高考 · 2018年北京高考英语真题

历年真题

满分 142.5 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 72 题 · 北京

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
924 296
yingyu8.cn/d/924296

本卷答案与讲解
700 749
yingyu8.cn/an/700749

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 Tom do on Friday?

A. Go to the concert　B. Finish his science project　C. Visit his science teacher

2. How much will the woman pay in total?

A. 120 dollars　B. 240 dollars　C. 360 dollars

3. What does the man think of his interview?

A. He thinks it went well　B. He thinks it was terrible

C. He is not sure about the result

4. Where is the city library?

A. Two blocks ahead on the right　B. Next to the post office

C. Across from the bank

5. How will the speakers get to the countryside?

A. By train　B. By bus　C. By car

二、第二节 听力理解 (共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分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）

Questions 6 to 7

6. What will Tom do in Australia?

A. Visit the Great Barrier Reef　B. Go shopping in Sydney　C. Meet his old friends

7. When will Tom arrive in Australia?

A. On July 15th B. On August 5th C. On July 5th

Questions 8 to 10

8. When will Tom fly to Tokyo?

A. On July 5th. B. On July 15th. C. On July 25th.

9. How many days will Tom stay in Japan in total?

A. Seven days. B. Ten days. C. Thirteen days.

10. Who will Tom travel with?

A. His cousin Lucy. B. His friend Lucy. C. His sister Lucy.

Questions 11 to 13

11. How will Tom and his friends travel to Green Valley?

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

12. What time will they arrive at Green Valley?

A. At 8:30. B. At 10:30. C. At 6:00.

13. Why is Lucy excited about the trip?

A. She can see the waterfall. B. She can pick strawberries. C. She can feed the animals.

Questions 14 to 15

14. What does the camp provide for the participants?

A. Three meals a day B. A sleeping bag C. Warm clothes

15. When does the summer camp start?

A. On July 15th B. On July 21st C. On July 12th

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. —Hi, I’ m Peter. Are you new here? I haven’ t seen you around? —Hello, Peter. I’ m Bob. I just _____ on Monday.

A. start B. have started C. started D. had started

17. _____ we don’ t stop climate change, many animals and plants in the world will be gone.

A. Although B. While C. If D. Until

18. _____ along the old Silk Road is an interesting and rewarding experience

A. Travel B. Traveling C. Having traveled D. Traveled

19. Susan had quit her well-paid job and _____ as a volunteer in the neighborhood when I visited her last year.

A. is working B. was working C. has worked D. had worked

20. She and her family bicycle to work, _____ helps them keep fit.

A. which B. who C. as D. that

21. During the Mid-Autumn Festival, family members often gather together _____ a meal, admire the moon and enjoy moon cakes.

A. share B. to share C. having shared D. shared

22. China’ s high-speed railways _____ from 9,000 to 25,000 kilometers in the past few years.

A. are growing B. have grown C. will grow D. had grown

23. In any unsafe situation, simply _____ the button and a highly-trained agent will get you the help you need.

A. press B. to press C. pressing D. pressed

24. A rescue worker risked his life saving two tourists who _____ in the mountains for two days.

A. are trapping B. have been trapped C. were trapping D. had been trapped

25. Ordinary soap, _____ correctly, can deal with bacteria effectively.

A. used B. to use C. using D. use

26. Without his support, we wouldn’ t be _____ we are now.

A. how B. when C. where D. why

27. In today’ s information age, the loss of data _____ cause serious problems for a company.

A. need B. should C. can D. must

28. They might have found a better hotel if they _____ a few more kilometers.

A. drove B. would drive C. were to drive D. had driven

29. —Good morning, Mr. Lee’ s office. —Good morning. I’ d like to make an appointment _____ next Wednesday afternoon.

A. for B. on C. in D. at

30. This is _____ my father has taught me—to always face difficulties and hope for the best.

A. how B. which C. that D. what

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 The Homeless Hero For many, finding an unattended wallet filled with £400 in cash would be a source（来源）of temptation（诱惑）. But the ___31___ would no doubt be greater if you were living on the streets with little food and money. All of this makes the actions of the homeless Tom Smith ___32___ more remarkable. After spotting a ___33___ on the front seat inside a parked car with its window down, he stood guard in the rain for about two hours waiting for the ___34___ to return. After hours in the cold and wet, he ___35___ inside and pulled the wallet out hoping to find some ID so he could contact（联系）the driver, only to ___36___ it contained £400 in notes, with another £50 in spare change beside it. He then took the wallet to a nearby police station after ___37___ a note behind to let the owner know it was safe. When the car’s owner John Anderson and his colleague Carol Lawrence returned to the car—which was itself worth £___38___, 000—in Glasgow city centre, they were ___39___ to find two policemen standing next to it. The policemen told them what Mr. Smith did and that the wallet was ___40___ . The pair were later able to thank Mr. Smith for his ___41___ . Mr. Anderson said: "I couldn’t believe that the guy never took a penny. To think he is sleeping on the streets tonight ___42___ he could have stolen the money and paid for a place to stay in. This guy has nothing and ___43___ he didn’t take the wallet for himself; he thought about others ___44___ . It’s unbelievable. It just proves there are ___45___ guys out there." Mr. Smith’s act ___46___ much of the public’s attention. He also won praise from social media users after Mr. Anderson ___47___ about the act of kindness on Facebook. Now Mr. Anderson has set up an online campaign to ___48___ money for Mr. Smith and other homeless people in the area, which by yesterday had received £8,000. "I think the faith that everyone has shown ___49___ him has touched him. People have been approaching him in the street; he’s had job ___50___ and all sorts," Mr. Anderson commented. For Mr. Smith, this is a possible life-changing ___38___ . The story once again tells us that one good turn deserves another.

31. A. hope B. aim C. urge D. effort
32. A. still B. even C. ever D. once
33. A. wallet B. bag C. box D. parcel
34. A. partner B. colleague C. owner D. policeman
35. A. turned B. hid C. stepped D. reached
36. A. discover B. collect C. check D. believe
37. A. taking B. leaving C. reading D. writing
38. A. satisfied B. excited C. amused D. shocked
39. A. safe B. missing C. found D. seen

40. A. service B. support C. kindness D. encouragement
41. A. when B. if C. where D. because
42. A. rather B. yet C. already D. just
43. A. too B. though C. again D. instead
44. A. honest B. polite C. rich D. generous
45. A. gave B. paid C. cast D. drew
46. A. learned B. posted C. cared D. heard
47. A. borrow B. raise C. save D. earn
48. A. of B. at C. for D. in
49. A. details B. changes C. offers D. applications
50. A. lesson B. adventure C. chance D. challenge

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，共

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 A My First Marathon（马拉松） A month before my first marathon, one of my ankles was injured and this meant not running for two weeks, leaving me only two weeks to train. Yet, I was determined to go ahead. I remember back to my 7th year in school. In my first P.E. class, the teacher required us to run laps and then hit a softball. I didn’ t do either well. He later informed me that I was " not athletic " . The idea that I was " not athletic " stuck with me for years. When I started running in my 30s, I realized running was a battle against myself, not about competition or whether or not I was athletic. It was all about the battle against my own body and mind. A test of wills! The night before my marathon, I dreamt that I couldn’ t even find the finish line. I woke up sweating and nervous, but ready to prove something to myself. Shortly after crossing the start line, my shoe laces(鞋带) became untied. So I stopped to readjust. Not the start I wanted! At mile 3, I passed a sign: " GO FOR IT, RUNNERS! " By mile 17, I became out of breath and the once injured ankle hurt badly. Despite the pain, I stayed the course walking a bit and then running again. By mile 21, I was starving! As I approached mile 23, I could see my wife waving a sign. She is my biggest fan. She never minded the alarm clock sounding at 4 a.m. or questioned my expenses on running. I was one of the final runners to finish. But I finished! And I got a medal. In fact, I got the same medal as the one that the guy who came in first place had.zxxk Determined to be myself, move forward, free of shame and worldly labels(世俗标签), I can now call myself a " marathon winner " .

51. A month before the marathon, the author _____.

A. was well trained B. felt scared
C. made up his mind to run D. lost hope

52. Why did the author mention the P.E. class in his 7th year?

A. To acknowledge the support of his teacher.
B. To amuse the readers with a funny story.
C. To show he was not talented in sports.
D. To share a precious memory.

53. How was the author’ s first marathon?

A. He made it.
B. He quit halfway.
C. He got the first prize.
D. He walked to the end.

54. What does the story mainly tell us?

A. A man owes his success to his family support.

B. A winner is one with a great effort of will.

C. Failure is the mother of success.

D. One is never too old to learn. B Find Your Adventure at the Space and Aviation(航空) Center If you’ re looking for a unique adventure, the Space and Aviation Center (SAC) is the place to be. The Center offers programs designed to challenge and inspire with hands-on tasks and lots of fun. More than 750,000 have graduated from SAC, with many seeking employment in engineering, aviation, education, medicine and a wide variety of other professions. They come to camp, wanting to know what it is like to be an astronaut or a pilot, and they leave with real-world applications for what they’ re studying in the classroom. For the trainees, the programs also offer a great way to earn merit badges(荣誉徽章). At Space Camp, trainees can earn their Space Exploration badge as they build and fire model rockets, learn about space tasks and try simulated(模拟) flying to space with the crew from all over the world. The Aviation Challenge program gives trainees the chance to earn their Aviation badge. They learn the principles of flight and test their operating skills in the cockpit(驾驶舱) of a variety of flight simulators. Trainees also get a good start on their Wilderness Survival badge as they learn about water- and land-survival through designed tasks and their search and rescue of " downed " pilot. With all the programs, teamwork is key as trainees learn the importance of leadership and being part of a bigger task.zxx.k All this fun is available for ages 9 to

Stay an hour or stay a week — there is something here for everyone! For more details, please visit us online at HYPERLINK "http://www.oursac.com" www.oursac.com.

55. Why do people come to SAC?

A. To experience adventures.
B. To look for jobs in aviation.
C. To get a degree in engineering.
D. To learn more about medicine.

56. To earn a Space Exploration badge, a trainee needs to .

A. fly to space
B. get an Aviation badge first
C. study the principles of flight
D. build and fire model rockets

57. What is the most important for trainees?

A. Leadership.

B. Team spirit.

C. Task planning.

D. Survival skills. C Plastic-Eating Worms Humans produce more than 300 million tons of plastic every year. Almost half of that winds up in landfills(垃圾填埋场), and up to 12 million tons pollute the oceans. So far there is no effective way to get rid of it, but a new study suggests an answer may lie in the stomachs of some hungry worms. Researchers in Spain and England recently found that the worms of the greater wax moth can break down polyethylene, which accounts for 40% of plastics. The team left 100 wax worms on a commercial polyethylene shopping bag for 12 hours, and the worms consumed and broke down about 92 milligrams, or almost 3% of it. To confirm that the worms' chewing alone was not responsible for the polyethylene breakdown, the researchers made some worms into paste(糊状物) and applied it to plastic films. 14 hours later the films had lost 13% of their mass — apparently broken down by enzymes (酶) from the worms' stomachs. Their findings were published in Current Biology in 2017. Federica Bertocchini, co-author of the study, says the worms' ability to break down their everyday food — beeswax — also allows them to break down plastic. " Wax is a complex mixture, but the basic bond in polyethylene, the carbon-carbon bond, is there as well, " she explains, " The wax worm evolved a method or system to break this bond. " Jennifer DeBruyn, a microbiologist at the University of Tennessee, who was not involved in the study, says it is not surprising that such worms can break down polyethylene. But compared with previous studies, she finds the speed of breaking down in this one exciting. The next step, DeBruyn says, will be to identify the cause of the breakdown. Is it an enzyme produced by the

worm itself or by its gut microbes(肠道微生物)? Bertocchini agrees and hopes her team’s findings might one day help employ the enzyme to break down plastics in landfills. But she expects using the chemical in some kind of industrial process — not simply " millions of worms thrown on top of the plastic. "

58. What can we learn about the worms in the study?

A. They take plastics as their everyday food.
B. They are newly evolved creatures.
C. They can consume plastics.
D. They wind up in landfills.

59. According to Jennifer DeBruyn, the next step of the study is to .

A. identify other means of the breakdown
B. find out the source of the enzyme
C. confirm the research findings
D. increase the breakdown speed

60. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that the chemical might .

A. help to raise worms
B. help make plastic bags
C. be used to clean the oceans
D. be produced in factories in future

61. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To explain a study method on worms.

B. To introduce the diet of a special worm.

C. To present a way to break down plastics.

D. To propose new means to keep eco-balance. D Preparing Cities for Robot Cars The possibility of self-driving robot cars has often seemed like a futurist’ s dream, years away from materializing in the real world. Well, the future is apparently now. The California Department of Motor Vehicles began giving permits in April for companies to test truly self-driving cars on public roads. The state also cleared the way for companies to sell or rent out self-driving cars, and for companies to operate driverless taxi services. California, it should be noted, isn’ t leading the way here. Companies have been testing their vehicles in cities across the country. It’ s hard to predict when driverless cars will be everywhere on our roads. But however long it takes, the technology has the potential to change our transportation systems and our cities, for better or for worse, depending on how the transformation is regulated. While much of the debate so far has been focused on the safety of driverless cars(and rightfully so), policymakers also should be talking about how self-driving vehicles can help reduce traffic jams, cut emissions(排放) and offer more convenient, affordable mobility options. The arrival of driverless vehicles is a chance to make sure that those vehicles are environmentally friendly and more shared. Do we want to copy — or even worsen — the traffic of today with driverless cars? Imagine a future where most adults own individual self-driving vehicles. They tolerate long, slow journeys to and from work on packed highways because they can work, entertain themselves or sleep on the ride, which encourages urban spread. They take their driverless car to an appointment and set the empty vehicle to circle the building to avoid

paying for parking. Instead of walking a few blocks to pick up a child or the dry cleaning, they send the self-driving minibus. The convenience even leads fewer people to take public transport — an unwelcome side effect researchers have already found in ride-hailing(叫车) services. A study from the University of California at Davis suggested that replacing petrol-powered private cars worldwide with electric, self-driving and shared systems could reduce carbon emissions from transportation 80% and cut the cost of transportation infrastructure(基础设施) and operations 40% by 2050. Fewer emissions and cheaper travel sound pretty appealing. The first commercially available driverless cars will almost certainly be fielded by ride-hailing services, considering the cost of self-driving technology as well as liability and maintenance issues(责任与维护问题). But driverless car ownership could increase as the prices drop and more people become comfortable with the technology.zxxk Policymakers should start thinking now about how to make sure the appearance of driverless vehicles doesn’ t extend the worst aspects of the car-controlled transportation system we have today. The coming technological advancement presents a chance for cities and states to develop transportation systems designed to move more people, and more affordably. The car of the future is coming. We just have to plan for it.

62. According to the author, attention should be paid to how driverless cars can _____.

A. help deal with transportation-related problems
B. provide better services to customers
C. cause damage to our environment
D. make some people lose jobs

63. As for driverless cars, what is the author’s major concern?

A. Safety. B. Side effects. C. Affordability. D. Management.

64. What does the underlined word "fielded" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. Employed. B. Replaced. C. Shared. D. Reduced.

65. What is the author’s attitude to the future of self-driving cars?

A. Doubtful. B. Positive. C. Disapproving. D. Sympathetic.

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

Why Do We Get Angry? Anger seems simple when we are feeling it, but the causes of anger are various. Knowing these causes can make us examine our behavior, and correct bad habits. The main reasons we get angry are triggering（触发）events, personality traits（特征）, and our assessment of situations. ___69___ Triggering events for anger are so many that to describe them all would take hundreds of pages. However, here are some examples: being cut off in traffic, a deadline approaching, experiencing physical pain, and much more. ___70___ The reason why someone is triggered by something and others are not is often due to one's personal history and psychological traits. Each person, no matter who they are, has psychological imbalances. People who have personality traits that connect with competitiveness and low upset tolerance are much more likely to get angry. ___66___ Also, sometimes pre-anger does not have to do with a lasting condition, but rather a temporary state before a triggering event has occurred. ___67___ Sometimes even routine occurrences become sources of pre-anger, or anger itself. Sometimes ignorance and negative (消极的) outlooks on situations can create anger. ___68___ However, anger can easily turn violent, and it is best to know the reasons for anger to appear in order to prevent its presence. With these main reasons in mind, we can evaluate our level of anger throughout the day and prevent cases of outbursts by comprehending the reasons for our feelings.

66. 第二节 七选五

A. Our attitude and viewpoint on situations can create anger within us as well.

B. But some types of situations can help us to get rid of the occurrence of anger.

C. Anger is rarely looked upon as a beneficial character trait, and is usually advised to reduce it.

D. Anger is a particularly strong feeling and maybe people think that they have reasons to feel angry.

E. Having these personality traits implies the pre-anger state, where anger is in the background of your mind.

F. Understanding these reasons will control our own anger if we are willing to evaluate ourselves with a critical eye.

G. Not everyone acts the same in response to events, and that is why what triggers one person may or may not trigger another.

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七、第一节 应用文写作 (15分)（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

71. (15 分)

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

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

66. E

67. A

68. D

69. F

70. G

71. Dear Jim,

I'm thrilled to hear that you're interested in Chinese culture and planning to study in Beijing next year! As your friend, I'd like to extend my warmest welcome to you. Beijing is a vibrant city where ancient traditions blend seamlessly with modern life, and I'm sure you'll have an unforgettable experience here.

For your university choice, I highly recommend Peking University. It's one of China's top institutions, renowned for its strong academic programs and beautiful campus. The university also offers excellent Chinese language courses for international students, which would be perfect for you to deepen your understanding of Chinese culture.

To prepare for your stay, I suggest you start learning some basic Chinese phrases now. It will help you communicate with locals and make your daily life easier. Additionally, reading books or watching documentaries about Chinese history and customs can give you a head start. Don't forget to pack some warm clothes, as Beijing's winters can be quite cold!

I'm looking forward to showing you around when you arrive. Feel free to ask if you have any more questions.

Yours,
Li Hua

72. Last week, we had the honor of hosting a group of foreign students and introducing them to the charm of Chinese tea culture. On Monday, we warmly welcomed them at the school gate and gave them a brief overview of our school. The next day, we visited the Tea Museum, where they learned about the long history and diverse types of Chinese tea. On Wednesday, we held a tea ceremony workshop. Under the guidance of a tea master, the students carefully observed each step—from warming the teapot to pouring the tea—and even tried making tea themselves. They were amazed by the elegance and tranquility of the process. On the final day, we had a tea-tasting session, where they sampled different teas and shared their thoughts. Through this experience, not only did they gain a deeper understanding of Chinese culture, but we also strengthened our friendship. It was truly a memorable week for all of us.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

听转折词but → 定位真实安排 → 排除前半句意愿

考点：转折信号but　细节信息

2. 【答案】B

捕捉每晚120美元 → 注意住两晚 → 计算120×2=240

考点：数字捕捉　简单计算

3. 【答案】A

定位男士评价句 → 抓「went well」和「pleased」 → 判断态度积极

考点：态度判断　关键词pleased

4. 【答案】B

听指路信息 → 抓方位参照物 → 定位next to the post office

考点：方位表达　参照物定位

5. 【答案】C

抓关键信息an hour's drive → 推断交通方式为开车 → 排除其他

考点：推理判断　drive一词暗示

6. 【答案】A

定位关键词 Australia → 抓取 M 关于行程的原话 → 对比选项得出答案

考点：行程细节捕捉　关键词定位

7. 【答案】A

定位时间表达 → 区分 arrive 与 leave 对应日期 → 选出到达时间

考点：日期听辨　动作-时间匹配

8. 【答案】B

定位飞往东京的时间 → 听到 July 15th → 对比选项 → 选 B

考点：日期听辨　关键信息定位

9. 【答案】B

定位总天数 → 听到 Ten days → 与分项 4+3+3 验证 → 选 B

考点：数字捕捉　细节核对

10. 【答案】A

定位同行者信息 → 听到 My cousin Lucy → 判断人物关系 → 选 A

考点：人物关系辨析　细节捕捉

11. 【答案】C
定位交通方式话题 → 听到转折词but → 抓住最终决定take the train → 排除开车和坐公交
考点：转折信号词　交通方式细节

12. 【答案】B
听到出发时间8:30和时长two hours → 计算或直接捕捉arrive around 10:30 → 排除出发时间和返程时间
考点：时间计算　到达时间捕捉

13. 【答案】C
听到farm话题 → 定位pick strawberries和feed the animals → 听到Lucy loves animals → 推断她兴奋的原因是喂动物
考点：因果推理　细节关联人物

14. 【答案】A
定位食物话题 → 听到provide three meals a day → 排除需自带的物品
考点：场景识别　细节捕捉

15. 【答案】A
定位时间信息 → 听到starts on July 15th → 排除结束日期和未提及日期
考点：数字捕捉　时间细节

16. 【答案】C
根据时间状语 'on Monday' 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
考点：一般过去时　时间状语

17. 【答案】C
分析主从句逻辑关系 → '我们不停止气候变化'是'动植物消失'的条件 → 选择条件连词
考点：条件状语从句　连词辨析

18. 【答案】B
分析句子主干 → 空格处作主语 → 动名词作主语
考点：动名词作主语　非谓语动词

19. 【答案】B
定位时间状语 'when I visited her last year' → 判断 'quit' 和 'work' 的先后关系 → 'quit' 在前用过去完成时，'work' 在过去进行中 → 选择过去进行时
考点：过去进行时　时间状语从句　时态先后

20. 【答案】A
分析句子结构 → 逗号后为非限制性定语从句 → 先行词为整个主句内容 → 选择关系代词 'which'
考点：非限制性定语从句　关系代词选择

21. 【答案】B
分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选择不定式表目的
考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　不定式表目的

22. 【答案】B

定位时间状语 → 判断动作与时间状语的匹配 → 选择现在完成时

考点：现在完成时　时间状语 in the past few years

23. 【答案】A

分析句子结构 → 识别‘祈使句 + and + 陈述句’句型 → 选择动词原形

考点：祈使句　SVO主干　并列连词and连接的句型

24. 【答案】D

分析主从句时态关系 → 判断从句动作发生在主句动作之前 → 选择过去完成时的被动语态

考点：过去完成时　被动语态　定语从句时态呼应

25. 【答案】A

分析句子结构 → 识别非限制性定语从句的省略形式 → 选择过去分词表被动

考点：非谓语动词作后置定语　过去分词表被动　定语从句省略

26. 【答案】C

识别固定句式 'where we are now' 表示‘我们现在的处境’ → 结合语境‘没有他的支持’ → 选择表示地点的 where

考点：固定句式 where we are　语境选词

27. 【答案】C

分析情态动词在陈述客观可能性时的语气强度 → can 表示‘可能’，符合‘数据丢失可能引发问题’的客观陈述 → need/should/must 语气过强或不当

考点：情态动词辨析　语境选词

28. 【答案】D

识别主句 'might have found' 为对过去的虚拟 → 条件从句需用过去完成时 'had driven' 表示与过去事实相反 → 排除其他时态

考点：虚拟语气　与过去事实相反的条件句

29. 【答案】A

识别固定搭配 'make an appointment for + 时间' → 表示‘为某个时间预约’ → 排除其他介词

考点：固定搭配 appointment for　介词辨析

30. 【答案】D

识别 'This is _____ my father has taught me' 为表语从句 → 从句中 'taught me' 缺少宾语 → what 作宾语，表示‘所…的东西’ → how/which/that 不作宾语

考点：名词性从句　连接代词 what 的用法

31. 【答案】C

16 空 定位空格前文‘temptation’与后文‘greater’的对比关系 → 分析选项词义与‘诱惑’的逻辑关联 → 选择表示‘冲动/欲望’的名词

17 空 定位空格前文‘makes the actions...more remarkable’ → 分析选项副词与‘remarkable’（非凡的）的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘甚至更’的递进副词

18 空 定位空格后文‘pulled the wallet out’ → 分析选项名词与‘wallet’的指代一致性 → 选择与后文‘wallet’同指的名词

19 空 定位空格前文‘waiting for the...to return’ → 分析选项名词与‘return’（返回）的逻辑主语 → 选择与‘car’所有权相关的名词
20 空 定位空格后文‘pulled the wallet out’ → 分析选项动词与‘inside’（车内）的搭配 → 选择表示‘伸手进入’的动词
21 空 定位空格前语境‘hoping to find some ID so he could contact the driver’ → 推理其动作目的为‘查看’钱包内容 → 得出答案
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23 空 定位空格后语境‘to find two policemen standing next to it’及全文‘无名英雄’主题 → 推理车主发现警察时的意外与震惊情绪 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格前语境‘The policemen told them what Mr. Smith did’及全文‘诚实归还’主题 → 推理警察告知钱包状态为‘安全’ → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格前语境‘thank Mr. Smith for his’及全文‘拾金不昧’主题 → 推理车主感谢的是其‘善举’ → 得出答案
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30 空 识别固定搭配 → 匹配动词与宾语 → 选择正确搭配
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语'about the act of kindness'的搭配 → 结合社交媒体语境 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语'much of the public's attention'的搭配 → 结合'赢得关注'的语境 → 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'have'的搭配 → 结合'有机会偷钱'的语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　指代衔接　动词搭配　状语从句　逻辑关系　逻辑衔接　固定搭配　动词辨析　名词辨析

32. 【答案】B

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24 空 定位空格前语境‘The policemen told them what Mr. Smith did’及全文‘诚实归还’主题 → 推理警察告知

钱包状态为‘安全’→得出答案
25 空 定位空格前语境‘thank Mr. Smith for his’及全文‘拾金不昧’主题→推理车主感谢的是其‘善举’→得出答案
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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 指代衔接 动词搭配 状语从句 逻辑关系 逻辑衔接 固定搭配 动词辨析 名词辨析

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34. 【答案】C

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　指代衔接　动词搭配　状语从句　逻辑关系　逻辑衔接　固定搭配　动词辨析　名词辨析

35. 【答案】D

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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'provide'的搭配 → 结合'提供帮助'的语境 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　指代衔接　动词搭配　状语从句　逻辑关系　逻辑衔接　固定搭配　动词辨析　名词辨析

36. 【答案】A

16 空 定位空格前文‘temptation’与后文‘greater’的对比关系 → 分析选项词义与‘诱惑’的逻辑关联 → 选择表示‘冲动/欲望’的名词
17 空 定位空格前文‘makes the actions...more remarkable’ → 分析选项副词与‘remarkable’（非凡的）的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘甚至更’的递进副词
18 空 定位空格后文‘pulled the wallet out’ → 分析选项名词与‘wallet’的指代一致性 → 选择与后文‘wallet’同指的名词
19 空 定位空格前文‘waiting for the...to return’ → 分析选项名词与‘return’（返回）的逻辑主语 → 选择与‘car’所有权相关的名词
20 空 定位空格后文‘pulled the wallet out’ → 分析选项动词与‘inside’（车内）的搭配 → 选择表示‘伸手进入’的动词
21 空 定位空格前语境‘hoping to find some ID so he could contact the driver’ → 推理其动作目的为‘查看’钱包内容 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格后语境‘a note behind to let the owner know it was safe’ → 推理其动作是‘留下’便条 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格后语境‘to find two policemen standing next to it’及全文‘无名英雄’主题 → 推理车主发现警察时的意外与震惊情绪 → 得出答案

24 空 定位空格前语境‘The policemen told them what Mr. Smith did’及全文‘诚实归还’主题→推理警察告知钱包状态为‘安全’→得出答案
25 空 定位空格前语境‘thank Mr. Smith for his’及全文‘拾金不昧’主题→推理车主感谢的是其‘善举’→得出答案
26 空 分析句子逻辑关系→识别对比转折→选择表示对比的连词
27 空 分析前后句逻辑关系→识别转折对比→选择表示转折的副词
28 空 分析句子对比结构→识别替代关系→选择表示替代的副词
29 空 分析人物行为特征→识别核心品质→选择最贴切的形容词
30 空 识别固定搭配→匹配动词与宾语→选择正确搭配
31 空 定位空格所在句→分析动词与宾语'about the act of kindness'的搭配→结合社交媒体语境→得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句→分析动词与宾语'much of the public's attention'的搭配→结合'赢得关注'的语境→得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句→分析固定搭配'be surprised to do sth'→排除其他介词→得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句→分析名词与动词'provide'的搭配→结合'提供帮助'的语境→得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句→分析名词与动词'have'的搭配→结合'有机会偷钱'的语境→得出答案

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 指代衔接 动词搭配 状语从句 逻辑关系 逻辑衔接 固定搭配 动词辨析 名词辨析

37. 【答案】B

16 空 定位空格前文‘temptation’与后文‘greater’的对比关系→分析选项词义与‘诱惑’的逻辑关联→选择表示‘冲动/欲望’的名词
17 空 定位空格前文‘makes the actions...more remarkable’→分析选项副词与‘remarkable’（非凡的）的修饰关系→选择表示‘甚至更’的递进副词
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24 空 定位空格前语境‘The policemen told them what Mr. Smith did’及全文‘诚实归还’主题→推理警察告知钱包状态为‘安全’→得出答案
25 空 定位空格前语境‘thank Mr. Smith for his’及全文‘拾金不昧’主题→推理车主感谢的是其‘善举’→得出答案
26 空 分析句子逻辑关系→识别对比转折→选择表示对比的连词
27 空 分析前后句逻辑关系→识别转折对比→选择表示转折的副词
28 空 分析句子对比结构→识别替代关系→选择表示替代的副词
29 空 分析人物行为特征→识别核心品质→选择最贴切的形容词
30 空 识别固定搭配→匹配动词与宾语→选择正确搭配
31 空 定位空格所在句→分析动词与宾语'about the act of kindness'的搭配→结合社交媒体语境→得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句→分析动词与宾语'much of the public's attention'的搭配→结合'赢得关注'的语境→得出

答案

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配'be surprised to do sth' → 排除其他介词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'provide'的搭配 → 结合'提供帮助'的语境 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'have'的搭配 → 结合'有机会偷钱'的语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 指代衔接 动词搭配 状语从句 逻辑关系 逻辑衔接 固定搭配 动词辨析 名词辨析

38. 【答案】D

16 空 定位空格前文‘temptation’与后文‘greater’的对比关系 → 分析选项词义与‘诱惑’的逻辑关联 → 选择表示‘冲动/欲望’的名词

17 空 定位空格前文‘makes the actions...more remarkable’ → 分析选项副词与‘remarkable’（非凡的）的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘甚至更’的递进副词

18 空 定位空格后文‘pulled the wallet out’ → 分析选项名词与‘wallet’的指代一致性 → 选择与后文‘wallet’同指的名词

19 空 定位空格前文‘waiting for the...to return’ → 分析选项名词与‘return’（返回）的逻辑主语 → 选择与‘car’所有权相关的名词

20 空 定位空格后文‘pulled the wallet out’ → 分析选项动词与‘inside’（车内）的搭配 → 选择表示‘伸手进入’的动词

21 空 定位空格前语境‘hoping to find some ID so he could contact the driver’ → 推理其动作目的为‘查看’钱包内容 → 得出答案

22 空 定位空格后语境‘a note behind to let the owner know it was safe’ → 推理其动作是‘留下’便条 → 得出答案

23 空 定位空格后语境‘to find two policemen standing next to it’及全文‘无名英雄’主题 → 推理车主发现警察时的意外与震惊情绪 → 得出答案

24 空 定位空格前语境‘The policemen told them what Mr. Smith did’及全文‘诚实归还’主题 → 推理警察告知钱包状态为‘安全’ → 得出答案

25 空 定位空格前语境‘thank Mr. Smith for his’及全文‘拾金不昧’主题 → 推理车主感谢的是其‘善举’ → 得出答案

26 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别对比转折 → 选择表示对比的连词

27 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 识别转折对比 → 选择表示转折的副词

28 空 分析句子对比结构 → 识别替代关系 → 选择表示替代的副词

29 空 分析人物行为特征 → 识别核心品质 → 选择最贴切的形容词

30 空 识别固定搭配 → 匹配动词与宾语 → 选择正确搭配

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语'about the act of kindness'的搭配 → 结合社交媒体语境 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语'much of the public's attention'的搭配 → 结合'赢得关注'的语境 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配'be surprised to do sth' → 排除其他介词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'provide'的搭配 → 结合'提供帮助'的语境 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'have'的搭配 → 结合'有机会偷钱'的语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 指代衔接 动词搭配 状语从句 逻辑关系 逻辑衔接 固定搭配 动词辨析 名词辨析

39. 【答案】A

16 空 定位空格前文‘temptation’与后文‘greater’的对比关系 → 分析选项词义与‘诱惑’的逻辑关联 → 选择表示‘冲动/欲望’的名词

17 空 定位空格前文‘makes the actions...more remarkable’ → 分析选项副词与‘remarkable’（非凡的）的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘甚至更’的递进副词

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22 空 定位空格后语境‘a note behind to let the owner know it was safe’ → 推理其动作是‘留下’便条 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格后语境‘to find two policemen standing next to it’及全文‘无名英雄’主题 → 推理车主发现警察时的意外与震惊情绪 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格前语境‘The policemen told them what Mr. Smith did’及全文‘诚实归还’主题 → 推理警察告知钱包状态为‘安全’ → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格前语境‘thank Mr. Smith for his’及全文‘拾金不昧’主题 → 推理车主感谢的是其‘善举’ → 得出答案
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28 空 分析句子对比结构 → 识别替代关系 → 选择表示替代的副词
29 空 分析人物行为特征 → 识别核心品质 → 选择最贴切的形容词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　指代衔接　动词搭配　状语从句　逻辑关系　逻辑衔接　固定搭配　动词辨析　名词辨析

40. 【答案】C

16 空 定位空格前文‘temptation’与后文‘greater’的对比关系 → 分析选项词义与‘诱惑’的逻辑关联 → 选择表示‘冲动/欲望’的名词
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24 空 定位空格前语境‘The policemen told them what Mr. Smith did’及全文‘诚实归还’主题 → 推理警察告知钱包状态为‘安全’ → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格前语境‘thank Mr. Smith for his’及全文‘拾金不昧’主题 → 推理车主感谢的是其‘善举’ → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 指代衔接 动词搭配 状语从句 逻辑关系 逻辑衔接 固定搭配 动词辨析 名词辨析

41. 【答案】A
16 空 定位空格前文‘temptation’与后文‘greater’的对比关系 → 分析选项词义与‘诱惑’的逻辑关联 → 选择表示‘冲动/欲望’的名词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　指代衔接　动词搭配　状语从句　逻辑关系　逻辑衔接　固定搭配　动词辨析　名词辨析

42. 【答案】B

16 空 定位空格前文‘temptation’与后文‘greater’的对比关系 → 分析选项词义与‘诱惑’的逻辑关联 → 选择表示‘冲动/欲望’的名词
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19 空 定位空格前文‘waiting for the...to return’ → 分析选项名词与‘return’（返回）的逻辑主语 → 选择与‘car’所有权相关的名词
20 空 定位空格后文‘pulled the wallet out’ → 分析选项动词与‘inside’（车内）的搭配 → 选择表示‘伸手进入’的动词
21 空 定位空格前语境‘hoping to find some ID so he could contact the driver’ → 推理其动作目的为‘查看’钱包内容 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格后语境‘a note behind to let the owner know it was safe’ → 推理其动作是‘留下’便条 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格后语境‘to find two policemen standing next to it’及全文‘无名英雄’主题 → 推理车主发现警察时的意外与震惊情绪 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格前语境‘The policemen told them what Mr. Smith did’及全文‘诚实归还’主题 → 推理警察告知钱包状态为‘安全’ → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格前语境‘thank Mr. Smith for his’及全文‘拾金不昧’主题 → 推理车主感谢的是其‘善举’ → 得出答案
26 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别对比转折 → 选择表示对比的连词
27 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 识别转折对比 → 选择表示转折的副词
28 空 分析句子对比结构 → 识别替代关系 → 选择表示替代的副词
29 空 分析人物行为特征 → 识别核心品质 → 选择最贴切的形容词
30 空 识别固定搭配 → 匹配动词与宾语 → 选择正确搭配
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语'about the act of kindness'的搭配 → 结合社交媒体语境 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语'much of the public's attention'的搭配 → 结合'赢得关注'的语境 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配'be surprised to do sth' → 排除其他介词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'provide'的搭配 → 结合'提供帮助'的语境 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'have'的搭配 → 结合'有机会偷钱'的语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　指代衔接　动词搭配　状语从句　逻辑关系　逻辑衔接　固定搭配　动词辨析　名词辨析

43. 【答案】D

16 空 定位空格前文‘temptation’与后文‘greater’的对比关系 → 分析选项词义与‘诱惑’的逻辑关联 → 选择表示‘冲动/欲望’的名词
17 空 定位空格前文‘makes the actions...more remarkable’ → 分析选项副词与‘remarkable’（非凡的）的修

饰关系 → 选择表示‘甚至更’的递进副词
18 空 定位空格后文‘pulled the wallet out’ → 分析选项名词与‘wallet’的指代一致性 → 选择与后文‘wallet’同指的名词
19 空 定位空格前文‘waiting for the...to return’ → 分析选项名词与‘return’（返回）的逻辑主语 → 选择与‘car’所有权相关的名词
20 空 定位空格后文‘pulled the wallet out’ → 分析选项动词与‘inside’（车内）的搭配 → 选择表示‘伸手进入’的动词
21 空 定位空格前语境‘hoping to find some ID so he could contact the driver’ → 推理其动作目的为‘查看’钱包内容 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格后语境‘a note behind to let the owner know it was safe’ → 推理其动作是‘留下’便条 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格后语境‘to find two policemen standing next to it’及全文‘无名英雄’主题 → 推理车主发现警察时的意外与震惊情绪 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格前语境‘The policemen told them what Mr. Smith did’及全文‘诚实归还’主题 → 推理警察告知钱包状态为‘安全’ → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格前语境‘thank Mr. Smith for his’及全文‘拾金不昧’主题 → 推理车主感谢的是其‘善举’ → 得出答案
26 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别对比转折 → 选择表示对比的连词
27 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 识别转折对比 → 选择表示转折的副词
28 空 分析句子对比结构 → 识别替代关系 → 选择表示替代的副词
29 空 分析人物行为特征 → 识别核心品质 → 选择最贴切的形容词
30 空 识别固定搭配 → 匹配动词与宾语 → 选择正确搭配
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语'about the act of kindness'的搭配 → 结合社交媒体语境 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语'much of the public's attention'的搭配 → 结合'赢得关注'的语境 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配'be surprised to do sth' → 排除其他介词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'provide'的搭配 → 结合'提供帮助'的语境 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'have'的搭配 → 结合'有机会偷钱'的语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　指代衔接　动词搭配　状语从句　逻辑关系　逻辑衔接　固定搭配　动词辨析　名词辨析

44. 【答案】A

16 空 定位空格前文‘temptation’与后文‘greater’的对比关系 → 分析选项词义与‘诱惑’的逻辑关联 → 选择表示‘冲动/欲望’的名词
17 空 定位空格前文‘makes the actions...more remarkable’ → 分析选项副词与‘remarkable’（非凡的）的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘甚至更’的递进副词
18 空 定位空格后文‘pulled the wallet out’ → 分析选项名词与‘wallet’的指代一致性 → 选择与后文‘wallet’同指的名词
19 空 定位空格前文‘waiting for the...to return’ → 分析选项名词与‘return’（返回）的逻辑主语 → 选择与‘car’所有权相关的名词
20 空 定位空格后文‘pulled the wallet out’ → 分析选项动词与‘inside’（车内）的搭配 → 选择表示‘伸手进入’的动词
21 空 定位空格前语境‘hoping to find some ID so he could contact the driver’ → 推理其动作目的为‘查看’钱包内容 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格后语境‘a note behind to let the owner know it was safe’ → 推理其动作是‘留下’便条 → 得出答案

23 空 定位空格后语境‘to find two policemen standing next to it’及全文‘无名英雄’主题 → 推理车主发现警察时的意外与震惊情绪 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格前语境‘The policemen told them what Mr. Smith did’及全文‘诚实归还’主题 → 推理警察告知钱包状态为‘安全’ → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格前语境‘thank Mr. Smith for his’及全文‘拾金不昧’主题 → 推理车主感谢的是其‘善举’ → 得出答案
26 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别对比转折 → 选择表示对比的连词
27 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 识别转折对比 → 选择表示转折的副词
28 空 分析句子对比结构 → 识别替代关系 → 选择表示替代的副词
29 空 分析人物行为特征 → 识别核心品质 → 选择最贴切的形容词
30 空 识别固定搭配 → 匹配动词与宾语 → 选择正确搭配
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语'about the act of kindness'的搭配 → 结合社交媒体语境 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语'much of the public's attention'的搭配 → 结合'赢得关注'的语境 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配'be surprised to do sth' → 排除其他介词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'provide'的搭配 → 结合'提供帮助'的语境 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'have'的搭配 → 结合'有机会偷钱'的语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 指代衔接 动词搭配 状语从句 逻辑关系 逻辑衔接 固定搭配 动词辨析 名词辨析

45. 【答案】D

16 空 定位空格前文‘temptation’与后文‘greater’的对比关系 → 分析选项词义与‘诱惑’的逻辑关联 → 选择表示‘冲动/欲望’的名词
17 空 定位空格前文‘makes the actions...more remarkable’ → 分析选项副词与‘remarkable’（非凡的）的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘甚至更’的递进副词
18 空 定位空格后文‘pulled the wallet out’ → 分析选项名词与‘wallet’的指代一致性 → 选择与后文‘wallet’同指的名词
19 空 定位空格前文‘waiting for the...to return’ → 分析选项名词与‘return’（返回）的逻辑主语 → 选择与‘car’所有权相关的名词
20 空 定位空格后文‘pulled the wallet out’ → 分析选项动词与‘inside’（车内）的搭配 → 选择表示‘伸手进入’的动词
21 空 定位空格前语境‘hoping to find some ID so he could contact the driver’ → 推理其动作目的为‘查看’钱包内容 → 得出答案
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23 空 定位空格后语境‘to find two policemen standing next to it’及全文‘无名英雄’主题 → 推理车主发现警察时的意外与震惊情绪 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格前语境‘The policemen told them what Mr. Smith did’及全文‘诚实归还’主题 → 推理警察告知钱包状态为‘安全’ → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格前语境‘thank Mr. Smith for his’及全文‘拾金不昧’主题 → 推理车主感谢的是其‘善举’ → 得出答案
26 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别对比转折 → 选择表示对比的连词
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28 空 分析句子对比结构 → 识别替代关系 → 选择表示替代的副词
29 空 分析人物行为特征 → 识别核心品质 → 选择最贴切的形容词
30 空 识别固定搭配 → 匹配动词与宾语 → 选择正确搭配

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语'about the act of kindness'的搭配 → 结合社交媒体语境 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语'much of the public's attention'的搭配 → 结合'赢得关注'的语境 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配'be surprised to do sth' → 排除其他介词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'provide'的搭配 → 结合'提供帮助'的语境 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'have'的搭配 → 结合'有机会偷钱'的语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 指代衔接 动词搭配 状语从句 逻辑关系 逻辑衔接 固定搭配 动词辨析 名词辨析

46. 【答案】B

16 空 定位空格前文‘temptation’与后文‘greater’的对比关系 → 分析选项词义与‘诱惑’的逻辑关联 → 选择表示‘冲动/欲望’的名词
17 空 定位空格前文‘makes the actions...more remarkable’ → 分析选项副词与‘remarkable’（非凡的）的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘甚至更’的递进副词
18 空 定位空格后文‘pulled the wallet out’ → 分析选项名词与‘wallet’的指代一致性 → 选择与后文‘wallet’同指的名词
19 空 定位空格前文‘waiting for the...to return’ → 分析选项名词与‘return’（返回）的逻辑主语 → 选择与‘car’所有权相关的名词
20 空 定位空格后文‘pulled the wallet out’ → 分析选项动词与‘inside’（车内）的搭配 → 选择表示‘伸手进入’的动词
21 空 定位空格前语境‘hoping to find some ID so he could contact the driver’ → 推理其动作目的为‘查看’钱包内容 → 得出答案
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23 空 定位空格后语境‘to find two policemen standing next to it’及全文‘无名英雄’主题 → 推理车主发现警察时的意外与震惊情绪 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格前语境‘The policemen told them what Mr. Smith did’及全文‘诚实归还’主题 → 推理警察告知钱包状态为‘安全’ → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格前语境‘thank Mr. Smith for his’及全文‘拾金不昧’主题 → 推理车主感谢的是其‘善举’ → 得出答案
26 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别对比转折 → 选择表示对比的连词
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28 空 分析句子对比结构 → 识别替代关系 → 选择表示替代的副词
29 空 分析人物行为特征 → 识别核心品质 → 选择最贴切的形容词
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语'about the act of kindness'的搭配 → 结合社交媒体语境 → 得出答案
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33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配'be surprised to do sth' → 排除其他介词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'provide'的搭配 → 结合'提供帮助'的语境 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'have'的搭配 → 结合'有机会偷钱'的语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 指代衔接 动词搭配 状语从句 逻辑关系 逻辑衔接 固定搭配 动词辨析 名词辨析

47. 【答案】B

16 空 定位空格前文‘temptation’与后文‘greater’的对比关系 → 分析选项词义与‘诱惑’的逻辑关联 → 选择表示‘冲动/欲望’的名词

17 空 定位空格前文‘makes the actions...more remarkable’ → 分析选项副词与‘remarkable’（非凡的）的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘甚至更’的递进副词
18 空 定位空格后文‘pulled the wallet out’ → 分析选项名词与‘wallet’的指代一致性 → 选择与后文‘wallet’同指的名词
19 空 定位空格前文‘waiting for the...to return’ → 分析选项名词与‘return’（返回）的逻辑主语 → 选择与‘car’所有权相关的名词
20 空 定位空格后文‘pulled the wallet out’ → 分析选项动词与‘inside’（车内）的搭配 → 选择表示‘伸手进入’的动词
21 空 定位空格前语境‘hoping to find some ID so he could contact the driver’ → 推理其动作目的为‘查看’钱包内容 → 得出答案
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23 空 定位空格后语境‘to find two policemen standing next to it’及全文‘无名英雄’主题 → 推理车主发现警察时的意外与震惊情绪 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格前语境‘The policemen told them what Mr. Smith did’及全文‘诚实归还’主题 → 推理警察告知钱包状态为‘安全’ → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格前语境‘thank Mr. Smith for his’及全文‘拾金不昧’主题 → 推理车主感谢的是其‘善举’ → 得出答案
26 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别对比转折 → 选择表示对比的连词
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29 空 分析人物行为特征 → 识别核心品质 → 选择最贴切的形容词
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33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配'be surprised to do sth' → 排除其他介词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'provide'的搭配 → 结合'提供帮助'的语境 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'have'的搭配 → 结合'有机会偷钱'的语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　指代衔接　动词搭配　状语从句　逻辑关系　逻辑衔接　固定搭配　动词辨析　名词辨析

48. 【答案】D

16 空 定位空格前文‘temptation’与后文‘greater’的对比关系 → 分析选项词义与‘诱惑’的逻辑关联 → 选择表示‘冲动/欲望’的名词
17 空 定位空格前文‘makes the actions...more remarkable’ → 分析选项副词与‘remarkable’（非凡的）的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘甚至更’的递进副词
18 空 定位空格后文‘pulled the wallet out’ → 分析选项名词与‘wallet’的指代一致性 → 选择与后文‘wallet’同指的名词
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21 空 定位空格前语境‘hoping to find some ID so he could contact the driver’ → 推理其动作目的为‘查看’钱包内容 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格后语境‘a note behind to let the owner know it was safe’ → 推理其动作是‘留下’便条 → 得出

答案

23 空 定位空格后语境‘to find two policemen standing next to it’及全文‘无名英雄’主题→推理车主发现警察时的意外与震惊情绪→得出答案

24 空 定位空格前语境‘The policemen told them what Mr. Smith did’及全文‘诚实归还’主题→推理警察告知钱包状态为‘安全’→得出答案

25 空 定位空格前语境‘thank Mr. Smith for his’及全文‘拾金不昧’主题→推理车主感谢的是其‘善举’→得出答案

26 空 分析句子逻辑关系→识别对比转折→选择表示对比的连词

27 空 分析前后句逻辑关系→识别转折对比→选择表示转折的副词

28 空 分析句子对比结构→识别替代关系→选择表示替代的副词

29 空 分析人物行为特征→识别核心品质→选择最贴切的形容词

30 空 识别固定搭配→匹配动词与宾语→选择正确搭配

31 空 定位空格所在句→分析动词与宾语'about the act of kindness'的搭配→结合社交媒体语境→得出答案

32 空 定位空格所在句→分析动词与宾语'much of the public's attention'的搭配→结合'赢得关注'的语境→得出答案

33 空 定位空格所在句→分析固定搭配'be surprised to do sth'→排除其他介词→得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句→分析名词与动词'provide'的搭配→结合'提供帮助'的语境→得出答案

35 空 定位空格所在句→分析名词与动词'have'的搭配→结合'有机会偷钱'的语境→得出答案

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 指代衔接 动词搭配 状语从句 逻辑关系 逻辑衔接 固定搭配 动词辨析 名词辨析

49. 【答案】C

16 空 定位空格前文‘temptation’与后文‘greater’的对比关系→分析选项词义与‘诱惑’的逻辑关联→选择表示‘冲动/欲望’的名词

17 空 定位空格前文‘makes the actions...more remarkable’→分析选项副词与‘remarkable’（非凡的）的修饰关系→选择表示‘甚至更’的递进副词

18 空 定位空格后文‘pulled the wallet out’→分析选项名词与‘wallet’的指代一致性→选择与后文‘wallet’同指的名词

19 空 定位空格前文‘waiting for the...to return’→分析选项名词与‘return’（返回）的逻辑主语→选择与‘car’所有权相关的名词

20 空 定位空格后文‘pulled the wallet out’→分析选项动词与‘inside’（车内）的搭配→选择表示‘伸手进入’的动词

21 空 定位空格前语境‘hoping to find some ID so he could contact the driver’→推理其动作目的为‘查看’钱包内容→得出答案

22 空 定位空格后语境‘a note behind to let the owner know it was safe’→推理其动作是‘留下’便条→得出答案

23 空 定位空格后语境‘to find two policemen standing next to it’及全文‘无名英雄’主题→推理车主发现警察时的意外与震惊情绪→得出答案

24 空 定位空格前语境‘The policemen told them what Mr. Smith did’及全文‘诚实归还’主题→推理警察告知钱包状态为‘安全’→得出答案

25 空 定位空格前语境‘thank Mr. Smith for his’及全文‘拾金不昧’主题→推理车主感谢的是其‘善举’→得出答案

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27 空 分析前后句逻辑关系→识别转折对比→选择表示转折的副词

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29 空 分析人物行为特征→识别核心品质→选择最贴切的形容词

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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'have'的搭配 → 结合'有机会偷钱'的语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 指代衔接 动词搭配 状语从句 逻辑关系 逻辑衔接 固定搭配 动词辨析 名词辨析

50. 【答案】C

16 空 定位空格前文‘temptation’与后文‘greater’的对比关系 → 分析选项词义与‘诱惑’的逻辑关联 → 选择表示‘冲动/欲望’的名词
17 空 定位空格前文‘makes the actions...more remarkable’ → 分析选项副词与‘remarkable’（非凡的）的修饰关系 → 选择表示‘甚至更’的递进副词
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21 空 定位空格前语境‘hoping to find some ID so he could contact the driver’ → 推理其动作目的为‘查看’钱包内容 → 得出答案
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23 空 定位空格后语境‘to find two policemen standing next to it’及全文‘无名英雄’主题 → 推理车主发现警察时的意外与震惊情绪 → 得出答案
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28 空 分析句子对比结构 → 识别替代关系 → 选择表示替代的副词
29 空 分析人物行为特征 → 识别核心品质 → 选择最贴切的形容词
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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'provide'的搭配 → 结合'提供帮助'的语境 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析名词与动词'have'的搭配 → 结合'有机会偷钱'的语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 指代衔接 动词搭配 状语从句 逻辑关系 逻辑衔接 固定搭配 动词辨析 名词辨析

51. 【答案】C

定位首段关键句 → 提取‘determined to go ahead’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位P.E.课段落 → 分析其与后文‘not athletic’标签的关联 → 推断其写作目的

考点：细节推断　写作目的

53. 【答案】A

定位结尾段落 → 提取‘But I finished!’的关键信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

54. 【答案】B

通读全文 → 抓住‘battle against myself’、‘test of wills’、‘determined’等核心词 → 归纳主旨

考点：主旨归纳　观点态度

55. 【答案】A

定位语篇标题或首句 → 提取‘something here for everyone’及‘adventures’相关信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

56. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Space Exploration badge' → 在语篇中定位到对应活动描述 → 识别 'build and fire model rockets' 为具体要求 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

57. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'most important' → 在语篇中定位到强调团队合作的核心观点 → 识别 'Team spirit' 为同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　同义替换

58. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'worms in the study' → 在语篇中定位到关于蠕虫研究的描述 → 识别 'consume plastics' 为直接事实 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

59. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Jennifer DeBruyn' 和 'next step' → 在语篇中定位到该人物的发言 → 识别 'find out the source of the enzyme' 为下一步计划 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

60. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'last paragraph' 和 'chemical might' → 在语篇末段定位到关于化学物质潜在应用的描述 → 推理 'be produced in factories' 为合理推断 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　合理推断

61. 【答案】C

识别文章结尾的宣传语和网址 → 推断全文为介绍性/广告性文本 → 排除具体研究、饮食、环保提案等细节性选项 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构与写作目的

62. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'attention should be paid to' → 在语篇中寻找对应观点或建议 → 匹配选项A的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

63. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'major concern' → 在语篇中寻找作者表达担忧或关注的核心点 → 匹配选项D的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

64. 【答案】A

定位划线词 'fielded' 在第四段的语境 → 分析其前后文逻辑关系（如公司、团队、问题） → 推断词义为 '处理、应对' → 匹配选项A的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　词义猜测

65. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'attitude' 和 'future' → 在语篇中寻找作者对未来的展望或评价性语言 → 匹配选项B的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度

66. 【答案】E

53 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表示 '产生影响' 的动词搭配。
54 空 根据空格后介词 'for' 及上下文语义，选择能表示 '为...而设计/准备' 的动词。
55 空 根据空格前 'the ability to' 及上下文，选择能表示 '适应' 的动词原形。
56 空 定位第一段末尾 → 前句列举愤怒的三大原因 → 选择总结「理解原因有助于控制愤怒」的选项
57 空 定位第二段中间 → 前句列举触发事件的例子 → 后句解释为何不同人对同一事件反应不同 → 选择说明「个体差异」的选项

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　段落总结　因果推理　上下文衔接　细节信息

67. 【答案】A

53 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表示 '产生影响' 的动词搭配。
54 空 根据空格后介词 'for' 及上下文语义，选择能表示 '为...而设计/准备' 的动词。
55 空 根据空格前 'the ability to' 及上下文，选择能表示 '适应' 的动词原形。
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57 空 定位第二段中间 → 前句列举触发事件的例子 → 后句解释为何不同人对同一事件反应不同 → 选择说明「个体差异」的选项

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　段落总结　因果推理　上下文衔接　细节信息

68. 【答案】D

53 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表示 '产生影响' 的动词搭配。
54 空 根据空格后介词 'for' 及上下文语义，选择能表示 '为...而设计/准备' 的动词。
55 空 根据空格前 'the ability to' 及上下文，选择能表示 '适应' 的动词原形。

56 空 定位第一段末尾 → 前句列举愤怒的三大原因 → 选择总结「理解原因有助于控制愤怒」的选项
57 空 定位第二段中间 → 前句列举触发事件的例子 → 后句解释为何不同人对同一事件反应不同 → 选择说明「个体差异」的选项

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　段落总结　因果推理　上下文衔接　细节信息

69. 【答案】F

53 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表示 '产生影响' 的动词搭配。
54 空 根据空格后介词 'for' 及上下文语义，选择能表示 '为...而设计/准备' 的动词。
55 空 根据空格前 'the ability to' 及上下文，选择能表示 '适应' 的动词原形。
56 空 定位第一段末尾 → 前句列举愤怒的三大原因 → 选择总结「理解原因有助于控制愤怒」的选项
57 空 定位第二段中间 → 前句列举触发事件的例子 → 后句解释为何不同人对同一事件反应不同 → 选择说明「个体差异」的选项

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　段落总结　因果推理　上下文衔接　细节信息

70. 【答案】G

53 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表示 '产生影响' 的动词搭配。
54 空 根据空格后介词 'for' 及上下文语义，选择能表示 '为...而设计/准备' 的动词。
55 空 根据空格前 'the ability to' 及上下文，选择能表示 '适应' 的动词原形。
56 空 定位第一段末尾 → 前句列举愤怒的三大原因 → 选择总结「理解原因有助于控制愤怒」的选项
57 空 定位第二段中间 → 前句列举触发事件的例子 → 后句解释为何不同人对同一事件反应不同 → 选择说明「个体差异」的选项

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　段落总结　因果推理　上下文衔接　细节信息

71. 【答案】Dear Jim,

I'm thrilled to hear that you're…

根据邮件写作任务要求，运用多种句式结构（如定语从句、固定搭配）组织内容，完成欢迎、推荐和建议的表达。

考点：take on new challenges　定语从句修饰大学或建议

72. 【答案】Last week, we had the honor of hosting a…

根据四幅图的逻辑顺序组织叙事，运用多样句式和恰当搭配描述茶文化体验过程。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　动词搭配 take on