高考 · 2015年浙江高考英语真题

历年真题

满分 130 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 81 题 · 浙江

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
346 856
yingyu8.cn/d/346856

本卷答案与讲解
866 182
yingyu8.cn/an/866182

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 is the man's problem with his new flat?

A. The rent is too high. B. It is noisy at night. C. The rooms are too small.

2. What does the man want to do?

A. Get his money back. B. Exchange the shirt for a bigger one.

C. Buy a different colour shirt.

3. When will the woman hand in her essay?

A. On Thursday. B. On Friday morning. C. On Friday afternoon.

4. Where does this conversation most probably take place?

A. In a school library. B. At a museum. C. At a train station.

5. What did the man do last weekend?

A. He went to the beach. B. He worked with his brother.

C. He learned to cook from a TV show.

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）

Questions 6 to 7

6. What will the two speakers do on Saturday?

A. Visit a science museum. B. Watch a football match. C. Go shopping in a mall.

7. How much will Tom and Sarah pay for the tickets in total?

A. 20 dollars. B. 30 dollars. C. 40 dollars.

Questions 8 to 10

8. What did Tom and Jack do on the farm in the morning?

A. They picked apples. B. They fed the chickens. C. They made apple pies.

9. How much did Tom pay for the whole trip?

A. 20 yuan. B. 50 yuan. C. 80 yuan.

10. What does Jack's uncle think of visitors?

A. He welcomes them. B. He dislikes them. C. He worries about them.

Questions 11 to 13

11. What does the woman say about the reading room?

A. It is large and quiet. B. It is often crowded. C. It is on the ground floor.

12. How much does a non-student pay for a library card?

A. Ten dollars. B. Five dollars. C. Three dollars.

13. What will the speakers do on Saturday afternoon?

A. Attend a piano lesson. B. Meet at the library. C. Take the subway together.

Questions 14 to 16

14. What will the two speakers do on Saturday?

A. Visit a science museum. B. Watch a football match.

C. Go shopping in the city center.

15. When will the two speakers meet at the museum?

A. At 9:30. B. At 11:30. C. At 8:00.

16. How much will the woman pay for her ticket?

A. 7.5 dollars. B. 15 dollars. C. 30 dollars.

Questions 17 to 20

17. When does the Green Club usually hold its regular meetings?

A. On Wednesday afternoons B. On Friday evenings C. On Saturday mornings

18. How many trees did the club plant in the city park last month?

A. 80 trees B. 120 trees C. 204 trees

19. What will the club do next month?

A. Hold a charity sale B. Visit a primary school

C. Collect money from the government

20. How can students contact David if they want to join the club?

A. By calling 8866-2345 B. By visiting Room 204 C. By writing a letter

三、第一节:单项填空(共20小题;每小题0.5分，满分10分)（共 20 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 10 分）

21. —Hi,John. Are you busy? —

A. Yes. I do agree.
B. Yes. That would be nice.
C. No. Are you sure?
D. No. What’ s up?

22. Jane's grandmother had wanted to write children’ s book for many years, but one thing or another always got in way.

A. a;不填 B. the;the C. 不填;the D. a; the

23. Have you ever heard of the trees that are homes animals both on land and sea?

A. about B. to C. with D. over

24. It was so noisy that we hear ourselves speak.

A. couldn't B. shouldn't C. mustn’ t D. needn’ t

25. Studies have shown that the right and left ear sound differently.

A. produce B. pronounce C. process D. download

26. If you swim in a river or lake, be sure to investigate is below the water surface. Often there are rocks or branched hidden in the water.

A. what B. who C. that D. whoever

27. Body language can a lot about your mood, so standing with your arms folded can send out a signal that you are being defensive.

A. take away B. throw away C. put away D. give away

28. Albert Einstein was born in 1879. As a child, few people guessed that he a famous scientist whose theories would change the world.

A. has been B. had been C. was going to be D. was

29. a single world can change the meaning of a sentence, a single sentence can change the meaning of a paragraph.

A. Just as B. Even though C. Until D. Unless

30. Most people work because it's unavoidable. , there are some people who actually enjoy work.

A. As a result B. In addition C. By contrast D. In conclusion

31. We tend to have a better memory for things that excite our senses or our amotions than for straight facts.

A. block off. B. appeal to C. subscribe to D. come across

32. How would you like if you were watching your favorite TV program and someong came into the room and just shut it off without asking you?

A. them B. one C. those D. it

33. Most of us, if we know even a little about where our food comes from, understand that every bite put into our mouths was alive.

A. steadily B. instantly C. formerly D. permanently

34. Listening is thus an active, not a , behavior consisting of hearing, understanding and remembering.
A. considerate B. sensitive C. reliable D. passive

35. One of the most effective ways to reduce is to talk about feeling with someong you trust.
A. production B. stress C. energy D. passive

36. If steel is heavier than water, why are ships able to on the sea?
A. float B. drown C. shrink D. split

37. These comments came specific questions often asked by local newamen.
A. in memory of B. in response to C. in touch with D. in possession of

38. Listening to music at home is one thing, going to hear it live is quite another.
A. perform B. performing C. to perform D. being performed

39. Creating an atmosphere employees feel part of a team is a big challenge.
A. as B. whose C. in which D. at which

40. —Why don't you consider a trip to, say, Beijing or Hangzhou? — .
A. I wouldn’ t mind that B. Then we’ ll get there quickly
C. Let’ s call it a day D. It’ s not a requirement

四、第二节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1分，满分20分)（共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从21-40各题所给的四个选项(A, B, C和D) 中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。 Since finishing my studies at Harvard and Oxford. I've watched one friend after another land high-ranking, high-paying Wall Street jobs. As executives(高级管理人员) with banks, cotasuiung firms, established law firms, and major corporations, many are now ____41____ on their way to impressive careers. By society’ s ____42____ , they seem to have it made. On the surface, these people seem to be very lucky in life. As they left student life behind, many had a ____43____ drink at their cheap but friendly local bar, shook hands with longtime roommates, and ____44____ out of small apartments into high buildings. They made reservations at restaurants where the cost of a bottle of wine ____45____ a college year's monthly rent. They replaced their beloved old car with expensive new sports cars. The thing is, a number of them have ____46____ that despite their success, they aren’ t happy. Some ____47____ of unfriendly coworkers and feel sad for eight-hour workweeks devoted to tasks they ____48____ . Some do not respect the companies they work for and talk of feeling tired and ____49____ . However, instead of devoting themselves to their work, they find themselves working to support the ____50____ to which they have so quickly become ____51____ . People often speak of trying a more satisfying path, and ____52____ the end the idea of leaving, their jobs to work for something they ____53____ or finding a position that would give them more time with their families almost always leads them to the same conclusion; it’ s ____54____ . They have loans, bills, a mortgage（抵押贷款）to ____55____ , retirement to save for. They recognize there’ s something ____56____ in their lices , but it’ s ____57____ to step off the track. In a society that tends to ____58____ everything in terms of dollars and cents, we learn form a young age to consider the costs of our ____59____ in financial terms. But what about the personal and social costs ____60____ in pursuing money over meaning? Theae are exactly the kinds of us tend to ignore — and the very ones we need to consider most.

41. A. much B. never C. seldom D. well
42. A. policies B. standards C. experiments D. regulations
43. A. last B. least C. second D. best
44. A. cycled B. moved C. slid D. looked
45. A. shared B. paid C. equaled D. collected
46. A. advertised B. witnessed C. admitted D. demanded
47. A. complain B. dream C. hear D. approve
48. A. distribute B. hate C. applaud D. neglect
49. A. calm B. guilty C. warm D. empty
50. A. family B. government C. lifestyle D. project

51. A. accustomed B. appointed C. unique D. available
52. A. yet B. also C. instead D. rather
53. A. let out B. turn in C. give up D. believe in
54. A. fundamental B. practical C. impossible D. unforgettable
55. A. take of B. drop off C. put off D. pay off
56. A. missing B. inspiring C. sinking D. shining
57. A. harmful B. hard C. useful D. normal
58. A. measure B. suffer C. digest D. deliver
59. A. disasters B. motivations C. campaigns D. decisions
60. A. assessed B. involved C. covered D. reduced

五、阅读理解（第一节共20小题，第二节5小题；每小题2分，满分50分）（共 20 小题，

阅读下列材料，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。 A From the very beginning of school we make books and reading a constant source of possible failure and public humiliation. When children are little we make them read aloud, before the teacher and other children, so that we can be sure they "know" all the words they are reading. This means that when they don't know a word, they are going to make a mistake, right in front of everyone. After having taught fifth-grade classes for four years, I decided to try at all costs to rid them of their fear and dislike of books, and to get them to read oftener and more adventurously. One day soon after school had started, I said to them, "Now I'm going to say something about reading that you have probably never heard a teacher say before. I would like you to read a lot of books this year, but I want you to read them only for pleasure. I am not going to ask you questions to find out whether you understand the books or not. If you understand enough of a book to enjoy it and want to go on reading it, that's enough for me. Also I’ m not going to ask you what words mean. " The children sat stunned and silent. Was this a teacher talking? One girl, who had just come to us from a school where she had had a very hard time, looked at me steadily for a long time after I had finished. Then, still looking at me, she said slowly and seriously, Mr Holt, do you really mean that?" I said just as seriously, "I mean every word of it. During the spring she really astonished me. One day, she was reading at her desk, From a glimpse of the illustrations I thought I knew what the book was. I said to myself, "It can't be," and went to take a closer look. Sure enough, she was reading Moby Dick , in edition with woodcuts. I said, "Don't you find parts of it rather heavy going?" She answered, Oh, sure, but I just skip over those parts and go on to the next good part. " This is exactly what reading should be and in school so seldom is,an exciting, joyous adventure. Find something, dive into it, take the good parts, skip the bad parts, get what you can out of it, go on to something else. How different is our mean-spirited, picky insistence that every child get every last little scrap of "understanding" that can be dug out of a book.

61. According to the passage, children's fear and dislike of books may result from .

A. reading little and thinking little
B. reading often and adventurously
C. being made to read too much
D. being made to read aloud before others

62. The teacher told his students to read .

A. for enjoyment
B. for knowledge
C. for a larger vocabulary
D. for higher scores in exams

63. Upon hearing the teacher's talk, the children probably felt that .

A. it sounded stupid
B. it was not surprising at all
C. it sounded too good to be true
D. it was no different from other teachers' talk

64. Which of the following statements about the girl is TRUE according to the passage?

A. She skipped over those easy parts while reading.

B. She had a hard time finishing the required reading tasks.

C. She learned to appreciate some parts of the difficult books.

D. She turned out to be a top student after coming to this school.

65. From the teacher's point of view, .

A. children cannot tell good parts from bad parts while reading

B. children should be left to decide what to read and how to read

C. reading is never a pleasant and inspiring experience in school

D. reading involves understanding every little piece of information B

Pie Graphs A typical pie graph looks like a circular pie. The circle is divided into sections, and each section represents a fraction of the data. The graph is commonly used to show percentages; the whole pie represents l00 percent, so each piece is a fraction of the whole. A pie graph might include a legend，or it might use icons or labels within each slice. This pie graph shows on month's expense, (See Graph 3). Food $ 25 Movies $ 12 Clothing $ 36 Savings $ 20 Books $ 7

66. When used in a graph，a legend is_____

A. a guide to the symbols and colors

B. an introduction paragraph

C. the main idea

D. the data

67. What is the total number of students who earned a C or better ?

A. 4.

B. 6.

C. 10.

D. 20 .

68. The bird covered the longest distance on _____

A. Day 1

B. Day 2

C. Day 3

D. Day 4

69. Which of the following cost Amy most ?

A. Food.

B. Books

C. Movies

D. Clothing. C If humans were truly at home under the light of the moon and stars，we would go in darkness happily，the midnight world as visible to us as it is to the vast number of nocturnal(夜间活动的) species on this planet. Instead，we are diurnal creatures, with eyes adapted to living in the sun's light. This is a basic evolutionary fact , even though most of us don't think of ourselves as diurnal beings. Yet it's the only way to explain what we've done to the night: We've engineered it to receive us by filling it with light. The benefits of this kind of engineering come with consequences — called light pollution — whose effects scientists are only now beginning to study. Light pollution is largely the result of bad lighting design， which allows artificial light to shine outward and upward into the sky.III-designed lighting washes out the darkness of night and completely changes the light levels — and light rhythms — to which many forms of life, including, ourselves, have adapted. Wherever human light spills into the natural l world , some aspect or life is affected . In most cities the sky looks as though it has been emptied of stars, leaving behind a vacant haze(霾) that mirrors our fear of the dark. We've grown so used to this orange haze that the original gloiy of an unlit nigh, - dark enough for the planet Venus to throw shadow on Earth, is wholly beyond our experience, beyond memory almost. We’ ve lit up the night as if it were an unoccupied country, when nothing could be further form the truth. Among mammals alone, the number of nocturnal species is astonishing, Light is a powerful biological force, and on many species it acts as a magnet(磁铁). The effect is so powerful that scientists speak of songbirds and seabirds

being“captured”by searchlights on land or by the light from gas flares on marine oil platforms. Migrating at night, birds tend to collide with brightly lit tall buildings. Frogs living near brightly lit highways suffer nocturnal light levels that are as much as a million times righter than normal, throwing nearly every aspect of their behavior out of joint including most other creatures ,we do need darkness .Darkness is as essential to our biological welfare, to our internal clockwork, as light itself. Living in a glare of our making ,we have cut ourselves off from our evolutionary and cultural heritage—the light of the stars and the rhythms of day and night .In a very real sense light pollution causes us to lose sight of our true place in the universe, to forget the scale of our being, which is best measured against the dimensions of a deep night with the Milky Way —the edge of our galaxy arching overhead.

70. According to the passage, human being .

A. prefer to live in the darkness
B. are used to living in the day light
C. were curious about the midnight world
D. had to stay at home with the light of the moon

71. What does “it”(Paragraph 1) most probably refer to?

A. The night. B. The moon C. The sky D. The planet

72. The writer mentions birds and frogs to .

A. provide examples of animal protection
B. show how light pollution affects animals
C. compare the living habits of both species
D. explain why the number of certain species has declined

73. It is implied in the last paragraph that .

A. light pollution dose harm to the eyesight of animals
B. light pollution has destroyed some of the world heritages
C. human beings cannot go to the outer space
D. human beings should reflect on their position in the universe

74. What might be the best title for the passage?

A. The Magic light.
B. The Orange Haze.
C. The Disappearing Night.
D. The Rhythms of Nature. D

In 2004 ,when my daughter Becky was ten , she and my husband ,Joe, were united in their desire for a dog . As for me , I shared none of their canine lust. But why , they pleaded. “Because I don’ t have time to take care of a dog.” But we’ ll do it.” Really? You’ re going to walk the dog? Feed the dog? Bathe the dog?” Yes, yes , and yes .” I don’ t believe you .” We will . We promise. They didn’ t . From day two (everyone wanted to walk the cute puppy that first day) , neither thought to walk the dog . While I was slow to accept that I would be the one to keep thrack of her shots , to schedule her vet appointments , to feec and clean her , Misty knew this on day one . As she looked up at the ehree new humans in her life (small , mediurn , and large) , she calculated ,” The medium one is the sucker in the pack .” Quickly , she and I developed something very similar to a Vulcan mind meld (心灵融合) . She’ d look at me with those sad brown wyes of hers , beam her need , and then wait , trusting I would understand — which , strangely , I almost always did . In no time , she became my feet as I read , and splaying across my stomach as I watched television . Even so , part of me continued to resent walking duty . Joe and Becky had promised . Not fair , I’ d balk (不心甘情愿地做) silently as she and I walked . “Not fair , ” I’ d loudly remind anyone within earshot upon our retern home . Then one day — January 1 , 2007 , to be exact — my huband ‘ s doctor uttered an unthinkable word : leukemia (白血病) .With that , I spent eight to ten hours a day with Joe ine the hopital , doing anything and everything I could to ease his discomfort . During those six months of hospitalizations ,Becky , 12 at the time , adjusted to other adults being in the house when she returned from school. My work colleagues adjusted to my taking off at a moment's notice for medical emergencies. Every part of my

life changed; no part of my old routine remained. Save one: Misty still needed walking. At the beginning, when friends offered to take her through her paces, I declined because I knew they had their own households to deal with. As the months went by，I began to realize that I actually wanted to walk Misty. The walk in the morning before I headed to the hospital was a quiet, peaceful time to gather my thoughts or to just be before the day's medical drama unfolded. The evening walk was a time to shake off the day's upsets and let the worry tracks in my head go to white noise. When serious illness visits your household, it's , not just your daily routine and your assumptions about the future that are no longer familiar. Pretty much everyone you acts differently. Not Misty. Take her for a walk, and she had no interest in Joe's blood counts or bone marrow test results. On the street or in the park, she had only one thing on her mind: squirrels! She Was so joyous that even on the worst days, she could make me smile. On a daily basis she reminded me that life goes on. After Joe died in 2009，Misty slept on his pillow. I'm grateful—to a point. The truth is, after years of balking, I've come to enjoy my walks with Misty. As I watch her chase after a squirrel, throwing her whole being into the here-and-now of an exercise that has never once ended in victory, she reminds me, too, that no matter how harsh the nt or unpredictable the future , there's almost always some measure of joy to be extracted from the moment.

75. why didn't the writer agree to raise a dog at the beginning of the story?

A. She was afraid the dog would get the family, into trouble.
B. It would be her business to take care of the.dog
C. Her husband and daughter were united as one.
D. She didn't want to spoil her daughter.

76. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to "The medium one is the sucker in the pack.” (Paragraph 3)?

A. "The middle-aged person loves me most.”
B. ” The medium-sized woman is the hostess.”
C. "The man in the middle is the one who has the final say.”
D. "The woman is the kind and trustworthy one in the family.”

77. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that_____.

A. Misty was quite clever
B. Misty could solve math problems
C. the writer was a slow learner
D. no one walked Misty the first day

78. The story came to its turning point when_____.

A. Joe died in 2009
B. Joe fell ill in 2007
C. The walk provided her with spiritual comfort.
D. She didn't want Misty to be others companion.

79. How did the author's attitude toward walking Misty change over time?

A. She resented it at first but came to enjoy it as a source of comfort.

B. She enjoyed it from the very beginning because of her love for the dog.

C. She never changed her mind and always considered it an unfair duty.

D. She stopped walking Misty after her husband was diagnosed with illness.

80. What does the author most want to express by saying "she reminds me, too, that no matter how harsh the moment or unpredictable the future, there's almost always some measure of joy to be extracted from the moment"?

A. Misty helped her find moments of joy even during the hardest period of her life.

B. Misty's chasing of squirrels was a foolish exercise that never succeeded.

C. The author regretted having spent so much time walking Misty every day.

D. The author believed that Joe's death was the harshest moment she had ever faced.

六、第二节：书面表达（满分30分）（共 1 小题，每小题 30 分，共 30 分）

81.（30 分）

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. B	2. B	3. A	4. B	5. C	6. A	7. B	8. A	9. B	10. A
11. A	12. A	13. B	14. A	15. B	16. A	17. A	18. B	19. A	20. A
21. D	22. D	23. B	24. A	25. C	26. A	27. D	28. C	29. A	30. C
31. B	32. D	33. C	34. D	35. B	36. A	37. B	38. D	39. C	40. A
41. D	42. B	43. A	44. B	45. C	46. C	47. A	48. B	49. D	50. C
51. A	52. A	53. D	54. C	55. D	56. A	57. B	58. A	59. D	60. B
61. D	62. A	63. C	64. C	65. B	66. A	67. C	68. B	69. B	70. B
71. A	72. B	73. D	74. C	75. B	76. D	77. A	78. C	79. A	80. A

81. When I Have a Different Opinion We may have different opinions in organizing class activities. When I have a different opinion, I may choose to give it up and respect the opinion of the majority. The main reason for my choice is that being brought up in a culture emphasizing collectivism; I tend to sacrifice my own interest for the group benefit. Once we were left to decide whether to have a picnic in a park or go to a museum. I would love to go to a museum, but most of my classmates wanted to go for a picnic. Without hesitation, I decided to follow them and we did have lots of fun that day. Sometimes giving up a little can mean getting more. 【

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

听男士对新公寓的评价 → 抓住 but 后的核心问题 the street outside is really noisy at night → 与选项比对锁定答案

考点：转折信号词but　细节信息

2. 【答案】B

听男士说明来意（退货）→ 抓住店员给出的两个选择 a refund or another size → 依据男士回答 A larger size 确定答案为换大号

考点：选择疑问句　细节信息

3. 【答案】A

女士请求改为周五交 → 教授拒绝并说明周五上午要送成绩 → 女士决定今晚完成 → 推断她仍按原定时间即明天（周四）交

考点：时间推断　拒绝与让步

4. 【答案】B

抓取开场白中的 Welcome to the City Museum → 结合 painting hall、tour 等信息 → 判断场景为博物馆

考点：场景判断　开场白

5. 【答案】C

女士问是否去了海滩 → 男士否认，说明自己在家看烹饪节目 → 结合后文 Sunday 做面条给父母吃 → 判断他通过电视节目学做菜

考点：否定信息　行为细节

6. 【答案】A

定位对话开头 → 抓住关键词 science museum → 排除未提及的活动

考点：场景识别　关键词捕捉

7. 【答案】B

听清票价 20 美元 → 注意 Sarah 有学生证半价 → 计算 20 + 10 = 30

考点：数字捕捉　简单计算

8. 【答案】A

定位时间词 morning → 听到 We picked apples in the morning → 排除喂鸡（未说明时间）和做派（是 Jack 阿姨做的）

考点：时间定位　细节捕捉

9. 【答案】B

听到问题 was it expensive → 定位回答 → 捕捉数字 50 yuan for the whole trip → 排除相近数字干扰

考点：数字听辨　细节捕捉

10. 【答案】A

听到 Sarah 说想去农场 → Tom 回应 → 定位 welcomes visitors → 判断态度为欢迎

考点：态度判断　细节捕捉

11. 【答案】A

定位女士对阅览室的描述 → 抓取「huge and very quiet」 → 匹配选项「large and quiet」

考点：细节捕捉　同义替换

12. 【答案】A

定位办卡费用信息 → 区分学生与非学生 → 抓取「ten dollars」

考点：数字捕捉　条件区分

13. 【答案】B

抓取女士的时间安排 → 排除上午的钢琴课 → 确认下午两点在图书馆见面

考点：时间推理　信息整合

14. 【答案】A

对话开头提到 science museum → 中段讨论 space exploration 展览 → 两人约定周六一起去参观

考点：主旨大意　话题定位

15. 【答案】B

展览 9:30 开始 → W 表示 8:00 有钢琴课不便 → M 改口约定 11:30 入口碰面

考点：数字听辨　时间线定位

16. 【答案】A

成人票 15 美元 → 学生半价 → W 自述学生身份 → 应付 7.5 美元

考点：数字听辨　半价计算

17. 【答案】A

定位时间信息 → 区分常规会议与周末活动 → 确认每周三下午

考点：常规会议时间　周末活动干扰

18. 【答案】B

定位植树活动信息 → 抓取具体数字 → 排除干扰数字

考点：数字捕捉　近音数字干扰

19. 【答案】A

定位next month关键词 → 抓取活动内容 → 区分目的与活动本身

考点：活动细节　目的与活动混淆

20. 【答案】A

定位联系方式信息 → 抓取电话号码 → 排除非联系方式选项

考点：联系方式细节　数字捕捉

21. 【答案】D

根据日常对话逻辑 → 判断问句意图（询问是否忙碌） → 选择符合语境的回应

考点：日常交际用语　语境选词

22. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 判断冠词用法（泛指一本儿童读物） → 判断固定搭配（get in the way）

考点：冠词泛指　固定搭配

23. 【答案】B

识别固定搭配 → 'be home to' 表示‘是……的家园’ → 选择介词 to

考点：固定搭配　介词搭配

24. 【答案】A

分析句子结构（so...that...） → 判断逻辑关系（噪音太大导致听不清） → 选择否定情态动词

考点：结果状语从句　情态动词否定

25. 【答案】C

分析句子主语（耳朵）和宾语（声音） → 判断动词的语义适配性 → 选择表示‘处理’的动词

考点：近义词辨析　语境选词

26. 【答案】A

分析句子结构 → 判断空格在宾语从句中作主语 → 根据下文rocks or branches（物）选择连接代词 → 得出答案

考点：名词性从句　连接代词what/who/that/whoever的用法辨析

27. 【答案】D

分析句子语义 → 判断空格处需要表示“透露、流露”含义的动词短语 → 根据语境（肢体语言流露情绪）选择give away → 得出答案

考点：动词短语辨析　give away（泄露、流露）的语境义

28. 【答案】C

分析句子时态背景 → 判断主句谓语guessed发生在过去（1879年出生后） → 推断“成为著名科学家”是发生在guessed之后的将来 → 用过去将来时 → 得出答案

考点：时态与语态　过去将来时（was going to be）的用法

29. 【答案】A

分析前后分句逻辑关系 → 判断“一个单词改变句意”与“一个句子改变段意”是类比关系 → 选择表示类比的连词Just as → 得出答案

考点：状语从句　连词Just as（正如）表示类比

30. 【答案】C

分析前后句逻辑关系 → 判断“大多数人工作因为不可避免”与“有些人享受工作”是对比关系 → 选择表示对比的逻辑衔接词 → 得出答案

考点：逻辑衔接词　By contrast（相比之下）表示对比

31. 【答案】B

根据题干语境（excite our senses or our emotions）推断，空格处需表达‘吸引、引起’之意 → 辨析四个短语动词的语义 → 选择最符合语境的‘appeal to’

考点：动词短语辨析　语境选词

32. 【答案】D

分析句子结构，空格处为代词，指代前文的‘your favorite TV program’ → 判断‘TV program’为单数名词 → 选择单数代词‘it’

考点：代词指代一致　单复数判断

33. 【答案】C

根据题干逻辑（食物曾是活的）推断，空格处需表达‘曾经是’之意 → 辨析四个副词的语义 → 选择最符合语境的‘formerly’

考点：副词语境选词　熟词僻义（formerly）

34. 【答案】D

根据题干逻辑（active, not a ...）推断，空格处需表达与‘active’相反的含义 → 辨析四个形容词的语义 → 选择最符合语境的‘passive’

考点：形容词反义辨析　语境选词

35. 【答案】B

根据题干语境（reduce ... talk about feeling）推断，空格处需表达一种可通过倾诉来缓解的负面状态 → 辨析四个名词的语义 → 选择最符合语境的‘stress’

考点：名词语境选词

36. 【答案】A

根据常识与语境逻辑（钢铁比水重，但船能浮在海上）→ 选择表示“漂浮”的动词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词辨析

37. 【答案】B

分析句子结构（评论是针对问题而来的）→ 识别固定搭配“in response to”（作为对…的回应）→ 得出答案

考点：固定搭配　介词短语辨析

38. 【答案】D

分析句子平行结构（one thing... another）→ 识别省略结构（going to hear it live is quite another [thing]）→ 判断“it”指代“music”→ 选择被动语态的动名词形式 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词　省略结构　平行结构

39. 【答案】C

分析句子结构（定语从句修饰atmosphere）→ 判断从句中缺少介词（feel part of a team in the atmosphere）→ 选择“介词+关系代词”结构 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句　介词+关系代词

40. 【答案】A

理解对话意图（提议旅行）→ 分析回应句的语用功能（表达接受或不反对）→ 选择最符合语境的回应 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度　日常交际用语

41. 【答案】D

21 空 定位空格前的主语'many'与空格后的'on their way' → 结合语境'高薪高职位'与固定搭配'well on one's way' → 得出答案

22 空 定位空格前的'By society's'与空格后的'they seem to have it made' → 结合语境'社会评价标准' → 得出答案

23 空 定位空格后的'drink'与空格前的'a' → 结合语境'告别学生生活'与'cheap but friendly local bar' → 得出答案

24 空 定位空格后的'out of small apartments into high buildings' → 结合语境'搬家'与动词搭配 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格后的'a college year's monthly rent' → 结合语境'一瓶酒的价格'与'大学一年的月租'的比较 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格后宾语从句内容 → 分析从句与主句的转折关系 → 选择表示“承认”的动词
27 空 定位空格后介词of及宾语unfriendly coworkers → 分析并列结构feel sad → 选择表示负面情绪的动词
28 空 定位空格前tasks they → 分析前文feel sad for的因果关系 → 选择表示厌恶的动词
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30 空 定位空格后定语从句to which they have so quickly become → 分析前文support的宾语 → 选择与become accustomed to搭配的抽象名词
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32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（人们谈论尝试更满意的道路，但最终结论是离开很难）→ 选择表示转折的连词
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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析后文给出的原因（贷款、账单、抵押贷款）→ 推断出结论是“不可能”
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词短语与宾语mortgage的搭配 → 选择表示“偿还”的短语动词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比）→ 选择与‘成功’‘幸运’形成反差的词
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38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配‘measure up to’ → 结合语境‘tasks they...’选择表示‘达到标准’的动词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前文‘the idea of leaving...’与后文‘leads them to the same conclusion’的逻辑 → 选择表示‘决定’的名词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘the ... to which they have so quickly become ...’的结构 → 选择表示‘卷入，涉及’的动词

考点：固定搭配 well on one's way　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句逻辑连接词　动词搭配

42. 【答案】B

21 空 定位空格前的主语'many'与空格后的'on their way' → 结合语境'高薪高职位'与固定搭配'well on one's way' → 得出答案
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考点：固定搭配 well on one's way 语境选词 近义词辨析 状语从句逻辑连接词 动词搭配

43. 【答案】A

21 空 定位空格前的主语'many'与空格后的'on their way' → 结合语境'高薪高职位'与固定搭配'well on one's way' → 得出答案
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考点：固定搭配 well on one's way 语境选词 近义词辨析 状语从句逻辑连接词 动词搭配

44. 【答案】B

21 空 定位空格前的主语'many'与空格后的'on their way' → 结合语境'高薪高职位'与固定搭配'well on one's way' → 得出答案

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考点：固定搭配 well on one's way　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句逻辑连接词　动词搭配

45. 【答案】C

21 空 定位空格前的主语'many'与空格后的'on their way' → 结合语境'高薪高职位'与固定搭配'well on one's way' → 得出答案

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26 空 定位空格后宾语从句内容 → 分析从句与主句的转折关系 → 选择表示“承认”的动词

27 空 定位空格后介词of及宾语unfriendly coworkers → 分析并列结构feel sad → 选择表示负面情绪的动词

28 空 定位空格前tasks they → 分析前文feel sad for的因果关系 → 选择表示厌恶的动词

29 空 定位空格前talking of feeling tired and → 分析并列结构tired → 选择表示负面感受的形容词

30 空 定位空格后定语从句to which they have so quickly become → 分析前文support的宾语 → 选择与become accustomed to搭配的抽象名词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（他们已习惯于某种生活方式）→ 选择表示“习惯于”的形容词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（人们谈论尝试更满意的道路，但最终结论是离开很难）→ 选择表示转折的连词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词短语与宾语something的搭配 → 选择表示“相信/热衷于”的短语动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析后文给出的原因（贷款、账单、抵押贷款）→ 推断出结论是“不可能”
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词短语与宾语mortgage的搭配 → 选择表示“偿还”的短语动词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比）→ 选择与‘成功’‘幸运’形成反差的词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前文‘recognize there’s something...’与后文‘step off the track’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘困难’的词
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配‘measure up to’ → 结合语境‘tasks they...’选择表示‘达到标准’的动词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前文‘the idea of leaving...’与后文‘leads them to the same conclusion’的逻辑 → 选择表示‘决定’的名词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘the ... to which they have so quickly become ...’的结构 → 选择表示‘卷入，涉及’的动词

考点：固定搭配 well on one's way　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句逻辑连接词　动词搭配

46. 【答案】C

21 空 定位空格前的主语'many'与空格后的'on their way' → 结合语境'高薪高职位'与固定搭配'well on one's way' → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格前的'By society's'与空格后的'they seem to have it made' → 结合语境'社会评价标准' → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格后的'drink'与空格前的'a' → 结合语境'告别学生生活'与'cheap but friendly local bar' → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格后的'out of small apartments into high buildings' → 结合语境'搬家'与动词搭配 → 得出答案
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36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比）→ 选择与‘成功’‘幸运’形成反差的词
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38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配‘measure up to’ → 结合语境‘tasks they...’选择表示‘达到标准’的动词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前文‘the idea of leaving...’与后文‘leads them to the same conclusion’的逻辑 → 选择表示‘决定’的名词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘the ... to which they have so quickly become ...’的结构 → 选择表示‘卷入，涉

及”的动词

考点：固定搭配 well on one's way　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句逻辑连接词　动词搭配

47. 【答案】A

21 空 定位空格前的主语'many'与空格后的'on their way' → 结合语境'高薪高职位'与固定搭配'well on one's way' → 得出答案

22 空 定位空格前的'By society's'与空格后的'they seem to have it made' → 结合语境'社会评价标准' → 得出答案

23 空 定位空格后的'drink'与空格前的'a' → 结合语境'告别学生生活'与'cheap but friendly local bar' → 得出答案

24 空 定位空格后的'out of small apartments into high buildings' → 结合语境'搬家'与动词搭配 → 得出答案

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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词短语与宾语mortgage的搭配 → 选择表示“偿还”的短语动词

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比）→ 选择与‘成功’‘幸运’形成反差的词

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考点：固定搭配 well on one's way　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句逻辑连接词　动词搭配

48. 【答案】B

21 空 定位空格前的主语'many'与空格后的'on their way' → 结合语境'高薪高职位'与固定搭配'well on one's way' → 得出答案

22 空 定位空格前的'By society's'与空格后的'they seem to have it made' → 结合语境'社会评价标准' → 得出答案

23 空 定位空格后的'drink'与空格前的'a' → 结合语境'告别学生生活'与'cheap but friendly local bar' → 得出答案

24 空 定位空格后的'out of small apartments into high buildings' → 结合语境'搬家'与动词搭配 → 得出答案

25 空 定位空格后的'a college year's monthly rent' → 结合语境'一瓶酒的价格'与'大学一年的月租'的比较 → 得出答案

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考点：固定搭配 well on one's way　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句逻辑连接词　动词搭配

49. 【答案】D

21 空 定位空格前的主语'many'与空格后的'on their way' → 结合语境'高薪高职位'与固定搭配'well on one's way' → 得出答案
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23 空 定位空格后的'drink'与空格前的'a' → 结合语境'告别学生生活'与'cheap but friendly local bar' → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格后的'out of small apartments into high buildings' → 结合语境'搬家'与动词搭配 → 得出答案
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考点：固定搭配 well on one's way　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句逻辑连接词　动词搭配

50. 【答案】C

21 空 定位空格前的主语'many'与空格后的'on their way' → 结合语境'高薪高职位'与固定搭配'well on one's way' → 得出答案
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考点：固定搭配 well on one's way　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句逻辑连接词　动词搭配

51. 【答案】A

21 空 定位空格前的主语'many'与空格后的'on their way' → 结合语境'高薪高职位'与固定搭配'well on one's way' → 得出答案
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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析后文给出的原因（贷款、账单、抵押贷款）→ 推断出结论是“不可能”
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词短语与宾语mortgage的搭配 → 选择表示“偿还”的短语动词
36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比）→ 选择与‘成功’‘幸运’形成反差的词
37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前文‘recognize there’s something...’与后文‘step off the track’的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘困难’的词
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配‘measure up to’ → 结合语境‘tasks they...’选择表示‘达到标准’的动词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前文‘the idea of leaving...’与后文‘leads them to the same conclusion’的逻辑 → 选择表示‘决定’的名词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘the ... to which they have so quickly become ...’的结构 → 选择表示‘卷入，涉及’的动词

考点：固定搭配 well on one's way　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句逻辑连接词　动词搭配

52. 【答案】A

21 空 定位空格前的主语'many'与空格后的'on their way' → 结合语境'高薪高职位'与固定搭配'well on one's way' → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格前的'By society's'与空格后的'they seem to have it made' → 结合语境'社会评价标准' → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格后的'drink'与空格前的'a' → 结合语境'告别学生生活'与'cheap but friendly local bar' → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格后的'out of small apartments into high buildings' → 结合语境'搬家'与动词搭配 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格后的'a college year's monthly rent' → 结合语境'一瓶酒的价格'与'大学一年的月租'的比较 → 得出答案
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考点：固定搭配 well on one's way　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句逻辑连接词　动词搭配

53. 【答案】D
21 空 定位空格前的主语'many'与空格后的'on their way' → 结合语境'高薪高职位'与固定搭配'well on one's way' → 得出答案
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考点：固定搭配 well on one's way　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句逻辑连接词　动词搭配

54. 【答案】C
21 空 定位空格前的主语'many'与空格后的'on their way' → 结合语境'高薪高职位'与固定搭配'well on one's way' → 得出答案
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考点：固定搭配 well on one's way　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句逻辑连接词　动词搭配

55. 【答案】D

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考点：固定搭配 well on one's way 语境选词 近义词辨析 状语从句逻辑连接词 动词搭配

56. 【答案】A

21 空 定位空格前的主语'many'与空格后的'on their way' → 结合语境'高薪高职位'与固定搭配'well on one's way' → 得出答案
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考点：固定搭配 well on one's way 语境选词 近义词辨析 状语从句逻辑连接词 动词搭配

57. 【答案】B

21 空 定位空格前的主语'many'与空格后的'on their way' → 结合语境'高薪高职位'与固定搭配'well on one's way' → 得出答案

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23 空 定位空格后的'drink'与空格前的'a' → 结合语境'告别学生生活'与'cheap but friendly local bar' → 得出答案

24 空 定位空格后的'out of small apartments into high buildings' → 结合语境'搬家'与动词搭配 → 得出答案

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考点：固定搭配 well on one's way　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句逻辑连接词　动词搭配

58. 【答案】A

21 空 定位空格前的主语'many'与空格后的'on their way' → 结合语境'高薪高职位'与固定搭配'well on one's way' → 得出答案

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考点：固定搭配 well on one's way　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句逻辑连接词　动词搭配

59. 【答案】D

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考点：固定搭配 well on one's way　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句逻辑连接词　动词搭配

60. 【答案】B

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考点：固定搭配 well on one's way　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句逻辑连接词　动词搭配

61. 【答案】D

定位首段因果关系 → 提取‘make them read aloud, before the teacher and other children’导致‘fear and dislike’ → 同义替换为‘being made to read aloud before others’

考点：细节定位　因果推理　同义替换

62. 【答案】A

定位教师直接引语 → 提取‘read them only for pleasure’ → 同义替换为‘for enjoyment’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

63. 【答案】C

定位学生反应描述 → 提取‘stunned and silent’及女孩追问‘do you really mean that?’ → 推断其感到难以置信

考点：细节定位　情感推断　语境推理

64. 【答案】C

定位女孩阅读《白鲸记》的段落 → 提取她跳过难懂部分并继续阅读好部分 → 推断她学会了欣赏难书的部分内容

考点：细节定位　行为推断　同义替换

65. 【答案】B

综合教师言论（只读乐趣、不提问、不查词）及结尾评论 → 推断其核心观点是学生应自主决定阅读内容和方式

考点：主旨概括　观点推断　同义替换

66. 【答案】A

定位语篇中'legend'一词 → 结合上下文'icons or labels within each slice'推断其功能 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　词义猜测

67. 【答案】C

定位语篇中未提及的'学生'与'成绩'信息 → 对比选项与语篇数据 → 发现语篇信息与题干要求不匹配 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　逻辑衔接

68. 【答案】B

定位语篇中未提及的'鸟'与'飞行距离'信息 → 对比选项与语篇数据 → 发现语篇信息与题干要求不匹配 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　逻辑衔接

69. 【答案】B

定位语篇中'Amy'的支出数据 → 比较各项费用数值 → 找出最大值 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数据比较

70. 【答案】B

定位语篇中关于人类与光/黑暗的描述 → 分析'at home under the light'的隐含意义 → 推断人类对光的偏好 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

71. 【答案】A

定位代词所在句 → 分析前文指代对象 → 匹配选项

考点：指代与衔接　上下文逻辑

72. 【答案】B

定位提及“birds and frogs”的段落 → 分析其上下文语境与功能 → 推断作者提及目的

考点：推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

73. 【答案】D

定位最后一段 → 分析段落主旨与作者观点 → 推断隐含意义

考点：推理判断　观点态度

74. 【答案】C

通览全文 → 概括核心主题与作者态度 → 匹配最佳标题

考点：主旨大意

75. 【答案】B

定位故事开头部分 → 寻找作者最初不同意养狗的原因 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

76. 【答案】D

定位第三段 → 分析'sucker'在语境中的含义（指承担义务、被利用的人） → 结合后文作者承担遛狗等责任 → 同义替换为'kind and trustworthy'

考点：词义猜测　语境选词

77. 【答案】A

定位第三段 → 分析Misty的行为（计算、选择、建立心灵融合） → 推断其聪明 → 排除无依据或相悖选项

考点：推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

78. 【答案】C

定位第五段（转折点） → 分析丈夫患病后作者生活的变化 → 推断遛狗成为唯一不变的日常 → 结合后文'我开始意识到...' → 推断遛狗提供了精神慰藉

考点：推理判断　篇章结构与写作目的

79. 【答案】A

定位首段至末段态度线索 → 对比前后期情感词 → 排除绝对化与反向选项

考点：态度变化　前后对比

80. 【答案】A

定位末段作者与Misty散步的感悟 → 结合前文Joe患病去世的困境 → 提炼「艰难中仍有可提取的快乐」这一主旨

考点：末段主旨　情感升华

81. 【答案】When I Have a Different Opinion We may have…

通过构建包含多种句式（如简单句、复合句）和恰当词汇搭配的短文，来表达个人观点和经历。

考点：stick to　manage to persuade　not only...but also...