高考 · 2019年高考英语新课标II卷真题

历年真题

满分 140 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 71 题 · 新课标II卷

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
876 873
yingyu8.cn/d/876873

本卷答案与讲解
854 920
yingyu8.cn/an/854920

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. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a library. B. In a bookstore. C. In a classroom.

2. How does the woman feel now?

A. Relaxed. B. Excited. C. Tired.

3. How much will the man pay?

A. $520. B. $80. C. $100.

4. What does the man tell Jane to do?

A. Postpone his appointment. B. Meet Mr. Douglas. C. Return at 3 o’clock.

5. Why would David quit his job?

A. To go back to school. B. To start his own firm. C. To work for his friend.

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 man want the woman to do?

A. Check the cupboard. B. Clean the balcony. C. Buy an umbrella.

7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Husband and wife. B. Employer and employee.

C. Shop assistant and customer. 听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. Where did the woman go at the weekend?

A. The city centre. B. The forest park. C. The man’ s home.

9. How did the man spend his weekend?

A. Packing for a move. B. Going out with Jenny. C. Looking for a new house.

10. What will the woman do for the man?

A. Take Henry to hospital. B. Stay with his kid.

C. Look after his pet. 听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What is Mr. Stone doing now?

A. Eating lunch. B. Having a meeting. C. Writing a diary.

12. Why does the man want to see Mr. Stone?

A. To discuss a program. B. To make a travel plan. C. To ask for sick leave.

13. When will the man meet Mr. Stone this afternoon?

A. At 3:00. B. At 3:30.

C. At 3:45. 听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A company. B. An interview. C. A job offer.

15. Who is Monica Stansfield?

A. A junior specialist. B. A department manager. C. A sales assistant.

16. When will the man hear from the woman?

A. On Tuesday. B. On Wednesday.

C. On Thursday. 听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What did John enjoy doing in his childhood?

A. Touring France. B. Playing outdoors. C. Painting pictures.

18. What did John do after he moved to the US?

A. He did business. B. He studied biology. C. He worked on a farm.

19. Why did John go hunting?

A. For food. B. For pleasure. C. For money.

20. What is the subject of John’ s works?

A. American birds. B. Natural scenery. C. Family life.

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

My Favourite Books Jo Usmar is a writer for Cosmopolitan and co-author of the This Book Will series(系列)of lifestyle books. Here she picks her top reads. Matilda Roald Dahl I once wrote a paper on the influence of fairy tales on Roald Dahl's writing and it gave me a new appreciation for his strange and delightful words. Matilda's battles with her cruel me parents and the bossy headmisres，Miss Trunchbull，are equally fumy and frightening，but they're also aspirational. After Dark Haruki Murakami It’ s about two sisters-Eri，a model who either won’ t or can’ t stop sleeping，and Mari, a young student . In trying to connect to her sister. Mari starts changing her life and discovers a world of diverse ” night people” who are hiding secrets. Gone Girl Gillian Fynn There was a bit of me that didn't want to love this when everyone else on the planet did but the horror story is brilliant. There's tension and anxiety from the beginning as Nick and Amy battle for your trust. It's a real whodunit and the frustration when you realise what's going on is horribly enjoyable The Stand Stephen King This is an excellent fantasy novel from one of the best storytellers around. After a serious flu outbreak wipes out 99.4% of the world's population, a battle unfolds between good and evil among those let. Randall Flagg is one of the scariest characters ever.

21. Who does "I" refer to in the text?

A. Stephen King. B. Gillian Flynn. C. Jo Usmar. D. Roald Dahl

22. Which of the following tells about Mari and Eri?

A. Cosmopolitan. B. Matilda. C. After Dark. D. The Stand.

23. What kind of book is Gone Girl?)

A. A folk tale.

B. A biography.

C. A love story.

D. A horror story. B “You can use me as a last resort(选择), and if nobody else volunteers，then I will do it.” This was an actual reply from a parent after I put out a request for volunteers for my kids lacrosse(长曲棍球)club. I guess that there's probably some demanding work schedule, or social anxiety around stepping up to help for an unknown sport. She may just need a little persuading. So I try again and tug at the heartstrings. I mention the single parent with four kids running the show and I talk about the dad coaching a team that his kids aren’ t even on … At this point the unwilling parent speaks up, “Alright. Yes, I’ ll do it.” I’ m secretly relieved because I know there’ s real power in sharing volunteer responsibilities among many. The unwilling parent organizes the meal schedule, sends out emails, and collects money for end-of-season gifts. Somewhere along the way, the same parent ends up becoming an invaluable member of the team. The coach is able to focus on the kids while the other parents are relieved to be off the hook for another season. Handing out sliced oranges to bloodthirsty kids can be as exciting as watching your own kid score a goal. Still, most of us volunteers breathe a sigh of relief when the season comes to a close. That relief is coupled with a deep understanding of why the same people keep coming back for more: Connecting to the community(社区)as you freely give your time, money, skills, or services provides a real joy. Volunteering just feels so good. In that sense, I’ m pretty sure volunteering is more of a selfish act than I’ d freely like to admit. However, if others benefit in the process, and I get some reward too, does it really matter where my motivation lies?

24. What can we infer about the parent from her reply in paragraph l?

A. She knows little about the club.
B. She isn't good at sports.
C. She just doesn't want to volunteer.
D. She's unable to meet her schedule.

25. What does the underlined phrase“tug at the heartstrings”in paragraph 2 mean ?

A. Encourage team work.
B. Appeal to feeling.
C. Promote good deeds.
D. Provide advice.

26. What can we learn about the parent from paragraph 3?

A. She gets interested in lacrosse.
B. She is proud of her kids.
C. She’ ll work for another season.
D. She becomes a good helper.

27. Why does the author like doing volunteer work?

A. It gives her a sense of duty.

B. It makes her very happy.

C. It enables her to work hard.

D. It brings her material rewards. C Marian Bechtel sits at West Palm Beach’ s Bar Louie counter by herself, quietly reading her e-book as she waits for her salad. What is she reading? None of your business! Lunch is Bechtel’ s “me” time. And like more Americans, she’ s not alone. A new report found 46 percent of meals are eaten alone in America. More than half(53 percent)have breakfast alone and nearly half(46 percent)have lunch by themselves. Only at dinnertime are we eating together anymore，74 percent，according to statistics from the report. “I prefer to go out and be out. Alone，but together，you know? ” Bechtel said，looking up from her book. Bechtel，who works in downtown West Palm Beach，has lunch with coworkers sometimes，but like many of us，too often works through lunch at her desk. A lunchtime escape allows her to keep a boss from tapping her on the shoulder. She returns to work feeling energized. “Today，I just wanted some time to myself，” she said. Just two seats over，Andrew Mazoleny，a local videographer，is finishing his lunch at the bar. He likes that he can sit and check his phone in peace or chat up the barkeeper with whom he's on a first-name basis if he wants to have a little interaction(交流). “I reflect on how my day's gone and think about the rest of the week,” he said. “It's a chance for self-reflection, You return to work recharged and with a plan.” That freedom to choose is one reason more people like to eat alone. There was a time when people may have felt awkward about asking for a table for one，but those days are over. Now，we have our smartphones to keep us company at the table. “It doesn't feel as alone as it may have before al the advances in technology,” said Laurie

Demerit， whose company provided the statistics for the report.

28. What are the statistics in paragraph 2 about?

A. Food variety. B. Eating habits. C. Table manners. D. Restaurant service.

29. Why does Bechtel prefer to go out for lunch?

A. To meet with her coworkers.

B. To catch up with her work.

C. To have some time on her own.

D. To collect data for her report.

30. What do we know about Mazoleny?

A. He makes videos for the bar.

B. He’ s fond of the food at the bar.

C. He interviews customers at the bar.

D. He’ s familiar with the barkeeper.

31. What is the text mainly about?

A. The trend of having meals alone.

B. The importance of self-reflection.

C. The stress from working overtime.

D. The advantage of wireless technology. D Bacteria are an annoying problem for astronauts. The microorganisms(微生物) from our bodies grow uncontrollably on surfaces of the International Space Station, so astronauts spend hours cleaning them up each week. How is NASA overcoming this very tiny big problem? It’ s turning to a bunch of high school kids. But not just any kids. It depending on NASA HUNCH high school class, like the one science teachers Gene Gordon and Donna Himmelberg lead at Fairport High School in Fairport, New York. HUNCH is designed to connect high school classrooms with NASA engineers. For the past two years, Gordon’ s students have been studying ways to kill bacteria in zero gravity, and they think they’ re close to a solution(解决方案). “We don’ t give the students any breaks. They have to do it just like NASA engineers,” says Florence Gold, a project manager. “There are no tests,” Gordon says. “There is no graded homework. There almost are no grades, other than ‘Are you working towards your goal?’ Basically, it’ s ‘I’ ve got to produce this product and then, at the end of year, present it to NASA.’ Engineers come and really do an in-person review, and…it’ s not a very nice thing at time. It’ s a hard business review of your product.” Gordon says the HUNCH program has an impact(影响) on college admissions and practical life skills. “These kids are so absorbed in their studies that I just sit back. I don’ t teach.” And that annoying bacteria? Gordon says his students are emailing daily with NASA engineers about the problem, readying a workable solution to test in space.

32. What do we know about the bacteria in the International Space Station?

A. They are hard to get rid of.
B. They lead to air pollution.
C. They appear different forms.
D. They damage the instruments.

33. What is the purpose of the HUNCH program?

A. To strengthen teacher-student relationships.
B. To sharpen students' communication skills.
C. To allow students to experience zero gravity.
D. To link space technology with school education

34. What do the NASA engineers do for the students in the program?

A. Check their product.
B. Guide project designs
C. Adjust work schedules.
D. Grade their homework.

35. What is the best title for the text?

A. NASA: The Home of Astronauts.
B. Space: The Final Homework Frontier.
C. Nature: An Outdoor Classroom.
D. HUNCH:A College Admission Reform.

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 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。 Imagine a child standing on a diving board four feet high and asking himself the question:“Should I jump? This is what motivation or the lack of it can do. Motivation and goal setting are the two sides of same coin. ___36___Like the child on the diving board, you will stay undecided. ___37___ More than that, how should you stay motivated to achieve the goal? First, you need to evaluate yourself , your values your strengths, your weaknesses, your achievements, your desires ,etc. Only then should your you' re your goals You also need to judge the quality and depth of your motivation. This is quite important, because it is directly related to your commitment. There are times when your heart is not in your work. ___38___ So, slow down and think what you really want to do at that moment. Clarity(清晰)of thoughts can help you move forward. Another way of setting realistic goals is to analyze your short and long term objectives, keeping in mind your beliefs, values and strengths. Remember that goals are flexible.___39___ They also need to be measurable. You must keep these points in mind while setting your goals. Your personal circumstances are equally important. For example, you may want to be a Pilot but can' t become one because your eyesight is not good enough.___40___You should reassess your goals, and motivate yourself to set a fresh goal. You will surely need to overcome some difficulties, some planned, but most unplanned. You cannot overcome them without ample motivation. Make sure that you plan for these difficulties at the time of setting your goals.

36. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

A. This can affect your work.
B. So how should you motivate yourself?
C. However, this should not discourage you.
D. So why should we try to set specific goals?
E. They can change according to circumstances.
F. Motivation is what you need most to do a good job.
G. Without motivation you can neither set a goal nor reach it

37. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

A. This can affect your work.
B. So how should you motivate yourself?
C. However, this should not discourage you.
D. So why should we try to set specific goals?
E. They can change according to circumstances.
F. Motivation is what you need most to do a good job.
G. Without motivation you can neither set a goal nor reach it

38. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

A. This can affect your work.
B. So how should you motivate yourself?
C. However, this should not discourage you.
D. So why should we try to set specific goals?
E. They can change according to circumstances.
F. Motivation is what you need most to do a good job.
G. Without motivation you can neither set a goal nor reach it

39. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

A. This can affect your work.
B. So how should you motivate yourself?
C. However, this should not discourage you.
D. So why should we try to set specific goals?
E. They can change according to circumstances.
F. Motivation is what you need most to do a good job.
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40. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

A. This can affect your work.
B. So how should you motivate yourself?
C. However, this should not discourage you.
D. So why should we try to set specific goals?
E. They can change according to circumstances.
F. Motivation is what you need most to do a good job.
G. Without motivation you can neither set a goal nor reach it

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 分，

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。 It’s about 250 miles from the hills of west-central lowa to Ehlers’ home in Minnesota. During the long trip home, following a weekend of hunting. Ehlers ___41___ about the small dog he had seen ___42___ alongside the road. He had ___43___ to coax(哄)the dog to him but, frightened, it had ___44___. Back home, Ehlers was troubled by that ___45___ dog. So, four days later, he called his friend Greg, and the two drove ___46___. After a long and careful ___47___. Greg saw, across a field, the dog moving ___48___ away. Ehlers eventually succeeded in coaxing the animal to him. Nervousness and fear were replaced with ___49___. It just started licking(舔)Ehlers’ face. A local farmer told them the dog sounded like one ___50___ as lost in the local paper. The ad had a ___51___ number for a town in southern Michigan. Ehlers ___52___ the number of Jeff and Lisa to tell them he had ___53___ their dog. Jeff had ___54___ in lowa before Thanksgiving with his dog, Rosie, but the gun shots had scared the dog off. Jeff searched ___55___ for Rosie in the next four days. Ehlers returned to Minnesotan, and then drove 100 miles to Minneapolis to put Rosie on a flight to Michigan. “It’s good to know there’s still someone out there who ___56___ enough to go to that kind of ___57___,” says Lisa of Ehlers’ rescue ___58___. I figured whoever lost the dog was probably just as ___59___ to it as I am to my dogs,” says Ehlers. “If it had been my dog, I’d hope that somebody would be ___60___ to go that extra mile.”

41. A. read B. forgot C. thought D. heard
42. A. read B. trembling C. eating D. sleeping
43. A. tried B. agreed C. promised D. regretted
44. A. calmed down B. stood up C. rolled over D. run off
45. A. injured B. stolen C. lost D. rescued
46. A. home B. past C. back D. on
47. A. preparation B. explanation C. test D. search
48. A. cautiously B. casually C. skillfully D. angrily
49. A. surprise B. joy C. hesitation D. anxiety
50. A. predicted B. advertised C. believed D. recorded
51. A. house B. phone C. street D. car
52. A. called B. copied C. counted D. remembered
53. A. fed B. adopted C. found D. cured
54. A. hunted B. skied C. lived D. worked
55. A. on purpose B. on time C. in turn D. in vain
56. A. cares B. sees C. suffers D. learns

57. A. place B. trouble C. waste D. extreme

58. A. service B. plan C. effort D. team

59. A. equal B. allergic C. grateful D. close

60. A. suitable B. proud C. wise D. wiling

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 分，

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。 A 90-year-old has been awarded“Woman Of The Year”for ___61___ (be)Britain's oldest full-time employee-still working 40 hours a week. Now Irene Astbury works from 9am to 5pm daily at the pet shop in Macclesfield， ___62___ she opened with her late husband Les. Her years of hard work have ___63___(final)been acknowledged after a customer nominated(提名)her to be Cheshire's Woman Of The Year. Picking up her“Lifetime Achievement”award，proud Irene ___64___ (declare) she had no plans ___65___ (retire) from her 36-year-old business. Irene said，“I don't see any reason to give up work. I love coming here and seeing my family and all the friends I ___66___(make) over the years. I work not because I have to, ___67___ because I want to.” Granddaughter Gayle Parks，31-who works alongside her in the family business-said it remained unknown as to who nominated Irene for the award. She said，“We don't have any idea who put grandma forward. When we got a call ___68___ (say)she was short-listed，we thought it was ___69___ joke. But then we got an official letter and we were blown away. We are so proud of her. It's ___70___ (wonder).”

61. 第二节 语法填空

62. 第二节 语法填空

63. 第二节 语法填空

64. 第二节 语法填空

65. 第二节 语法填空

66. 第二节 语法填空

67. 第二节 语法填空

68. 第二节 语法填空

69. 第二节 语法填空

70. 第二节 语法填空

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

71. (25 分)

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. B	2. C	3. B	4. A	5. C
6. C	7. A	8. B	9. A	10. C
11. B	12. A	13. C	14. C	15. B
16. A	17. C	18. A	19. B	20. A
21. C	22. C	23. D	24. C	25. B
26. D	27. B	28. B	29. C	30. D
31. A	32. A	33. D	34. A	35. B
41. C	42. B	43. A	44. D	45. C
46. C	47. D	48. A	49. B	50. B
51. B	52. A	53. C	54. A	55. D
56. A	57. B	58. C	59. D	60. D
61. being	62. which	63. finally	64. declared	65. to retire
66. have made	67. but	68. saying	69. a	70. wonderful

36. G

37. B

38. A

39. E

40. C

71. Dear Chris,

I'm writing to inform you that our school volleyball team will participate in the city-wide tournament next Saturday. The competition will be held at the City Sports Center, starting at 9:00 AM. We are scheduled to play against No. 1 High School in the first round.

To ensure we perform our best, we need to prepare thoroughly. Please join our extra practice sessions this Wednesday and Thursday from 4:00 to 6:00 PM. We'll focus on teamwork and specific strategies against our opponents. Also, remember to bring your sports gear and stay hydrated.

I'm really looking forward to this opportunity to showcase our skills and teamwork. Let's give it our all and make our school proud!

Best regards,
Li Hua

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

捕捉对话中的场景关键词（如书名、购买、价格） → 排除图书馆（安静、借阅）和教室（教学） → 推断为书店

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

2. 【答案】C

捕捉描述女士当前状态的关键词（如语气、具体感受词） → 识别与“累”相关的表达（如 tired, exhausted） → 排除“放松”和“兴奋”

考点：观点态度

3. 【答案】B

定位对话中关于价格的讨论 → 区分原价、折扣价、最终支付价等不同数字 → 进行简单运算或识别最终确认的金额

考点：数字时间语音

4. 【答案】A

定位男士对Jane发出的具体指令或请求 → 识别表示“推迟”、“会见”、“返回”等动作的动词短语 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

5. 【答案】C

定位讨论David辞职原因的对话部分 → 识别表示“为朋友工作”的表达（如 work for his friend） → 排除“回学校”和“创业”

考点：推理判断

6. 【答案】C

识别对话场景（购物/家务） → 捕捉男士请求（buy an umbrella） → 匹配选项C

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　请求意图识别

7. 【答案】A

分析对话内容（家庭事务、孩子、宠物） → 推断人物关系（夫妻） → 匹配选项A

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　关系推断

8. 【答案】B

定位女士周末活动描述 → 捕捉关键地点（forest park） → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位与捕捉　地点信息提取

9. 【答案】A

定位男士周末活动描述 → 捕捉关键动作（packing for a move） → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位与捕捉　动作信息提取

10. 【答案】C

定位女士承诺为男士做的事 → 捕捉关键动作（look after his pet） → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位与捕捉　承诺/帮助内容提取

11. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'Mr. Stone' → 捕捉其当前状态描述 'in a meeting' → 同义替换为 'Having a meeting'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'want to see Mr. Stone' → 捕捉其目的 'discuss the new program' → 同义替换为 'To discuss a program'

考点：细节定位　目的归纳

13. 【答案】C

定位时间信息 → 区分 '3:00'（原计划）与 '3:45'（调整后） → 捕捉转折词 'but' 后的新时间 → 得出答案

考点：数字辨音　转折信号捕捉

14. 【答案】C

综合对话核心内容（如职位、薪资、入职） → 归纳讨论主题为 '工作录用' → 同义替换为 'A job offer'

考点：主旨归纳　同义替换

15. 【答案】B

定位人名 'Monica Stansfield' → 捕捉其职位描述 'head of the sales department' → 同义替换为 'A department manager'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】A

定位时间信息 → 识别具体日期 → 得出答案

考点：数字时间语音

17. 【答案】C

定位童年经历描述 → 匹配具体活动 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

18. 【答案】A

定位移居美国后的行为 → 匹配具体职业/活动 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

19. 【答案】B

定位狩猎行为描述 → 推断其目的 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断

20. 【答案】A

定位作品主题描述 → 匹配具体内容 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

21. 【答案】C

定位首段介绍性文字 → 识别作者身份信息 → 得出答案

考点：作者身份识别　指代关系

22. 【答案】C

定位包含“Mari and Eri”的段落 → 识别该段落对应的书籍标题 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

23. 【答案】D

定位“Gone Girl”段落 → 提取描述其类型的关键词（horror story） → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　语境选词

24. 【答案】C

定位题干指定段落 → 分析人物对话的言外之意 → 推断其真实态度

考点：推理判断　观点态度

25. 【答案】B

定位划线短语所在句子 → 分析上下文语境（描述书籍内容） → 推断短语含义

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

26. 【答案】D

定位至《Matilda》段落 → 识别Matilda与父母及校长的斗争 → 推断其父母为“cruel me parents” → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　人物关系推断

27. 【答案】B

定位至《Gone Girl》段落 → 识别作者对阅读体验的描述（horribly enjoyable） → 推断其喜欢志愿工作的原因 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　情感态度推断

28. 【答案】B

定位至《The Stand》段落 → 识别统计数据（99.4%） → 理解其描述的是流感爆发后世界人口的减少 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数据含义理解

29. 【答案】C

定位至《After Dark》段落 → 识别Mari的行动（trying to connect to her sister） → 推断Bechtel外出午餐的原因 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　人物动机推断

30. 【答案】D

定位至《Gone Girl》段落 → 识别Mazoleny与酒吧的关联 → 推断其与酒吧老板的关系 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　人物关系推断

31. 【答案】A

通读全文 → 识别各段落核心信息（书籍推荐）→ 归纳共同主题 → 排除无关选项

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

32. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词（bacteria, International Space Station）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配选项细节

考点：细节定位与捕捉

33. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词（HUNCH program）→ 在语篇中寻找项目描述 → 归纳项目目的 → 匹配选项

考点：主旨大意　细节定位与捕捉

34. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词（NASA engineers, students）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配选项细节

考点：细节定位与捕捉

35. 【答案】B

通读全文 → 识别各段落核心信息（书籍推荐）→ 归纳共同主题 → 评估标题的概括性与准确性

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

36. 【答案】G

36 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 选择正确选项
37 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空缺处为定语从句引导词 → 根据先行词与从句关系选择
38 空 定位时间状语或逻辑时间线 → 判断动作发生时态 → 选择正确时态形式
39 空 分析句子主干与逻辑主语 → 判断非谓语动词形式（不定式/动名词/分词）→ 选择正确形式
40 空 识别主语单复数或指代对象 → 判断谓语动词或代词一致性 → 选择正确选项

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句引导词选择　时态与语态　非谓语动词形式选择　主谓一致与指代一致

37. 【答案】B

36 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 选择正确选项
37 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空缺处为定语从句引导词 → 根据先行词与从句关系选择
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38. 【答案】A

36 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 选择正确选项
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考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句引导词选择　时态与语态　非谓语动词形式选择　主谓一致与指代一致

39. 【答案】E

36 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 选择正确选项
37 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空缺处为定语从句引导词 → 根据先行词与从句关系选择
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40. 【答案】C

36 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 选择正确选项

37 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空缺处为定语从句引导词 → 根据先行词与从句关系选择

38 空 定位时间状语或逻辑时间线 → 判断动作发生时态 → 选择正确时态形式

39 空 分析句子主干与逻辑主语 → 判断非谓语动词形式（不定式/动名词/分词）→ 选择正确形式

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41. 【答案】C

41 空 根据后文‘he had seen... alongside the road’及‘He had tried to coax... but, frightened, it had run off’推断，Ehlers在回家路上对看到的狗进行了思考或回忆 → 选项C‘thought’符合语境，表示‘想起’或‘思考’

42 空 根据后文‘He had tried to coax... but, frightened, it had run off’推断，狗在路边的状态是害怕的 → 选项B‘trembling’（颤抖）符合‘frightened’的语境

43 空 根据后文‘but, frightened, it had run off’推断，Ehlers尝试了但失败了 → 选项A‘tried’（尝试）符合‘had... to coax’的结构和语境

44 空 根据前文‘frightened’和后文‘Back home, Ehlers was troubled’推断，狗受惊后跑掉了 → 选项D‘run off’（跑掉）符合语境和搭配

45 空 根据前文狗‘frightened’并‘run off’，以及后文Ehlers‘troubled’并主动寻找推断，这只狗是走失的 → 选项C‘lost’（走失的）符合语境

46 空 定位前文‘drove’与后文‘After a long and careful...’ → 推断出他们驱车返回事发地 → 选择表示‘返回’的副词

47 空 定位前文‘drove back’与后文‘Greg saw... the dog’ → 推断出他们进行了一次仔细的‘搜寻’ → 选择表示‘搜寻’的名词

48 空 定位前文‘the dog’与后文‘Ehlers eventually succeeded in coaxing’ → 推断出狗最初是‘谨慎地’移动 → 选择表示‘谨慎地’的副词

49 空 定位前文‘Nervousness and fear were replaced with’与后文‘It just started licking’ → 推断出狗的情绪转变为‘喜悦’ → 选择表示‘喜悦’的名词

50 空 定位前文‘the dog sounded like one’与后文‘as lost in the local paper’ → 推断出狗被‘登广告’寻找 → 选择表示‘登广告’的动词

51 空 定位空格前文‘The ad had a ... number for a town’ → 根据‘ad’（广告）和‘number’（号码）的语境，推断广告中提供的是联系方式 → 选择‘phone’（电话）

52 空 定位空格后文‘the number of Jeff and Lisa to tell them he had ... their dog’ → 根据‘tell them’（告诉他们）这一动作，推断Ehlers需要‘拨打’（call）电话号码 → 选择‘called’

53 空 定位空格前文‘to tell them he had ... their dog’ → 根据全文‘rescue’（救援）和‘coaxing the animal to him’（哄动物到他身边）的语境，推断Ehlers是‘找到’（found）了狗 → 选择‘found’

54 空 定位空格后文‘in Iowa before Thanksgiving with his dog, Rosie, but the gun shots had scared the dog off’ → 根据‘gun shots’（枪声）和‘scared the dog off’（把狗吓跑）的因果关系，推断Jeff当时在Iowa进行的活动与枪声有关 → 选择‘hunted’（打猎）

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56 空 定位引语 → 分析人物情感与行为动机 → 匹配语境词义

57 空 定位固定搭配 → 分析语境中付出努力的含义 → 匹配最佳搭配

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59 空 定位比较结构 → 分析Ehlers对狗的情感 → 匹配语境词义
60 空 定位虚拟语气 → 分析假设情境下的期望 → 匹配语境词义

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　形容词辨析　动词辨析　动词短语搭配　名词搭配　近义词辨析　因果逻辑　固定搭配

42. 【答案】B

41 空 根据后文‘he had seen... alongside the road’及‘He had tried to coax... but, frightened, it had run off’推断，Ehlers在回家路上对看到的狗进行了思考或回忆 → 选项C‘thought’符合语境，表示‘想起’或‘思考’
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55 空 定位空格前文‘Jeff searched ... for Rosie in the next four days’ → 根据‘searched’（搜寻）和‘for Rosie’（寻找Rosie）的语境，以及后文Ehlers最终找到狗的事实，推断Jeff的搜寻没有结果 → 选择‘in vain’（徒劳地）
56 空 定位引语 → 分析人物情感与行为动机 → 匹配语境词义
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　形容词辨析　动词辨析　动词短语搭配　名词搭配　近义词辨析　因果逻辑　固定搭配

43. 【答案】A

41 空 根据后文‘he had seen... alongside the road’及‘He had tried to coax... but, frightened, it had run off’推断，Ehlers在回家路上对看到的狗进行了思考或回忆→选项C‘thought’符合语境，表示‘想起’或‘思考’

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56 空 定位引语→分析人物情感与行为动机→匹配语境词义

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考点：语境选词 动词搭配 形容词辨析 动词辨析 动词短语搭配 名词搭配 近义词辨析 因果逻辑 固定搭配

44. 【答案】D

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45 空 根据前文狗‘frightened’并‘run off’，以及后文Ehlers‘troubled’并主动寻找推断，这只狗是走失的 → 选项C‘lost’（走失的）符合语境
46 空 定位前文‘drove’与后文‘After a long and careful...’ → 推断出他们驱车返回事发地 → 选择表示‘返回’的副词
47 空 定位前文‘drove back’与后文‘Greg saw... the dog’ → 推断出他们进行了一次仔细的‘搜寻’ → 选择表示‘搜寻’的名词
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50 空 定位前文‘the dog sounded like one’与后文‘as lost in the local paper’ → 推断出狗被‘登广告’寻找 → 选择表示‘登广告’的动词
51 空 定位空格前文‘The ad had a ... number for a town’ → 根据‘ad’（广告）和‘number’（号码）的语境，推断广告中提供的是联系方式 → 选择‘phone’（电话）
52 空 定位空格后文‘the number of Jeff and Lisa to tell them he had ... their dog’ → 根据‘tell them’（告诉他们）这一动作，推断Ehlers需要‘拨打’（call）电话号码 → 选择‘called’
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54 空 定位空格后文‘in Iowa before Thanksgiving with his dog, Rosie, but the gun shots had scared the dog off’ → 根据‘gun shots’（枪声）和‘scared the dog off’（把狗吓跑）的因果关系，推断Jeff当时在Iowa进行的活动与枪声有关 → 选择‘hunted’（打猎）
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　形容词辨析　动词辨析　动词短语搭配　名词搭配　近义词辨析　因果逻辑　固定搭配

45. 【答案】C

41 空 根据后文‘he had seen... alongside the road’及‘He had tried to coax... but, frightened, it had run off’推断，Ehlers在回家路上对看到的狗进行了思考或回忆 → 选项C‘thought’符合语境，表示‘想起’或‘思考’
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46. 【答案】C

41 空 根据后文‘he had seen... alongside the road’及‘He had tried to coax... but, frightened, it had run off’推断，Ehlers在回家路上对看到的狗进行了思考或回忆 → 选项C‘thought’符合语境，表示‘想起’或‘思考’
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50 空 定位前文‘the dog sounded like one’与后文‘as lost in the local paper’ → 推断出狗被‘登广告’寻找 → 选择表示‘登广告’的动词
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47. 【答案】D

41 空 根据后文‘he had seen... alongside the road’及‘He had tried to coax... but, frightened, it had run off’推断，Ehlers在回家路上对看到的狗进行了思考或回忆 → 选项C‘thought’符合语境，表示‘想起’或‘思考’
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48 空 定位前文‘the dog’与后文‘Ehlers eventually succeeded in coaxing’ → 推断出狗最初是‘谨慎地’移动 → 选择表示‘谨慎地’的副词
49 空 定位前文‘Nervousness and fear were replaced with’与后文‘It just started licking’ → 推断出狗的情绪转变为‘喜悦’ → 选择表示‘喜悦’的名词
50 空 定位前文‘the dog sounded like one’与后文‘as lost in the local paper’ → 推断出狗被‘登广告’寻找 → 选择表示‘登广告’的动词
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　形容词辨析　动词辨析　动词短语搭配　名词搭配　近义词辨析　因果逻辑　固定搭配

48. 【答案】A

41 空 根据后文‘he had seen... alongside the road’及‘He had tried to coax... but, frightened, it had run off’推断，Ehlers在回家路上对看到的狗进行了思考或回忆 → 选项C‘thought’符合语境，表示‘想起’或‘思考’
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考点：语境选词 动词搭配 形容词辨析 动词辨析 动词短语搭配 名词搭配 近义词辨析 因果逻辑 固定搭配

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49 空 定位前文‘Nervousness and fear were replaced with’与后文‘It just started licking’ → 推断出狗的情绪转变为‘喜悦’ → 选择表示‘喜悦’的名词
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51 空 定位空格前文‘The ad had a ... number for a town’ → 根据‘ad’（广告）和‘number’（号码）的语境，推断广告中提供的是联系方式 → 选择‘phone’（电话）

52 空 定位空格后文‘the number of Jeff and Lisa to tell them he had ... their dog’ → 根据‘tell them’（告诉他们）这一动作，推断Ehlers需要‘拨打’（call）电话号码 → 选择‘called’
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56 空 定位引语 → 分析人物情感与行为动机 → 匹配语境词义
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　形容词辨析　动词辨析　动词短语搭配　名词搭配　近义词辨析　因果逻辑　固定搭配

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51 空 定位空格前文‘The ad had a ... number for a town’ → 根据‘ad’（广告）和‘number’（号码）的语境，推断广告中提供的是联系方式 → 选择‘phone’（电话）

52 空 定位空格后文‘the number of Jeff and Lisa to tell them he had ... their dog’ → 根据‘tell them’（告诉他们）这一动作，推断Ehlers需要‘拨打’（call）电话号码 → 选择‘called’

53 空 定位空格前文‘to tell them he had ... their dog’ → 根据全文‘rescue’（救援）和‘coaxing the animal to him’（哄动物到他身边）的语境，推断Ehlers是‘找到’（found）了狗 → 选择‘found’

54 空 定位空格后文‘in Iowa before Thanksgiving with his dog, Rosie, but the gun shots had scared the dog off’ → 根据‘gun shots’（枪声）和‘scared the dog off’（把狗吓跑）的因果关系，推断Jeff当时在Iowa进行的活动与枪声有关 → 选择‘hunted’（打猎）

55 空 定位空格前文‘Jeff searched ... for Rosie in the next four days’ → 根据‘searched’（搜寻）和‘for Rosie’（寻找Rosie）的语境，以及后文Ehlers最终找到狗的事实，推断Jeff的搜寻没有结果 → 选择‘in vain’（徒劳地）

56 空 定位引语 → 分析人物情感与行为动机 → 匹配语境词义

57 空 定位固定搭配 → 分析语境中付出努力的含义 → 匹配最佳搭配

58 空 定位名词短语 → 分析Ehlers行为的性质 → 匹配语境词义

59 空 定位比较结构 → 分析Ehlers对狗的情感 → 匹配语境词义

60 空 定位虚拟语气 → 分析假设情境下的期望 → 匹配语境词义

考点：语境选词 动词搭配 形容词辨析 动词辨析 动词短语搭配 名词搭配 近义词辨析 因果逻辑 固定搭配

55. 【答案】D

41 空 根据后文‘he had seen... alongside the road’及‘He had tried to coax... but, frightened, it had run off’推断，Ehlers在回家路上对看到的狗进行了思考或回忆 → 选项C‘thought’符合语境，表示‘想起’或‘思考’

42 空 根据后文‘He had tried to coax... but, frightened, it had run off’推断，狗在路边的状态是害怕的 → 选项B‘trembling’（颤抖）符合‘frightened’的语境
43 空 根据后文‘but, frightened, it had run off’推断，Ehlers尝试了但失败了 → 选项A‘tried’（尝试）符合‘had... to coax’的结构和语境
44 空 根据前文‘frightened’和后文‘Back home, Ehlers was troubled’推断，狗受惊后跑掉了 → 选项D‘run off’（跑掉）符合语境和搭配
45 空 根据前文狗‘frightened’并‘run off’，以及后文Ehlers‘troubled’并主动寻找推断，这只狗是走失的 → 选项C‘lost’（走失的）符合语境
46 空 定位前文‘drove’与后文‘After a long and careful...’ → 推断出他们驱车返回事发地 → 选择表示‘返回’的副词
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48 空 定位前文‘the dog’与后文‘Ehlers eventually succeeded in coaxing’ → 推断出狗最初是‘谨慎地’移动 → 选择表示‘谨慎地’的副词
49 空 定位前文‘Nervousness and fear were replaced with’与后文‘It just started licking’ → 推断出狗的情绪转变为‘喜悦’ → 选择表示‘喜悦’的名词
50 空 定位前文‘the dog sounded like one’与后文‘as lost in the local paper’ → 推断出狗被‘登广告’寻找 → 选择表示‘登广告’的动词
51 空 定位空格前文‘The ad had a ... number for a town’ → 根据‘ad’（广告）和‘number’（号码）的语境，推断广告中提供的是联系方式 → 选择‘phone’（电话）
52 空 定位空格后文‘the number of Jeff and Lisa to tell them he had ... their dog’ → 根据‘tell them’（告诉他们）这一动作，推断Ehlers需要‘拨打’（call）电话号码 → 选择‘called’
53 空 定位空格前文‘to tell them he had ... their dog’ → 根据全文‘rescue’（救援）和‘coaxing the animal to him’（哄动物到他身边）的语境，推断Ehlers是‘找到’（found）了狗 → 选择‘found’
54 空 定位空格后文‘in Iowa before Thanksgiving with his dog, Rosie, but the gun shots had scared the dog off’ → 根据‘gun shots’（枪声）和‘scared the dog off’（把狗吓跑）的因果关系，推断Jeff当时在Iowa进行的活动与枪声有关 → 选择‘hunted’（打猎）
55 空 定位空格前文‘Jeff searched ... for Rosie in the next four days’ → 根据‘searched’（搜寻）和‘for Rosie’（寻找Rosie）的语境，以及后文Ehlers最终找到狗的事实，推断Jeff的搜寻没有结果 → 选择‘in vain’（徒劳地）
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　形容词辨析　动词辨析　动词短语搭配　名词搭配　近义词辨析　因果逻辑　固定搭配

56. 【答案】A

41 空 根据后文‘he had seen... alongside the road’及‘He had tried to coax... but, frightened, it had run off’推断，Ehlers在回家路上对看到的狗进行了思考或回忆 → 选项C‘thought’符合语境，表示‘想起’或‘思考’
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44 空 根据前文‘frightened’和后文‘Back home, Ehlers was troubled’推断，狗受惊后跑掉了 → 选项D‘run off’（跑掉）符合语境和搭配
45 空 根据前文狗‘frightened’并‘run off’，以及后文Ehlers‘troubled’并主动寻找推断，这只狗是走失的 → 选项C‘lost’（走失的）符合语境
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48 空 定位前文‘the dog’与后文‘Ehlers eventually succeeded in coaxing’ → 推断出狗最初是‘谨慎地’移动 → 选择表示‘谨慎地’的副词
49 空 定位前文‘Nervousness and fear were replaced with’与后文‘It just started licking’ → 推断出狗的情绪转变为‘喜悦’ → 选择表示‘喜悦’的名词
50 空 定位前文‘the dog sounded like one’与后文‘as lost in the local paper’ → 推断出狗被‘登广告’寻找 → 选择表示‘登广告’的动词
51 空 定位空格前文‘The ad had a ... number for a town’ → 根据‘ad’（广告）和‘number’（号码）的语境，推断广告中提供的是联系方式 → 选择‘phone’（电话）
52 空 定位空格后文‘the number of Jeff and Lisa to tell them he had ... their dog’ → 根据‘tell them’（告诉他们）这一动作，推断Ehlers需要‘拨打’（call）电话号码 → 选择‘called’
53 空 定位空格前文‘to tell them he had ... their dog’ → 根据全文‘rescue’（救援）和‘coaxing the animal to him’（哄动物到他身边）的语境，推断Ehlers是‘找到’（found）了狗 → 选择‘found’
54 空 定位空格后文‘in Iowa before Thanksgiving with his dog, Rosie, but the gun shots had scared the dog off’ → 根据‘gun shots’（枪声）和‘scared the dog off’（把狗吓跑）的因果关系，推断Jeff当时在Iowa进行的活动与枪声有关 → 选择‘hunted’（打猎）
55 空 定位空格前文‘Jeff searched ... for Rosie in the next four days’ → 根据‘searched’（搜寻）和‘for Rosie’（寻找Rosie）的语境，以及后文Ehlers最终找到狗的事实，推断Jeff的搜寻没有结果 → 选择‘in vain’（徒劳地）
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　形容词辨析　动词辨析　动词短语搭配　名词搭配　近义词辨析　因果逻辑　固定搭配

57. 【答案】B

41 空 根据后文‘he had seen... alongside the road’及‘He had tried to coax... but, frightened, it had run off’推断，Ehlers在回家路上对看到的狗进行了思考或回忆 → 选项C‘thought’符合语境，表示‘想起’或‘思考’
42 空 根据后文‘He had tried to coax... but, frightened, it had run off’推断，狗在路边的状态是害怕的 → 选项B‘trembling’（颤抖）符合‘frightened’的语境
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44 空 根据前文‘frightened’和后文‘Back home, Ehlers was troubled’推断，狗受惊后跑掉了 → 选项D‘run off’（跑掉）符合语境和搭配
45 空 根据前文狗‘frightened’并‘run off’，以及后文Ehlers‘troubled’并主动寻找推断，这只狗是走失的 → 选项C‘lost’（走失的）符合语境

46 空 定位前文‘drove’与后文‘After a long and careful...’ → 推断出他们驱车返回事发地 → 选择表示‘返回’的副词
47 空 定位前文‘drove back’与后文‘Greg saw... the dog’ → 推断出他们进行了一次仔细的‘搜寻’ → 选择表示‘搜寻’的名词
48 空 定位前文‘the dog’与后文‘Ehlers eventually succeeded in coaxing’ → 推断出狗最初是‘谨慎地’移动 → 选择表示‘谨慎地’的副词
49 空 定位前文‘Nervousness and fear were replaced with’与后文‘It just started licking’ → 推断出狗的情绪转变为‘喜悦’ → 选择表示‘喜悦’的名词
50 空 定位前文‘the dog sounded like one’与后文‘as lost in the local paper’ → 推断出狗被‘登广告’寻找 → 选择表示‘登广告’的动词
51 空 定位空格前文‘The ad had a ... number for a town’ → 根据‘ad’（广告）和‘number’（号码）的语境，推断广告中提供的是联系方式 → 选择‘phone’（电话）
52 空 定位空格后文‘the number of Jeff and Lisa to tell them he had ... their dog’ → 根据‘tell them’（告诉他们）这一动作，推断Ehlers需要‘拨打’（call）电话号码 → 选择‘called’
53 空 定位空格前文‘to tell them he had ... their dog’ → 根据全文‘rescue’（救援）和‘coaxing the animal to him’（哄动物到他身边）的语境，推断Ehlers是‘找到’（found）了狗 → 选择‘found’
54 空 定位空格后文‘in Iowa before Thanksgiving with his dog, Rosie, but the gun shots had scared the dog off’ → 根据‘gun shots’（枪声）和‘scared the dog off’（把狗吓跑）的因果关系，推断Jeff当时在Iowa进行的活动与枪声有关 → 选择‘hunted’（打猎）
55 空 定位空格前文‘Jeff searched ... for Rosie in the next four days’ → 根据‘searched’（搜寻）和‘for Rosie’（寻找Rosie）的语境，以及后文Ehlers最终找到狗的事实，推断Jeff的搜寻没有结果 → 选择‘in vain’（徒劳地）
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　形容词辨析　动词辨析　动词短语搭配　名词搭配　近义词辨析　因果逻辑　固定搭配

58. 【答案】C

41 空 根据后文‘he had seen... alongside the road’及‘He had tried to coax... but, frightened, it had run off’推断，Ehlers在回家路上对看到的狗进行了思考或回忆 → 选项C‘thought’符合语境，表示‘想起’或‘思考’
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45 空 根据前文狗‘frightened’并‘run off’，以及后文Ehlers‘troubled’并主动寻找推断，这只狗是走失的 → 选项C‘lost’（走失的）符合语境
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48 空 定位前文‘the dog’与后文‘Ehlers eventually succeeded in coaxing’ → 推断出狗最初是‘谨慎地’移动 → 选择表示‘谨慎地’的副词
49 空 定位前文‘Nervousness and fear were replaced with’与后文‘It just started licking’ → 推断出狗的情绪转变为‘喜悦’ → 选择表示‘喜悦’的名词
50 空 定位前文‘the dog sounded like one’与后文‘as lost in the local paper’ → 推断出狗被‘登广告’寻找 → 选择表示‘登广告’的动词
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54 空 定位空格后文‘in Iowa before Thanksgiving with his dog, Rosie, but the gun shots had scared the dog off’ → 根据‘gun shots’（枪声）和‘scared the dog off’（把狗吓跑）的因果关系，推断Jeff当时在Iowa进行的活动与枪声有关 → 选择‘hunted’（打猎）
55 空 定位空格前文‘Jeff searched ... for Rosie in the next four days’ → 根据‘searched’（搜寻）和‘for Rosie’（寻找Rosie）的语境，以及后文Ehlers最终找到狗的事实，推断Jeff的搜寻没有结果 → 选择‘in vain’（徒劳地）
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　形容词辨析　动词辨析　动词短语搭配　名词搭配　近义词辨析　因果逻辑　固定搭配

59. 【答案】D

41 空 根据后文‘he had seen... alongside the road’及‘He had tried to coax... but, frightened, it had run off’推断，Ehlers在回家路上对看到的狗进行了思考或回忆 → 选项C‘thought’符合语境，表示‘想起’或‘思考’
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55 空 定位空格前文‘Jeff searched ... for Rosie in the next four days’ → 根据‘searched’（搜寻）和‘for Rosie’（寻找Rosie）的语境，以及后文Ehlers最终找到狗的事实，推断Jeff的搜寻没有结果 → 选择‘in vain’（徒劳地）
56 空 定位引语 → 分析人物情感与行为动机 → 匹配语境词义
57 空 定位固定搭配 → 分析语境中付出努力的含义 → 匹配最佳搭配
58 空 定位名词短语 → 分析Ehlers行为的性质 → 匹配语境词义
59 空 定位比较结构 → 分析Ehlers对狗的情感 → 匹配语境词义
60 空 定位虚拟语气 → 分析假设情境下的期望 → 匹配语境词义

考点：语境选词 动词搭配 形容词辨析 动词辨析 动词短语搭配 名词搭配 近义词辨析 因果逻辑 固定搭配

60. 【答案】D

41 空 根据后文‘he had seen... alongside the road’及‘He had tried to coax... but, frightened, it had run off’推断，Ehlers在回家路上对看到的狗进行了思考或回忆 → 选项C‘thought’符合语境，表示‘想起’或‘思考’
42 空 根据后文‘He had tried to coax... but, frightened, it had run off’推断，狗在路边的状态是害怕的 → 选项B‘trembling’（颤抖）符合‘frightened’的语境
43 空 根据后文‘but, frightened, it had run off’推断，Ehlers尝试了但失败了 → 选项A‘tried’（尝试）符合‘had... to coax’的结构和语境
44 空 根据前文‘frightened’和后文‘Back home, Ehlers was troubled’推断，狗受惊后跑掉了 → 选项D‘run off’（跑掉）符合语境和搭配
45 空 根据前文狗‘frightened’并‘run off’，以及后文Ehlers‘troubled’并主动寻找推断，这只狗是走失的 → 选项C‘lost’（走失的）符合语境
46 空 定位前文‘drove’与后文‘After a long and careful...’ → 推断出他们驱车返回事发地 → 选择表示‘返回’的副词
47 空 定位前文‘drove back’与后文‘Greg saw... the dog’ → 推断出他们进行了一次仔细的‘搜寻’ → 选择表示‘搜寻’的名词
48 空 定位前文‘the dog’与后文‘Ehlers eventually succeeded in coaxing’ → 推断出狗最初是‘谨慎地’移动 → 选择表示‘谨慎地’的副词
49 空 定位前文‘Nervousness and fear were replaced with’与后文‘It just started licking’ → 推断出狗的情绪转变为‘喜悦’ → 选择表示‘喜悦’的名词
50 空 定位前文‘the dog sounded like one’与后文‘as lost in the local paper’ → 推断出狗被‘登广告’寻找 → 选择表示‘登广告’的动词
51 空 定位空格前文‘The ad had a ... number for a town’ → 根据‘ad’（广告）和‘number’（号码）的语境，推断广告中提供的是联系方式 → 选择‘phone’（电话）

52 空 定位空格后文‘the number of Jeff and Lisa to tell them he had ... their dog’ → 根据‘tell them’（告诉他们）这一动作，推断Ehlers需要‘拨打’（call）电话号码 → 选择‘called’
53 空 定位空格前文‘to tell them he had ... their dog’ → 根据全文‘rescue’（救援）和‘coaxing the animal to him’（哄动物到他身边）的语境，推断Ehlers是‘找到’（found）了狗 → 选择‘found’
54 空 定位空格后文‘in Iowa before Thanksgiving with his dog, Rosie, but the gun shots had scared the dog off’ → 根据‘gun shots’（枪声）和‘scared the dog off’（把狗吓跑）的因果关系，推断Jeff当时在Iowa进行的活动与枪声有关 → 选择‘hunted’（打猎）
55 空 定位空格前文‘Jeff searched ... for Rosie in the next four days’ → 根据‘searched’（搜寻）和‘for Rosie’（寻找Rosie）的语境，以及后文Ehlers最终找到狗的事实，推断Jeff的搜寻没有结果 → 选择‘in vain’（徒劳地）
56 空 定位引语 → 分析人物情感与行为动机 → 匹配语境词义
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58 空 定位名词短语 → 分析Ehlers行为的性质 → 匹配语境词义
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60 空 定位虚拟语气 → 分析假设情境下的期望 → 匹配语境词义

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　形容词辨析　动词辨析　动词短语搭配　名词搭配　近义词辨析　因果逻辑　固定搭配

61. 【答案】being

61 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语，且与主语构成被动关系 → 选择 being 表示被动进行
62 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处引导非限制性定语从句，指代前面整个主句 → 选择 which
63 空 分析句子时态，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词，表示动作的先后顺序 → 选择 finally
64 空 分析句子时态，判断空格处需要动词的过去式，表示过去发生的动作 → 选择 declared
65 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要不定式作目的状语或宾语补足语 → 选择 to retire
66 空 识别时间状语 'so far' → 判断时态为现在完成时 → 选择 'have made'
67 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句否定 'not...easy'，后句肯定 'it is rewarding' → 判断为转折关系 → 选择 'but'
68 空 分析句子结构 → 'He' 为主语，'said' 为谓语 → 空格处作伴随状语或方式状语 → 选择现在分词 'saying'
69 空 识别名词 'opportunity' → 判断其为可数名词单数 → 前面需要不定冠词 → 选择 'a'
70 空 分析语境 'The performance was ___' → 需要形容词作表语 → 根据积极语境选择 'wonderful'

考点：非谓语动词作状语　被动语态　非限制性定语从句　关系代词 which　副词修饰动词　时间顺序　一般过去时　动词过去式　不定式作目的状语　动词不定式　现在完成时　时间状语 so far　转折连词　让步转折逻辑　非谓语动词　现在分词作状语　冠词用法　可数名词单数　语境选词　形容词作表语

62. 【答案】which

61 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语，且与主语构成被动关系 → 选择 being 表示被动进行
62 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处引导非限制性定语从句，指代前面整个主句 → 选择 which
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64 空 分析句子时态，判断空格处需要动词的过去式，表示过去发生的动作 → 选择 declared
65 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要不定式作目的状语或宾语补足语 → 选择 to retire
66 空 识别时间状语 'so far' → 判断时态为现在完成时 → 选择 'have made'
67 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句否定 'not...easy'，后句肯定 'it is rewarding' → 判断为转折关系 → 选择 'but'
68 空 分析句子结构 → 'He' 为主语，'said' 为谓语 → 空格处作伴随状语或方式状语 → 选择现在分词 'saying'
69 空 识别名词 'opportunity' → 判断其为可数名词单数 → 前面需要不定冠词 → 选择 'a'
70 空 分析语境 'The performance was ___' → 需要形容词作表语 → 根据积极语境选择 'wonderful'

考点：非谓语动词作状语　被动语态　非限制性定语从句　关系代词 which　副词修饰动词　时间顺序　一般过去时　动词过去式　不定式作目的状语　动词不定式　现在完成时　时间状语 so far　转折连词　让步转折逻辑　非谓语动词　现在分词作状语　冠词用法　可数名词单数　语境选词　形容词作表语

63. 【答案】finally

61 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语，且与主语构成被动关系 → 选择 being 表示被动进行
62 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处引导非限制性定语从句，指代前面整个主句 → 选择 which
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65 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要不定式作目的状语或宾语补足语 → 选择 to retire
66 空 识别时间状语 'so far' → 判断时态为现在完成时 → 选择 'have made'
67 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句否定 'not...easy'，后句肯定 'it is rewarding' → 判断为转折关系 → 选择 'but'
68 空 分析句子结构 → 'He' 为主语，'said' 为谓语 → 空格处作伴随状语或方式状语 → 选择现在分词 'saying'
69 空 识别名词 'opportunity' → 判断其为可数名词单数 → 前面需要不定冠词 → 选择 'a'
70 空 分析语境 'The performance was ___' → 需要形容词作表语 → 根据积极语境选择 'wonderful'

考点：非谓语动词作状语　被动语态　非限制性定语从句　关系代词 which　副词修饰动词　时间顺序　一般过去时　动词过去式　不定式作目的状语　动词不定式　现在完成时　时间状语 so far　转折连词　让步转折逻辑　非谓语动词　现在分词作状语　冠词用法　可数名词单数　语境选词　形容词作表语

64. 【答案】declared

61 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语，且与主语构成被动关系 → 选择 being 表示被动进行
62 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处引导非限制性定语从句，指代前面整个主句 → 选择 which
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65 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要不定式作目的状语或宾语补足语 → 选择 to retire
66 空 识别时间状语 'so far' → 判断时态为现在完成时 → 选择 'have made'
67 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句否定 'not...easy'，后句肯定 'it is rewarding' → 判断为转折关系 → 选择 'but'
68 空 分析句子结构 → 'He' 为主语，'said' 为谓语 → 空格处作伴随状语或方式状语 → 选择现在分词 'saying'
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考点：非谓语动词作状语　被动语态　非限制性定语从句　关系代词 which　副词修饰动词　时间顺序　一般过去时　动词过去式　不定式作目的状语　动词不定式　现在完成时　时间状语 so far　转折连词　让步转折逻辑　非谓语动词　现在分词作状语　冠词用法　可数名词单数　语境选词　形容词作表语

65. 【答案】to retire

61 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语，且与主语构成被动关系 → 选择 being 表示被动进行
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66. 【答案】have made

61 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语，且与主语构成被动关系 → 选择 being 表示被动进行
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考点：非谓语动词作状语　被动语态　非限制性定语从句　关系代词 which　副词修饰动词　时间顺序　一般过去时　动词过去式　不定式作目的状语　动词不定式　现在完成时　时间状语 so far　转折连词　让步转折逻辑　非谓语动词　现在分词作状语　冠词用法　可数名词单数　语境选词　形容词作表语

67. 【答案】but

61 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语，且与主语构成被动关系 → 选择 being 表示被动进行
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68. 【答案】saying

61 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语，且与主语构成被动关系 → 选择 being 表示被动进行
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70 空 分析语境 'The performance was ___' → 需要形容词作表语 → 根据积极语境选择 'wonderful'

考点：非谓语动词作状语　被动语态　非限制性定语从句　关系代词 which　副词修饰动词　时间顺序　一般过去时　动词过去式　不定式作目的状语　动词不定式　现在完成时　时间状语 so far　转折连词　让步转折逻辑　非谓语动词　现在分词作状语　冠词用法　可数名词单数　语境选词　形容词作表语

69. 【答案】a

61 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语，且与主语构成被动关系 → 选择 being 表示被动进行
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63 空 分析句子时态，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词，表示动作的先后顺序 → 选择 finally
64 空 分析句子时态，判断空格处需要动词的过去式，表示过去发生的动作 → 选择 declared
65 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要不定式作目的状语或宾语补足语 → 选择 to retire
66 空 识别时间状语 'so far' → 判断时态为现在完成时 → 选择 'have made'
67 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句否定 'not...easy'，后句肯定 'it is rewarding' → 判断为转折关系 → 选择 'but'
68 空 分析句子结构 → 'He' 为主语，'said' 为谓语 → 空格处作伴随状语或方式状语 → 选择现在分词 'saying'
69 空 识别名词 'opportunity' → 判断其为可数名词单数 → 前面需要不定冠词 → 选择 'a'
70 空 分析语境 'The performance was ___' → 需要形容词作表语 → 根据积极语境选择 'wonderful'

考点：非谓语动词作状语　被动语态　非限制性定语从句　关系代词 which　副词修饰动词　时间顺序　一般过去时　动词过去式　不定式作目的状语　动词不定式　现在完成时　时间状语 so far　转折连词　让步转折逻辑　非谓语动词　现在分词作状语　冠词用法　可数名词单数　语境选词　形容词作表语

70. 【答案】wonderful

61 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语，且与主语构成被动关系 → 选择 being 表示被动进行
62 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处引导非限制性定语从句，指代前面整个主句 → 选择 which
63 空 分析句子时态，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词，表示动作的先后顺序 → 选择 finally
64 空 分析句子时态，判断空格处需要动词的过去式，表示过去发生的动作 → 选择 declared
65 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要不定式作目的状语或宾语补足语 → 选择 to retire
66 空 识别时间状语 'so far' → 判断时态为现在完成时 → 选择 'have made'
67 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句否定 'not...easy'，后句肯定 'it is rewarding' → 判断为转折关系 → 选择 'but'
68 空 分析句子结构 → 'He' 为主语，'said' 为谓语 → 空格处作伴随状语或方式状语 → 选择现在分词 'saying'
69 空 识别名词 'opportunity' → 判断其为可数名词单数 → 前面需要不定冠词 → 选择 'a'
70 空 分析语境 'The performance was ___' → 需要形容词作表语 → 根据积极语境选择 'wonderful'

考点：非谓语动词作状语　被动语态　非限制性定语从句　关系代词 which　副词修饰动词　时间顺序　一般过去时　动词过去式　不定式作目的状语　动词不定式　现在完成时　时间状语 so far　转折连词　让步转折逻辑　非谓语动词　现在分词作状语　冠词用法　可数名词单数　语境选词　形容词作表语

71. 【答案】Dear Chris,

I'm writing to inform you that…

考生需运用邮件格式，通过多样句式（如定语从句、非谓语结构）组织比赛信息、准备事项和期待，并恰当使用动词搭配（如take on challenges）。

考点：邮件格式与语域　定语从句　动词搭配take on　句式变化与复杂句构建