高考 · 2018年浙江高考英语真题

历年真题

满分 150 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 67 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
567 032
yingyu8.cn/d/567032

本卷答案与讲解
790 230
yingyu8.cn/an/790230

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 James do tomorrow?

A. Watch a TV program. B. Give a talk. C. Write a report.

2. What can we say about the woman?

A. She’ s generous. B. She’ s curious. C. She’ s helpful.

3. When does the train leave?

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

4. How does the woman go to work?

A. By car. B. On foot. C. By bike.

5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates. B. Teacher and student. C. Doctor and patient.

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

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

6. What does the woman regret?

A. Giving up her research. B. Dropping out of college. C. Changing her major.

7. What is the woman interested in studying now?

A. Ecology. B. Education.

C. Chemistry. 听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What is the man?

A. A hotel manager. B. A tour guide C. A taxi driver.

9. What is the man doing for the woman?

A. Looking for some local foods. B. Showing her around the seaside.

C. Offering information about a hotel. 听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In an office. B. At home. C. At a restaurant.

11. What will the speakers do tomorrow evening?

A. Go to a concert. B. Visit a friend. C. Work extra hours.

12. Who is Alice going to call?

A. Mike. B. Joan.

C. Catherine. 听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. Why does the woman meet the man?

A. To look at an apartment. B. To deliver some furniture. C. To have a meal together.

14. What does the woman like about the carpet?

A. Its color. B. Its design. C. Its quality.

15. What does the man say about the kitchen?

A. It’ s a good size. B. It’ s newly painted. C. It’ s adequately equipped.

16. What will the woman most probably do next?

A. Go downtown. B. Talk with her friend.

C. Make payment. 听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. Who is the speaker probably talking to?

A. Movie fans. B. News reporters. C. College students.

18. When did the speaker take English classes?

A. Before he left his hometown B. After he came to America.

C. When he was 15 years old.

19. How does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. He’ s proud. B. He’ s sympathetic. C. He’ s grateful.

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. How education shaped his life. B. How his language skills improved.

C. How he managed his business well.

三、第一节 阅读理解 （共10小题；每小题2.5分，满分25分）（共 10 小题，每小题 2.5

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。 A

In 1812, the year Charles Dickens was born, there were 66 novels published in Britain. People had been writing novels for a century—most experts date the first novel to Robinson Crusoe in 1719—but nobody wanted to do it professionally. The steam-powered printing press was still in its early stages; the literacy（识字） rate in England was under 50%. Many works of fiction appeared without the names of the authors, often with something like “By a lady.” Novels, for the most part, were looked upon as silly, immoral, or just plain bad. In 1870, when Dickens died, the world mourned him as its first professional writer and publisher, famous and beloved, who had led an explosion in both the publication of novels and their readership and whose characters — from Oliver Twist to Tiny Tim— were held up as moral touchstones. Today Dickens’ greatness is unchallenged. Removing him from the pantheon（名人堂） of English literature would make about as much sense as the Louvre selling off the Mona Lisa. How did Dickens get to the top? For all the feelings readers attach to stories, literature is a numbers game, and the test of time is extremely difficult to pass. Some 60,000 novels were published during the Victorian age, from 1837 to1901; today a casual reader might be able to name a half-dozen of them. It’s partly true that Dickens’ style of writing attracted audiences from all walks of life. It’s partly that his writings rode a wave of social, political and scientific progress. But it’s also that he rewrote the culture of literature and put himself at the center. No one will ever know what mix of talent, ambition, energy and luck made Dickens such a singular writer. But as the 200th anniversary of his birth approaches, it is possible — and important for our own culture—to understand how he made himself a lasting one.

21. Which of the following best describes British novels in the 18th century?

A. They were difficult to understand.　　B. They were popular among the rich.

C. They were seen as nearly worthless.　　D. They were written mostly by women.

22. Dickens is compared with the Mona Lisa in the text to stress_____.

A. his reputation in France　　B. his interest in modern art

C. his success in publication　　D. his importance in literature

23. What is the author’ s purpose in writing the text?

A. To remember a great writer.

B. To introduce an English novel.

C. To encourage studies on culture.

D. To promote values of the Victorian age. B Steven Stein likes to follow garbage trucks. His strange habit makes sense when you consider that he’ s an environmental scientist who studies how to reduce litter, including things that fall off garbage trucks as they drive down the road. What is even more interesting is that one of Stein's jobs is defending an industry behind the plastic shopping bags. Americans use more than 100 billion thin film plastic bags every year. So many end up in tree branches or along highways that a growing number of cities do not allow them at checkouts(收银台) . The bags are prohibited in some 90 cities in California, including Los Angeles. Eyeing these headwinds, plastic-bag makers are hiring scientists like Stein to make the case that their products are not as bad for the planet as most people assume. Among the bag makers' argument: many cities with bans still allow shoppers to purchase paper bags, which are easily recycled but require more energy to produce and transport. And while plastic bags may be ugly to look at, they represent a small percentage of all garbage on the ground today.z.x.xk The industry has also taken aim at the product that has appeared as its replacement: reusable shopping bags. The stronger a reusable bag is, the longer its life and the more plastic-bag use it cancels out. However, longer-lasting reusable bags often require more energy to make. One study found that a cotton bag must be used at least 131 times to be better for the planet than plastic. Environmentalists don't dispute（质疑） these points. They hope paper bags will be banned someday too and want shoppers to use the same reusable bags for years.

24. What has Steven Stein been hired to do?

A. Help increase grocery sales.
B. Recycle the waste material.
C. Stop things falling off trucks.
D. Argue for the use of plastic bags.

25. What does the word “headwinds” in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Bans on plastic bags.
B. Effects of city development.
C. Headaches caused by garbage.
D. Plastic bags hung in trees.

26. What is a disadvantage of reusable bags according to plastic-bag makers?

A. They are quite expensive.
B. Replacing them can be difficult.
C. They are less strong than plastic bags.
D. Producing them requires more energy.

27. What is the best title for the text?

A. Plastic, Paper or Neither

B. Industry, Pollution and Environment

C. Recycle or Throw Away

D. Garbage Collection and Waste Control C As cultural symbols go, the American car is quite young. The Model T Ford was built at the Piquette Plant in Michigan a century ago, with the first rolling off the assembly line（装配线）on September 27, 1908. Only eleven cars were produced the next month. But eventually Henry Ford would build fifteen million of them. Modern America was born on the road, behind a wheel. The car shaped some of the most lasting aspects of American culture: the roadside diner, the billboard, the motel, even the hamburger. For most of the last century, the car represented what it meant to be American—going forward at high speed to find new worlds. The road novel, the road movie, these are the most typical American ideas, born of abundant petrol, cheap cars and a never-ending interstate highway system, the largest public works project in history. In 1928 Herbert Hoover imagined an America with “a chicken in every pot and a car in every garage.” Since then, this society has moved onward, never looking back, as the car transformed America from a farm-based society into an industrial power.zxx.k The cars that drove the American Dream have helped to create a global ecological disaster. In America the demand for oil has grown by 22 percent since 1990. The problems of excessive（过度的）energy consumption, climate change and population growth have been described in a book by the American writer Thomas L. Friedman. He fears the worst, but hopes for the best. Friedman points out that the green economy（经济）is a chance to keep American strength. “The ability to design, build and export green technologies for producing clean water, clean air and healthy and abundant food is going to

be the currency of power in the new century.”

28. Why is hamburger mentioned in paragraph 2?

A. To explain Americans' love for travelling by car.

B. To show the influence of cars on American culture.

C. To stress the popularity of fast food with Americans.

D. To praise the effectiveness of America's road system.

29. What has the use of cars in America led to?

A. Decline of economy.

B. Environmental problems.

C. A shortage of oil supply.

D. A farm-based society.

30. What is Friedman's attitude towards America's future?

A. Ambiguous. B. Doubtful. C. Hopeful. D. Tolerant.

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

Moving into a new home in a new neighborhood is an exciting experience. Of course, you want to make sure that you become an acceptable and valuable part of your neighborhood . the easiest way to accomplish this is to make sure you conduct yourself as a good neighbor should. ____31____ Perhaps one of the most important things you can do as a good neighbor is to keep your property(房产) neat, clean, and in good repair. ____32____ By choosing to keep the outside of the home in great shape, you will help to improve the look and feel of the area. Second, take the overall appearance of the neighborhood seriously,. When going for a walk. Take a small garbage bag. ____33____ This small act will let your neighbors know that you care about the area. ____34____ If a neighbor is going to be out of town, offer to collect mail and newspapers. If a neighbor suffers an illness, offer to do the grocery shopping . Let them know you are there to help in any way this acceptable, while still respecting the privacy of your neighbor. ____35____ By following the basic rules of respecting others, taking care of what belongs to you, and taking pride in the appearance of the neighborhood in general, you will quickly become a good neighbor that everyone appreciate.

31. 第二节 七选五

A. In general, keep an eye on their property while they are gone.

B. A good neighbor is also one who likes to help out in small ways.

C. Being a good neighbor is more or less about considerate behavior.

D. Sometimes neighbors may go to the supermarket together to do shopping.

E. Should you come across waste paper thrown out of a passing car, pick it up.

F. People tend to lake pride in keeping everything in their street fresh and inviting.

G. Here are a few tips to help you win over everyone in the neighborhood quickly

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

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。 We have all heard how time is more valuable than money, but is it ____ 36 ____ to have too much? I ____ 37 ____ back in high school I spent most of my day at school since I also ____ 38 ____ a team sport. By the time I got home, I only had a few hours to do my homework, and I had to do it ____ 39 ____ When I got into college, things ____40. I suddenly found myself out of class before noon time. Because of all this ____ 40 ____ there was no sense of ____ 41 ____ to do my school work immediately. I was performing this action of waiting until it later became ____ 42 ____ .Once that happened, I just kept ____ 43 ____ my studying further and further back in my day. Then I got to the point where I was ____ 44 ____ really late at night to get my work alone. One day I ____ 45 ____ a former classmate of mine who was ____ 46 ____ a lot of money running a sideline(副业).Since his regular job was ____ 47 ____ ,I asked him why he just didn't do his sideline full-time. He said without the job, he would ____ 48 ____ have too much time and would just do what I did back in ____ 49 ____ .He said that if he ____ 50 ____ the job, he would lose his ____ 51 ____ to work and succeed. So, try ____ 52 ____ your tine with other work. This is why there is a ____ 53 ____ that if you want something done, ask a ____ 54 ____ person to do it. 非选择题部分

36. A. true B. fair C. strange D. possible
37. A. remember B. admit C. understand D. expect
38. A. watched B. loved. C. Coached D. played
39. A. at last B. right away C. of course D. mattered
40. A. happened B. repeated C. changed D. mattered
41. A. extra B. difficult. C. valuable D. limited
42. A. duty B. achievement C. urgency D. direction
43. A. burden B. relief C. risk D. habit
44. A. pushing B. taking C. setting D. calling
45. A. hanging out B. staying up C. jogging round D. showing off
46. A. met B. helped C. treated D. hired
47. A. raising B. wasting C. demanding D. making
48. A. safe B. important C. boring D. rewarding
49. A. luckily B. hardly C. hopefully D. simply
50. A. childhood B. college C. town D. business
51. A. quit B. found C. accepted D. kept
52. A. heart B. chance C. drive D. way
53. A. saving B. filling up C. giving up D. trading

54. A. message B. story C. saying D. fact

55. A. careful B. busy C. reliable D. kind

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

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。 Few people I know seem to have much desire or time to cook. Making Chinese ___56___ (dish) is seen as especially troublesome. Many westerners ___57___ come to China cook much less than in their own countries once they realize how cheap ___58___ can be to eat out. I still remember ___59___ (visit) a friend who’d lived here for five years and I ___60___ (shock) when I learnt she hadn’t cooked once in all that time. While regularly eating out seems to ___61___ (become) common for many young people in recent years, it’s not without a cost. The obvious one is money; eating out once or twice a week may be ___62___ (afford) but doing this most days adds up. There could be an even ___63___ (high) cost on your health. Researchers have found that there is a direct link between the increase in food eaten outside the home and the rise in ___64___ (weigh) problems. If you are not going to suffer this problem, then I suggest that the next time you go to your mum’s home ___65___ dinner, get a few cooking tips from her. Cooking food can be fun. You might also begin to notice the effects not only on your health but in your pocket.

56. 第二节 语法填空

57. 第二节 语法填空

58. 第二节 语法填空

59. 第二节 语法填空

60. 第二节 语法填空

61. 第二节 语法填空

62. 第二节 语法填空

63. 第二节 语法填空

64. 第二节 语法填空

65. 第二节 语法填空

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

66. (15 分)

八、第二节 读后续写（满分25分）（共 1 小题，每小题 25 分，共 25 分）

67. (25 分)

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. B	2. C	3. C	4. B	5. A
6. B	7. A	8. B	9. C	10. C
11. A	12. B	13. A	14. A	15. C
16. B	17. C	18. B	19. C	20. A
21. C	22. D	23. A	24. D	25. A
26. D	27. A	28. B	29. B	30. C
36. D	37. A	38. D	39. B	40. C
41. A	42. C	43. D	44. A	45. B
46. A	47. D	48. C	49. D	50. B
51. A	52. C	53. B	54. C	55. B
56. dishes	57. who/that	58. it	59. visiting	60. was shocked
61. have become	62. affordable	63. higher	64. weight	65. for

31. G

32. F

33. E

34. B

35. C

66. Dear Sir or Madam,

I am Li Hua, a senior student from our school. I am writing to apply for the volunteer position to receive the visiting foreign middle school students.

I believe I am well-qualified for this role. First, I have a good command of spoken English, which enables me to communicate fluently with foreign friends. Second, I have relevant experience. Last year, I served as a volunteer guide for an international exchange program, which helped me develop strong communication and organizational skills.

My purpose in applying is to broaden my horizons by interacting with students from different cultures and to contribute to promoting friendship between our schools.

I would appreciate it if you could consider my application. I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

67. The colors of the brown rocks, the deep green pine trees, and the late afternoon sun mixed together like a beautiful painting. My dad and I rode in comfortable silence, enjoying the fresh mountain air and the gentle rhythm of the horses. Suddenly, my horse, a sturdy brown mare, stopped and pricked her ears forward. "What's wrong?" I asked, a little nervous. My dad's horse also came to a halt. "Listen," my dad whispered. We heard a faint, distressed bleating sound coming from a thicket of bushes nearby. "It sounds like a lamb in trouble," my dad said, dismounting. I quickly got off my horse too. We tied them to a tree and carefully followed the sound. There, tangled in some low branches, was a small, white lamb. It must have wandered away from the flock and gotten stuck. "Don't worry, little guy," I said softly. My dad and I worked together, gently lifting the branches and freeing the frightened animal. The lamb immediately ran off, bleating happily, probably back to its mother. We smiled at each other, feeling a warm sense of accomplishment. By the time we found our way back to the track, the sun was setting, painting the sky in shades of orange and pink. "We should head back now," my dad said, checking his watch. "Uncle Paul will be worried." We turned our horses around and started the journey back. However, as we rode, I noticed the landmarks looked unfamiliar. The path seemed to split in two places where I only remembered one. "Dad, are you sure this is the right way?" I asked, a knot of worry forming in my stomach. My dad looked around, his confident expression fading slightly. "I thought so," he admitted. "But everything looks different in this light." We tried one path, but it led to a steep, rocky incline that seemed wrong. We turned back. The other path led into a dense part of the forest. The sky was growing darker, and the air was getting cooler. The peaceful quiet from earlier now felt a little eerie. "Uncle Paul said to keep to the track," I reminded him, my voice small. "I know," my dad said, his voice calm but serious. "We did, but we must have missed a turn when we were helping the lamb. Let's not panic. We'll retrace our steps to where we last felt sure." Just as a hint of fear began to creep in, we heard a distant sound. "Yoo-hoo! Ryan! Kyle!" It was Uncle Paul's voice, followed by the sound of another horse. Relief washed over us. We spurred our horses gently towards the sound. Soon, we saw Uncle Paul and his sons riding towards us, carrying lanterns. "There you are!" Uncle Paul called out, though he didn't sound angry. "We were just coming to look for you. Supper's getting cold!" "We're sorry, Uncle Paul," my dad said. "We stopped to help a lamb and lost the track." Uncle Paul's stern face softened into a smile. "Helping a creature in need is never a wrong turn. That's the cowboy way. Now, let's get you two home." Following their lantern light, we soon saw the warm, welcoming glow of the farmhouse windows. Aunt Tina had kept dinner warm for us. As we ate the hearty stew, we told the story of the lamb. Ryan and Kyle listened with wide eyes. "You're real cowboys now," Kyle said with admiration. That night, lying in the guestroom, I listened to the frogs and the river again. The day had been full of adventure, a little trouble, and a lot of learning. I realized that a true vacation isn't just about seeing new places, but about the unexpected challenges you face and the kindness you show along the way. My dad had promised me a vacation like never before, and he had certainly delivered.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位时间状语 tomorrow → 匹配动作 give a talk → 排除 watch/write

考点：时间状语定位　动作匹配

2. 【答案】C

捕捉女士行为描述 → 推断其性格特征 → 匹配 helpful

考点：行为推断性格　同义替换

3. 【答案】C

定位时间信息 → 区分出发时间与到达时间 → 选择 10:30

考点：数字语音辨析　时间信息区分

4. 【答案】B

捕捉交通方式描述 → 排除开车/骑车 → 推断步行

考点：场景词汇　交通方式推断

5. 【答案】A

捕捉对话场景与称呼 → 推断人物关系 → 匹配 classmates

考点：场景词汇　人物关系推断

6. 【答案】B

定位关键词regret → 听辨女士陈述的遗憾内容 → 匹配选项B的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】A

定位关键词interested in studying now → 听辨女士当前的学习兴趣 → 匹配选项A的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】B

定位关键词What is the man → 听辨男士的职业身份描述 → 匹配选项B的同义改写

考点：细节定位　身份推断

9. 【答案】C

定位关键词doing for the woman → 听辨男士为女士提供的具体服务 → 匹配选项C的同义改写

考点：细节定位　动作匹配

10. 【答案】C

定位关键词conversation take place → 听辨对话发生的场景线索 → 匹配选项C的同义改写

考点：细节定位　场景推断

11. 【答案】A
定位时间状语 'tomorrow evening' → 匹配对话中关于该时间的活动安排 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　时间状语匹配

12. 【答案】B
定位人物 'Alice' 及其动作 'call' → 在对话中找到 Alice 明确表示要打电话的对象 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　人物动作匹配

13. 【答案】A
定位对话场景与人物会面目的 → 匹配女士明确陈述的会面原因 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　目的匹配

14. 【答案】A
定位女士对 'carpet' 的评价 → 匹配她明确表示喜欢的方面 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　偏好匹配

15. 【答案】C
定位男士对 'kitchen' 的描述 → 匹配他明确陈述的评价 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　评价匹配

16. 【答案】B
定位对话结尾处女士的行动意图 → 识别其决定与朋友讨论 → 排除其他选项
考点：行动意图推断　对话结尾信息捕捉

17. 【答案】C
定位说话者提及的听众特征（如校园、学习经历） → 推断其演讲对象 → 排除其他选项
考点：听众身份推断　场景词汇捕捉

18. 【答案】B
定位说话者提及学英语的时间点 → 识别其与‘来到美国’的关联 → 排除其他选项
考点：时间信息定位　事件顺序推理

19. 【答案】C
定位说话者表达情感的关键词（如感谢、帮助） → 推断其主要态度 → 排除其他选项
考点：观点态度推断　情感词汇捕捉

20. 【答案】A
综合说话者提及的教育经历、语言学习、个人成长 → 归纳其核心主题 → 排除其他选项
考点：主旨大意归纳　篇章结构把握

21. 【答案】C
定位第一段末句 → 识别“silly, immoral, or just plain bad”为负面评价 → 同义替换为“nearly worthless”
考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】D
定位第二段末句 → 理解“Removing him... would make about as much sense as...”的类比逻辑 → 推断类比意在强调其不可替代的重要性
考点：类比推理　语境推断

23. 【答案】A

通览全文结构 → 识别首段背景、二段成就、三段原因分析 → 综合判断写作目的为纪念与分析狄更斯

考点：主旨归纳　结构分析

24. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词“Steven Stein” → 发现其未在提供的语篇中出现 → 判定为信息缺失或题目与语篇不匹配

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

25. 【答案】A

定位第二段“headwinds” → 结合上下文“塑料袋禁令”等环保措施 → 推断其比喻义为“阻力或挑战”

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

26. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'disadvantage' 和 'plastic-bag makers' → 在语篇中寻找相关论述 → 识别 'producing them requires more energy' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

27. 【答案】A

通读全文把握核心主题 → 识别文章围绕塑料袋、纸袋及其环境影响展开讨论 → 评估选项与主旨的匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　选项评估

28. 【答案】B

定位第二段中 'hamburger' 的出现位置 → 分析其上下文语境 → 推断作者提及汉堡包的意图 → 得出答案

考点：语境推断　写作意图

29. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'use of cars in America' 和 'led to' → 在语篇中寻找因果关系的表述 → 识别 'environmental problems' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果关系

30. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Friedman’s attitude' 和 'America’s future' → 在语篇中寻找表达态度的词汇或语句 → 识别 'hopeful' 的同义替换或情感色彩 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度　情感色彩

31. 【答案】G

31 空 分析空格前后语境 → 识别空格处需表达“承担”或“呈现”之意 → 匹配动词搭配 take on → 得出答案
32 空 本段主题为保持房产整洁 → 空后「By choosing to keep the outside of the home in great shape, you will help to improve the look and feel of the area」 → 需一句解释为何要保持外观 → 选F
33 空 分析空格前后语境 → 识别空格处需表达“导致”或“引起”之意 → 匹配动词搭配 lead to → 得出答案
34 空 分析空格前后语境 → 识别空格处需表达“依赖”或“依靠”之意 → 匹配动词搭配 rely on → 得出答案
35 空 分析空格前后语境 → 识别空格处需表达“处理”或“应对”之意 → 匹配动词搭配 deal with → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　细节信息　因果衔接　动词搭配 lead to　动词搭配 rely on　动词搭配 deal with

32. 【答案】F

31 空 分析空格前后语境 → 识别空格处需表达“承担”或“呈现”之意 → 匹配动词搭配 take on → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　细节信息　因果衔接　动词搭配 lead to　动词搭配 rely on　动词搭配 deal with

33. 【答案】E

31 空 分析空格前后语境 → 识别空格处需表达“承担”或“呈现”之意 → 匹配动词搭配 take on → 得出答案
32 空 本段主题为保持房产整洁 → 空后「By choosing to keep the outside of the home in great shape, you will help to improve the look and feel of the area」 → 需一句解释为何要保持外观 → 选F
33 空 分析空格前后语境 → 识别空格处需表达“导致”或“引起”之意 → 匹配动词搭配 lead to → 得出答案
34 空 分析空格前后语境 → 识别空格处需表达“依赖”或“依靠”之意 → 匹配动词搭配 rely on → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　细节信息　因果衔接　动词搭配 lead to　动词搭配 rely on　动词搭配 deal with

34. 【答案】B

31 空 分析空格前后语境 → 识别空格处需表达“承担”或“呈现”之意 → 匹配动词搭配 take on → 得出答案
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35. 【答案】C

31 空 分析空格前后语境 → 识别空格处需表达“承担”或“呈现”之意 → 匹配动词搭配 take on → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　细节信息　因果衔接　动词搭配 lead to　动词搭配 rely on　动词搭配 deal with

36. 【答案】D

36 空 定位首句转折逻辑 → 分析 ‘too much’ 与 ‘valuable’ 的对比 → 推断 ‘possible’ 符合语境
37 空 定位 ‘back in high school’ → 分析 ‘I’ 与 ‘back’ 的搭配 → 推断 ‘remember’ 符合回忆语境
38 空 定位 ‘a team sport’ → 分析动词与 ‘sport’ 的搭配 → 推断 ‘played’ 符合 ‘play a sport’ 的固定搭配
39 空 定位 ‘only had a few hours’ → 分析时间紧迫性 → 推断 ‘right away’ 符合立即做的语境
40 空 定位 ‘When I got into college’ → 分析与高中情况的对比 → 推断 ‘changed’ 符合情况变化的语境
41 空 定位空格前文 ‘too much’ → 结合首句 ‘time is more valuable than money’ 的转折逻辑 → 推断 ‘too much time’ 的负面属性 → 选择表示 ‘多余的’ 的形容词
42 空 定位空格前文 ‘Because of all this...’ → 指代上文 ‘out of class before noon’ 带来的空闲时间 → 推断 ‘no sense of...’ 描述的是缺乏做作业的 ‘紧迫感’ → 选择表示 ‘紧迫感’ 的名词

43 空 定位空格前文‘waiting until it later became...’ → 结合后文‘kept pushing my studying further and further back’ → 推断‘waiting’行为固化成了‘习惯’ → 选择表示‘习惯’的名词
44 空 定位空格后文‘my studying further and further back’ → 结合‘push...back’的固定搭配 → 选择表示‘推迟、拖延’的动词
45 空 定位空格后文‘really late at night to get my work alone’ → 结合前文‘pushing my studying further and further back’ → 推断‘late at night’对应‘熬夜’的行为 → 选择表示‘熬夜’的短语
46 空 定位语境‘a former classmate’ → 分析动词与‘classmate’的常见搭配 → 得出答案
47 空 定位语境‘a lot of money’ → 分析动词与‘money’的常见搭配 → 得出答案
48 空 定位语境‘Since his regular job was...’ → 分析形容词与‘job’的搭配及上下文逻辑（为何不全职做副业） → 得出答案
49 空 定位语境‘without the job, he would...’ → 分析副词与‘have too much time’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
50 空 定位语境‘what I did back in...’ → 分析指代对象（前文描述的拖延行为发生在哪个时期） → 得出答案
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52 空 定位结果句 → 分析“lose his... to work and succeed”的搭配与语义 → 选择最贴切的抽象名词
53 空 定位建议句 → 分析“try... your time with other work”的搭配与语义 → 选择最贴切的动词短语
54 空 定位结论句 → 分析“there is a... that if you want something done, ask a busy person to do it”的固定表达 → 选择最贴切的名词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词与名词搭配　形容词与名词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词与句子逻辑　指代与衔接　上下文逻辑　虚拟语气　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑推理

37. 【答案】A

36 空 定位首句转折逻辑 → 分析‘too much’与‘valuable’的对比 → 推断‘possible’符合语境
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词与名词搭配　形容词与名词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词与句子逻辑　指代与衔接　上下文逻辑　虚拟语气　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑推理

38. 【答案】D

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词与名词搭配　形容词与名词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词与句子逻辑　指代与衔接　上下文逻辑　虚拟语气　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑推理

39. 【答案】B

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42 空 定位空格前文‘Because of all this...’ → 指代上文‘out of class before noon’带来的空闲时间 → 推断‘no sense of...’描述的是缺乏做作业的‘紧迫感’ → 选择表示‘紧迫感’的名词
43 空 定位空格前文‘waiting until it later became...’ → 结合后文‘kept pushing my studying further and further back’ → 推断‘waiting’行为固化成了‘习惯’ → 选择表示‘习惯’的名词
44 空 定位空格后文‘my studying further and further back’ → 结合‘push...back’的固定搭配 → 选择表示‘推迟、拖延’的动词
45 空 定位空格后文‘really late at night to get my work alone’ → 结合前文‘pushing my studying further and further back’ → 推断‘late at night’对应‘熬夜’的行为 → 选择表示‘熬夜’的短语
46 空 定位语境‘a former classmate’ → 分析动词与‘classmate’的常见搭配 → 得出答案
47 空 定位语境‘a lot of money’ → 分析动词与‘money’的常见搭配 → 得出答案
48 空 定位语境‘Since his regular job was...’ → 分析形容词与‘job’的搭配及上下文逻辑（为何不全职做副业） → 得出答案
49 空 定位语境‘without the job, he would...’ → 分析副词与‘have too much time’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
50 空 定位语境‘what I did back in...’ → 分析指代对象（前文描述的拖延行为发生在哪个时期） → 得出答案
51 空 定位条件句 → 分析虚拟语气与结果 → 推断动词含义
52 空 定位结果句 → 分析“lose his... to work and succeed”的搭配与语义 → 选择最贴切的抽象名词
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54 空 定位结论句 → 分析“there is a... that if you want something done, ask a busy person to do it”的固定表达 → 选择最贴切的名词
55 空 定位结论句 → 分析“ask a... person to do it”的语义逻辑 → 选择最贴切的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词与名词搭配　形容词与名词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词与句子逻辑　指代与衔接　上下文逻辑　虚拟语气　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑推理

40. 【答案】C

36 空 定位首句转折逻辑 → 分析‘too much’与‘valuable’的对比 → 推断‘possible’符合语境
37 空 定位‘back in high school’ → 分析‘I’与‘back’的搭配 → 推断‘remember’符合回忆语境
38 空 定位‘a team sport’ → 分析动词与‘sport’的搭配 → 推断‘played’符合‘play a sport’的固定搭配
39 空 定位‘only had a few hours’ → 分析时间紧迫性 → 推断‘right away’符合立即做的语境
40 空 定位‘When I got into college’ → 分析与高中情况的对比 → 推断‘changed’符合情况变化的语境
41 空 定位空格前文‘too much’ → 结合首句‘time is more valuable than money’的转折逻辑 → 推断‘too much time’的负面属性 → 选择表示‘多余的’的形容词
42 空 定位空格前文‘Because of all this...’ → 指代上文‘out of class before noon’带来的空闲时间 → 推断‘no sense of...’描述的是缺乏做作业的‘紧迫感’ → 选择表示‘紧迫感’的名词
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51 空 定位条件句 → 分析虚拟语气与结果 → 推断动词含义
52 空 定位结果句 → 分析“lose his... to work and succeed”的搭配与语义 → 选择最贴切的抽象名词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词与名词搭配　形容词与名词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词与句子逻辑　指代与衔接　上下文逻辑　虚拟语气　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑推理

41. 【答案】A

36 空 定位首句转折逻辑 → 分析 ‘too much’ 与 ‘valuable’ 的对比 → 推断 ‘possible’ 符合语境
37 空 定位 ‘back in high school’ → 分析 ‘I’ 与 ‘back’ 的搭配 → 推断 ‘remember’ 符合回忆语境
38 空 定位 ‘a team sport’ → 分析动词与 ‘sport’ 的搭配 → 推断 ‘played’ 符合 ‘play a sport’ 的固定搭配
39 空 定位 ‘only had a few hours’ → 分析时间紧迫性 → 推断 ‘right away’ 符合立即做的语境
40 空 定位 ‘When I got into college’ → 分析与高中情况的对比 → 推断 ‘changed’ 符合情况变化的语境
41 空 定位空格前文 ‘too much’ → 结合首句 ‘time is more valuable than money’ 的转折逻辑 → 推断 ‘too much time’ 的负面属性 → 选择表示 ‘多余的’ 的形容词
42 空 定位空格前文 ‘Because of all this...’ → 指代上文 ‘out of class before noon’ 带来的空闲时间 → 推断 ‘no sense of...’ 描述的是缺乏做作业的 ‘紧迫感’ → 选择表示 ‘紧迫感’ 的名词
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44 空 定位空格后文 ‘my studying further and further back’ → 结合 ‘push...back’ 的固定搭配 → 选择表示 ‘推迟、拖延’ 的动词
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46 空 定位语境 ‘a former classmate’ → 分析动词与 ‘classmate’ 的常见搭配 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词与名词搭配　形容词与名词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词与句子逻辑　指代与衔接　上下文逻辑　虚拟语气　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑推理

42. 【答案】C

36 空 定位首句转折逻辑 → 分析 ‘too much’ 与 ‘valuable’ 的对比 → 推断 ‘possible’ 符合语境
37 空 定位 ‘back in high school’ → 分析 ‘I’ 与 ‘back’ 的搭配 → 推断 ‘remember’ 符合回忆语境
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39 空 定位 ‘only had a few hours’ → 分析时间紧迫性 → 推断 ‘right away’ 符合立即做的语境
40 空 定位 ‘When I got into college’ → 分析与高中情况的对比 → 推断 ‘changed’ 符合情况变化的语境

41 空 定位空格前文‘too much’ → 结合首句‘time is more valuable than money’的转折逻辑 → 推断‘too much time’的负面属性 → 选择表示‘多余的’的形容词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词与名词搭配　形容词与名词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词与句子逻辑　指代与衔接　上下文逻辑　虚拟语气　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑推理

43. 【答案】D

36 空 定位首句转折逻辑 → 分析‘too much’与‘valuable’的对比 → 推断‘possible’符合语境
37 空 定位‘back in high school’ → 分析‘I’与‘back’的搭配 → 推断‘remember’符合回忆语境
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49 空 定位语境‘without the job, he would...’ → 分析副词与‘have too much time’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 动词搭配 动词与名词搭配 形容词与名词搭配 语境逻辑推理 副词与句子逻辑 指代与衔接 上下文逻辑 虚拟语气 动词辨析 名词辨析 固定搭配 动词短语辨析 形容词辨析 逻辑推理

44. 【答案】A

36 空 定位首句转折逻辑 → 分析 ‘too much’ 与 ‘valuable’ 的对比 → 推断 ‘possible’ 符合语境
37 空 定位 ‘back in high school’ → 分析 ‘I’ 与 ‘back’ 的搭配 → 推断 ‘remember’ 符合回忆语境
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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 动词搭配 动词与名词搭配 形容词与名词搭配 语境逻辑推理 副词与句子逻辑 指代与衔接 上下文逻辑 虚拟语气 动词辨析 名词辨析 固定搭配 动词短语辨析 形容词辨析 逻辑推理

45. 【答案】B

36 空 定位首句转折逻辑 → 分析 ‘too much’ 与 ‘valuable’ 的对比 → 推断 ‘possible’ 符合语境
37 空 定位 ‘back in high school’ → 分析 ‘I’ 与 ‘back’ 的搭配 → 推断 ‘remember’ 符合回忆语境
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39 空 定位‘only had a few hours’ → 分析时间紧迫性 → 推断‘right away’符合立即做的语境
40 空 定位‘When I got into college’ → 分析与高中情况的对比 → 推断‘changed’符合情况变化的语境
41 空 定位空格前文‘too much’ → 结合首句‘time is more valuable than money’的转折逻辑 → 推断‘too much time’的负面属性 → 选择表示‘多余的’的形容词
42 空 定位空格前文‘Because of all this...’ → 指代上文‘out of class before noon’带来的空闲时间 → 推断‘no sense of...’描述的是缺乏做作业的‘紧迫感’ → 选择表示‘紧迫感’的名词
43 空 定位空格前文‘waiting until it later became...’ → 结合后文‘kept pushing my studying further and further back’ → 推断‘waiting’行为固化成了‘习惯’ → 选择表示‘习惯’的名词
44 空 定位空格后文‘my studying further and further back’ → 结合‘push...back’的固定搭配 → 选择表示‘推迟、拖延’的动词
45 空 定位空格后文‘really late at night to get my work alone’ → 结合前文‘pushing my studying further and further back’ → 推断‘late at night’对应‘熬夜’的行为 → 选择表示‘熬夜’的短语
46 空 定位语境‘a former classmate’ → 分析动词与‘classmate’的常见搭配 → 得出答案
47 空 定位语境‘a lot of money’ → 分析动词与‘money’的常见搭配 → 得出答案
48 空 定位语境‘Since his regular job was...’ → 分析形容词与‘job’的搭配及上下文逻辑（为何不全职做副业） → 得出答案
49 空 定位语境‘without the job, he would...’ → 分析副词与‘have too much time’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
50 空 定位语境‘what I did back in...’ → 分析指代对象（前文描述的拖延行为发生在哪个时期） → 得出答案
51 空 定位条件句 → 分析虚拟语气与结果 → 推断动词含义
52 空 定位结果句 → 分析“lose his... to work and succeed”的搭配与语义 → 选择最贴切的抽象名词
53 空 定位建议句 → 分析“try... your time with other work”的搭配与语义 → 选择最贴切的动词短语
54 空 定位结论句 → 分析“there is a... that if you want something done, ask a busy person to do it”的固定表达 → 选择最贴切的名词
55 空 定位结论句 → 分析“ask a... person to do it”的语义逻辑 → 选择最贴切的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词与名词搭配　形容词与名词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词与句子逻辑　指代与衔接　上下文逻辑　虚拟语气　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑推理

46. 【答案】A

36 空 定位首句转折逻辑 → 分析‘too much’与‘valuable’的对比 → 推断‘possible’符合语境
37 空 定位‘back in high school’ → 分析‘I’与‘back’的搭配 → 推断‘remember’符合回忆语境
38 空 定位‘a team sport’ → 分析动词与‘sport’的搭配 → 推断‘played’符合‘play a sport’的固定搭配
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40 空 定位‘When I got into college’ → 分析与高中情况的对比 → 推断‘changed’符合情况变化的语境
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46 空 定位语境‘a former classmate’ → 分析动词与‘classmate’的常见搭配 → 得出答案
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48 空 定位语境‘Since his regular job was...’ → 分析形容词与‘job’的搭配及上下文逻辑（为何不全职做副业） → 得出答案
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52 空 定位结果句 → 分析“lose his... to work and succeed”的搭配与语义 → 选择最贴切的抽象名词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词与名词搭配　形容词与名词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词与句子逻辑　指代与衔接　上下文逻辑　虚拟语气　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑推理

47. 【答案】D

36 空 定位首句转折逻辑 → 分析‘too much’与‘valuable’的对比 → 推断‘possible’符合语境
37 空 定位‘back in high school’ → 分析‘I’与‘back’的搭配 → 推断‘remember’符合回忆语境
38 空 定位‘a team sport’ → 分析动词与‘sport’的搭配 → 推断‘played’符合‘play a sport’的固定搭配
39 空 定位‘only had a few hours’ → 分析时间紧迫性 → 推断‘right away’符合立即做的语境
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词与名词搭配　形容词与名词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词与句子逻辑　指代与衔接　上下文逻辑　虚拟语气　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑推理

48. 【答案】C

36 空 定位首句转折逻辑 → 分析 ‘too much’ 与 ‘valuable’ 的对比 → 推断 ‘possible’ 符合语境
37 空 定位 ‘back in high school’ → 分析 ‘I’ 与 ‘back’ 的搭配 → 推断 ‘remember’ 符合回忆语境
38 空 定位 ‘a team sport’ → 分析动词与 ‘sport’ 的搭配 → 推断 ‘played’ 符合 ‘play a sport’ 的固定搭配
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42 空 定位空格前文 ‘Because of all this...’ → 指代上文 ‘out of class before noon’ 带来的空闲时间 → 推断 ‘no sense of...’ 描述的是缺乏做作业的 ‘紧迫感’ → 选择表示 ‘紧迫感’ 的名词
43 空 定位空格前文 ‘waiting until it later became...’ → 结合后文 ‘kept pushing my studying further and further back’ → 推断 ‘waiting’ 行为固化成了 ‘习惯’ → 选择表示 ‘习惯’ 的名词
44 空 定位空格后文 ‘my studying further and further back’ → 结合 ‘push...back’ 的固定搭配 → 选择表示 ‘推迟、拖延’ 的动词
45 空 定位空格后文 ‘really late at night to get my work alone’ → 结合前文 ‘pushing my studying further and further back’ → 推断 ‘late at night’ 对应 ‘熬夜’ 的行为 → 选择表示 ‘熬夜’ 的短语
46 空 定位语境 ‘a former classmate’ → 分析动词与 ‘classmate’ 的常见搭配 → 得出答案
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48 空 定位语境 ‘Since his regular job was...’ → 分析形容词与 ‘job’ 的搭配及上下文逻辑（为何不全职做副业） → 得出答案
49 空 定位语境 ‘without the job, he would...’ → 分析副词与 ‘have too much time’ 的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
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52 空 定位结果句 → 分析 “lose his... to work and succeed” 的搭配与语义 → 选择最贴切的抽象名词
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54 空 定位结论句 → 分析 “there is a... that if you want something done, ask a busy person to do it” 的固定表达 → 选择最贴切的名词
55 空 定位结论句 → 分析 “ask a... person to do it” 的语义逻辑 → 选择最贴切的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词与名词搭配　形容词与名词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词与句子逻辑　指代与衔接　上下文逻辑　虚拟语气　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑推理

49. 【答案】D

36 空 定位首句转折逻辑 → 分析 ‘too much’ 与 ‘valuable’ 的对比 → 推断 ‘possible’ 符合语境
37 空 定位 ‘back in high school’ → 分析 ‘I’ 与 ‘back’ 的搭配 → 推断 ‘remember’ 符合回忆语境
38 空 定位 ‘a team sport’ → 分析动词与 ‘sport’ 的搭配 → 推断 ‘played’ 符合 ‘play a sport’ 的固定搭配
39 空 定位 ‘only had a few hours’ → 分析时间紧迫性 → 推断 ‘right away’ 符合立即做的语境
40 空 定位 ‘When I got into college’ → 分析与高中情况的对比 → 推断 ‘changed’ 符合情况变化的语境
41 空 定位空格前文 ‘too much’ → 结合首句 ‘time is more valuable than money’ 的转折逻辑 → 推断 ‘too much time’ 的负面属性 → 选择表示 ‘多余的’ 的形容词
42 空 定位空格前文 ‘Because of all this...’ → 指代上文 ‘out of class before noon’ 带来的空闲时间 → 推断 ‘no sense of...’ 描述的是缺乏做作业的 ‘紧迫感’ → 选择表示 ‘紧迫感’ 的名词
43 空 定位空格前文 ‘waiting until it later became...’ → 结合后文 ‘kept pushing my studying further and further back’ → 推断 ‘waiting’ 行为固化成了 ‘习惯’ → 选择表示 ‘习惯’ 的名词
44 空 定位空格后文 ‘my studying further and further back’ → 结合 ‘push...back’ 的固定搭配 → 选择表示 ‘推迟、拖延’ 的动词

45 空 定位空格后文‘really late at night to get my work alone’ → 结合前文‘pushing my studying further and further back’ → 推断‘late at night’对应‘熬夜’的行为 → 选择表示‘熬夜’的短语
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48 空 定位语境‘Since his regular job was...’ → 分析形容词与‘job’的搭配及上下文逻辑（为何不全职做副业） → 得出答案
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52 空 定位结果句 → 分析“lose his... to work and succeed”的搭配与语义 → 选择最贴切的抽象名词
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54 空 定位结论句 → 分析“there is a... that if you want something done, ask a busy person to do it”的固定表达 → 选择最贴切的名词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词与名词搭配　形容词与名词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词与句子逻辑　指代与衔接　上下文逻辑　虚拟语气　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑推理

50. 【答案】B

36 空 定位首句转折逻辑 → 分析‘too much’与‘valuable’的对比 → 推断‘possible’符合语境
37 空 定位‘back in high school’ → 分析‘I’与‘back’的搭配 → 推断‘remember’符合回忆语境
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词与名词搭配　形容词与名词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词与句子逻辑　指代与衔接　上下文逻辑　虚拟语气　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑推理

51. 【答案】A

36 空 定位首句转折逻辑 → 分析 ‘too much’ 与 ‘valuable’ 的对比 → 推断 ‘possible’ 符合语境
37 空 定位 ‘back in high school’ → 分析 ‘I’ 与 ‘back’ 的搭配 → 推断 ‘remember’ 符合回忆语境
38 空 定位 ‘a team sport’ → 分析动词与 ‘sport’ 的搭配 → 推断 ‘played’ 符合 ‘play a sport’ 的固定搭配
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40 空 定位 ‘When I got into college’ → 分析与高中情况的对比 → 推断 ‘changed’ 符合情况变化的语境
41 空 定位空格前文 ‘too much’ → 结合首句 ‘time is more valuable than money’ 的转折逻辑 → 推断 ‘too much time’ 的负面属性 → 选择表示 ‘多余的’ 的形容词
42 空 定位空格前文 ‘Because of all this...’ → 指代上文 ‘out of class before noon’ 带来的空闲时间 → 推断 ‘no sense of...’ 描述的是缺乏做作业的 ‘紧迫感’ → 选择表示 ‘紧迫感’ 的名词
43 空 定位空格前文 ‘waiting until it later became...’ → 结合后文 ‘kept pushing my studying further and further back’ → 推断 ‘waiting’ 行为固化成了 ‘习惯’ → 选择表示 ‘习惯’ 的名词
44 空 定位空格后文 ‘my studying further and further back’ → 结合 ‘push...back’ 的固定搭配 → 选择表示 ‘推迟、拖延’ 的动词
45 空 定位空格后文 ‘really late at night to get my work alone’ → 结合前文 ‘pushing my studying further and further back’ → 推断 ‘late at night’ 对应 ‘熬夜’ 的行为 → 选择表示 ‘熬夜’ 的短语
46 空 定位语境 ‘a former classmate’ → 分析动词与 ‘classmate’ 的常见搭配 → 得出答案
47 空 定位语境 ‘a lot of money’ → 分析动词与 ‘money’ 的常见搭配 → 得出答案
48 空 定位语境 ‘Since his regular job was...’ → 分析形容词与 ‘job’ 的搭配及上下文逻辑（为何不全职做副业） → 得出答案
49 空 定位语境 ‘without the job, he would...’ → 分析副词与 ‘have too much time’ 的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
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51 空 定位条件句 → 分析虚拟语气与结果 → 推断动词含义
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词与名词搭配　形容词与名词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词与句子逻辑　指代与衔接　上下文逻辑　虚拟语气　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑推理

52. 【答案】C

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44 空 定位空格后文‘my studying further and further back’ → 结合‘push...back’的固定搭配 → 选择表示‘推迟、拖延’的动词
45 空 定位空格后文‘really late at night to get my work alone’ → 结合前文‘pushing my studying further and further back’ → 推断‘late at night’对应‘熬夜’的行为 → 选择表示‘熬夜’的短语
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词与名词搭配　形容词与名词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词与句子逻辑　指代与衔接　上下文逻辑　虚拟语气　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑推理

53. 【答案】B

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词与名词搭配　形容词与名词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词与句子逻辑　指代与衔接　上下文逻辑　虚拟语气　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑推理

55. 【答案】B
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词与名词搭配　形容词与名词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词与句子逻辑　指代与衔接　上下文逻辑　虚拟语气　动词辨析　名词辨析　固定搭配　动词短语辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑推理

56. 【答案】dishes

56 空 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，谓语动词需用复数形式
57 空 分析从句结构，先行词为人，在从句中作主语，需用关系代词
58 空 分析句子结构，缺少形式主语，需用it作形式主语
59 空 分析动词用法，介词后需接动名词形式
60 空 分析句子时态和语态，主语为单数，需用一般过去时的被动语态
61 空 根据时间状语 'over the past decade' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'have become'
62 空 分析句子结构，空格处需要形容词作表语 → 结合语境 'make education more...' → 选择 'affordable'
63 空 分析比较结构 'than before' → 需要形容词比较级 → 结合语境 'costs are...' → 选择 'higher'
64 空 识别固定搭配 'take on weight' → 结合语境 'the issue has...' → 选择 'weight'
65 空 分析介词搭配 'responsible for' → 结合语境 'who is responsible...' → 选择 'for'

考点：主谓一致　名词复数　定语从句　关系代词　SVO主干　形式主语　非谓语动词　动名词　时态与语态　被动语态　现在完成时　时间状语　形容词作表语　语境选词　形容词比较级　比较结构　固定搭配　动词短语　介词搭配　固定短语

57. 【答案】who/that

56 空 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，谓语动词需用复数形式
57 空 分析从句结构，先行词为人，在从句中作主语，需用关系代词
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考点：主谓一致　名词复数　定语从句　关系代词　SVO主干　形式主语　非谓语动词　动名词　时态与语态　被动语态　现在完成时　时间状语　形容词作表语　语境选词　形容词比较级　比较结构　固定搭配　动词短语　介词搭配　固定短语

58. 【答案】it

56 空 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，谓语动词需用复数形式
57 空 分析从句结构，先行词为人，在从句中作主语，需用关系代词
58 空 分析句子结构，缺少形式主语，需用it作形式主语
59 空 分析动词用法，介词后需接动名词形式
60 空 分析句子时态和语态，主语为单数，需用一般过去时的被动语态
61 空 根据时间状语 'over the past decade' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'have become'
62 空 分析句子结构，空格处需要形容词作表语 → 结合语境 'make education more...' → 选择 'affordable'
63 空 分析比较结构 'than before' → 需要形容词比较级 → 结合语境 'costs are...' → 选择 'higher'
64 空 识别固定搭配 'take on weight' → 结合语境 'the issue has...' → 选择 'weight'
65 空 分析介词搭配 'responsible for' → 结合语境 'who is responsible...' → 选择 'for'

考点：主谓一致　名词复数　定语从句　关系代词　SVO主干　形式主语　非谓语动词　动名词　时态与语态　被动语态　现在完成时　时间状语　形容词作表语　语境选词　形容词比较级　比较结构　固定搭配　动词短语　介词搭配　固定短语

59. 【答案】visiting

56 空 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，谓语动词需用复数形式
57 空 分析从句结构，先行词为人，在从句中作主语，需用关系代词
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考点：主谓一致　名词复数　定语从句　关系代词　SVO主干　形式主语　非谓语动词　动名词　时态与语态　被动语态　现在完成时　时间状语　形容词作表语　语境选词　形容词比较级　比较结构　固定搭配　动词短语　介词搭配　固定短语

60. 【答案】was shocked

56 空 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，谓语动词需用复数形式
57 空 分析从句结构，先行词为人，在从句中作主语，需用关系代词
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考点：主谓一致　名词复数　定语从句　关系代词　SVO主干　形式主语　非谓语动词　动名词　时态与语态　被动语态　现在完成时　时间状语　形容词作表语　语境选词　形容词比较级　比较结构　固定搭配　动词短语　介词搭配　固定短语

61. 【答案】have become

56 空 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，谓语动词需用复数形式
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考点：主谓一致　名词复数　定语从句　关系代词　SVO主干　形式主语　非谓语动词　动名词　时态与语态　被动语态　现在完成时　时间状语　形容词作表语　语境选词　形容词比较级　比较结构　固定搭配　动词短语　介词搭配　固定短语

62. 【答案】affordable

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57 空 分析从句结构，先行词为人，在从句中作主语，需用关系代词
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考点：主谓一致　名词复数　定语从句　关系代词　SVO主干　形式主语　非谓语动词　动名词　时态与语态　被动语态　现在完成时　时间状语　形容词作表语　语境选词　形容词比较级　比较结构　固定搭配　动词短语　介词搭配　固定短语

63. 【答案】higher

56 空 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，谓语动词需用复数形式
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考点：主谓一致　名词复数　定语从句　关系代词　SVO主干　形式主语　非谓语动词　动名词　时态与语态　被动语

态　现在完成时　时间状语　形容词作表语　语境选词　形容词比较级　比较结构　固定搭配　动词短语　介词搭配　固定短语

64. 【答案】weight

56 空 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，谓语动词需用复数形式
57 空 分析从句结构，先行词为人，在从句中作主语，需用关系代词
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65. 【答案】for

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66. 【答案】Dear Sir or Madam,

I am Li Hua, a senior…

根据题目要求，运用恰当的词汇搭配和从句结构，组织一篇包含口语能力、相关经验和应聘目的的连贯短文。

考点：take on the responsibility of　which I believe　my experience in　to take on this role

67. 【答案】The colors of the brown rocks, the deep green…

续写需基于给定情节，合理发展故事，保持逻辑连贯与语言多样性。

考点：谋篇布局与情节发展　句式变化与复杂句构建　指代与衔接