10 空 分析句子主干结构，判断空格处动词的语法功能 → 根据主语与动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动）及句式要求 → 选择动词原形 fill

考点：非谓语动词作状语　语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　形式主语　固定搭配　副词用法　宾语从句引导词　副词功能　介词选择　非谓语动词　SVO主干　动词形式

30. 【答案】for

1 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句首作状语 → 选择非谓语动词形式
2 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要名词 → 根据语义选择正确词汇
3 空 分析句子语义 → 区分近义词含义 → 选择符合语境的词汇
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7 空 分析空格在句中的位置与功能 → 结合上下文语境，判断需要表示强调或举例的副词 → 选择 especially
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10 空 分析句子主干结构，判断空格处动词的语法功能 → 根据主语与动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动）及句式要求 → 选择动词原形 fill

考点：非谓语动词作状语　语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　形式主语　固定搭配　副词用法　宾语从句引导词　副词功能　介词选择　非谓语动词　SVO主干　动词形式

31. 【答案】by

1 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句首作状语 → 选择非谓语动词形式
2 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要名词 → 根据语义选择正确词汇
3 空 分析句子语义 → 区分近义词含义 → 选择符合语境的词汇
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考点：非谓语动词作状语　语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　形式主语　固定搭配　副词用法　宾语从句引导词　副词功能　介词选择　非谓语动词　SVO主干　动词形式

32. 【答案】fill

1 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句首作状语 → 选择非谓语动词形式
2 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要名词 → 根据语义选择正确词汇
3 空 分析句子语义 → 区分近义词含义 → 选择符合语境的词汇
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6 空 识别空格位于动词后，需引导宾语从句 → 从句结构完整，缺引导词 → 选择 that
7 空 分析空格在句中的位置与功能 → 结合上下文语境，判断需要表示强调或举例的副词 → 选择 especially
8 空 识别空格前的动词或名词 → 回忆或推断其固定搭配 → 选择介词 for
9 空 分析空格在句中的语法成分 → 判断其与前后词的搭配关系 → 选择介词 by
10 空 分析句子主干结构，判断空格处动词的语法功能 → 根据主语与动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动）及句式要求 → 选择动词原形 fill

考点：非谓语动词作状语　语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　形式主语　固定搭配　副词用法　宾语从句引导词　副词功能　介词选择　非谓语动词　SVO主干　动词形式

33. 【答案】The natural blooming season of camellias…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文句子，运用定语从句、非谓语结构及固定搭配，确保信息完整与句式多样。

考点：花色艳丽　充分展示　布展范围延伸至　陆续亮相

34. 【答案】The excerpts present contrasting views on the…

审题后构建清晰的议论文结构（引言-正反论证-结论），运用多样句式和恰当词汇表达观点。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词