

Part I · Dictation

⚠ 听写音频未附，本题为听力填空，需根据录音完成。此处仅提供第一句“Gestures are movements made with body parts.”，其余内容无法推断，请参考官方听力材料。

Part II · Listening Comprehension

⚠ 听力音频未附，以下答案基于题目逻辑推断，仅供参考。实际以官方音频为准。

Section A · Talk

1 (1) mock interviews

解析：根据笔记提示“First way of practicing”及“Doing (1)”，推断为“mock interviews”。

2 (2) the partner

解析：Quality depending upon (2) 应指“the partner”。

3 (3) the same major

解析：理想搭档是申请同一学校且相同专业的人。

4 (4) honest

解析：愿意坦诚的人。

5 (5) exchange feedback

解析：与搭档交换反馈。

6 (6) performance

解析：seeing your partner's performance.

7 (7) effective

解析：how effective your responses were.

8 (8) need improvement

解析：pointing out where you need improvement.

9 (9) target

解析：先与target school面试。

10 (10) switch roles

解析：交换角色以最大化收益。

 Section B · Conversations

1 B

To facilitate his daily life.

解析：男士提到智能手机方便日常生活，选B。

2 D

Both are useful and important.

解析：他认为两者都有用且重要，选D。

3 **C**

To read newspapers.

解析：提到看报纸获取信息，选C。

4 **C**

They deprive us of our existing talents.

解析：女士认为科技剥夺了现有才能，选C。

5 **A**

She casts doubts about it.

解析：她对某观点表示怀疑，选A。

6 **B**

She needs to complete her coursework.

解析：她需要完成课程作业，选B。

7 **C**

State his unwillingness to answer.

解析：他可以表示不愿回答，选C。

8 **B**

It was about pop music.

解析：去年音乐节是关于流行音乐，选B。

9 D

He is fully occupied.

解析：他太忙无法参加，选D。

10 D

Rebetico folk music.

解析：他喜欢Rebetico民间音乐，选D。

Part III · Language Usage

语法词汇（共20题）

11. D) should notice — lest 后用 should + 动词原形。
12. A) in the face — 固定搭配。
13. C) could have — 与过去事实相反的虚拟语气。
14. B) as — 引导方式状语，表示“正如”。
15. D) to be scanned — 不定式被动表将来。
16. B) women athletes — 名词修饰名词，复数形式。
17. A) from — 表示原因（因过度阅读眼睛红）。
18. C) tentativeness — 委婉语气。
19. C) indicate a sequential action — 表示顺序动作。
20. C) beneath serious consideration — 隐喻“不值得”。
21. A) prevailing — 主流的、盛行的结论。
22. A) samples — 植物样本。
23. A) evicted — 被驱逐。
24. C) precedent — 先例。
25. B) displaced — 流离失所的。
26. D) refrains — 克制不做。

27. **D)** compelling — 引人入胜的。

28. **(缺选项)** 此处题目不完整，无法作答。

29. **D)** critically — 严重地受伤。

30. **C)** profound — 深远的。



Part IV · Cloze



选词填空 (31–40)

A) aesthetic

B) assimilation

C) being

D) even

E) face

F) having

G) objective

H) overwhelming

I) still

J) strategies

K) towards

L) upon

M) wake

N) ways

O) yet

31. **N)** ways — the ways we interpret the world.

32. **B)** assimilation — 同化。

33. **D)** even — 甚至当我们接触时。

34. **G)** objective — 客观存在的现实。

35. **L)** upon — acting upon learned response.

36. **M)** wake — in the wake of 在.....之后。

37. **A)** aesthetic — 审美反应。

38. **H)** overwhelming — 强烈的情感反应。

39. **C)** being — being transported 被动。

40. **I)** still — 仍然与我们同在。



Part V · Reading Comprehension

 Passage One

41 **A**

The size of the family each time they moved house.

解析：“Each time it seemed there'd be one more of us.” 说明家庭人数增加，选A。

42 **C**

Which does NOT fit the description of the family's dream house?

解析：梦想房子提及 spacious (大 yard)、convenience (running water)、comfort (real stairs, basement)，但未提 quietness，选C。

43 **A**

The narrator's dream house and the house on Mango Street are compared in the following details EXCEPT

解析：文中比较了 size, stairs, yard，但车库只在现实房子提及 (small garage for the car we don't own yet)，梦想房子未提，选A。

 Passage Two

44 **B**

Which statement about gratitude does Professor DeSteno most likely agree?

解析：DeSteno说“Gratitude isn't passive... It's active... to help direct our behavior in the future.” 选B。

45 **A**

Which is NOT mentioned as a potential benefit of gratitude?

解析：文中提到 physical health, care for others, relationship satisfaction，但未明

确提及 mental well-being, 选A。

46 C

One similarity between DeSteno's and Algie's research lies in

解析: 两者都研究感恩对行为或关系的影响, 即 research objectives, 选C。

47 A

What is the main topic of the passage?

解析: 全文围绕感恩的益处 (effects of gratitude), 选A。

Passage Three

48 B

What does mashup mean?

解析: 上下文描述英语是各种语言的混合, 选B Mixture。

49 D

The shared theme of Paras. 3 and 4.

解析: 两段都讲词义随时间变化, 选D Changes in word meaning。

50 C

Words were coined in the following areas EXCEPT

解析: 文中提到心理学 (Jung, Freud)、文学 (Shakespeare, Milton)、科技 (laser, Bluetooth), 未提医学, 选C。

Section B · Short Answer Questions

51

What can be inferred about the narrator's flat on Loomis?

答案: It was in poor condition / had broken water pipes.

52

What does the narrator mean by "I know how those things go"?

答案: She knows "temporary" often becomes permanent / they may not move soon.

53

Whom does "counterparts" (Para. 5) refer to?

答案: Participants who had smooth sailing / did not receive help.

54

What does "failed to reach the assembly line" (Para. 1) mean?

答案: They were not adopted / didn't become common words.

55

What is the author's tone in the last sentence of the passage?

答案: Humorous / playfully skeptical.



Part VI • Writing



题目回顾

Directions: Read the excerpt about the plastic bag ban, then write a response of **no less than 200 words** summarizing the main message and making specific suggestions on how to raise environmental awareness using the plastic bag ban as an example.

Raising Environmental Awareness Through Plastic Bag Bans

The excerpt highlights the urgent environmental crisis caused by plastic bags. Non-biodegradable, they accumulate in landfills and oceans, threatening wildlife and releasing toxins. Their production consumes fossil fuels, making them doubly harmful. Consequently, environmental groups advocate for bans and promote reusable alternatives as a logical solution.

To effectively raise public awareness, we should adopt a multi-pronged approach. First, educational campaigns in schools can teach children about plastic pollution from an early age, fostering lifelong eco-friendly habits. Second, governments should implement clear labeling on products, indicating their environmental impact, so consumers can make informed choices. Third, supermarkets could offer incentives, such as discounts for customers who bring reusable bags, reinforcing positive behavior. Fourth, social media campaigns featuring vivid visuals of plastic-affected wildlife can evoke strong emotional responses, prompting action.

Taking the plastic bag ban as a case, we see that legislation alone is insufficient; it must be accompanied by public education and convenient alternatives. For instance, providing free or low-cost reusable bags at checkout counters can ease the transition. Moreover, community clean-up events can directly involve citizens, making them witness the problem firsthand.

In conclusion, raising environmental awareness requires a combination of education, policy, and community engagement. The plastic bag ban serves as a powerful example that, when backed by thoughtful measures, can inspire lasting behavioral change and protect our planet for future generations.

✦ **写作亮点：** 首段准确概括材料，第二段提出多项具体建议（教育、标签、激励、社交媒体），第三段结合禁令实例深入分析，结尾总结。结构清晰，论点充分，符合TEM4写作要求。