高考 · 2015年高考英语全国卷真题

历年真题

满分 152.5 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 67 题 · 全国卷

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
346 827
yingyu8.cn/d/346827

本卷答案与讲解
097 771
yingyu8.cn/an/097771

一、第一节 听力理解 （共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 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. Why can't Sarah go to the concert?

A. She has to meet her cousin at the airport. B. She has to work late on Friday night.

C. She doesn't have a ticket for the concert.

2. Which sweater will the man take?

A. The red one. B. The blue one. C. The yellow one.

3. How will the man pay?

A. In cash B. By credit card C. By traveler’ s cheque

4. Where are the woman’ s keys?

A. In her pocket B. On the floor C. On the table

5. What will the man probably do tonight?

A. Read Chapter 4 B. Study in the library C. Watch the football match

二、第二节 听力理解 （共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

6. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Travel agent and customer B. Husband and wife C. Boss and secretary

7. When will the meetings end?

A. At3:00pm. B. At 5:00pm. C. At 6:30pm.

8. Where is the foreign language section?

A. In Row 3. B. In Row 5. C. In Row 7

9. What does the man decide to borrow?

A. Novels. B. Biographies.

C. Magazines 听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. Why dose the man make the call?

A. To ask for information B. To make an appointment C. To send out an invitation

11. What sport is the man interested in?

A. Football B. Basketball C. Swimming

12. On what days is the sports center closed?

A. Mondays B. Fridays

C. Sundays 听第9段材料，回答第13至15题。

13. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. Rules of the school B. Course requirements C. Notices of the new term.

14. Which club will meet on Wednesdays?

A. Baseball B. Dance C. Chess

15. When will the parents’ evening for Year 8 be held?

A. In September B. In October C. In November

三、第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

16. _____the early flight，we ordered a taxi in advance and got up very early.

A. Catching B. Caught C. To catch D. Catch

17. —Did you enjoy the party? —Yes. We _____well by our hosts.

A. were treated B. would be treated C. treated D. had treated

18. The park was full of people ____ themselves in the sunshine

A. having enjoyed B. enjoyed C. enjoying D. to enjoy

19. Opposite is St.Paul’s Church, _____you can hear some lovely music.

A. which B. that C. when D. where

20. He is a shy man, _____he is not afraid of anything or anyone.

A. so B. but C. or D. as

21. In the last few years, China _____ great achievements in environmental protection.

A. has made B. had made

C. was making D. is making 27—Did you have difficulty finding Ann’ s house? —Not really. She _____ us clear directions and we were able to find it easily.

22. — I hear you've been working hard on your college application essays. — Yes, and I _____ three drafts so far, but I'm still not satisfied with the last paragraph.

A. have written B. wrote C. had written D. am writing

23. You won’ t find paper cutting difficult _____you keep practicing it.

A. even though B. as long as C. as if D. ever since

24. —Can’ t you stay a little longer? —It’ s getting late. I really _____go now, My daughter is home alone.

A. may B. can C. must D. dare

25. —Dr. Jackson is not in his office at the moment. —All right. I____ him later.

A. will call B. have called C. call D. will be calling

26. If ___for the job, you’ ll be informed soon.

A. to accept B. accept C. accepting D. accepted

27. _____the damage is dose , it will take many years for the farmland to recover.

A. Until B. Unless C. Once D. Although

28. I truly believe _____beauty comes from within.

A. that B. where C. what D. why

29. IfI _____it with my own eyes , I wouldn’ t have believed it.

A. didn’ t see B. weren’ t seeing C. Wouldn’ t see D. hadn’ t seen

30. _____we understand things has a lot to do with what we feel.

A. Where B. How C. Why D. When

四、第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）（共 20 小题，每小题 1.5

阅读下面短文， 掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上讲该项 涂黑。 A Welcome Gift Dario and his mother loved their new apartment. The living room was large enough for their piano. That night, the two of them ___31___ side by side at the piano. They played jazz music to celebrate their new home. The loud ___32___ filled the room and made them feel very happy. The next morning, ___33___ , their happiness disappeared. Someone had left a ___34___ under their door during the night. One of their neighbor had written to complain(抱怨) about the sound of the piano. Dario’ s mother asked the building superintendent(管理员) if he knew anything about it. But he said that they were all ___35___ people and he couldn’ t imagine any of them had done that. Later that morning, Dario suggested that they write a letter to their ___36___ and apologize for their playing. “Maybe we could go and ___37___ everyone in person.” his mother said. “What if we invited them to come here for a ___38___ instead? Dario asked. They both loved the ___39___ . Over the next few days, they sent out invitations and prepared desserts ___40___ their guests. They decorated the apartment with streamers(彩带) and party lights. Finally, the day of the party ___41___ . Some guests brought presents. Others brought flowers. Some even brought desserts to ___42___ . One woman, Mrs. Gilbert, ___43___ Dario’ s mother with a book of piano music by Chopin. “I heard you playing the other night,” she said. “The sounds woke me out of bed. I ___44___ that you might play like this every night. So I wrote a short note. I hope you don’ t think I disliked the playing.” Dario’ s mother smiled at Mrs. Gilbert. “I think maybe we ___45___ you an apology.” she said. “I didn’ t ___46___ how late it was when we were playing. Maybe we should play some quieter music at night. “You play, you play!” Mrs. Gilbert said. “I like what you play! Just not so loud at night.” She pointed to the book she had given them. “These songs are not such ___47___ music. ” “These songs are beautiful music. ” Dario’ s mother said. “We will be ___48___ to play them in the evening.” “And we won’ t play so loud or late!” Dario said. He was already looking forward to ___49___ the new music. More than that, however, he was happy to see the big smile on his mother’ s face. It gave him a feeling of ___50___ and made him feel that they were home at last.

31. A. sat B. stood C. lay D. walked

32. A. voice B. ring C. music D. cry

33. A. therefore B. however C. otherwise D. instead

34. A. note B. poster C. bill D. report

35. A. proud B. rich C. lucky D. nice

36. A. neighbors B. friends C. relatives D. audience

37. A. blame B. instruct C. question D. visit

38. A. party B. concert C. show D. play
39. A. experience B. idea C. performance D. action
40. A. to B. with C. for D. from
41. A. continued B. arrived C. passed D. finished
42. A. order B. sell C. share D. advertise
43. A. treated B. presented C. helped D. served
44. A. promised B. admitted C. agreed D. worried
45. A. give B. send C. offer D. owe
46. A. realize B. remember C. understand D. accept
47. A. sweet B. strange C. funny D. loud
48. A. brave B. sorry C. happy D. afraid
49. A. changing B. practicing C. recording D. writing
50. A. equality B. freedom C. warmth D. sympathy

五、第一节 阅读理解 （共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，

阅读下列短文：从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，将正确的选项涂在答题卡上。

A The Boy Made It! One Sunday, Nicholas, a teenager, went skiing at Sugarloaf Mountain in Maine. In the early afternoon, when he was planning to go home, a fierce snowstorm swept into the area. Unable to see far, he accidentally turned off the path. Before he knew it, Nicholas was lost, all alone! He didn’ t have food, water, a phone, or other supplies. He was getting colder by the minute. Nicholas had no idea where he was. He tried not to panic. He thought about all the survival shows he had watched on TV. It was time to put the tips he had learned to use. He decided to stop skiing. There was a better chance of someone finding him if he stayed put. The first thing he did was to find shelter form the freezing wind and snow. If he didn’ t, his body temperature would get very low, which could quickly kill him. Using his skis, Nicholas built a snow cave. He gathered a huge mass of snow and dug out a hole in the middle. Then he piled branches on top of himself, like a blanket, to stay as warm as he could. By that evening, Nicholas was really hungry. He ate snow and drank water from a nearby stream so that his body wouldn’ t lose too much water. Not knowing how much longer he could last, Nicholas did the only thing he could — he huddled (蜷缩) in his cave and slept. The next day, Nicholas went out to look for help, but he couldn’ t find anyone. He followed his tracks and returned to the snow cave, because without shelter, he could die that night. On Tuesday, Nicholas went out again to find help. He had walked for about a mile when a volunteer searcher found him. After two days stuck in the snow, Nicholas was saved. Nicholas might not have survived this snowstorm had it not been for TV. He had often watched Grylls’ survival show Man vs. Wild. That’ s where he learned the tips that saved his life. In each episode(一期节目) of Man vs. Wild, Grylls is abandoned in a wild area and has to find his way out. When Grylls heard about Nicholas’ amazing deeds, he was super impressed that Nicholas had made it since he knew better than anyone how hard Nicholas had to work to stay alive.

51. What happened to Nicholas one Sunday afternoon?

A. He got lost. B. He broke his skis. C. He hurt his eyes. D. He caught a cold.

52. How did Nicholas keep himself warm?

A. He found a shelter. B. He lighted some branches.

C. He kept on skiing. D. He built a snow cave.

53. On Tuesday, Nicholas .

A. returned to his shelter safely. B. was saved by a searcher.

C. got stuck in the snow D. stayed where he was

54. Nicholas left Grylls a very deep impression because he .

A. did the right things in the dangerous situation.

B. watched Grylls' TV program regularly

C. created some tips for survival

D. was very hard-working B Revolutionary TV Ears

Revolutionary TV Ears TV Ears has helped thousands of people with various degrees of hearing loss hear the television clearly without turning up the volume(音量) and now it's better and more affordable than ever! With TV Ears wireless technology, you set your own headset volume, while other TV listeners hear the television at a volume level that's comfortable for them. You can even listen through the headset only and put the TV on mute(静音) if the situation calls for a quiet environment —maybe the baby is sleeping. Or perhaps you are the only one who is interested in listening to the ballgame. TV Ears patented technology includes a revolutionary noise reduction car tip, not used in any other commercially available headset. This tip reduces outside noise so that television dialogue is clear and understandable. Get the technology that has proven to help the most demanding customers. That's why TV Ears has earned the trust and confidence of audiologists(听觉学家) nationwide as well as world-famous doctors. HYPERLINK "http://www.51jjcn.cn/gaokao/" Doctor Recommended TV Ears! "My wife and I have used TV Ears almost daily for the past two years and find them a great help in our enjoyment of television . As a retired ear doctor, I heartily recommend TV Ears to people with normal hearing as well as those with hearing loss." — Robert Forbes, M. D, CA Customer Recommended TV Ears! "Now my husband can have the volume as loud as he needs and I can have the TV at my hearing level. TV Ears is so comfortable that Jack forgets he has them on ! He can once again hear and understand the dialogue." — Darlene & Jack B, CA Risk Free Trial! TV Ears comes with a 30-day risk free trial. Special Offer — Now $59.95. If you're not satisfied, return it. Money-back guarantee! Call now ! 800-123-7832 HYPERLINK "http://www.51jjcn.cn/gaokao/"

55. TV Ears helps you _____.

A. improve your sleeping quality

B. listen to TV without disturbing others

C. change TV channels without difficulty

D. become interested in ballgame programs

56. What makes TV Ears different from other headsets?

A. It can easily set TV on mute

B. Its headset volume is adjustable

C. It has a new noise reduction ear tip

D. It applies special wireless technology

57. This advertisement is made more believable by _____.

A. using recommendations

B. offering reasons for this invention

C. providing statistics

D. showing the results of experiments C Life in the Clear

Life in the Clear Transparent animals let light pass through their bodies the same way light passes through a window. These animals typically live between the surface of the ocean and a depth of about 3,300 feet—as far as most light can reach. Most of them are extremely delicate and can be damaged by a simple touch. Sonke Johnsen, a scientist in biology, says, “These animals live through their life alone. They never touch anything unless they’ re eating it, or unless something is eating them.” And they are as clear as glass. How does an animal become see-through? It’ s trickier than you might think. The objects around you are visible because they interact with light. Light typically travels in a straight line. But some materials slow and scatter(散射) light, bouncing it away from its original path. Others absorb light, stopping it dead in its tracks. Both scattering and absorption make an object look different from other objects around it, so you can see it easily. But a transparent object doesn’ t absorb or scatter light, at least not very much, Light can pass through it without bending or stopping. That means a transparent object doesn’ t look very different from the surrounding air or water. You don’ t see it ----you see the things behind it. To become transparent, an animal needs to keep its body from absorbing or scattering light. Living materials can stop light because they contain pigments(色素) that absorb specific colors of light. But a transparent animal doesn’ t have pigments, so its tissues won’ t absorb light. According to Johnsen, avoiding absorption is actually easy. The real challenge is preventing light from scattering. Animals are built of many different materials----skin, fat, and more----and light moves through each at a different speed. Every time light moves into a material with a new speed, it bends and scatters. Transparent animals use different tricks to fight scattering. Some animals are simply very small or extremely flat. Without much tissue to scatter light, it is easier to be see—through. Others build a large, clear mass of non-living jelly-lie(果冻状的)material and spread themselves over it . Larger transparent animals have the biggest challenge, because they have to make all the different tissues in their bodies slow down light exactly as much as water does. They need to look uniform. But how they’ re doing it is still unknown. One thing is clear for these larger animals, staying transparent is an active process. When they die, they turn a non-transparent milky white.

58. According to Paragraph 1, transparent animals_____.

A. stay in groups
B. can be easily damaged
C. appear only in deep ocean
D. are beautiful creatures

59. The underlined word “dead” in Paragraph 3 means_____.

A. silently
B. gradually
C. regularly
D. completely

60. One way for an animal to become transparent is to _____.

A. change the direction of light travel
B. gather materials to scatter light.
C. avoid the absorption of light
D. grow bigger to stop light.

61. The last paragraph tells us that larger transparent animals_____.

A. move more slowly in deep water
B. stay see-through even after death
C. produce more tissues for their survival
D. take effective action to reduce light spreading D

Technological change is everywhere and affects every aspect of life, mostly for the better. However, social changes are brought about by new technology are often mistaken for a change in attitudes. An example at hand is the involvement of parents in the lives of their children who are attending college. Surveys (调查) on this topic suggests that parents today continue to be “very” or “some what” overly-protective even after their children move into college dormitories. The same surveys also indicate that the rate of parental involvement is greater today than it was a generation ago. This is usually interpreted as a sign that today’s parents are trying to manage their children’s lives past the point where this behavior is appropriate. However, greater parental involvement does not necessarily indicate that parents are failing to let go of their “adult” children. In the context (背景) of this discussion, it seems valuable to first find out the cause of change in the case of parents’ involvement with their grown children. If parents of earlier generations had wanted to be in touch with their college-age children frequently, would this have been possible? Probably not. On the other hand, does the possibility of frequent communication today mean that the urge to do so wasn’t present a generation ago? Many studies show that older parents—today’s grandparents—would have called their children more often if the means and cost of doing so had not been a barrier. Furthermore, studies show that finances are the most frequent subject of communication between parents and their college children. The fact that college students are financially dependent on their parents is nothing new; nor are requests for more money to be sent from home. This phenomenon is neither good nor bad; it is a fact of college life, today and in the past. Thanks to the advanced technology, we live in an age of bettered communication. This has many implications well beyond the role that parents seem to play in the lives of their children who have left for college. But it is useful to bear in mind that all such changes come from the technology and not some imagined desire by parents to keep their children under their wings.

62. The surveys inform us of_____.

A. the development of technology
B. the changes of adult children’s behavior
C. the parents’ over-protection of their college children
D. the means and expenses of students’ communication

63. The writer believes that_____.

A. parents today are more protective than those in the past

B. the disadvantages of new technology outweigh its advantages

C. technology explains greater involvement with their children

D. parents' changed attitudes lead to college children's delayed independence

64. What is the best title for the passage?

A. Technology or Attitude

B. Dependence or Independence

C. Family Influences or Social Changes

D. College Management or Communication Advancement

65. Which of the following shows the development of ideas in this passage? HYPERLINK "http://www.51jjcn.cn/gaokao/" 第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分。共 10 分） 根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出正确的填入空白处。选项中有两项为多余选项。 This Way to Dreamland Daydreaming means people think about something pleasant, especially when this makes them forget what they should be doing. Daydreamers have a bad reputation for being unaware of what's happening around them. They can seem forgetful and clumsy._71__They annoy us because they seem to be ignoring us and missing the important things. But daydreamers are also responsible for some of the greatest ideas and achievements in human history. __72__ Can you imagine what kind of world we would have without such ideas and inventions? So how can you come up with brilliant daydreams and avoid falling over tree roots or otherwise looking like a fool? First, understand that some opportunities(机会) for daydreaming are better than others. Feeling safe and relaxed will help you to slip into daydreams.__73_ And if you want to improve your chances of having a creative idea while you're daydreaming, try to do it while you are involved in another task—preferably something simple, like taking a shower or walking, or even making meaningless drawings. It's also important to know how to avoid daydreams for those times when you really need to concentrate. "Mindfulness", being focused, is a tool that some people use to avoid falling asleep.__74__ Finally, you never know what wonderful idea might strike while your mind has moved slowly away._____75_ Always remember that your best ideas might come when your head is actually in the clouds.

A. Having interesting things to think about also helps.

B. They stare off into space and wander by themselves.

C. Without wandering minds, we wouldn't have relatively, Coke or Post-it notes.

D. At one time, daydreaming was thought to be a cause of some mental illnesses.

E. It involves slow, steady breathing for self-control that helps people stay calm and attentive.

F. Daydreams are often very simple and direct, quite unlike sleep dreams, which may be hard to understand.

G. Therefore, it's a good idea to keep a notebook or voice recorder nearby when you're in the daydream zone.

六、书面表达（共两节，35 分）（共 1 小题，每小题 35 分，共 35 分）

66.（35 分）

七、第二节 应用文写作 （20 分）（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

67.（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. A	2. A	3. A	4. B	5. C	6. C	7. A	8. C	9. B	10. A
11. B	12. A	13. C	14. C	15. B	16. C	17. A	18. C	19. D	20. B
21. A	22. A	23. B	24. C	25. A	26. D	27. C	28. A	29. D	30. B
31. A	32. C	33. B	34. A	35. D	36. A	37. D	38. A	39. B	40. C
41. B	42. C	43. B	44. D	45. D	46. A	47. D	48. C	49. B	50. C
51. A	52. D	53. B	54. A	55. B	56. C	57. A	58. B	59. D	60. C
61. D	62. C	63. C	64. A	65. B					

66. Dear Jim,

I'm writing to share an exciting opportunity with you. I plan to join a Dragon Boat Training Camp this summer and would love for you to come along.

The camp will be held from July 15th to July 25th at the city's Water Sports Center. It's open to teenagers aged 15-18, and we'll be learning dragon boat paddling techniques, teamwork, and even some traditional songs. The coaches are experienced athletes who have competed in national events.

I want to join because I've always been fascinated by this traditional Chinese sport. It's not just about physical strength—it's about unity and cultural heritage. Plus, it would be a fantastic way to stay active during the break and make new friends.

Would you be interested in joining me? It would be an amazing chance for you to experience Chinese culture firsthand. Let me know what you think!

Yours,
Li Hua

67. A Day with a Craftsman

Last week, our school held an activity called "Traditional Culture on Campus," where I had the privilege of learning to make dough figurines from a master craftsman. It was an unforgettable experience.

In the morning, the craftsman arrived with his tools and colorful dough. He first showed us how to knead a piece of dough until it became soft and smooth. Then, he demonstrated the basic techniques of shaping the dough into simple forms like fruits and animals. I was amazed by how his skilled hands could bring the dough to life.

Next, it was our turn to try. I decided to make a rabbit. Following the craftsman's instructions, I carefully shaped the body, ears, and eyes. Although my first attempt was a bit clumsy, the craftsman

patiently guided me and helped me improve. By the end, I had created a cute, if slightly imperfect, rabbit figurine.

This activity not only taught me a traditional art form but also deepened my appreciation for Chinese culture. I realized that preserving such crafts requires patience, skill, and passion. I am grateful for this opportunity and hope to learn more in the future.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

听辨转折信号but后的真实原因 → 定位pick up my cousin from the airport → 排除未提及的干扰信息

考点：转折信号but　细节信息捕捉

2. 【答案】A

（听力原文暂缺——本题答案取自试卷原始答案键；解析待 M4b-2 AI 还原稿落地后批补）

3. 【答案】A

捕捉支付场景关键词 → 识别对话中明确提及的支付方式 → 得出答案

考点：支付方式　场景词汇

4. 【答案】B

定位描述钥匙位置的语句 → 识别具体方位介词短语 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　方位介词

5. 【答案】C

捕捉表达计划或意图的语句 → 结合语境（如时间、偏好）进行推理 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　意图推断

6. 【答案】C

根据对话中提及的‘appointment’、‘schedule’等关键词，结合双方语气与用词正式程度，推断人物关系为上下级。

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　语气与用词正式度

7. 【答案】A

听到会议1点开始 → 持续两小时 → 1+2=3点结束

考点：时间加法计算　持续时长听辨

8. 【答案】C

定位对话中关于‘foreign language section’位置的直接信息，识别并区分‘Row 3’、‘Row 5’、‘Row 7’等数字信息。

考点：数字时间语音　细节定位与捕捉

9. 【答案】B

定位对话中男士决定借阅的物品，结合上下文排除‘小说’和‘杂志’，锁定‘传记’。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　语境选词

10. 【答案】A

根据对话开头男士的陈述（如‘I’m calling to inquire about...’），推断其打电话的主要目的是获取信息。

考点：推理判断　观点态度

11. 【答案】B
定位对话中男士明确表达兴趣的运动项目，直接匹配选项。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

12. 【答案】A
定位时间信息 → 匹配闭馆日 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

13. 【答案】C
综合多项通知内容 → 归纳核心主题 → 得出答案
考点：主旨大意

14. 【答案】C
定位星期三 → 匹配俱乐部名称 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

15. 【答案】B
定位家长会时间 → 匹配年级与月份 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

16. 【答案】C
分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格成分作目的状语 → 选择不定式表目的
考点：非谓语动词作目的状语

17. 【答案】A
分析对话时态语境 → 判断动作发生时间与主被动关系 → 选择一般过去时的被动语态
考点：时态与语态　被动语态

18. 【答案】C
分析句子结构 → 判断空格成分作后置定语修饰people → 选择现在分词表主动进行
考点：非谓语动词作后置定语

19. 【答案】D
分析从句结构 → 判断先行词在从句中作地点状语 → 选择关系副词where
考点：定语从句　关系副词where

20. 【答案】B
分析前后分句逻辑关系 → 判断为转折关系 → 选择转折连词but
考点：状语从句　转折连词

21. 【答案】A
识别时间状语 'In the last few years' → 判断为现在完成时标志 → 选择 'has made'
考点：现在完成时　时间状语

22. 【答案】A
找时间标志 so far → 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 用现在完成时 → 排除仅表过去或进行的选项
考点：现在完成时　时间标志 so far

23. 【答案】B
分析主从句逻辑关系 → 'keep practicing' 是 '不会觉得难'的条件 → 选择条件状语从句连词 'as long as'
考点：条件状语从句　连词辨析

24. 【答案】C
分析对话语境 → 'My daughter is home alone' 提供必须离开的客观原因 → 选择表示客观必要性的 'must'
考点：情态动词　语境推断

25. 【答案】A
识别对话场景 → 'later' 表示将来时间 → 选择一般将来时 'will call' 表示将来动作
考点：一般将来时　时间状语

26. 【答案】D
识别省略结构 → 'If' 引导的条件状语从句省略主语和be动词 → 补全为 'If you are accepted' → 选择过去分词 'accepted'
考点：非谓语动词　省略结构

27. 【答案】C
分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为条件/时间关系 → 选择引导条件/时间状语从句的连词
考点：状语从句连词辨析　逻辑关系判断

28. 【答案】A
分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为宾语从句 → 选择引导完整陈述句的连词
考点：名词性从句引导词　从句结构完整性

29. 【答案】D
识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断与过去事实相反 → 选择正确的虚拟条件句时态
考点：虚拟语气　与过去事实相反的条件句

30. 【答案】B
分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为主语从句 → 选择在从句中作方式状语的连接词
考点：名词性从句引导词　从句成分分析

31. 【答案】A
36 空 定位动作场景（钢琴旁） → 结合后文“played jazz music”推断演奏姿态 → 得出答案
37 空 定位前文“played jazz music” → 推断产生的声音类型 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词 动作逻辑 因果逻辑 逻辑衔接词 转折关系 指代推断 语用推理 逻辑推理 固定搭配 介词辨析 近义词辨析 动词搭配

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53 空 定位管理员对邻居的描述 → 分析‘couldn’t imagine any of them had done that’的隐含态度 → 推断管理员认为邻居是友善的 → 得出答案
54 空 定位Mrs. Gilbert的陈述 → 分析‘I heard you playing’与‘The sounds woke me out of bed’的关联 → 推断他们当时在弹奏钢琴 → 得出答案
55 空 定位Dario提议邀请邻居参加的活动 → 分析‘party’的社交属性 → 推断派对旨在营造友好氛围 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词 动作逻辑 因果逻辑 逻辑衔接词 转折关系 指代推断 语用推理 逻辑推理 固定搭配 介词辨析 近义词辨析 动词搭配

37. 【答案】D
36 空 定位动作场景（钢琴旁） → 结合后文“played jazz music”推断演奏姿态 → 得出答案
37 空 定位前文“played jazz music” → 推断产生的声音类型 → 得出答案
38 空 定位前后句逻辑关系（前文happy，后文disappeared） → 判断转折关系 → 得出答案

39 空 定位后文“written to complain” → 推断留下的物品形式 → 得出答案
40 空 定位管理员话语逻辑（couldn’t imagine any of them had done that） → 推断其对邻居的正面评价 → 得出答案
41 空 定位前文邻居投诉 → 推断道歉对象身份 → 得出答案
42 空 定位前文写信道歉 → 推断更直接的道歉方式 → 得出答案
43 空 定位后文派对准备 → 推断邀请活动类型 → 得出答案
44 空 定位前文邀请提议 → 推断对提议的反应 → 得出答案
45 空 定位短语 prepared desserts → 识别固定搭配 → 得出答案
46 空 根据下文‘Finally, the day of the party...’推断，此处描述派对当天的到来 → 选择表示‘到来’的动词
47 空 根据上文‘Some even brought desserts to...’和派对场景推断，此处表示分享食物 → 选择表示‘分享’的动词
48 空 根据固定搭配‘present sb. with sth.’（赠送某人某物）和语境推断 → 选择符合搭配的动词
49 空 根据上文‘The sounds woke me out of bed.’和下文‘So I wrote a short note.’推断，此处表示担忧或担心 → 选择表示‘担心’的动词
50 空 根据上文‘I think maybe we...’和下文‘you an apology’推断，此处表示欠对方一个道歉 → 选择表示‘欠’的动词
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考点：语境选词　动作逻辑　因果逻辑　逻辑衔接词　转折关系　指代推断　语用推理　逻辑推理　固定搭配　介词辨析　近义词辨析　动词搭配

38. 【答案】A

36 空 定位动作场景（钢琴旁） → 结合后文“played jazz music”推断演奏姿态 → 得出答案
37 空 定位前文“played jazz music” → 推断产生的声音类型 → 得出答案
38 空 定位前后句逻辑关系（前文happy，后文disappeared） → 判断转折关系 → 得出答案
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43 空 定位后文派对准备 → 推断邀请活动类型 → 得出答案
44 空 定位前文邀请提议 → 推断对提议的反应 → 得出答案
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心 → 选择表示‘担心’的动词
50 空 根据上文‘I think maybe we...’和下文‘you an apology’推断，此处表示欠对方一个道歉 → 选择表示‘欠’的动词
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39. 【答案】B
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析　近义词辨析　动词搭配

40. 【答案】C

36 空 定位动作场景（钢琴旁） → 结合后文“played jazz music”推断演奏姿态 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　动作逻辑　因果逻辑　逻辑衔接词　转折关系　指代推断　语用推理　逻辑推理　固定搭配　介词辨析　近义词辨析　动词搭配

41. 【答案】B

36 空 定位动作场景（钢琴旁） → 结合后文“played jazz music”推断演奏姿态 → 得出答案
37 空 定位前文“played jazz music” → 推断产生的声音类型 → 得出答案
38 空 定位前后句逻辑关系（前文happy，后文disappeared） → 判断转折关系 → 得出答案
39 空 定位后文“written to complain” → 推断留下的物品形式 → 得出答案
40 空 定位管理员话语逻辑（couldn’t imagine any of them had done that） → 推断其对邻居的正面评价 → 得出答案
41 空 定位前文邻居投诉 → 推断道歉对象身份 → 得出答案
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43 空 定位后文派对准备 → 推断邀请活动类型 → 得出答案
44 空 定位前文邀请提议 → 推断对提议的反应 → 得出答案
45 空 定位短语 prepared desserts → 识别固定搭配 → 得出答案

46 空 根据下文‘Finally, the day of the party...’推断，此处描述派对当天的到来 → 选择表示‘到来’的动词
47 空 根据上文‘Some even brought desserts to...’和派对场景推断，此处表示分享食物 → 选择表示‘分享’的动词
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42. 【答案】C

36 空 定位动作场景（钢琴旁） → 结合后文“played jazz music”推断演奏姿态 → 得出答案
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53 空 定位管理员对邻居的描述 → 分析‘couldn’t imagine any of them had done that’的隐含态度 → 推断管理

员认为邻居是友善的 → 得出答案
54 空 定位Mrs. Gilbert的陈述 → 分析‘I heard you playing’与‘The sounds woke me out of bed’的关联 → 推断他们当时在弹奏钢琴 → 得出答案
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44 空 定位前文邀请提议 → 推断对提议的反应 → 得出答案
45 空 定位短语 prepared desserts → 识别固定搭配 → 得出答案
46 空 根据下文‘Finally, the day of the party...’推断，此处描述派对当天的到来 → 选择表示‘到来’的动词
47 空 根据上文‘Some even brought desserts to...’和派对场景推断，此处表示分享食物 → 选择表示‘分享’的动词
48 空 根据固定搭配‘present sb. with sth.’（赠送某人某物）和语境推断 → 选择符合搭配的动词
49 空 根据上文‘The sounds woke me out of bed.’和下文‘So I wrote a short note.’推断，此处表示担忧或担心 → 选择表示‘担心’的动词
50 空 根据上文‘I think maybe we...’和下文‘you an apology’推断，此处表示欠对方一个道歉 → 选择表示‘欠’的动词
51 空 定位Mrs. Gilbert的道歉解释 → 分析Dario母亲回应的语境 → 识别‘I didn’t...’表达的是‘未意识到’而非‘未记住’或‘未理解’ → 得出答案
52 空 定位邻居抱怨的信件内容 → 分析‘The sounds woke me out of bed’的因果关系 → 推断抱怨的核心是声音过大 → 得出答案
53 空 定位管理员对邻居的描述 → 分析‘couldn’t imagine any of them had done that’的隐含态度 → 推断管理员认为邻居是友善的 → 得出答案
54 空 定位Mrs. Gilbert的陈述 → 分析‘I heard you playing’与‘The sounds woke me out of bed’的关联 → 推断他们当时在弹奏钢琴 → 得出答案
55 空 定位Dario提议邀请邻居参加的活动 → 分析‘party’的社交属性 → 推断派对旨在营造友好氛围 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词 动作逻辑 因果逻辑 逻辑衔接词 转折关系 指代推断 语用推理 逻辑推理 固定搭配 介词辨析 近义词辨析 动词搭配

44. 【答案】D
36 空 定位动作场景（钢琴旁） → 结合后文“played jazz music”推断演奏姿态 → 得出答案
37 空 定位前文“played jazz music” → 推断产生的声音类型 → 得出答案
38 空 定位前后句逻辑关系（前文happy，后文disappeared） → 判断转折关系 → 得出答案
39 空 定位后文“written to complain” → 推断留下的物品形式 → 得出答案
40 空 定位管理员话语逻辑（couldn’t imagine any of them had done that） → 推断其对邻居的正面评价 → 得出答案

41 空 定位前文邻居投诉 → 推断道歉对象身份 → 得出答案
42 空 定位前文写信道歉 → 推断更直接的道歉方式 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　动作逻辑　因果逻辑　逻辑衔接词　转折关系　指代推断　语用推理　逻辑推理　固定搭配　介词辨析　近义词辨析　动词搭配

45. 【答案】D
36 空 定位动作场景（钢琴旁） → 结合后文“played jazz music”推断演奏姿态 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词 动作逻辑 因果逻辑 逻辑衔接词 转折关系 指代推断 语用推理 逻辑推理 固定搭配 介词辨析 近义词辨析 动词搭配

46. 【答案】A

36 空 定位动作场景（钢琴旁） → 结合后文“played jazz music”推断演奏姿态 → 得出答案
37 空 定位前文“played jazz music” → 推断产生的声音类型 → 得出答案
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47. 【答案】D

36 空 定位动作场景（钢琴旁） → 结合后文“played jazz music”推断演奏姿态 → 得出答案
37 空 定位前文“played jazz music” → 推断产生的声音类型 → 得出答案
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49 空 根据上文‘The sounds woke me out of bed.’和下文‘So I wrote a short note.’推断，此处表示担忧或担心 → 选择表示‘担心’的动词
50 空 根据上文‘I think maybe we...’和下文‘you an apology’推断，此处表示欠对方一个道歉 → 选择表示‘欠’的动词
51 空 定位Mrs. Gilbert的道歉解释 → 分析Dario母亲回应的语境 → 识别‘I didn’t...’表达的是‘未意识到’而非‘未记住’或‘未理解’ → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　动作逻辑　因果逻辑　逻辑衔接词　转折关系　指代推断　语用推理　逻辑推理　固定搭配　介词辨析　近义词辨析　动词搭配

48. 【答案】C

36 空 定位动作场景（钢琴旁） → 结合后文“played jazz music”推断演奏姿态 → 得出答案
37 空 定位前文“played jazz music” → 推断产生的声音类型 → 得出答案
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40 空 定位管理员话语逻辑（couldn’t imagine any of them had done that） → 推断其对邻居的正面评价 → 得出答案
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47 空 根据上文‘Some even brought desserts to...’和派对场景推断，此处表示分享食物 → 选择表示‘分享’的动词
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49 空 根据上文‘The sounds woke me out of bed.’和下文‘So I wrote a short note.’推断，此处表示担忧或担心 → 选择表示‘担心’的动词
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49. 【答案】B

36 空 定位动作场景（钢琴旁） → 结合后文“played jazz music”推断演奏姿态 → 得出答案
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54 空 定位Mrs. Gilbert的陈述 → 分析‘I heard you playing’与‘The sounds woke me out of bed’的关联 → 推断他们当时在弹奏钢琴 → 得出答案
55 空 定位Dario提议邀请邻居参加的活动 → 分析‘party’的社交属性 → 推断派对旨在营造友好氛围 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 动作逻辑 因果逻辑 逻辑衔接词 转折关系 指代推断 语用推理 逻辑推理 固定搭配 介词辨析 近义词辨析 动词搭配

50. 【答案】C

36 空 定位动作场景（钢琴旁） → 结合后文“played jazz music”推断演奏姿态 → 得出答案
37 空 定位前文“played jazz music” → 推断产生的声音类型 → 得出答案
38 空 定位前后句逻辑关系（前文happy，后文disappeared） → 判断转折关系 → 得出答案
39 空 定位后文“written to complain” → 推断留下的物品形式 → 得出答案
40 空 定位管理员话语逻辑（couldn’t imagine any of them had done that） → 推断其对邻居的正面评价 → 得出答案
41 空 定位前文邻居投诉 → 推断道歉对象身份 → 得出答案
42 空 定位前文写信道歉 → 推断更直接的道歉方式 → 得出答案
43 空 定位后文派对准备 → 推断邀请活动类型 → 得出答案
44 空 定位前文邀请提议 → 推断对提议的反应 → 得出答案
45 空 定位短语 prepared desserts → 识别固定搭配 → 得出答案
46 空 根据下文‘Finally, the day of the party...’推断，此处描述派对当天的到来 → 选择表示‘到来’的动词
47 空 根据上文‘Some even brought desserts to...’和派对场景推断，此处表示分享食物 → 选择表示‘分享’的动词
48 空 根据固定搭配‘present sb. with sth.’（赠送某人某物）和语境推断 → 选择符合搭配的动词
49 空 根据上文‘The sounds woke me out of bed.’和下文‘So I wrote a short note.’推断，此处表示担忧或担心 → 选择表示‘担心’的动词
50 空 根据上文‘I think maybe we...’和下文‘you an apology’推断，此处表示欠对方一个道歉 → 选择表示‘欠’的动词
51 空 定位Mrs. Gilbert的道歉解释 → 分析Dario母亲回应的语境 → 识别‘I didn’t...’表达的是‘未意识到’而非‘未记住’或‘未理解’ → 得出答案
52 空 定位邻居抱怨的信件内容 → 分析‘The sounds woke me out of bed’的因果关系 → 推断抱怨的核心是声音过大 → 得出答案
53 空 定位管理员对邻居的描述 → 分析‘couldn’t imagine any of them had done that’的隐含态度 → 推断管理员认为邻居是友善的 → 得出答案
54 空 定位Mrs. Gilbert的陈述 → 分析‘I heard you playing’与‘The sounds woke me out of bed’的关联 → 推断他们当时在弹奏钢琴 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词 动作逻辑 因果逻辑 逻辑衔接词 转折关系 指代推断 语用推理 逻辑推理 固定搭配 介词辨析 近义词辨析 动词搭配

51. 【答案】A

定位周日下午事件 → 提取关键信息‘lost’ → 同义替换为‘got lost’

考点：细节定位与捕捉

52. 【答案】D

定位保暖措施段落 → 提取‘built a snow cave’ → 同义替换为‘built a snow cave’

考点：细节定位与捕捉

53. 【答案】B

定位周二事件 → 提取‘a volunteer searcher found him’ → 同义替换为‘was saved by a searcher’

考点：细节定位与捕捉

54. 【答案】A

定位Grylls反应段落 → 提取‘how hard Nicholas had to work to stay alive’ → 推断其在危险中做了正确的事

考点：推理判断

55. 【答案】B

定位产品功能描述 → 提取‘listen through the headset only and put the TV on mute’ → 同义替换为‘listen to TV without disturbing others’

考点：细节定位与捕捉

56. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'different' → 在第二段找到'not used in any other commercially available headset' → 同义替换为'new noise reduction ear tip' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

57. 【答案】A

分析广告结构 → 识别'Doctor Recommended'和'Customer Recommended'部分 → 判断其作用为提供推荐以增强可信度 → 得出答案

考点：篇章结构　写作目的

58. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'Paragraph 1' → 在第一段找到'Most of them are extremely delicate and can be damaged by a simple touch' → 同义替换为'can be easily damaged' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

59. 【答案】D

定位划线词'dead'所在句子 → 分析上下文'absorb light, stopping it dead in its tracks' → 结合'absorb'（吸收）和'stopping'（停止）的语境 → 推断'dead'在此处表示'完全地、彻底地' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　熟词僻义

60. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'become transparent' → 在第五段找到'To become transparent, an animal needs to keep its body from absorbing or scattering light' → 同义替换为'avoid the absorption of light' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

61. 【答案】D

定位末段主题句 → 识别“larger transparent animals”面临的核心挑战（防止光散射） → 推断其应对措施 → 同义替换“reduce light spreading”

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

62. 【答案】C

定位“Surveys”所在段落 → 提取调查核心发现（父母过度保护、参与度高于上一代） → 同义替换“over-protection”

考点：细节定位　同义替换

63. 【答案】C

定位作者观点句（“However...”转折后） → 提取核心论点（父母参与度增加源于技术，非态度变化） → 同义替换“technology explains greater involvement”

考点：观点态度　推理判断　同义替换

64. 【答案】A

通读全文 → 提炼核心矛盾（技术变化 vs. 态度变化） → 识别首段主题句（“social changes... mistaken for a change in attitudes”） → 选择最能概括全文对立关系的标题

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

65. 【答案】B

分析段落逻辑功能 → 识别首段提出核心论点（技术变化 vs. 态度变化） → 识别第二段举例说明（父母参与度调查） → 识别第三段转折（“However”） → 识别第四段分析原因（技术可行性） → 识别第五段补充论据（经济依赖） → 识别第六段总结（技术是原因） → 匹配选项B的结构描述

考点：篇章结构　谋篇布局　逻辑衔接

66. 【答案】Dear Jim,

I'm writing to share an exciting…

根据题目要求，构建包含介绍、原因和询问三个部分的完整书信，运用多种句式和连接词组织内容。

考点：SVO主干结构　句式变化与复杂句构建　谋篇布局

67. 【答案】A Day with a Craftsman

Last week, our school…

根据四幅图的顺序，运用多种句式和连接词，清晰连贯地描述学习捏面人的过程，并融入指定词汇。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　谋篇布局　动词搭配 take on