专八 · 2016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)There was music from my neighbor's house through the summer nights. In his blue gardens men and girls came and went like moths among the whisperings and the champagne and the stars. At high tide in the afternoon I watched his guests diving from the tower of his raft or taking the sun on the hot sand of his beach while his two motor-boats slit the waters of the Sound, drawing aquaplanes(滑水板)over cataracts of foam. On weekends Mr. Gatsby's Rolls-Royce became an omnibus, bearing parties to and from the city between nine in the morning and long past midnight, while his station wagon scampered like a brisk yellow bug to meet all trains. And on Mondays eight servants, including an extra gardener, toiled all day with scrubbing-brushes and hammer and garden-shears, repairing the ravages of the night before. (2)Every Friday five crates of oranges and lemons arrived from a fruiterer in New York—every Monday these same oranges and lemons left his back door in a pyramid of pulpless halves. There was a machine in the kitchen which could extract the juice of two hundred oranges in half an hour if a little button was pressed two hundred times by a butler's thumb. (3)At least once a fortnight a corps of caterers came down with several hundred feet of canvas and enough colored lights to make a Christmas tree of Gatsby's enormous garden. On buffet tables, garnished with glistening hors-d'oeuvre(冷 盘) , spiced baked hams crowded against salads of harlequin designs and pastry pigs and turkeys bewitched to a dark gold. In the main hall a bar with a real brass rail was set up, and stocked with gins and liquors and with cordials(加香甜酒)so long forgotten that most of his female guests were too young to know one from another. (4)By seven o'clock the orchestra has arrived —no thin five-piece affair, but a whole pitful of oboes and trombones and saxophones and viols and cornets and piccolos and low and high drums. The last swimmers have come in from the beach now and are dressing upstairs; the cars from New York are parked five deep in the drive, and already the halls and salons and verandas are gaudy with primary colors and hair shorn in strange new ways, and shawls beyond the dreams of Castile. The bar is in full swing, and floating rounds of cocktails permeate the garden outside until the air is alive with chatter and laughter and casual innuendo and introductions forgotten on the spot and enthusiastic meetings between women who never knew each other's names. (5)The lights grow brighter as the earth lurches away from the sun, and now the orchestra is playing yellow cocktail music, and the opera of voices pitches a key higher. Laughter is easier, minute by minute, spilled with prodigality, tipped out at a cheerful word. (6)The groups change more swiftly, swell with new arrivals, dissolve and form in the same breath— already there are wanderers, confident girls who weave here and there among the stouter and more stable, become for a sharp joyous moment the centre of a group, and then, excited with triumph, glide on through the sea-change of faces and voices and color under the constantly changing light. (7)Suddenly one of the gypsies in trembling opal, seizes a cocktail out of the air, dumps it down for courage and, moving her hands like Frisco, dances out alone on the canvas platform. A momentary hush; the orchestra leader varies his rhythm obligingly for her, and there is a burst of chatter as the erroneous news goes around that she is Gilda Gray's understudy from the Follies. The party has begun. (8)I believe that on the first night I went to Gatsby's house I was one of the few guests who had actually been invited. People were

not invited—they went there. They got into automobiles which bore them out to Long Island, and somehow they ended up at Gatsby's door. Once there they were introduced by somebody who knew Gatsby, and after that they conducted themselves according to the rules of behavior associated with amusement parks. Sometimes they came and went without having met Gatsby at all, came for the party with a simplicity of heart that was its own ticket of admission. (9)I had been actually invited. A chauffeur in a uniform crossed my lawn early that Saturday morning with a surprisingly formal note from his employer—the honor would be entirely Gatsby's, it said, if I would attend his"little party"that night. He had seen me several times and had intended to call on me long before but a peculiar combination of circumstances had prevented it—signed Jay Gatsby in a majestic hand. (10)Dressed up in white flannels I went over to his lawn a little after seven and wandered around rather ill- at-ease among swirls and eddies of people I didn't know—though here and there was a face I had noticed on the commuting train. I was immediately struck by the number of young Englishmen dotted about; allwell dressed, all looking a little hungry and all talking in low earnest voices to solid and prosperous Americans. I was sure that they were all selling something: bonds or insurance or automobiles. They were, at least, agonizingly aware of the easy money in the vicinity and convinced that it was theirs for a few words in the right key. (11)As soon as I arrived I made an attempt to find my host but the two or three people of whom I asked his whereabouts stared at me in such an amazed way and denied so vehemently any knowledge of his movements that I slunk off in the direction of the cocktail table—the only place in the garden where a single man could linger without looking purposeless and alone.

1. It can be learned from Para.1 that Mr. Gatsby through the summer.

A. entertained guests from everywhere every weekend

B. invited his guests to ride in his Rolls-Royce at weekends

C. liked to show off by letting guests ride in his vehicles

D. indulged himself in parties with people from everywhere

2. In Para.4, the word "permeate "probably means

A. perish B. push C. penetrate D. perpetrate

3. It can be inferred from Para.8 that

A. guests need to know Gatsby in order to attend his parties

B. people somehow ended up in Gatsby's house as guests

C. Gatsby usually held garden parties for invited guests

D. guests behaved themselves in a rather formal manner

4. According to Para.10, the author felt _at Gatsby's party.

A. dizzy B. dreadful C. furious D. awkward

5. What can be concluded from Para.ll about Gatsby?

A. He was not expected to be present at the parties.

B. He was busy receiving and entertaining guests.

C. He was usually out of the house at the weekend.

D. He was unwilling to meet some of the guests.

(1)The Term“CYBERSPACE”was coined by William Gibson, a science-fiction writer. He first used it in a short story in 1982, and expanded on it a couple of years later in a novel,“Neuromancer”, whose main character, Henry Dorsett Case, is a troubled computer hacker and drug addict. In the book Mr Gibson describes cyberspace as“a consensual hallucination experienced daily by billions of legitimate operators"and“a graphic representation of data abstracted from the banks of every computer in the human system." (2)His literary creation turned out to be remarkably prescient(有先见之明的).Cyberspace has become symbolic of the computing devices, networks, fibre-optic cables, wireless links and other infrastructure that bring the internet to billions of people around the world. The myriad connections forged by these technologies have brought tremendous benefits to everyone who uses the web to tap into humanity's collective store of knowledge every day. (3)But there is a darker side to this extraordinary invention. Data breaches are becoming ever bigger and more common. Last year over 800m records were lost, mainly through such attacks. Among the most prominent recent victims has been Target, whose chief executive, Gregg Steinhafel, stood down from his job in May, a few months after the giant American retailer revealed that online intruders had stolen millions of digital records about its customers, including credit-and debit-card details. Other well-known firms such as Adobe, a tech company, and eBay, an online marketplace, have also been hit. (4)The potential damage, though, extends well beyond such commercial incursions. Wider concerns have been raised by the revelations about the mass surveillance carried out by Western intelligence agencies made by Edward Snowden, a contractor to America's National Security Agency(NSA), as well as by the growing numbers of cyber-warriors being recruited by countries that see cyberspace as a new domain of warfare. America's President, Barack Obama, said in a White House press release earlier this year that cyber-threats “pose one of the gravest national-security dangers”the country is facing. (5)Securing cyberspace is hard because the architecture of the internet was designed to promote connectivity, not security. Its founders focused on getting it to work and did not worry much about threats because the network was affiliated with America's military. As hackers turned up, layers of security, from antivirus programs to firewalls, were added to try to keep them at bay. Gartner, a research firm, reckons that last year organizations around the globe spent $67 billion on information security. (6)On the whole, these defenses have worked reasonably well. For all the talk about the risk of a“cyber 9/11”, the internet has proved remarkably resilient. Hundreds of millions of people turn on their computers every day and bank online, shop at virtual stores, swap gossip and photos with their friends on social networks and send all kinds of sensitive data over the web without ill effect. Companies and governments are shifting ever more services online. (7)But the task is becoming harder. Cyber-security, which involves protecting both data and people, is facing multiple threats,

notably cybercrime and online industrial espionage, both of which are growing rapidly. A recent estimate by the Centre for Strategic and International Studies(CSIS), puts the annual global cost of digital crime and intellectual-property theft at $445 billion—a sum roughly equivalent to the GDP of a smallish rich European country such as Austria. (8)To add to the worries, there is also the risk of cyber-sabotage. Terrorists or agents of hostile powers could mount attacks on companies and systems that control vital parts of an economy, including power stations, electrical grids and communications networks. Such attacks are hard to pull off, but not impossible. One precedent is the destruction in 2010 of centrifuges(离心机)at a nuclear facility in Iran by a computer program known as Stuxnet. (9)But such events are rare. The biggest day-to-day threats faced by companies and government agencies come from crooks and spooks hoping to steal financial data and trade secrets. For example, smarter, better- organized hackers are making life tougher for the cyber-defenders, but even so a number of things can be done to keep everyone safer than they are now. (10)One is to ensure that organizations get the basics of cyber-security right. All too often breaches are caused by simple blunders, such as failing to separate systems containing sensitive data from those that do not need access to them. Companies also need to get better at anticipating where attacks may be coming from and at adapting their defenses swiftly in response to new threats. Technology can help, as can industry initiatives that allow firms to share intelligence about risks with each other. (11)There is also a need to provide incentives to improve cyber-security, be they carrots or sticks. One idea is to encourage internet-service providers, or the companies that manage internet connections, to shoulder more responsibility for identifying and helping to clean up computers infected with malicious software. Another is to find ways to ensure that software developers produce code with fewer flaws in it so that hackers have fewer security holes to exploit. (12)An additional reason for getting tech companies to give a higher priority to security is that cyberspace is about to undergo another massive change. Over the next few years billions of new devices, from cars to household appliances and medical equipment, will be fitted with tiny computers that connect them to the web and make them more useful. Dubbed"the internet of things", this is already making it possible, for example, to control home appliances using smartphone apps and to monitor medical devices remotely. (13)But unless these systems have adequate security protection, the internet of things could easily become the internet of new things to be hacked. Plenty of people are eager to take advantage of any weaknesses they may spot. Hacking used to be about geeky college kids tapping away in their bedrooms to annoy their elders. It has grown up with a vengeance.

6. Cyberspace is described by William Gibson as

A. a function only legitimate computer operators have

B. a representation of data from the human system

C. an important element stored in the human system

D. an illusion held by the common computer users

7. Which of the following statements BEST summarizes the meaning of the first four paragraphs?

A. Cyberspace has more benefits than defects.
B. Cyberspace is like a double-edged sword.
C. Cyberspace symbolizes technological advance.
D. Cyberspace still remains a sci-fi notion.

8. According to Para.5, the designing principles of the internet and cyberspace security are

A. controversial
B. complementary
C. contradictory
D. congruent

9. What could be the most appropriate title for the passage?

A. Cyber Crime and Its Prevention.
B. The Origin of Cyber Crime.
C. How to Deal with Cyber Crime.
D. The Definition of Cyber Crime.

(1)You should treat skeptically the loud cries now coming from colleges and universities that the last bastion of excellence in American education is being destroyed by state budget cuts and mounting costs. Whatever else it is, higher education is not a bastion of excellence. It is shot through with waste, lax academic standards and mediocre teaching and scholarship. (2)True, the economic pressures—from the Ivy League to state systems—are intense. Last year, nearly two-thirds of schools had to make midyear spending cuts to stay within their budgets. It is also true(as university presidents and deans argue)that relieving those pressures merely by raising tuition and cutting courses will make matters worse. Students will pay more and get less. The university presidents and deans want to be spared from further government budget cuts. Their case is weak. (3)Higher education is a bloated enterprise. Too many professors do too little teaching to too many ill- prepared students. Costs can be cut and quality improved without reducing the number of graduates. Many colleges and universities should shrink. Some should go out of business. Consider: ·Except for elite schools, admission standards are low. About 70 percent of freshmen at four-year colleges and universities attend their first-choice schools. Roughly 20 percent go to their second choices. Most schools have eagerly boosted enrollments to maximize revenues(tuition and state subsidies). ·Dropout rates are high. Half or more of freshmen don't get degrees. A recent study of PhD programs at 10 major universities also found high dropout rates for doctoral candidates. ·The attrition among undergraduates is particularly surprising because college standards have apparently fallen. One study of seven top schools found widespread grade inflation. In 1963, half of the students in introductory philosophy courses got a B—or worse. By 1986, only 20 percent did. If elite schools have relaxed standards, the practice is almost surely widespread. ·Faculty teaching loads have fallen steadily since the 1960s. In major universities, senior faculty members often do less than two hours a day of teaching. Professors are “socialized to publish, teach graduate students and spend as little time teaching(undergraduates)as possible,"concludes James Fairweather of Penn State University in a new study. Faculty pay consistently rises as undergraduate teaching loads drop. ·Universities have encouraged an almost mindless explosion of graduate degrees. Since 1960, the number of masters'degrees awarded annually has risen more than fourfold to 337,000.Between 1965 and 1989, the annual number of MBAs(masters in business administration)jumped from 7,600 to 73,100. (4)Even so, our system has

strengths. It boasts many top-notch schools and allows almost anyone to go to college. But mediocrity is pervasive. We push as many freshmen as possible through the door, regardless of qualifications. Because bachelors'degrees are so common, we create more graduate degrees of dubious worth. Does anyone believe the MBA explosion has improved management? (5)You won't hear much about this from college deans or university presidents. They created this mess and are its biggest beneficiaries. Large enrollments support large faculties. More graduate students liberate tenured faculty from undergraduate teaching to concentrate on writing and research: the source of status. Richard Huber, a former college dean, writes knowingly in a new book“How Professors Play the Cat Guarding the Cream: Why We're Paying More and Getting Less in Higher Education”: Presidents, deans and trustees.…..call for more recognition of good teaching with prizes and salary incentives. (6)The reality is closer to the experience of Harvard University's distinguished paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould:“To be perfectly honest, though lip service is given to teaching, I have never seriously heard teaching considered in any meeting for promotion….Writing is the currency of prestige and promotion." (7)About four-fifths of all students attend state-subsidized systems, from community colleges to prestige universities. How governors and state legislatures deal with their budget pressures will be decisive. Private schools will, for better or worse, be influenced by state actions. The states need to do three things. (8)First, create genuine entrance requirements. Today's low standards tell high school students: You don't have to work hard to go to college. States should change the message by raising tuition sharply and coupling the increase with generous scholarships based on merit and income. To get scholarships, students would have to pass meaningful entrance exams. Ideally, the scholarships should be available for use at in-state private schools. All schools would then compete for students on the basis of academic quality and costs. Today's system of general tuition subsidies provides aid to well-to-do families that don't need it or to unqualified students who don't deserve it. (9)Next, states should raise faculty teaching loads, mainly at four-year schools.(Teaching loads at community colleges are already high.)This would cut costs and reemphasize the primacy of teaching at most schools. What we need are teachers who know their fields and can communicate enthusiasm to students. Not all professors can be path-breaking scholars. The excessive emphasis on scholarship generates many unread books and mediocre articles in academic journals.“You can't do more of one(research)without less of the other (teaching),"says Fairweather.“People are working hard—it's just where they're working." (10)Finally, states should reduce or eliminate the least useful graduate programs. Journalism(now dubbed"communications"), business and education are prime candidates. A lot of what they teach can—and should—be learned on the job. If colleges and universities did a better job of teaching undergraduates, there would be less need for graduate degrees. (11)Our colleges and universities need to provide a better education to deserving students. This may mean smaller enrollments, but given today's attrition rates, the number of graduates need not drop. Higher education could become a bastion of excellence, if we would only try.

10. It can be concluded from Para.3 that the author was towards higher education.

A. indifferent B. neutral C. positive D. negative

11. The following are current problems facing all American universities EXCEPT

A. high dropout rates B. low admission standards

C. low undergraduate teaching loads D. explosion of graduate degrees

12. In order to ensure teaching quality, the author suggests that the states do all the following EXCEPT _

A. set entrance requirements B. raise faculty teaching loads

C. increase undergraduate programs D. reduce useless graduate programs

13. "Prime candidates "in Para.10 is used as

A. euphemism B. metaphor C. analogy D. personification

14. What is the author's main argument in the passage?

A. American education can remain excellent by ensuring state budget.

B. Professors should teach more undergraduates than postgraduates.

C. Academic standards are the main means to ensure educational quality.

D. American education can remain excellent only by raising teaching quality.

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. From the description of the party preparation, what words can you use to depict Gatsby's party?

16. How do you summarize the party scene described in Para.6?

17. What do the cases of Target, Adobe and eBay in Para.3 show?

18. Why does the author say that the task is becoming harder in Para.7?

19. What is the conclusion of the whole passage?

20. What does the author mean by saying "Their case is weak."in Para.2?

21. What does "grade inflation "in Para.3 mean?

22. What does the author mean when he quotes Richard Huber in Para.5?

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

All social units develop a culture. Even in two-person relationships a culture develops in time. In friendship and romantic relationships, ___23___ for example, partners develop their own history, shared experiences, language patterns, habits, and customs give that ___24___ relationship a special character—a character that differs it ___25___ in various ways from other relationships. Examples might include special dates, places, songs, or events that come to have a unique and important symbolic meaning for the two individuals. Thus, any ___26___ social unit —whether a relationship, group, organization, or society— develops a culture with the passage of time. While the defining characteristics of each culture are unique, all cultures share certain same functions. The relationship between communication ___27___ and culture is a very complex intimate one. ___28___ Cultures are created through communication, that is, communication is the means of human interaction, through it ___29___ cultural characteristics are created and shared. It is not so much that individuals set out to create a culture when they interact in relationships, groups, organizations, or societies, but rather than that cultures are a natural by-product of social interaction. ___30___ In a sense, cultures are the"residue"of social communication. Without communication and communication media, it would be impossible to have and pass along cultural characteristics from one place and time ___31___ to another. One can say, furthermore, that culture is created, shaped, ___32___ transmitted, and learned through communication.

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. 流逝，表现了南国人对时间最早的感觉。“子在川上曰：逝者如斯夫。”他们发现无论是潺潺小溪，还是浩荡大河，都一去不复返，流逝之际青年变成了老翁而绿草转眼就枯黄，很自然有错阴的紧迫感。流逝也许是缓慢的，但无论如何缓慢，对流逝的恐惧使人们必须用“流逝”这个词来时时警戒后人，必须急匆匆地行动，给这个词灌注一种紧张感。

五、PART V 写作（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

34. （词数 300-450 · 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. C	3. B	4. D	5. A
6. B	7. B	8. C	9. A	10. D
11. C	12. C	13. B	14. D	23. in
24. that	25. differs	26. Thus	27. same	28. complex
29. through	30. than	31. and	32. transmitted	

15. Grand, extravagant, lavish, and meticulously planned.

16. Dynamic, fluid, and full of fleeting social interactions.

17. Data breaches are becoming bigger and more common.

18. Cybersecurity faces multiple growing threats like cybercrime.

19. Securing cyberspace is hard but essential.

20. Their argument for avoiding budget cuts is not convincing.

21. The practice of giving higher grades to students.

22. To show deans' hypocrisy about valuing teaching.

33. The passage of time represents the earliest perception of time among the people of the South. As Confucius once remarked by the river, 'It passes like this, never to return.' They observed that whether it is the murmuring brook or the mighty river, once gone, it never comes back. In the fleeting moment, youth turns to old age, and green grass withers in the blink of an eye. Naturally, this brings a sense of urgency to seize the day. The passage of time may be slow, but no matter how gradual it seems, the fear of its passing compels people to use the word 'passage' as a constant reminder to future generations. It urges them to act swiftly, infusing the term with a palpable sense of tension.

34. The Ice Bucket Challenge, a viral social media campaign aimed at raising awareness and funds for ALS (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis), has undeniably captured global attention. As highlighted in the excerpts, the activity saw an unprecedented surge in donations and public engagement, with the ALS Association receiving millions in a short period and gaining tens of thousands of new donors. This success was largely driven by its simple, shareable format, which leveraged celebrity participation and social media virality to make a rare disease a household topic.

However, the campaign has also faced significant criticism. Concerns include the wasteful use of water during severe droughts, the risk of bodily harm to vulnerable individuals, and the potential for the event to devolve into a form of entertainment or commercial spectacle rather than a serious charitable endeavor. These issues raise a critical question: will such problems ultimately undermine the campaign's original purpose?

In my view, while these criticisms are valid and highlight important ethical considerations, they are unlikely to negate the campaign's core achievements. The primary goal of the Ice Bucket Challenge

was to raise awareness and funds for a previously obscure disease, and it succeeded spectacularly on both fronts. The influx of donations directly supports research, and the massive public discourse has educated millions about ALS, creating a foundation for sustained advocacy.

The problems identified—water waste, safety risks, and trivialization—are not inherent flaws of the concept but rather challenges in its execution. They serve as valuable lessons for future campaigns, emphasizing the need for greater environmental and social responsibility. For instance, participants can adapt by using recycled water or symbolic gestures, and organizers can provide clearer safety guidelines. The fact that these issues were publicly debated also demonstrates a mature engagement with the campaign's impact, rather than blind acceptance.

Ultimately, the Ice Bucket Challenge's legacy is a net positive. It proved that social media can be a powerful tool for philanthropy, mobilizing resources and attention on a massive scale. The problems encountered do not erase the tangible benefits already realized; instead, they offer a roadmap for refining such initiatives. As long as the focus remains on the cause rather than the spectacle, the campaign's original purpose will not be undermined but rather strengthened through adaptive, more conscientious future efforts.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位Para.1描述派对场景 → 提炼核心活动（音乐、宾客、车辆、仆人清理） → 推断Gatsby整个夏天的行为模式

考点：细节定位　场景概括　行为推断

2. 【答案】C

定位Para.4中‘permeate’所在句 → 分析上下文（音乐、宾客、色彩、氛围） → 根据‘gaudy with primary colors’等描述推断词义为‘弥漫、渗透’

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

3. 【答案】B

定位Para.8描述宾客来源与行为 → 分析‘men and girls came and went like moths’等比喻 → 推断宾客的随意性与非正式性

考点：推理判断　细节捕捉　比喻理解

4. 【答案】D

定位Para.10作者参与派对的描述 → 分析‘I was one of the few guests who had actually been invited’等关键句 → 推断作者作为‘受邀者’在‘非受邀者’人群中的疏离与不适感

考点：观点态度　推理判断　对比分析

5. 【答案】A

定位Para.11对盖茨比缺席的描述 → 分析‘Gatsby wasn’t in the house’及宾客反应 → 推断盖茨比在派对中的神秘性与非核心在场状态

考点：推理判断　细节定位　人物状态推断

6. 【答案】B

定位第一段Gibson的直接引语 → 提取“a graphic representation of data abstracted from the banks of every computer in the human system” → 同义替换为选项B

考点：细节定位　同义改写

7. 【答案】B

梳理前四段结构：第1-2段讲益处，第3-4段讲危害 → 综合正反两面 → 选择“双刃剑”比喻

考点：篇章结构　主旨概括

8. 【答案】C

定位第五段首句“Securing cyberspace is hard because the ar...” → 推断设计原则与安全目标存在冲突 → 选择“contradictory”

考点：细节推断　近义词辨析

9. 【答案】A

通览全文：第1段定义，第2段益处，第3-4段危害（数据泄露、监控、网络战），第5段安全挑战 → 核心是网络犯罪及其防范 → 选择A

考点：主旨概括　篇章结构

10. 【答案】D
定位第3段列举的负面事实（低入学标准、高辍学率、成绩膨胀、教学负担轻） → 推断作者态度为批判性 → 选择negative
考点：观点态度　细节推断

11. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'problems facing all American universities' → 逐项核对语篇第(3)段列举的问题 → 排除文中明确提及的A、B、D项，C项未提及
考点：细节定位与排除

12. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'states do all the following EXCEPT' → 定位语篇第(4)段作者对各州的建议 → 逐项核对，C项'增加本科项目'与作者建议的'缩减'方向相反
考点：细节定位与反向推理

13. 【答案】B
定位第10段'Prime candidates' → 分析其上下文语境（指代前文提到的应缩减或关闭的院校） → 判断其修辞手法为比喻（将院校比作候选者）
考点：词义猜测与修辞判断

14. 【答案】D
通读全文，把握作者核心论点 → 作者在首段提出高等教育问题，后续段落分析原因并提出解决方案 → 末段（第4段）明确指出提高教学质量是唯一出路
考点：主旨大意归纳

15. 【答案】Grand, extravagant, lavish, and meticulously…
定位派对准备描述 → 提取形容词并同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】Dynamic, fluid, and full of fleeting social…
定位第6段派对场景 → 提取核心特征并同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】Data breaches are becoming bigger and more…
定位第3段案例 → 归纳案例共同点 → 推断其说明的问题
考点：细节归纳　推理判断

18. 【答案】Cybersecurity faces multiple growing threats…
定位第7段任务变难的原因 → 提取多重威胁因素 → 归纳原因
考点：细节定位　因果推理

19. 【答案】Securing cyberspace is hard but essential.
通览全文 → 提炼核心论点 → 概括结论
考点：主旨概括

20. 【答案】Their argument for avoiding budget cuts is…

定位第二段中 'Their case is weak.' → 结合上下文 'avoiding budget cuts' 与 'not convincing' 的语义关联 → 推断 'case' 指代 'argument'，'weak' 意为 'not convincing'

考点：词义猜测　语境推理

21. 【答案】The practice of giving higher grades to…

定位第三段中 'grade inflation' → 结合上下文 'giving higher grades' 与 'practice' 的语义关联 → 推断 'inflation' 在此语境下指 'giving higher grades' 的行为

考点：词义猜测　熟词僻义

22. 【答案】To show deans' hypocrisy about valuing…

定位第五段中引用 Richard Huber 的话 → 结合上下文 'deans' 与 'hypocrisy' 的语义关联 → 推断引用目的是为了揭示院长们在重视教学方面的虚伪

考点：推理判断　观点态度

23. 【答案】in

1 空 识别先行词为抽象名词 'way' → 判断定语从句关系词 → 选择介词 'in' 构成 'in which' 或 'that' 的等效结构
2 空 识别空格位于系动词 'is' 之后 → 判断为表语从句 → 选择连接词 'that' 引导从句
3 空 识别主语 'The approach' 为单数 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 选择动词第三人称单数形式 'differs'
4 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句为原因/条件，后句为结果 → 选择表示因果关系的连接副词 'Thus'
5 空 识别固定搭配 'the same as' → 判断空格需要形容词 'same' 构成比较结构
6 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 判断空格处需要形容词修饰名词 → 根据语境选择表示‘复杂的’含义的词 → 得出答案
7 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别固定搭配‘look through’ → 根据语境选择表示‘浏览、查阅’含义的介词 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别比较级结构 → 根据语境选择表示比较的连词 → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别并列结构 → 根据语境选择表示并列关系的连词 → 得出答案
10 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别被动语态结构 → 根据语境选择正确的过去分词形式 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句关系词选择　抽象名词 'way' 的从句引导　表语从句连接词　从句结构完整性　主谓一致　一般现在时第三人称单数　逻辑衔接词　因果关系表达　固定搭配 'the same as'　比较结构中的形容词选择　语境选词　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　介词选择　比较级结构　连词选择　并列结构　被动语态　过去分词

24. 【答案】that

1 空 识别先行词为抽象名词 'way' → 判断定语从句关系词 → 选择介词 'in' 构成 'in which' 或 'that' 的等效结构
2 空 识别空格位于系动词 'is' 之后 → 判断为表语从句 → 选择连接词 'that' 引导从句
3 空 识别主语 'The approach' 为单数 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 选择动词第三人称单数形式 'differs'
4 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句为原因/条件，后句为结果 → 选择表示因果关系的连接副词 'Thus'
5 空 识别固定搭配 'the same as' → 判断空格需要形容词 'same' 构成比较结构
6 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 判断空格处需要形容词修饰名词 → 根据语境选择表示‘复杂的’含义的词 → 得出答案
7 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别固定搭配‘look through’ → 根据语境选择表示‘浏览、查阅’含义的介词 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别比较级结构 → 根据语境选择表示比较的连词 → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别并列结构 → 根据语境选择表示并列关系的连词 → 得出答案
10 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别被动语态结构 → 根据语境选择正确的过去分词形式 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句关系词选择　抽象名词 'way' 的从句引导　表语从句连接词　从句结构完整性　主谓一致　一般现在时第

三人称单数　逻辑衔接词　因果关系表达　固定搭配 'the same as'　比较结构中的形容词选择　语境选词　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　介词选择　比较级结构　连词选择　并列结构　被动语态　过去分词

25. 【答案】differs

1 空 识别先行词为抽象名词 'way' → 判断定语从句关系词 → 选择介词 'in' 构成 'in which' 或 'that' 的等效结构
2 空 识别空格位于系动词 'is' 之后 → 判断为表语从句 → 选择连接词 'that' 引导从句
3 空 识别主语 'The approach' 为单数 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 选择动词第三人称单数形式 'differs'
4 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句为原因/条件，后句为结果 → 选择表示因果关系的连接副词 'Thus'
5 空 识别固定搭配 'the same as' → 判断空格需要形容词 'same' 构成比较结构
6 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 判断空格处需要形容词修饰名词 → 根据语境选择表示‘复杂的’含义的词 → 得出答案
7 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别固定搭配‘look through’ → 根据语境选择表示‘浏览、查阅’含义的介词 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别比较级结构 → 根据语境选择表示比较的连词 → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别并列结构 → 根据语境选择表示并列关系的连词 → 得出答案
10 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别被动语态结构 → 根据语境选择正确的过去分词形式 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句关系词选择　抽象名词 'way' 的从句引导　表语从句连接词　从句结构完整性　主谓一致　一般现在时第三人称单数　逻辑衔接词　因果关系表达　固定搭配 'the same as'　比较结构中的形容词选择　语境选词　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　介词选择　比较级结构　连词选择　并列结构　被动语态　过去分词

26. 【答案】Thus

1 空 识别先行词为抽象名词 'way' → 判断定语从句关系词 → 选择介词 'in' 构成 'in which' 或 'that' 的等效结构
2 空 识别空格位于系动词 'is' 之后 → 判断为表语从句 → 选择连接词 'that' 引导从句
3 空 识别主语 'The approach' 为单数 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 选择动词第三人称单数形式 'differs'
4 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句为原因/条件，后句为结果 → 选择表示因果关系的连接副词 'Thus'
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6 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 判断空格处需要形容词修饰名词 → 根据语境选择表示‘复杂的’含义的词 → 得出答案
7 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别固定搭配‘look through’ → 根据语境选择表示‘浏览、查阅’含义的介词 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别比较级结构 → 根据语境选择表示比较的连词 → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别并列结构 → 根据语境选择表示并列关系的连词 → 得出答案
10 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别被动语态结构 → 根据语境选择正确的过去分词形式 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句关系词选择　抽象名词 'way' 的从句引导　表语从句连接词　从句结构完整性　主谓一致　一般现在时第三人称单数　逻辑衔接词　因果关系表达　固定搭配 'the same as'　比较结构中的形容词选择　语境选词　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　介词选择　比较级结构　连词选择　并列结构　被动语态　过去分词

27. 【答案】same

1 空 识别先行词为抽象名词 'way' → 判断定语从句关系词 → 选择介词 'in' 构成 'in which' 或 'that' 的等效结构
2 空 识别空格位于系动词 'is' 之后 → 判断为表语从句 → 选择连接词 'that' 引导从句
3 空 识别主语 'The approach' 为单数 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 选择动词第三人称单数形式 'differs'
4 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句为原因/条件，后句为结果 → 选择表示因果关系的连接副词 'Thus'
5 空 识别固定搭配 'the same as' → 判断空格需要形容词 'same' 构成比较结构
6 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 判断空格处需要形容词修饰名词 → 根据语境选择表示‘复杂的’含义的词 → 得出答案
7 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别固定搭配‘look through’ → 根据语境选择表示‘浏览、查阅’含义的介词 → 得

出答案
8 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别比较级结构 → 根据语境选择表示比较的连词 → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别并列结构 → 根据语境选择表示并列关系的连词 → 得出答案
10 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别被动语态结构 → 根据语境选择正确的过去分词形式 → 得出答案
考点：定语从句关系词选择　抽象名词 'way' 的从句引导　表语从句连接词　从句结构完整性　主谓一致　一般现在时第三人称单数　逻辑衔接词　因果关系表达　固定搭配 'the same as'　比较结构中的形容词选择　语境选词　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　介词选择　比较级结构　连词选择　并列结构　被动语态　过去分词

28. 【答案】complex
1 空 识别先行词为抽象名词 'way' → 判断定语从句关系词 → 选择介词 'in' 构成 'in which' 或 'that' 的等效结构
2 空 识别空格位于系动词 'is' 之后 → 判断为表语从句 → 选择连接词 'that' 引导从句
3 空 识别主语 'The approach' 为单数 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 选择动词第三人称单数形式 'differs'
4 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句为原因/条件，后句为结果 → 选择表示因果关系的连接副词 'Thus'
5 空 识别固定搭配 'the same as' → 判断空格需要形容词 'same' 构成比较结构
6 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 判断空格处需要形容词修饰名词 → 根据语境选择表示‘复杂的’含义的词 → 得出答案
7 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别固定搭配‘look through’ → 根据语境选择表示‘浏览、查阅’含义的介词 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别比较级结构 → 根据语境选择表示比较的连词 → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别并列结构 → 根据语境选择表示并列关系的连词 → 得出答案
10 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别被动语态结构 → 根据语境选择正确的过去分词形式 → 得出答案
考点：定语从句关系词选择　抽象名词 'way' 的从句引导　表语从句连接词　从句结构完整性　主谓一致　一般现在时第三人称单数　逻辑衔接词　因果关系表达　固定搭配 'the same as'　比较结构中的形容词选择　语境选词　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　介词选择　比较级结构　连词选择　并列结构　被动语态　过去分词

29. 【答案】through
1 空 识别先行词为抽象名词 'way' → 判断定语从句关系词 → 选择介词 'in' 构成 'in which' 或 'that' 的等效结构
2 空 识别空格位于系动词 'is' 之后 → 判断为表语从句 → 选择连接词 'that' 引导从句
3 空 识别主语 'The approach' 为单数 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 选择动词第三人称单数形式 'differs'
4 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句为原因/条件，后句为结果 → 选择表示因果关系的连接副词 'Thus'
5 空 识别固定搭配 'the same as' → 判断空格需要形容词 'same' 构成比较结构
6 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 判断空格处需要形容词修饰名词 → 根据语境选择表示‘复杂的’含义的词 → 得出答案
7 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别固定搭配‘look through’ → 根据语境选择表示‘浏览、查阅’含义的介词 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别比较级结构 → 根据语境选择表示比较的连词 → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别并列结构 → 根据语境选择表示并列关系的连词 → 得出答案
10 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别被动语态结构 → 根据语境选择正确的过去分词形式 → 得出答案
考点：定语从句关系词选择　抽象名词 'way' 的从句引导　表语从句连接词　从句结构完整性　主谓一致　一般现在时第三人称单数　逻辑衔接词　因果关系表达　固定搭配 'the same as'　比较结构中的形容词选择　语境选词　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　介词选择　比较级结构　连词选择　并列结构　被动语态　过去分词

30. 【答案】than
1 空 识别先行词为抽象名词 'way' → 判断定语从句关系词 → 选择介词 'in' 构成 'in which' 或 'that' 的等效结构
2 空 识别空格位于系动词 'is' 之后 → 判断为表语从句 → 选择连接词 'that' 引导从句
3 空 识别主语 'The approach' 为单数 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 选择动词第三人称单数形式 'differs'

4 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句为原因/条件，后句为结果 → 选择表示因果关系的连接副词 'Thus'
5 空 识别固定搭配 'the same as' → 判断空格需要形容词 'same' 构成比较结构
6 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 判断空格处需要形容词修饰名词 → 根据语境选择表示‘复杂的’含义的词 → 得出答案
7 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别固定搭配‘look through’ → 根据语境选择表示‘浏览、查阅’含义的介词 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别比较级结构 → 根据语境选择表示比较的连词 → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别并列结构 → 根据语境选择表示并列关系的连词 → 得出答案
10 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别被动语态结构 → 根据语境选择正确的过去分词形式 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句关系词选择　抽象名词 'way' 的从句引导　表语从句连接词　从句结构完整性　主谓一致　一般现在时第三人称单数　逻辑衔接词　因果关系表达　固定搭配 'the same as'　比较结构中的形容词选择　语境选词　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　介词选择　比较级结构　连词选择　并列结构　被动语态　过去分词

31. 【答案】and

1 空 识别先行词为抽象名词 'way' → 判断定语从句关系词 → 选择介词 'in' 构成 'in which' 或 'that' 的等效结构
2 空 识别空格位于系动词 'is' 之后 → 判断为表语从句 → 选择连接词 'that' 引导从句
3 空 识别主语 'The approach' 为单数 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 选择动词第三人称单数形式 'differs'
4 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句为原因/条件，后句为结果 → 选择表示因果关系的连接副词 'Thus'
5 空 识别固定搭配 'the same as' → 判断空格需要形容词 'same' 构成比较结构
6 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 判断空格处需要形容词修饰名词 → 根据语境选择表示‘复杂的’含义的词 → 得出答案
7 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别固定搭配‘look through’ → 根据语境选择表示‘浏览、查阅’含义的介词 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别比较级结构 → 根据语境选择表示比较的连词 → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别并列结构 → 根据语境选择表示并列关系的连词 → 得出答案
10 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别被动语态结构 → 根据语境选择正确的过去分词形式 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句关系词选择　抽象名词 'way' 的从句引导　表语从句连接词　从句结构完整性　主谓一致　一般现在时第三人称单数　逻辑衔接词　因果关系表达　固定搭配 'the same as'　比较结构中的形容词选择　语境选词　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　介词选择　比较级结构　连词选择　并列结构　被动语态　过去分词

32. 【答案】transmitted

1 空 识别先行词为抽象名词 'way' → 判断定语从句关系词 → 选择介词 'in' 构成 'in which' 或 'that' 的等效结构
2 空 识别空格位于系动词 'is' 之后 → 判断为表语从句 → 选择连接词 'that' 引导从句
3 空 识别主语 'The approach' 为单数 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 选择动词第三人称单数形式 'differs'
4 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句为原因/条件，后句为结果 → 选择表示因果关系的连接副词 'Thus'
5 空 识别固定搭配 'the same as' → 判断空格需要形容词 'same' 构成比较结构
6 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 判断空格处需要形容词修饰名词 → 根据语境选择表示‘复杂的’含义的词 → 得出答案
7 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别固定搭配‘look through’ → 根据语境选择表示‘浏览、查阅’含义的介词 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别比较级结构 → 根据语境选择表示比较的连词 → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别并列结构 → 根据语境选择表示并列关系的连词 → 得出答案
10 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 识别被动语态结构 → 根据语境选择正确的过去分词形式 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句关系词选择　抽象名词 'way' 的从句引导　表语从句连接词　从句结构完整性　主谓一致　一般现在时第三人称单数　逻辑衔接词　因果关系表达　固定搭配 'the same as'　比较结构中的形容词选择　语境选词　形容词修饰名词　固定搭配　介词选择　比较级结构　连词选择　并列结构　被动语态　过去分词

33. 【答案】The passage of time represents the earliest…

翻译需处理文言文引用、复杂长句拆分、文化意象转换及抽象概念（如“流逝”）的语境化表达。

考点：子在川上曰：逝者如斯夫　潺潺小溪，还是浩荡大河　错阴的紧迫感　给这个词灌注一种紧张感

34. 【答案】The Ice Bucket Challenge, a viral social…

考生需先梳理活动发展脉络（总结），再构建个人观点（评价），并处理正反两面信息，涉及篇章谋篇布局、句式复杂构建及语境化词汇运用。

考点：谋篇布局与写作目的　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词