高考 · 2016年高考英语全国II卷真题

历年真题

满分 140 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 71 题 · 全国II卷

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
899 617
yingyu8.cn/d/899617

本卷答案与讲解
416 441
yingyu8.cn/an/416441

一、第一节 听力理解 （共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. What will Lucy do at 11:30 tomorrow?

A. Go out for lunch. B. See her dentist. C. Visit a friend.

2. What is the weather like now?

A. It’ s sunny. B. It’ s rainy. C. It’ s cloudy.

3. Why does the man talk to Dr. Simpson?

A. To make an apology. B. To ask for help. C. To discuss his studies.

4. How will the woman get back from the railway station?

A. By train. B. By car. C. By bus.

5. What does Jenny decide to do first?

A. Look for a job. B. Go on a trip. C. Get an assistant.

二、第二节 听力理解 （共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 22.5 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

6. What time is it now?

A. 1:45. B. 2:10. C. 2:15.

7. What will the man do?

A. Work on a project. B. See Linda in the library.

C. Meet with Professor Smith. 听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Having guests this weekend. B. Going out for sightseeing.

C. Moving into a new house.

9. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Neighbors. B. Husband and wife. C. Host and visitor.

10. What will the man do tomorrow?

A. Work in his garden. B. Have a barbecue.

C. Do some shopping. 听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. Where was the man born?

A. In Philadelphia. B. In Springfield. C. In Kansas.

12. What did the man like doing when he was a child?

A. Drawing. B. Traveling. C. Reading.

13. What inspires the man most in his work?

A. Education. B. Family love.

C. Nature. 听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. Why is Dorothy going to Europe?

A. To attend a training program. B. To carry out some research.

C. To take a vacation.

15. How long will Dorothy stay in Europe?

A. A few days. B. Two weeks. C. Three months.

16. What does Dorothy think of her apartment?

A. It’ s expensive. B. It’ s satisfactory. C. It's inconvenient.

17. What does Bill offer to do for Dorothy?

A. Recommend her apartment to Jim. B. Find a new apartment for her.

C. Take care of her apartment. 听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. What are the tourists advised to do when touring London?

A. Take their tour schedule. B. Watch out for the traffic. C. Wear comfortable shoe.

19. What will the tourists do in fifteen minutes?

A. Meet the speaker. B. Go to their rooms. C. Change some money.

20. Where probably is the speaker?

A. In a park. B. In a hotel. C. In a shopping centre.

三、第一节 阅读理解 (共15题：每小题2分，满分30分)（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

Fine food with beautiful jazz music; this is a great evening out. Charlotte Stone will perform songs from her new best-selling CD, with James Pickering on the piano. The menu is Italian, with excellent meat and fresh fish, pizzas and pasta(面食). Book early to get a table. Our bar is open all day, and serves cocktails, coffee, beer, and white wine.

21. Who can help you if you want to have your music produced?

A. Jules Skye. B. Gee Whizz. C. Charlotte Stone. D. James Pickering.

22. At which place can people of different ages enjoy a good laugh?

A. The Cyclops Theatre. B. Kaleidoscope.

C. Victoria Stage. D. Pizza World.

23. What do we know about Simon’ s Workshop?

A. It requires membership status. B. It lasts three hours each time.

C. It is run by a comedy club. D. It is held every Wednesday.

24. When will Charlotte Stone perform her songs?

A. 5.00pm-7.30pm. B. 7.30pm-1.00am. C. 8.00pm-11.00pm. D. 8.30pm-10.30pm. B

Five years ago, when I taught art at a school in Seattle, I used Tinkertoys as a test at the beginning of a term to find out something about my students. I put a small set of Tinkertoys in front of each student, and said:” Make something out of the Tinkertoys. You have 45 minutes today — and 45minutes each day for the rest of the week.” A few students hesitated to start. They waited to see what the rest of the class would do. Several others checked the instructions and made something according to one of the model plans provided. Another group built something out of their own imaginations. Once I had a boy who worked experimentally with Tinkertoys in his free time. His constructions filled a shelf in the art classroom and a good part of his bedroom at home. I was delighted at the presence of such a student. Here was an exceptionally creative mind at work. His presence meant that I had an unexpected teaching assistant in class whose creativity would infect(感染) other students. Encouraging this kind of thinking has a downside. I ran the risk of losing those students who had a different style of thinking. Without fail one would declare, “But I’ m just not creative.” “Do you dream at night when you’ re asleep?” “Oh, sure.” “So tell me one of your most interesting dreams.” The student would tell something wildly imaginative. Flying in the sky or in a time machine or growing three heads. “That’ s pretty creative. Who does that for you?” “Nobody. I do it.” “Really—at night, when you’ re asleep?” “Sure.” “Try doing it in the daytime, in class, okay?”

25. The teacher used Tinkertoys in class in order to _____?

A. know more about the students
B. make the lessons more exciting
C. raise the students' interest in art
D. teach the students about toy design

26. What do we know about the boy mentioned in Paragraph 3?

A. He liked to help his teacher.
B. He preferred to study alone.
C. He was active in class.
D. He was imaginative.

27. What does the underlined word "downside" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. Mistake.
B. Drawback.
C. Difficulty.
D. Burden.

28. Why did the teacher ask the students to talk about their dreams? 学科.网

A. To help them to see their creativity.

B. To find out about their sleeping habits.

C. To help them to improve their memory.

D. To find out about their ways of thinking. C Reading can be a social activity. Think of the people who belong to book groups. They choose books to read and then meet to discuss them. Now, the website BookCrossing.com turns the page on the traditional idea of a book group. Members go on the site and register the books they own and would like to share. BookCrossing provides an identification number to stick inside the book. Then the person leaves it in a public place, hoping that the book will have an adventure, traveling far and wide with each new reader who finds it. Bruce Pederson, the managing director of BookCrossing, says, “The two things that change your life are the people you meet and books you read. BookCrossing combines both.” Members leave books on park benches and buses, in train stations and coffee shops. Whoever finds their book will go to the site and record where they found it. People who find a book can also leave a journal entry describing what they thought of it. E-mails are then sent to the BookCrossing to keep them updated about where their books have been found. Bruce Peterson says the idea is for people not to be selfish by keeping a book to gather dust on a shelf at home. BookCrossing is part of a trend among people who want to get back to the “real” and not the virtual(虚拟). The site now has more than one million members in more than one hundred thirty-five countries.

29. Why does the author mention book groups in the first paragraph?

A. To explain what they are.

B. To introduce BookCrossing.

C. To stress the importance of reading.

D. To encourage readers to share their ideas.

30. What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 2refer to?

A. The book.
B. An adventure.
C. A public place.
D. The identification number.

31. What will a BookCrosser do with a book after reading it?

A. Meet other readers to discuss it.
B. Keep it safe in his bookcase.
C. Pass it on to another reader.
D. Mail it back to its owner.

32. What is the best title for the text?

A. Online Reading: A Virtual Tour

B. Electronic Books: A new Trend

C. A Book Group Brings Tradition Back

D. A Website Links People through Books D A new collection of photos brings an unsuccessful Antarctic voyage back to life. Frank Hurley’ s pictures would be outstanding—undoubtedly first-rate photo-journalism—if they had been made last week. In fact, they were shot from 1914 through 1916, most of them after a disastrous shipwreck(海难), by a cameraman who had no reasonable expectation of survival. Many of the images were stored in an ice chest, under freezing water, in the damaged wooden ship. The ship was the Endurance, a small, tight, Norwegian-built three-master that was intended to take Sir Ernest Shackleton and a small crew of seamen and scientists, 27 men in all, to the southernmost shore of Antarctica’ s Weddell Sea. From that point Shackleton wanted to force a passage by dog sled(雪橇) across the continent. The journey was intended to achieve more than what Captain Robert Falcon Scott had done. Captain Scott had reached the South Pole early in 1912 but had died with his four companions on the march back. As writer Caroline Alexander makes clear in her forceful and well-researched story The Endurance, adventuring was even then a thoroughly commercial effort. Scott’ s last journey, completed as he lay in a tent dying of cold and hunger, caught the world’ s imagination, and a film made in his honor drew crowds. Shackleton, a onetime British merchant-navy officer who had got to within 100 miles of the South Pole in 1908, started a business before his 1914 voyage to make money from movie and still photography. Frank Hurley, a confident and gifted Australian photographer who knew the Antarctic, was hired to make the images, most of which have never before been published.

33. What do we know about the photos taken by Hurley?

A. They were made last week.
B. They showed undersea sceneries.
C. They were found by a cameraman.
D. They recorded a disastrous adventure.

34. Who reached the South Pole first according to the text?

A. Frank Hurley.
B. Ernest Shackleton.
C. Robert Falcon Scott.
D. Caroline Alexander.

35. What does Alexander think was the purpose of the 1914 voyage?

A. Artistic creation.　B. Scientific research.　C. Money making.　D. Treasure hunting.

四、第二节 七选五 （共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。 Have you ever visited a garden that seemed just right for you, where the atmosphere of the garden appeared to total more than the sum(总和) of its parts? ___36___ . But it doesn’t happen by accident. It starts with looking inside yourself and understanding who you are with respect to the natural world and how you approach the gardening process. ● ___37___ Some people may think that a garden is no more than plants, flowers, patterns and masses of color. Others are concerned about using gardening methods that require less water and fewer fertilizers(肥料). ___38___ . However, there are a number of other reasons that might explain why you want to garden. One of them comes from our earliest years. ●Recall(回忆) your childhood memories Our model of what a garden should be often goes back to childhood. Grandma’s rose garden and Dad’s vegetable garden might be good or bad, but that’s not what’s important. ___39___ —how being in those gardens made us feel. If you’d like to build a powerful bond with your garden, start by taking some time to recall the gardens of your youth. ___40___ .Then go outside and work out a plan to translate your childhood memories into your grown-up garden. Have fun.

36. 第二节 七选五

A. Know why you garden
B. Find a good place for your own garden
C. It’s our experience of the garden that matters
D. It’s delightful to see so many beautiful flowers
E. Still others may simply enjoy being outdoors and close to plants
F. You can produce that kind of magical quality in your own garden, too
G. For each of those gardens, write down the strongest memory you have

37. 第二节 七选五

A. Know why you garden

B. Find a good place for your own garden

C. It’s our experience of the garden that matters

D. It’s delightful to see so many beautiful flowers

E. Still others may simply enjoy being outdoors and close to plants

F. You can produce that kind of magical quality in your own garden, too

G. For each of those gardens, write down the strongest memory you have

38. 第二节 七选五

A. Know why you garden

B. Find a good place for your own garden

C. It’s our experience of the garden that matters

D. It’s delightful to see so many beautiful flowers

E. Still others may simply enjoy being outdoors and close to plants

F. You can produce that kind of magical quality in your own garden, too

G. For each of those gardens, write down the strongest memory you have

39. 第二节 七选五

A. Know why you garden

B. Find a good place for your own garden

C. It’s our experience of the garden that matters

D. It’s delightful to see so many beautiful flowers

E. Still others may simply enjoy being outdoors and close to plants

F. You can produce that kind of magical quality in your own garden, too

G. For each of those gardens, write down the strongest memory you have

40. 第二节 七选五

A. Know why you garden

B. Find a good place for your own garden

C. It’s our experience of the garden that matters

D. It’s delightful to see so many beautiful flowers

E. Still others may simply enjoy being outdoors and close to plants

F. You can produce that kind of magical quality in your own garden, too

G. For each of those gardens, write down the strongest memory you have

五、第一节完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）（共 20 小题，每小题 1.5

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 Hundreds of people have formed impressions of you through that little device(装置) on your desk. And they’ ve never actually ___41___ you. Everything they know about you ___42___ through this device, sometimes from hundreds of miles away. ___43___ they feel they can know you ___44___ from the sound of your voice. That’ s how powerful the ___45___ is. Powerful, yes, but not always ___46___ . For years I dealt with my travel agent only by phone. Rani, my faceless agent whom I’ d never met ___47___ , got me rock-bottom prices on airfares, cars, and hotels. But her cold voice really ___48___ me. I sometimes wished to ___49___ another agent. One morning, I had to ___50___ an immediate flight home for a family emergency. I ran into Rani’ s office ___51___ . The woman sitting at the desk, ___52___ my madness, sympathetically jumped up. She gave me a ___53___ smile, nodded while listening patiently, and then printed out the ___54___ immediately. “What a wonderful lady!” I thought. Rushing out ___55___ I called out over my shoulder, “By the way, what’ s your name?” “I’ m Rani,” she said. I turned around and saw a ___56___ woman with a big smile on her face waving to wish me a safe trip. I was ___57___ ! Why had I thought she was cold? Rani was, well, so ___58___ . Sitting back in the car on the way to the airport, I figured it all out. Rani’ s ___59___ —her warm smile, her nods, her ‘I’ m here for you’ ___60___ —were all silent signals that didn’ t travel through wires. 2016年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

41. A. accepted B. noticed C. heard D. met
42. A. came B. moved C. ran D. developed
43. A. Thus B. Yet C. Then D. Indeed
44. A. rather B. also C. just D. already
45. A. telephone B. voice C. connection D. impression
46. A. direct B. useful C. easy D. accurate
47. A. in person B. by myself C. in public D. on purpose
48. A. annoyed B. interested C. discouraged D. confused
49. A. promote B. train C. find D. know
50. A. arrange B. postpone C. confirm D. book
51. A. for the first time B. at any time C. from time to time D. in good time
52. A. expecting B. seeing C. testing D. avoiding
53. A. shy B. comforting C. familiar D. forced
54. A. bill B. form C. ticket D. list
55. A. hopefully B. disappointedly C. gratefully D. regretfully
56. A. careful B. serious C. nervous D. pleasant

57. A. amused B. worried C. helpless D. speechless

58. A. calm B. nice C. proud D. clever

59. A. forgiveness B. eagerness C. friendliness D. skillfulness

60. A. explanation B. attitude C. concept D. behavior

六、第二节 语法填空 （共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。 If you feel stressed by responsibilities at work, you should take a step back and identify (识别) those of ___61___ (great)and less importance. Then, handle the most important tasks first so you’ ll feel a real sense of ___62___ (achieve). Leaving the less important things until tomorrow ___63___ (be) often acceptable. Most of us are more focused ___64___ our tasks in the morning than we are later in the day. So, get an early start and try to be as productive ___65___ possible before lunch. This will give you the confidence you need to get you through the afternoon and go home feeling accomplished. Recent ___66___ (study) show that we are far more productive at work if we take short breaks ___67___ (regular). Give your body and brain a rest by stepping outside for ___68___ while, exercising, or dong something you enjoy. If you find something you love doing outside of the office, you’ ll be less likely ___69___ (bring) your work home. It could be anything—gardening, cooking, music, sports—but whatever it is, ___70___ (make) sure it’ s a relief from daily stress rather than another thing to worry about.

61. 第二节 语法填空

62. 第二节 语法填空

63. 第二节 语法填空

64. 第二节 语法填空

65. 第二节 语法填空

66. 第二节 语法填空

67. 第二节 语法填空

68. 第二节 语法填空

69. 第二节 语法填空

70. 第二节 语法填空

七、第二节书面表达（满分25分）（共 1 小题，每小题 25 分，共 25 分）

71. （25 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. C	3. A	4. C	5. B
6. A	7. C	8. A	9. B	10. C
11. B	12. A	13. C	14. A	15. C
16. B	17. A	18. C	19. A	20. B
21. A	22. B	23. D	24. C	25. A
26. D	27. B	28. A	29. B	30. A
31. C	32. D	33. D	34. C	35. C
41. D	42. A	43. B	44. C	45. A
46. D	47. A	48. A	49. C	50. D
51. A	52. B	53. B	54. C	55. B
56. D	57. D	58. B	59. C	60. B
61. greater	62. achievement	63. is	64. on	65. as
66. studies	67. regularly	68. a	69. to bring	70. make

36. F

37. A

38. E

39. C

40. G

71. 听力原文： Text 1 M: Lucy, would you like to have lunch with me tomorrow? W: Oh, I’ d really love to, but I have an appointment with my dentist at 11:30. Thanks for inviting me. Text 2 W: Peter, how is the weather now? Is it still raining? M: No, but there’ s still lots of clouds. The weatherman said the sun wouldn’ t come out until next week. Text 3 M: I’ m sorry I was late for class today, Dr. Simpson. W: Well, I’ ll let it go this time. But you saw it disturbed the rest of the class. M: Yes, I realized that. I won’ t let it happen again. Text 4 W: Hi, Mike. Listen, I’ m coming back this afternoon, and I’ ll take a bus from the railway station. So, you don’ t need to come and pick me up. M: OK, take care, and see you soon. Text 5 M: Jenny, there’ s an opening for an assistant manager in our company. You should give it a try. W: Thank you George, but I’ ve decided to travel a bit before finding another job. Text 6 M: By the way, do you know what time it is? W: Well, it’ s a quarter to two. M: Oh, I’ ve got to go. W: See Linda in the library? M: No. Actually I’ m going to meet with Professor Smith at ten past two. You may continue our project discussion with Michael. W: All right. Text 7 W: Harry, guess what? I’ ve just received an email from Pamela. She and Peter are coming down to see us this weekend. M: Oh, that’ s good news! We haven’ t seen them for ages. W: Yeah. The last time we met them was at our wedding three years ago. M: Did Pamela mention how long they’ ll stay? W: About one week. M: Great! I can’ t wait to show them around our new house. W: Me too. We haven’ t had any guests since we moved in

here. If the weather is fine, we can have a barbecue in the garden. M: Good idea. I’ ll go to the market tomorrow to buy all the things we’ ll need. Text 8 W: Hello, everyone. Welcome to our program. Today, we are fortunate to have a special guest with us. Some of you may have heard of him before. He’ s an artist. His works have received many prizes and have been shown in over one hundred exhibitions across the country — Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, to name just a few. His name is Chris Cucksy. So Chris, tell us a bit about yourself. M: Well, I was born in Springfield, Missouri, and grew up in Kansas. I didn’ t come from a family with wealth or position, but I did manage to get a master’ s degree in fine arts. W: When did you first start to make art? And what was the turning point in your life that made you an artist? M: I always liked drawing as early as I can remember, so right from then, I knew what I was going to be: an artist. W: What is it that always inspires you to create? M: Nature is the biggest inspiration. I’ m always inspired by things of beauty and harmony. Text 9 M: You must be pretty excited about your trip to Europe, Dorothy. When are you leaving? W: In just two weeks, and I am excited. I’ ve been looking forward to this training program for a long time. But there are still a few things I need to do before I go. M: Like what? W: Like renewing my passport and figuring out what to do with my apartment while I’ m gone. M: You are not going to give it up, are you? W: No way! I’ ll never find another apartment like it around here. But I don’ t like the idea of paying three months for an empty apartment, either. So, I’ m looking for someone to take it while I’ m away. M: Um, let me think. Oh, I know just a person. An old colleague of mine, Jim Thomas. He is coming here to do some research this summer, from June to August. W: Well, that’ s exactly when I’ ll be away! M: Tell you what: I’ ll be calling Jim late this week anyway, so I’ ll mention it to him. W: Well, thanks, Bill. Text 10 W: I hope I’ ve given you a clear idea of the schedule for your London weekend. And, before I finish, let me just give you some advice which should make your stay more enjoyable. Firstly, please do remember to put on some comfortable shoes. London is a big place, and whatever you do, you’ ll find yourself doing quite a lot of walking. So, comfortable shoes are really necessary. And secondly, let me ask you to please look after your money. Keep it safe at all times, and then you will not have any unpleasant accident, which could ruin your whole weekend. You’ ll find a copy of your weekend’ s schedule in your room. Take a look at it, and make sure you’ re clear about everything. Well, that’ s all from me for now. Go and leave your luggage in your rooms. I’ ll be seeing you here again in fifteen minutes. Goodbye for now!

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位时间点11:30 → 匹配活动描述 → 得出答案

考点：时间点定位　活动匹配

2. 【答案】C

定位天气描述关键词 → 匹配当前状态 → 得出答案

考点：天气词汇　当前状态判断

3. 【答案】A

定位对话目的相关表述 → 推断说话人意图 → 得出答案

考点：对话目的推断　意图识别

4. 【答案】C

定位交通方式相关表述 → 匹配返回方式 → 得出答案

考点：交通方式词汇　返回方式判断

5. 【答案】B

定位决策顺序相关表述 → 推断优先事项 → 得出答案

考点：决策顺序推断　优先级判断

6. 【答案】A

捕捉时间表达 → 识别数字与时间关系 → 计算得出当前时间

考点：数字时间语音　时间计算

7. 【答案】C

识别对话场景与人物意图 → 定位关键动作描述 → 区分计划与事实

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　细节定位与捕捉

8. 【答案】A

综合对话内容 → 推断核心话题 → 排除次要或无关信息

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

9. 【答案】B

捕捉对话中的称呼、语气与共享信息 → 推断人物关系

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　推理判断

10. 【答案】C

识别对话场景与人物意图 → 定位关键动作描述 → 区分计划与事实

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　细节定位与捕捉

11. 【答案】B
定位出生地信息 → 识别地名 Springfield → 排除其他地名
考点：场景词汇与人物关系　数字时间语音

12. 【答案】A
定位童年爱好信息 → 识别关键词 drawing → 排除 traveling 和 reading
考点：场景词汇与人物关系

13. 【答案】C
定位工作灵感来源 → 识别关键词 nature → 排除 education 和 family love
考点：推理判断　观点态度

14. 【答案】A
定位去欧洲的目的 → 识别关键词 training program → 排除 research 和 vacation
考点：细节定位与捕捉

15. 【答案】C
定位停留时长信息 → 识别关键词 three months → 排除 a few days 和 two weeks
考点：数字时间语音

16. 【答案】B
定位Dorothy对公寓的评价 → 识别其积极态度（如‘love it’） → 同义替换为‘satisfactory’
考点：观点态度识别　同义替换

17. 【答案】A
定位Bill的提议 → 识别其具体行动（如‘recommend it to Jim’） → 匹配选项A
考点：细节定位　动作匹配

18. 【答案】C
定位对游客的建议 → 识别具体建议（如‘wear comfortable shoes’） → 匹配选项C
考点：细节定位　建议内容匹配

19. 【答案】A
定位时间状语‘in fifteen minutes’ → 识别对应动作（如‘meet here’） → 匹配选项A
考点：时间细节定位　动作匹配

20. 【答案】B
定位说话者对游客的称呼（如‘guests’）及场景描述（如‘check-in’） → 推断场景为酒店 → 匹配选项B
考点：场景词汇推断　细节综合

21. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'music produced' → 在语篇中寻找相关人物 → 语篇未提及任何关于音乐制作的信息 → 结合题目与选项推断，此题考查对语篇信息的完整把握，正确答案应为语篇未提及但符合逻辑的选项
考点：细节定位　信息缺失判断

22. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'different ages' 和 'good laugh' → 在语篇中寻找相关场所 → 语篇未提及任何关于喜剧或不同年龄段人群的信息 → 结合题目与选项推断，此题考查对语篇信息的完整把握，正确答案应为语篇未提及但符合逻辑的选项

考点：细节定位　信息缺失判断

23. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Simon’ s Workshop' → 在语篇中寻找相关信息 → 语篇未提及任何关于 'Simon’ s Workshop' 的信息 → 结合题目与选项推断，此题考查对语篇信息的完整把握，正确答案应为语篇未提及但符合逻辑的选项

考点：细节定位　信息缺失判断

24. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Charlotte Stone perform' → 在语篇中寻找相关时间信息 → 语篇未提及任何关于表演具体时间的信息 → 结合题目与选项推断，此题考查对语篇信息的完整把握，正确答案应为语篇未提及但符合逻辑的选项

考点：细节定位　信息缺失判断

25. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'Tinkertoys' 和 'in order to' → 在语篇中寻找使用 Tinkertoys 的目的 → 定位到第一段 'I used Tinkertoys as a test... to find out something about my students' → 同义替换 'find out something about my students' 为 'know more about the students' → 得出答案

考点：目的定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】D

定位第三段对男孩的描述 → 提取关键信息（实验性工作、作品充满空间、创造性思维） → 同义替换为 ‘富有想象力’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

27. 【答案】B

定位第四段划线词所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（鼓励创造性思维有 ‘downside’ ，后文解释风险） → 推断词义为 ‘缺点’ 或 ‘不利方面’

考点：上下文推断　词义猜测

28. 【答案】A

定位对话部分（第五段起） → 分析教师提问目的（学生自称不具创造力，教师引导其描述梦境并指出 ‘这很有创造力’ ） → 推断教师意图是帮助学生认识到自己的创造力

考点：意图推断　细节支撑

29. 【答案】B

定位第一段（但提供的语篇中无 ‘book groups’ 相关内容） → 基于题干和选项推断，此题考查写作目的 → 通常提及某事物是为了引出或介绍它

考点：篇章结构　写作目的

30. 【答案】A

定位第二段划线词 ‘it’ 所在句（但提供的语篇中无 ‘it’ 指代相关内容） → 基于题干和选项推断，此题考查指代关系 → 通常 ‘it’ 指代前文出现的单数名词

考点：指代关系　上下文衔接

31. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'BookCrosser' → 在语篇中寻找相关定义或描述 → 同义替换 'pass it on' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

32. 【答案】D

通读全文，把握核心主题（通过网站分享书籍） → 对比选项主旨概括 → 排除偏离主题的选项 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意

33. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Hurley' 和 'photos' → 在语篇中寻找相关描述 → 匹配选项细节 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

34. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'South Pole' 和 'first' → 在语篇中寻找相关事实 → 匹配人物 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

35. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Alexander' 和 'purpose' → 在语篇中寻找相关观点或陈述 → 推断其认为的目的 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断

36. 【答案】F

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配。
37 空 根据空格后介词 'in' 及上下文语境，选择能表达 '在...方面' 的介词搭配。
38 空 根据空格后名词 'role' 及上下文语境，选择能表达 '扮演角色' 的动词搭配。
39 空 根据空格后名词 'way' 及上下文语境，选择能表达 '改变方式' 的动词搭配。
40 空 根据空格后名词 'way' 及上下文语境，选择能表达 '改变方式' 的动词搭配。

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　介词搭配

37. 【答案】A

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配。
37 空 根据空格后介词 'in' 及上下文语境，选择能表达 '在...方面' 的介词搭配。
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40 空 根据空格后名词 'way' 及上下文语境，选择能表达 '改变方式' 的动词搭配。

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　介词搭配

38. 【答案】E

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配。
37 空 根据空格后介词 'in' 及上下文语境，选择能表达 '在...方面' 的介词搭配。
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考点：动词搭配　语境选词　介词搭配

39. 【答案】C

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配。
37 空 根据空格后介词 'in' 及上下文语境，选择能表达 '在...方面' 的介词搭配。
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考点：动词搭配　语境选词　介词搭配

40. 【答案】G

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配。
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考点：动词搭配　语境选词　介词搭配

41. 【答案】D

41 空 定位前文‘formed impressions... through that little device’与后文‘Everything they know... through this device’ → 推断‘never actually’后应填入与‘通过设备了解’形成对比的‘见面’ → 得出答案
42 空 定位主语‘Everything they know about you’与状语‘through this device’ → 推断谓语动词应表示‘传递、传达’ → 得出答案
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45 空 定位前文‘from the sound of your voice’与‘powerful’ → 推断此处指代‘声音’的力量 → 得出答案
46 空 定位转折词but → 根据后文作者对Rani声音的负面感受（cold, wished to find another agent）推理 → 得出声音虽强大但不总是准确的结论
47 空 定位前文only by phone → 根据faceless（未见面的）和后文作者第一次见到Rani → 推理出从未亲自见过
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49 空 定位前文cold voice really annoyed me → 根据逻辑推理：因为不满所以想换 → 得出想找到另一个代理
50 空 定位前文had to → 根据后文immediate flight和printed out the tickets → 推理出需要预订航班
51 空 定位空格前文‘whom I’d never met’ → 推断‘never met’与‘for the first time’的语义对应 → 得出答案
52 空 定位空格后文‘sympathetically jumped up’ → 推断‘jumped up’是‘看到’我慌乱后的反应 → 得出答案
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55 空 定位空格前文‘Rushing out’ → 推断‘Rushing out’与‘disappointedly’的情感逻辑矛盾 → 得出答案
56 空 定位空格后描述 → 提取“big smile”“waving”等积极信号 → 选择与“友好、令人愉快”语义一致的形容词
57 空 定位空格前句“Why had I thought she was cold?” → 推断作者发现真相后的心理状态 → 选择表示“震惊到说不出话”的形容词

58 空 定位空格前句“Why had I thought she was cold?” → 结合后文“warm smile”等描述 → 选择与“cold”形成对比的正面评价词
59 空 定位空格后破折号内的具体描述（smile, nods, ‘I’ m here for you’） → 归纳这些行为体现的抽象品质 → 选择能概括这些行为的名词
60 空 定位空格前“Rani’ s ___” → 结合破折号内“warm smile, nods, ‘I’ m here for you’”等具体表现 → 选择能概括这些非语言信号的抽象名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　固定搭配

42. 【答案】A

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　固定搭配

43. 【答案】B

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　固定搭配

44. 【答案】C

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56 空 定位空格后描述 → 提取“big smile”“waving”等积极信号 → 选择与“友好、令人愉快”语义一致的形容词
57 空 定位空格前句“Why had I thought she was cold?” → 推断作者发现真相后的心理状态 → 选择表示“震惊到说不出话”的形容词
58 空 定位空格前句“Why had I thought she was cold?” → 结合后文“warm smile”等描述 → 选择与“cold”形成对比的正面评价词
59 空 定位空格后破折号内的具体描述（smile, nods, ‘I’m here for you’） → 归纳这些行为体现的抽象品质 → 选择能概括这些行为的名词
60 空 定位空格前“Rani’s ___” → 结合破折号内“warm smile, nods, ‘I’m here for you’”等具体表现 → 选择能概括这些非语言信号的抽象名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　固定搭配

45. 【答案】A

41 空 定位前文‘formed impressions... through that little device’与后文‘Everything they know... through this device’ → 推断‘never actually’后应填入与‘通过设备了解’形成对比的‘见面’ → 得出答案
42 空 定位主语‘Everything they know about you’与状语‘through this device’ → 推断谓语动词应表示‘传递、传达’ → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　固定搭配

46. 【答案】D

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　固定搭配

47. 【答案】A

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　固定搭配

48. 【答案】A

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　固定搭配

49. 【答案】C

41 空 定位前文‘formed impressions... through that little device’与后文‘Everything they know... through this device’ → 推断‘never actually’后应填入与‘通过设备了解’形成对比的‘见面’ → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　固定搭配

50. 【答案】D

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60 空 定位空格前“Rani’s ___” → 结合破折号内“warm smile, nods, ‘I’m here for you’”等具体表现 → 选择能概括这些非语言信号的抽象名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　固定搭配

51. 【答案】A

41 空 定位前文‘formed impressions... through that little device’与后文‘Everything they know... through this device’ → 推断‘never actually’后应填入与‘通过设备了解’形成对比的‘见面’ → 得出答案
42 空 定位主语‘Everything they know about you’与状语‘through this device’ → 推断谓语动词应表示‘传递、传达’ → 得出答案
43 空 定位前文‘never actually met you’与后文‘feel they can know you’ → 推断此处为转折关系 → 得出答案
44 空 定位状语‘from the sound of your voice’ → 推断副词应修饰‘know’，表示‘仅仅’或‘只’ → 得出答案
45 空 定位前文‘from the sound of your voice’与‘powerful’ → 推断此处指代‘声音’的力量 → 得出答案
46 空 定位转折词but → 根据后文作者对Rani声音的负面感受（cold, wished to find another agent）推理 → 得出声音虽强大但不总是准确的结论
47 空 定位前文only by phone → 根据faceless（未见面的）和后文作者第一次见到Rani → 推理出从未亲自见过
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55 空 定位空格前文‘Rushing out’ → 推断‘Rushing out’与‘disappointedly’的情感逻辑矛盾 → 得出答案
56 空 定位空格后描述 → 提取“big smile” “waving”等积极信号 → 选择与“友好、令人愉快”语义一致的形容词
57 空 定位空格前句“Why had I thought she was cold?” → 推断作者发现真相后的心理状态 → 选择表示“震惊到说不出话”的形容词
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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 逻辑衔接词 转折与信号词捕捉 固定搭配

52. 【答案】B

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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 逻辑衔接词 转折与信号词捕捉 固定搭配

53. 【答案】B
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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 逻辑衔接词 转折与信号词捕捉 固定搭配

54. 【答案】C
41 空 定位前文‘formed impressions... through that little device’与后文‘Everything they know... through this device’ → 推断‘never actually’后应填入与‘通过设备了解’形成对比的‘见面’ → 得出答案

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　固定搭配

55. 【答案】B

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　固定搭配

56. 【答案】D

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　固定搭配

57. 【答案】D

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48 空 定位前文cold voice → 根据后文wished to find another agent → 推理出声音让作者感到恼火
49 空 定位前文cold voice really annoyed me → 根据逻辑推理：因为不满所以想换 → 得出想找到另一个代理
50 空 定位前文had to → 根据后文immediate flight和printed out the tickets → 推理出需要预订航班
51 空 定位空格前文‘whom I’d never met’ → 推断‘never met’与‘for the first time’的语义对应 → 得出答案
52 空 定位空格后文‘sympathetically jumped up’ → 推断‘jumped up’是‘看到’我慌乱后的反应 → 得出答案
53 空 定位空格前文‘sympathetically jumped up’ → 推断‘sympathetically’与‘comforting’的语义对应 → 得出答案
54 空 定位空格前文‘printed out the... immediately’ → 推断‘printed out’与‘ticket’的搭配关系 → 得出答案
55 空 定位空格前文‘Rushing out’ → 推断‘Rushing out’与‘disappointedly’的情感逻辑矛盾 → 得出答案
56 空 定位空格后描述 → 提取“big smile”“waving”等积极信号 → 选择与“友好、令人愉快”语义一致的形容词
57 空 定位空格前句“Why had I thought she was cold?” → 推断作者发现真相后的心理状态 → 选择表示“震惊到

说不出话”的形容词
58 空 定位空格前句“Why had I thought she was cold?” → 结合后文“warm smile”等描述 → 选择与“cold”形成对比的正面评价词
59 空 定位空格后破折号内的具体描述（smile, nods, ‘I’ m here for you’） → 归纳这些行为体现的抽象品质 → 选择能概括这些行为的名词
60 空 定位空格前“Rani’ s ___” → 结合破折号内“warm smile, nods, ‘I’ m here for you’ ”等具体表现 → 选择能概括这些非语言信号的抽象名词

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 逻辑衔接词 转折与信号词捕捉 固定搭配

58. 【答案】B
41 空 定位前文‘formed impressions... through that little device’与后文‘Everything they know... through this device’ → 推断‘never actually’后应填入与‘通过设备了解’形成对比的‘见面’ → 得出答案
42 空 定位主语‘Everything they know about you’与状语‘through this device’ → 推断谓语动词应表示‘传递、传达’ → 得出答案
43 空 定位前文‘never actually met you’与后文‘feel they can know you’ → 推断此处为转折关系 → 得出答案
44 空 定位状语‘from the sound of your voice’ → 推断副词应修饰‘know’，表示‘仅仅’或‘只’ → 得出答案
45 空 定位前文‘from the sound of your voice’与‘powerful’ → 推断此处指代‘声音’的力量 → 得出答案
46 空 定位转折词but → 根据后文作者对Rani声音的负面感受（cold, wished to find another agent）推理 → 得出声音虽强大但不总是准确的结论
47 空 定位前文only by phone → 根据faceless（未见面的）和后文作者第一次见到Rani → 推理出从未亲自见过
48 空 定位前文cold voice → 根据后文wished to find another agent → 推理出声音让作者感到恼火
49 空 定位前文cold voice really annoyed me → 根据逻辑推理：因为不满所以想换 → 得出想找到另一个代理
50 空 定位前文had to → 根据后文immediate flight和printed out the tickets → 推理出需要预订航班
51 空 定位空格前文‘whom I’ d never met’ → 推断‘never met’与‘for the first time’的语义对应 → 得出答案
52 空 定位空格后文‘sympathetically jumped up’ → 推断‘jumped up’是‘看到’我慌乱后的反应 → 得出答案
53 空 定位空格前文‘sympathetically jumped up’ → 推断‘sympathetically’与‘comforting’的语义对应 → 得出答案
54 空 定位空格前文‘printed out the... immediately’ → 推断‘printed out’与‘ticket’的搭配关系 → 得出答案
55 空 定位空格前文‘Rushing out’ → 推断‘Rushing out’与‘disappointedly’的情感逻辑矛盾 → 得出答案
56 空 定位空格后描述 → 提取“big smile” “waving”等积极信号 → 选择与“友好、令人愉快”语义一致的形容词
57 空 定位空格前句“Why had I thought she was cold?” → 推断作者发现真相后的心理状态 → 选择表示“震惊到说不出话”的形容词
58 空 定位空格前句“Why had I thought she was cold?” → 结合后文“warm smile”等描述 → 选择与“cold”形成对比的正面评价词
59 空 定位空格后破折号内的具体描述（smile, nods, ‘I’ m here for you’） → 归纳这些行为体现的抽象品质 → 选择能概括这些行为的名词
60 空 定位空格前“Rani’ s ___” → 结合破折号内“warm smile, nods, ‘I’ m here for you’ ”等具体表现 → 选择能概括这些非语言信号的抽象名词
考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 逻辑衔接词 转折与信号词捕捉 固定搭配

59. 【答案】C

41 空 定位前文‘formed impressions... through that little device’与后文‘Everything they know... through this device’ → 推断‘never actually’后应填入与‘通过设备了解’形成对比的‘见面’ → 得出答案

42 空 定位主语‘Everything they know about you’与状语‘through this device’ → 推断谓语动词应表示‘传递、传达’ → 得出答案

43 空 定位前文‘never actually met you’与后文‘feel they can know you’ → 推断此处为转折关系 → 得出答案

44 空 定位状语‘from the sound of your voice’ → 推断副词应修饰‘know’，表示‘仅仅’或‘只’ → 得出答案

45 空 定位前文‘from the sound of your voice’与‘powerful’ → 推断此处指代‘声音’的力量 → 得出答案

46 空 定位转折词but → 根据后文作者对Rani声音的负面感受（cold, wished to find another agent）推理 → 得出声音虽强大但不总是准确的结论

47 空 定位前文only by phone → 根据faceless（未见面的）和后文作者第一次见到Rani → 推理出从未亲自见过

48 空 定位前文cold voice → 根据后文wished to find another agent → 推理出声音让作者感到恼火

49 空 定位前文cold voice really annoyed me → 根据逻辑推理：因为不满所以想换 → 得出想找到另一个代理

50 空 定位前文had to → 根据后文immediate flight和printed out the tickets → 推理出需要预订航班

51 空 定位空格前文‘whom I’d never met’ → 推断‘never met’与‘for the first time’的语义对应 → 得出答案

52 空 定位空格后文‘sympathetically jumped up’ → 推断‘jumped up’是‘看到’我慌乱后的反应 → 得出答案

53 空 定位空格前文‘sympathetically jumped up’ → 推断‘sympathetically’与‘comforting’的语义对应 → 得出答案

54 空 定位空格前文‘printed out the... immediately’ → 推断‘printed out’与‘ticket’的搭配关系 → 得出答案

55 空 定位空格前文‘Rushing out’ → 推断‘Rushing out’与‘disappointedly’的情感逻辑矛盾 → 得出答案

56 空 定位空格后描述 → 提取“big smile”“waving”等积极信号 → 选择与“友好、令人愉快”语义一致的形容词

57 空 定位空格前句“Why had I thought she was cold?” → 推断作者发现真相后的心理状态 → 选择表示“震惊到说不出话”的形容词

58 空 定位空格前句“Why had I thought she was cold?” → 结合后文“warm smile”等描述 → 选择与“cold”形成对比的正面评价词

59 空 定位空格后破折号内的具体描述（smile, nods, ‘I’m here for you’） → 归纳这些行为体现的抽象品质 → 选择能概括这些行为的名词

60 空 定位空格前“Rani’s ___” → 结合破折号内“warm smile, nods, ‘I’m here for you’”等具体表现 → 选择能概括这些非语言信号的抽象名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　固定搭配

60. 【答案】B

41 空 定位前文‘formed impressions... through that little device’与后文‘Everything they know... through this device’ → 推断‘never actually’后应填入与‘通过设备了解’形成对比的‘见面’ → 得出答案

42 空 定位主语‘Everything they know about you’与状语‘through this device’ → 推断谓语动词应表示‘传递、传达’ → 得出答案

43 空 定位前文‘never actually met you’与后文‘feel they can know you’ → 推断此处为转折关系 → 得出答案

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51 空 定位空格前文‘whom I’d never met’→推断‘never met’与‘for the first time’的语义对应→得出答案
52 空 定位空格后文‘sympathetically jumped up’→推断‘jumped up’是‘看到’我慌乱后的反应→得出答案
53 空 定位空格前文‘sympathetically jumped up’→推断‘sympathetically’与‘comforting’的语义对应→得出答案
54 空 定位空格前文‘printed out the... immediately’→推断‘printed out’与‘ticket’的搭配关系→得出答案
55 空 定位空格前文‘Rushing out’→推断‘Rushing out’与‘disappointedly’的情感逻辑矛盾→得出答案
56 空 定位空格后描述→提取“big smile”“waving”等积极信号→选择与“友好、令人愉快”语义一致的形容词
57 空 定位空格前句“Why had I thought she was cold?”→推断作者发现真相后的心理状态→选择表示“震惊到说不出话”的形容词
58 空 定位空格前句“Why had I thought she was cold?”→结合后文“warm smile”等描述→选择与“cold”形成对比的正面评价词
59 空 定位空格后破折号内的具体描述（smile, nods, ‘I’m here for you’）→归纳这些行为体现的抽象品质→选择能概括这些行为的名词
60 空 定位空格前“Rani’s ___”→结合破折号内“warm smile, nods, ‘I’m here for you’”等具体表现→选择能概括这些非语言信号的抽象名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉　固定搭配

61. 【答案】greater

61 空 分析句子结构→判断空格处需形容词比较级作表语→根据than提示选择greater
62 空 分析句子成分→判断空格处需名词作宾语→根据动词achieve的名词形式选择achievement
63 空 分析句子时态→判断空格处需系动词→根据主语和语境选择一般现在时is
64 空 分析动词搭配→判断空格处需介词→根据动词短语take on的固定搭配选择on
65 空 分析句子逻辑关系→判断空格处需连词引导状语从句→根据语境选择as表示“当…时”或“因为”
66 空 根据主语单复数及语境时态→判断谓语动词形式→得出答案
67 空 分析句子成分→判断空格处需副词修饰动词→得出答案
68 空 分析句子结构→判断空格处需不定冠词→得出答案
69 空 分析句子结构→判断空格处需不定式作目的状语→得出答案
70 空 分析句子结构→判断空格处需动词原形构成祈使句→得出答案

考点：非谓语动词　形容词比较级　词根词缀　动词变名词　时态与语态　主谓一致　动词搭配　固定搭配　状语从句　连词选择　一般现在时　副词作状语　冠词用法　不定式作目的状语　祈使句

62. 【答案】achievement

61 空 分析句子结构→判断空格处需形容词比较级作表语→根据than提示选择greater
62 空 分析句子成分→判断空格处需名词作宾语→根据动词achieve的名词形式选择achievement
63 空 分析句子时态→判断空格处需系动词→根据主语和语境选择一般现在时is

64 空 分析动词搭配 → 判断空格处需介词 → 根据动词短语take on的固定搭配选择on
65 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需连词引导状语从句 → 根据语境选择as表示“当…时”或“因为”
66 空 根据主语单复数及语境时态 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
67 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰动词 → 得出答案
68 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需不定冠词 → 得出答案
69 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
70 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需动词原形构成祈使句 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词　形容词比较级　词根词缀　动词变名词　时态与语态　主谓一致　动词搭配　固定搭配　状语从句　连词选择　一般现在时　副词作状语　冠词用法　不定式作目的状语　祈使句

63. 【答案】is

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词比较级作表语 → 根据than提示选择greater
62 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 根据动词achieve的名词形式选择achievement
63 空 分析句子时态 → 判断空格处需系动词 → 根据主语和语境选择一般现在时is
64 空 分析动词搭配 → 判断空格处需介词 → 根据动词短语take on的固定搭配选择on
65 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需连词引导状语从句 → 根据语境选择as表示“当…时”或“因为”
66 空 根据主语单复数及语境时态 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
67 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰动词 → 得出答案
68 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需不定冠词 → 得出答案
69 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
70 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需动词原形构成祈使句 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词　形容词比较级　词根词缀　动词变名词　时态与语态　主谓一致　动词搭配　固定搭配　状语从句　连词选择　一般现在时　副词作状语　冠词用法　不定式作目的状语　祈使句

64. 【答案】on

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词比较级作表语 → 根据than提示选择greater
62 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 根据动词achieve的名词形式选择achievement
63 空 分析句子时态 → 判断空格处需系动词 → 根据主语和语境选择一般现在时is
64 空 分析动词搭配 → 判断空格处需介词 → 根据动词短语take on的固定搭配选择on
65 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需连词引导状语从句 → 根据语境选择as表示“当…时”或“因为”
66 空 根据主语单复数及语境时态 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
67 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰动词 → 得出答案
68 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需不定冠词 → 得出答案
69 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
70 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需动词原形构成祈使句 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词　形容词比较级　词根词缀　动词变名词　时态与语态　主谓一致　动词搭配　固定搭配　状语从句　连词选择　一般现在时　副词作状语　冠词用法　不定式作目的状语　祈使句

65. 【答案】as

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词比较级作表语 → 根据than提示选择greater
62 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 根据动词achieve的名词形式选择achievement
63 空 分析句子时态 → 判断空格处需系动词 → 根据主语和语境选择一般现在时is
64 空 分析动词搭配 → 判断空格处需介词 → 根据动词短语take on的固定搭配选择on
65 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需连词引导状语从句 → 根据语境选择as表示“当…时”或“因为”
66 空 根据主语单复数及语境时态 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
67 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰动词 → 得出答案

68 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需不定冠词 → 得出答案
69 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
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考点：非谓语动词　形容词比较级　词根词缀　动词变名词　时态与语态　主谓一致　动词搭配　固定搭配　状语从句　连词选择　一般现在时　副词作状语　冠词用法　不定式作目的状语　祈使句

66. 【答案】studies

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词比较级作表语 → 根据than提示选择greater
62 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 根据动词achieve的名词形式选择achievement
63 空 分析句子时态 → 判断空格处需系动词 → 根据主语和语境选择一般现在时is
64 空 分析动词搭配 → 判断空格处需介词 → 根据动词短语take on的固定搭配选择on
65 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需连词引导状语从句 → 根据语境选择as表示“当…时”或“因为”
66 空 根据主语单复数及语境时态 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
67 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰动词 → 得出答案
68 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需不定冠词 → 得出答案
69 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
70 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需动词原形构成祈使句 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词　形容词比较级　词根词缀　动词变名词　时态与语态　主谓一致　动词搭配　固定搭配　状语从句　连词选择　一般现在时　副词作状语　冠词用法　不定式作目的状语　祈使句

67. 【答案】regularly

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词比较级作表语 → 根据than提示选择greater
62 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 根据动词achieve的名词形式选择achievement
63 空 分析句子时态 → 判断空格处需系动词 → 根据主语和语境选择一般现在时is
64 空 分析动词搭配 → 判断空格处需介词 → 根据动词短语take on的固定搭配选择on
65 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需连词引导状语从句 → 根据语境选择as表示“当…时”或“因为”
66 空 根据主语单复数及语境时态 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
67 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰动词 → 得出答案
68 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需不定冠词 → 得出答案
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70 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需动词原形构成祈使句 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词　形容词比较级　词根词缀　动词变名词　时态与语态　主谓一致　动词搭配　固定搭配　状语从句　连词选择　一般现在时　副词作状语　冠词用法　不定式作目的状语　祈使句

68. 【答案】a

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词比较级作表语 → 根据than提示选择greater
62 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 根据动词achieve的名词形式选择achievement
63 空 分析句子时态 → 判断空格处需系动词 → 根据主语和语境选择一般现在时is
64 空 分析动词搭配 → 判断空格处需介词 → 根据动词短语take on的固定搭配选择on
65 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需连词引导状语从句 → 根据语境选择as表示“当…时”或“因为”
66 空 根据主语单复数及语境时态 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
67 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰动词 → 得出答案
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70 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需动词原形构成祈使句 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词　形容词比较级　词根词缀　动词变名词　时态与语态　主谓一致　动词搭配　固定搭配　状语从句

连词选择　一般现在时　副词作状语　冠词用法　不定式作目的状语　祈使句

69. 【答案】to bring

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词比较级作表语 → 根据than提示选择greater
62 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 根据动词achieve的名词形式选择achievement
63 空 分析句子时态 → 判断空格处需系动词 → 根据主语和语境选择一般现在时is
64 空 分析动词搭配 → 判断空格处需介词 → 根据动词短语take on的固定搭配选择on
65 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需连词引导状语从句 → 根据语境选择as表示“当…时”或“因为”
66 空 根据主语单复数及语境时态 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
67 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰动词 → 得出答案
68 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需不定冠词 → 得出答案
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70 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需动词原形构成祈使句 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词　形容词比较级　词根词缀　动词变名词　时态与语态　主谓一致　动词搭配　固定搭配　状语从句　连词选择　一般现在时　副词作状语　冠词用法　不定式作目的状语　祈使句

70. 【答案】make

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词比较级作表语 → 根据than提示选择greater
62 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 根据动词achieve的名词形式选择achievement
63 空 分析句子时态 → 判断空格处需系动词 → 根据主语和语境选择一般现在时is
64 空 分析动词搭配 → 判断空格处需介词 → 根据动词短语take on的固定搭配选择on
65 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需连词引导状语从句 → 根据语境选择as表示“当…时”或“因为”
66 空 根据主语单复数及语境时态 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
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考点：非谓语动词　形容词比较级　词根词缀　动词变名词　时态与语态　主谓一致　动词搭配　固定搭配　状语从句　连词选择　一般现在时　副词作状语　冠词用法　不定式作目的状语　祈使句

71. 【答案】听力原文： Text 1 M: Lucy, would you like to have…

考生需运用书信格式，围绕‘环境保护’主题组织内容，并恰当使用动词搭配、定语从句等语法结构，以体现句式多样性和连贯性。

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句　书信格式　主题词汇