高考 · 2020年北京高考英语真题

历年真题

满分 142.5 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 67 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
557 991
yingyu8.cn/d/557991

本卷答案与讲解
916 217
yingyu8.cn/an/916217

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 Saturday morning?

A. Visit the Great Wall　B. Attend a meeting　C. Have lunch with his boss

2. What does the rent NOT include?

A. Water　B. Electricity　C. Furniture

3. What did the man do last night?

A. Went to a concert　B. Watched a movie　C. Stayed with Lisa

4. How will the woman get to the museum?

A. By bus　B. On foot　C. By taxi

5. Why doesn't the man join the photography club now?

A. He isn't interested in photography　B. He has joined another club

C. The club is full

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 and the woman do this Saturday?

A. Visit the science museum　B. Go to a book sale　C. Attend a science class

7. What time will they meet on Saturday?

A. At 8:45 a.m.　B. At 9:00 a.m.　C. At 8:00 a.m.

Questions 8 to 10

8. What did Daniel do on the farm?

A. He picked apples and fed the chickens.
B. He rode a horse and took photos.
C. He planted trees and watered vegetables.

9. Why can't Daniel come to Sarah's party on Friday?

A. He has to take an exam.
B. He has to work at a bookstore.
C. He has to visit his cousin.

10. When will the party take place?

A. At 10:00 on Friday.
B. At 10:00 on Saturday.
C. At 10:00 on Sunday.

Questions 11 to 13

11. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A plan to visit a museum
B. A photography lesson
C. A trip to the countryside

12. How much will Tom pay for his ticket?

A. 6 dollars
B. 7.5 dollars
C. 13 dollars

13. When will the two speakers probably meet?

A. At 9 a.m. on Friday
B. At 10 a.m. on Saturday
C. At 5 p.m. on Saturday

Questions 14 to 15

14. How will Sarah travel to Canada?

A. By plane.
B. By train.
C. By car.

15. Who will Sarah travel with?

A. Her sister.
B. Her friend Tom.
C. Her parents.

三、第一节语法填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写1个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。 A Oliver is a host of a TV programme on food. He says food ___16___ (play) a big role in his life. "My mum was a great cook, and she'd sometimes let me have a try," he said. The first dish Oliver prepared for his family was fried chicken wings. He made it with his mum's help. Oliver says if you're ___17___ (luck) enough to have someone close to you who enjoys cooking, ask them ___18___ you can join in when it's possible. B Single-use plastic bags are used at most a few times before they ___19___ (throw) away. It takes them hundreds of years ___20___ (break) down. Many of these bags end up in the ocean where larger ones can trop sea creatures, such as turtles and dolphins. Over time, the bags fall apart ___21___ countless tiny pieces, and fish cam accidentally eat some of them. Now, lots of ___22___ (country)and regions are taking action to ban the sale of such bags to stop people using them. C A piece of stone ___23___ (find) on a Dutch beach suggests that our extinct human relatives, known as Neanderthals, were cleverer than previously thought. The Neanderthals ___24___ （live）alongside human ancestors in Europe for tens of thousands of years, before dying out about 40, 000 years ago. They were much stronger than modern humans, but it's long been assumed that human ancestors were ___25___ （smart）than the Neanderthals. However, the stone tool made by Neanderthals suggests otherwise.

16. 第一节语法填空

17. 第一节语法填空

18. 第一节语法填空

19. 第一节语法填空

20. 第一节语法填空

21. 第一节语法填空

22. 第一节语法填空

23. 第一节语法填空

24. 第一节语法填空

25. 第一节语法填空

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 分，共 30 分）

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。 My faith in human nature has never been so great as it was last weekend after our family get-together in the town of Vail. On Saturday, we all went to the market right in the middle of the town. Near the end, we all ___26___ at the fountain near the bridge, and the kids waded（蹚水）around in the fountain until we ___27___ This is one of the busiest walking streets. After we returned to the hotel late in the afternoon, my 7-year-old son Ponder ___28___ that nowhere could he find his backpack, which ___29___ his Gameboy and his watch. After a thorough ___30___ we determined that he must have left it at the fountain. Ponder has never ___31___ anything. So we just take for granted that he needs no supervision（指导）for managing his ___32___ . He was upset, not about the Gameboy, but about the watch. "But Dad," he said, through massive ___33___ . "they don't make that kind of watch anymore." We were all very ___34___ . Our dinner reservation was at a restaurant just on the other side of the bridge, so I ___35___ him that we would not only search the area around the fountain when we went back for dinner, but we would also find the police and ask them if the backpack had been ___36___ . As we exited from the parking garage, we could see the fountain as we walked down the long staircase. I saw something black ___37___ there, but it was right next to a woman standing by the fountain, so I could not ___38___ what it was or if it was hers. "See it, Dad?" Ponder shouted. "Don't get too ___39___ because that may not be it," I said. But that was it. It had been five or six hours since we left the fountain, and it was ___40___ there. There was no ID in it, and it looked like someone had looked through it and then set it right out where all could ___41___ it. I literally ___42___ when we reached it and it was his！Everyone in our party was blown away by this "miracle（奇迹）". In my wildest ___43___ . I would never have imagined that this could happen nowadays. What a charmed life, eh? I believe this was a perfect ___44___ for a child in losing something important…to lose it and feel the full ___45___ of that loss, and then to miraculously get it back. （）___26___. A. drove B. hiked C. met D. united （）___27___. A. landed B. left C. settled D. slept （）___28___. A. responded B. recognized C. realised D. recalled （）___29___. A. contained B. combined C. comprised D. covered （）___30___. A. preparation B. checkup C. revision D. search （）___31___. A. wasted B. lost C. sough D. deserted （）___32___. A. emotion B. time C. money D. stuff （）___33___. A. tears B. fists C. reliefs D. outbreaks （）___34___. A. hesitant B. curious C. sad D. eager （）___35___. A. promised B. informed C. warned D. taught （）___36___. A. worn out B. caught up C. put ava D. turned in （）___37___. A. hiding B. sitting C. swinging D. flowing （）___38___. A. assess B. declare C. tell D. predict （）___39___. A. excited B. puzzled C. relaxed D. amused （）___40___. A. already B. even C. almost D. still （）___

41 . A. take B. see C. touch D. protect （） 42 . A. panicked B. exploded C. collapsed D. cried （） 43 . A. dreams B. claims C. efforts D. passions （） 44 . A. mode B. lesson C. option D. plot （） 45 . A. range B. pressure C. weight D. harvest

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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

Lancom is a worldwide language learning app and a leader in the online language learning industry with millions of active subscribers. We house a broad range of experts united by the common goal of creating the best language learning tools possible. With advice from A I specialists, art designers and culture researchers, our multi-language experts endow（赋予） Lancom with an enormous potential for innovation within the world of language leaning. Our courses, totalling 20,000 hours of content in 20 different languages, guarantee you language skills you can use right away. At the core of Lancom is a world-class effective method that enhances language leaning with advanced technology. Examples and dialogues are recorded with real native speakers instead of automatic computers. Lancom trains your brain to learn efficiently, so you absorb more information while in the app and continue leaning outside of it. The app makes our practical language lessons available wherever and whenever. We work directly for our leaners, not for any third party. And it's all supported by an efficient customer service team, available through telephone, email and online chat. Millions of learners have their own stories and their own reasons for learning a new language. Lancom cares about you and addresses your individual learning type. Lancom is the only product to offer courses tailored to your native language, building on grammar and words you already know. Our content is about real-life topics that are relevant because we know what matters to you is what sticks best. You will, find it very rewarding to learn with Lancom. Choose Your Subscription and Get Started 1 month 3 months 6 months 12 months $12.95/m $8.95/m $7.45/m $6.95/m Buy with confidence: 21-day money back guarantee! If you aren't satisfied, just write to Customer Service within 21 days. Contact & Support: customerservice@lancom.com

46. Who can provide Lancom with a huge potential for innovation in learning? （）

A. Culture researchers.　　B. AI specialists.

C. Language experts.　　D. Art designers.

47. What lies at the core of the Lancom app? （）

A. A flexible system.　　B. An effective method.

C. The brain-training technique.　　D. The informative content.

48. Lancom claims that it is unique in its _____.（）

A. personalised courses　　B. multiple languages

C. pricing policy　　D. service team

49. With a monitor on her collar, Baggy can _____.（）

A. take pollutant readings
B. record pollutant levels
C. process collected data
D. reduce air pollution

50. What can we learn from the Baggy data? （）

A. High places are free of air pollution.
B. Higher pushchairs are more risky for kids.
C. Conventional monitors are more reliable.
D. Air is more polluted closer to the ground.

51. What is Tom's purpose of doing the research? （）

A. To wan of a health risk.
B. To find out pollution sources.
C. To test his new monitor.
D. To prove Baggy's abilities.

52. According to the passage, which word can best describe Tom Hunt?（）

A. Modest.

B. Generous.

C. Creative.

D. Outgoing. C For the past five years, Paula Smith, a historian of science, has devoted herself to re-creating long-forgotten techniques. While doing research for her new book, she came across a 16th-century French manuscript（手稿）consisting of nearly 1,000 sets of instructions, covering subjects from tool making to finding the best sand. The author's intention remains as mysterious（神秘）as his name; he may have been simply taking notes for his own records. But Smith was struck mainly by the fact that she didn't truly grasp any of the skills the author described. "You simply can't get an understanding of that handwork by reading about it," she says. Though Smith did get her hands on the best sand, doing things the old-fashioned way isn't just about playing around with French mud. Reconstructing the work of the craftsmen（工匠）who lived centuries ago can reveal how they viewed the world, what objects filled their homes, and what went on in the workshops that produced them. It can even help solve present-day problems: In 2015, scientists discovered that a 10th-century English medicine for eve problems could kill a drug-resistant virus. The work has also brought insights for museums, Smith says. One must know how on object was made in order to preserve it. What's more, reconstructions might be the only way to know what treasures looked like before time wore them down. Scholars have seen this idea in practice with ancient Greek and Roman statues. These sculptures were painted a rainbow of striking colours. We can't appreciate these kinds of details without seeing works of art as they originally appeared-something Smith believes you can do only when you have a road map. Smith has

put the manuscript's ideas into practice. Her final goal is to link the worlds of art and science back together: She believes that bringing the old recipes to life can help develop a kind of learning that highlights experimentation, teamwork, and problem solving. Back when science—then called “the new philosophy”—took shape, academics looked to craftsmen for help in understanding the natural world. Microscopes and telescopes were invented by way of artistic tinkering（修补）, as craftsmen experimented with glass to better bend light. If we can rediscover the values of hands-on experience and craftwork, Smith says, we can marry the best of our modern insights with the handiness of our ancestors.

53. How did Smith, feel after reading the French manuscript? （）

A. Confused about the technical terms.
B. Impressed with its detailed instructions.
C. Discouraged by its complex structure.
D. Shocked for her own lack of hand skills.

54. According to Smith, the reconstruction work is done mainly to _____. （）

A. restore old workshops
B. understand the craftsmen
C. improve visual effects
D. inspire the philosophers

55. Why does the author mention museums? （）

A. To reveal the beauty of ancient objects.
B. To present the findings of old science.
C. To highlight the importance of antiques.
D. To emphasise the values of hand skills.

56. Which would be the best title for this passage? （）

A. Craftsmen Set the Trends for Artists

B. Craftsmanship Leads to New Theories

C. Craftsmanship Makes Better Scientists

D. Craftsmen Reshape the Future of Science D

Certain forms of AI are indeed becoming ubiquitous. For example, algorithms（算法）carry out huge volumes of trading on our financial markets, self-driving cars are appearing on city streets, and our smartphones are translating from one language into another. These systems are sometimes faster and more perceptive than we humans are. But so far that is only true for the specific tasks for which the systems have been designed. That is something that some A I developers are now eager to change. Some of today's AI pioneers want to move on from today's world of “weak” or “narrow” AI, to create “strong” or “full” AI, or what is often called artificial general intelligence（A GI）. In some respects, today's powerful computing machines already make our brains look weak. A GI could, its advocates say, work for us around the clock, and drawing on all available data, could suggest solutions to many problems. DM, a company focused on the development of A GI, has an ambition to “solve intelligence”. “If we're successful,” their mission statement reads, “we believe this will be one of the most important and widely beneficial scientific advances ever made.” Since the early days of AI, imagination has outpaced what is possible or even probable. In 1965, an imaginative mathematician called Irving Good predicted the eventual creation of an "ultra-intelligent machine…that can far surpass all the intellectual（智力的）activities of any man, however clever." Good went on to suggest that “the first ultra-intelligent machine" could be “the last invention that man need ever make." Fears about the appearance of bad, powerful, man-made intelligent machines

have been reinforced（强化）by many works of fiction—Mary Shelley's Frankenstein and the Terminator film series, for example. But if AI does eventually prove to be our downfall, it is unlikely to be at the hands of human-shaped forms like these, with recognisably human motivations such as aggression（敌对行为）. Instead, I agree with Oxford University philosopher Nick Bostrom, who believes that the heaviest risks from A GI do not come from a decision to turn against mankind but rather from a dogged pursuit of set objectives at the expense of everything else. The promise and danger of true A GI are great. But all of today's excited discussion about these possibilities presupposes the fact that we will be able to build these systems. And, having spoken to many of the world's foremost AI researchers, I believe there is good reason to doubt that we will see A GI any time soon, if ever:

57. What does the underlined word “ubiquitous” in Paragraph I probably mean? （）

A. Enormous in quantity.
B. Changeable daily.
C. Stable in quality.
D. Present everywhere.

58. What could A GI do for us, according to its supporters? （）

A. Help to tackle problems.
B. Make brains more active.
C. Benefit ambitious people.
D. Set up powerful databases.

59. As for Irving Good's opinion on ultra-intelligent machines, the author is _____. （）

A. supportive B. disapproving C. fearful D. uncertain

60. What can be inferred about A GI from the passage? （）

A. It may be only a dream.
B. It will come into being soon.
C. It will be controlled by humans.
D. It may be more dangerous than ever.

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）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个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。

Many people think that positive thinking is mostly about keeping one's head in the sand and ignoring daily problems, trying to look optimistic. In reality it has more to do with the way an individual talks to himself. Self-talk is a constant stream of thoughts of a person, who is often unaware and uncertain of some events, phenomena, people, or even the person himself. ____61____ Meanwhile, positive thinking can help to stop negative self-talks and start to form a positive view on an issue. People who regularly practise positive thinking tend to solve problems more effectively. They are less exposed to stress caused by external factors. They tend to believe in themselves and in what they do. ____62____ People who think positively demonstrate increased life spans（寿命）, lower rates of depression and anxiety, better physical and psychological health, reduced risks of death from heart problems. Positive thinking also contributes to one's ability to deal with problems and hardships. ____63____ For example, researchers have found that in the case of a crisis accompanied by strong emotions, such as a natural disaster, positive thinking can provide a sort of buffer（缓冲作用）against depression and anxiety. Resilient（适应性强的）people who think positively tend to treat every problem as a challenge, a chance for improvement of any kind, or as an opportunity for personal growth. Pessimists, on the contrary, tend to perceive problems as a source of additional stress. ____64____ In conclusion, positive thinking is a powerful and effective tool for dealing with hard times and improving the quality of one's life. It doesn't have anything to do with ignorant optimism when an individual refuses to notice a problem. ____65____ Thinking in a positive, self-encouraging way brings about many benefits to one's physical and mental health.

61. 第二节 七选五

A. It doesn't cause any severe emotional discomfort, either.

B. Negative self-talk damages self-confidence and decreases self-respect.

C. It helps one to remain clear-headed and confident in difficult situations.

D. Positive thinking has several beneficial effects on the body and the mind.

E. As thinking changes, an individual's behaviour and habits change as well.

F. They often offer a real alternative to the common and regular way of thinking.

G. They often feel discouraged long before trying to solve the problem, even if small.

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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）

66. (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）

67. (20 分)

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. B	2. B	3. B	4. B	5. B
6. B	7. A	8. A	9. B	10. B
11. A	12. A	13. B	14. B	15. A
16. plays	17. lucky	18. if/whether	19. are thrown	20. to break
21. into	22. countries	23. found	24. lived	25. smarter
26. C	27. B	28. C	29. A	30. D
31. B	32. D	33. A	34. C	35. A
36. D	37. B	38. C	39. A	40. D
41. B	42. D	43. A	44. B	45. C
46. C	47. B	48. A	49. B	50. D
51. A	52. C	53. D	54. B	55. D
56. D	57. D	58. A	59. B	60. A

61. B

62. D

63. C

64. G

65. A

66. Dear Jim,

I hope this email finds you well. I'm writing to ask for your help. As you know, our school's English Drama Club is preparing to resume activities after the long break due to the pandemic. However, since you are still stranded in the UK, we are in urgent need of a new foreign instructor to guide us.

We would be very grateful if you could recommend a suitable candidate. Ideally, the person should be a native English speaker with experience in drama education or theater arts. It would be a great plus if they are familiar with Chinese high school students' level and interests. We are looking for someone patient, enthusiastic, and able to commit to regular online or in-person sessions starting next month.

Thank you so much for your continued support. Please take good care of yourself and stay safe during this difficult time. We miss you and hope to see you back in Beijing soon.

Yours,
Li Hua

67. During the self-study period at home, our class conducted a survey on "self-discipline". As the monitor, I was responsible for organizing this activity.

First, I designed an online questionnaire and sent it to all classmates. The results showed that many students struggled with managing their time and staying focused. To address this, I organized a virtual class meeting where we shared tips and set up a peer-support system. We also created a shared schedule to help each other stay on track.

Through this activity, we not only identified the problem but also found effective solutions. It was a meaningful experience that taught us the importance of self-discipline and teamwork.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位时间状语 that morning → 抓住 but 后转折信息 attend a meeting → 排除 Wall 与 lunch 干扰

考点：转折信号词but　时间细节匹配

2. 【答案】B

定位女士提问 Does it include the electricity bill → 抓住男士否定回答 No → 确认电费不含在租金内

考点：否定回答识别　细节信息

3. 【答案】B

识别女士误认对象 → 抓住男士纠正信息 stayed home and watched a movie → 排除 concert 与 Lisa 干扰

考点：人物指代纠正　细节定位

4. 【答案】B

定位距离描述 ten-minute walk → 推断交通方式为步行 → 排除 bus 与 taxi

考点：细节推断交通方式　walk 关键词

5. 【答案】B

定位转折信号 but → 抓住原因 already joined the chess club → 排除兴趣与名额干扰

考点：转折信号词but　因果关系

6. 【答案】B

听到 Tom 说改变主意 → 定位到去图书馆参加书展 → 排除博物馆和科学课

考点：细节信息　转折信号

7. 【答案】A

听到 M 提议见面时间 8:45 → 注意区分 9:00 是书展开始时间 → 选出 8:45

考点：数字听辨　时间细节

8. 【答案】A

定位农场活动 → 抓取 picked apples and fed the chickens → 对比选项 → 选出 A

考点：细节信息　活动匹配

9. 【答案】B

定位周五邀请 → 抓取 have a part-time job at a bookstore → 排除其他 → 选 B

考点：细节信息　因果关系

10. 【答案】B

定位派对时间讨论 → 抓取 start at ten → 结合 Saturday morning → 选 B

考点：数字与时间捕捉　时间线判断

11. 【答案】A

首句点明话题 → 后续围绕展览、票价、时间展开 → 确定主旨为参观博物馆的计划

考点：主旨大意　话题定位

12. 【答案】A

原价15美元 → 学生半价7.5美元 → 网上预订再减2美元 → 最终6美元

考点：数字计算　细节捕捉

13. 【答案】B

区分开放时间与约定时间 → 抓住「meeting at 10 on Saturday morning」 → 排除干扰时间

考点：时间细节　信号词定位

14. 【答案】B

定位对话中关于交通方式的问答 → 听到W说take the train instead → 排除plane和car

考点：交通方式　细节捕捉

15. 【答案】A

定位关于同行者的问答 → 听到W说going with my sister → 排除Tom和parents

考点：人物关系　细节捕捉

16. 【答案】plays

1 空 识别时间状语 every day → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语为第三人称单数 → 动词加-s
2 空 分析句子结构 → 空格位于系动词 is 后作表语 → 结合语境表示'幸运的' → 选择形容词形式
3 空 分析句子结构 → 空格引导宾语从句作 know 的宾语 → 从句为一般疑问句语序 → 选择 whether/if
4 空 识别主语 the books 为复数 → 判断动作与主语为被动关系 → 结合一般现在时语境 → 选择 are thrown
5 空 分析句子结构 → 空格位于名词后作后置定语 → 表示目的或用途 → 选择不定式 to break
6 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 into → 得出答案
7 空 识别主语为复数名词 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动词时态 → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动词时态 → 得出答案
10 空 分析比较级结构 → 识别形容词比较级形式 → 得出答案

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　表语形容词　语境选词　宾语从句　连接词选择　被动语态　不定式作定语　非谓语动词　动词搭配 take on　时态与语态　近义词辨析　形容词比较级

17. 【答案】lucky

1 空 识别时间状语 every day → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语为第三人称单数 → 动词加-s
2 空 分析句子结构 → 空格位于系动词 is 后作表语 → 结合语境表示'幸运的' → 选择形容词形式
3 空 分析句子结构 → 空格引导宾语从句作 know 的宾语 → 从句为一般疑问句语序 → 选择 whether/if
4 空 识别主语 the books 为复数 → 判断动作与主语为被动关系 → 结合一般现在时语境 → 选择 are thrown
5 空 分析句子结构 → 空格位于名词后作后置定语 → 表示目的或用途 → 选择不定式 to break
6 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 into → 得出答案
7 空 识别主语为复数名词 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动词时态 → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动词时态 → 得出答案
10 空 分析比较级结构 → 识别形容词比较级形式 → 得出答案

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　表语形容词　语境选词　宾语从句　连接词选择　被动语态　不定式作定语　非谓语动

词　动词搭配 take on　时态与语态　近义词辨析　形容词比较级

18. 【答案】if/whether

1 空 识别时间状语 every day → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语为第三人称单数 → 动词加-s
2 空 分析句子结构 → 空格位于系动词 is 后作表语 → 结合语境表示'幸运的' → 选择形容词形式
3 空 分析句子结构 → 空格引导宾语从句作 know 的宾语 → 从句为一般疑问句语序 → 选择 whether/if
4 空 识别主语 the books 为复数 → 判断动作与主语为被动关系 → 结合一般现在时语境 → 选择 are thrown
5 空 分析句子结构 → 空格位于名词后作后置定语 → 表示目的或用途 → 选择不定式 to break
6 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 into → 得出答案
7 空 识别主语为复数名词 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动词时态 → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动词时态 → 得出答案
10 空 分析比较级结构 → 识别形容词比较级形式 → 得出答案

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　表语形容词　语境选词　宾语从句　连接词选择　被动语态　不定式作定语　非谓语动词　动词搭配 take on　时态与语态　近义词辨析　形容词比较级

19. 【答案】are thrown

1 空 识别时间状语 every day → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语为第三人称单数 → 动词加-s
2 空 分析句子结构 → 空格位于系动词 is 后作表语 → 结合语境表示'幸运的' → 选择形容词形式
3 空 分析句子结构 → 空格引导宾语从句作 know 的宾语 → 从句为一般疑问句语序 → 选择 whether/if
4 空 识别主语 the books 为复数 → 判断动作与主语为被动关系 → 结合一般现在时语境 → 选择 are thrown
5 空 分析句子结构 → 空格位于名词后作后置定语 → 表示目的或用途 → 选择不定式 to break
6 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 into → 得出答案
7 空 识别主语为复数名词 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动词时态 → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动词时态 → 得出答案
10 空 分析比较级结构 → 识别形容词比较级形式 → 得出答案

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　表语形容词　语境选词　宾语从句　连接词选择　被动语态　不定式作定语　非谓语动词　动词搭配 take on　时态与语态　近义词辨析　形容词比较级

20. 【答案】to break

1 空 识别时间状语 every day → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语为第三人称单数 → 动词加-s
2 空 分析句子结构 → 空格位于系动词 is 后作表语 → 结合语境表示'幸运的' → 选择形容词形式
3 空 分析句子结构 → 空格引导宾语从句作 know 的宾语 → 从句为一般疑问句语序 → 选择 whether/if
4 空 识别主语 the books 为复数 → 判断动作与主语为被动关系 → 结合一般现在时语境 → 选择 are thrown
5 空 分析句子结构 → 空格位于名词后作后置定语 → 表示目的或用途 → 选择不定式 to break
6 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 into → 得出答案
7 空 识别主语为复数名词 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动词时态 → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动词时态 → 得出答案
10 空 分析比较级结构 → 识别形容词比较级形式 → 得出答案

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　表语形容词　语境选词　宾语从句　连接词选择　被动语态　不定式作定语　非谓语动词　动词搭配 take on　时态与语态　近义词辨析　形容词比较级

21. 【答案】into

1 空 识别时间状语 every day → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语为第三人称单数 → 动词加-s
2 空 分析句子结构 → 空格位于系动词 is 后作表语 → 结合语境表示'幸运的' → 选择形容词形式
3 空 分析句子结构 → 空格引导宾语从句作 know 的宾语 → 从句为一般疑问句语序 → 选择 whether/if
4 空 识别主语 the books 为复数 → 判断动作与主语为被动关系 → 结合一般现在时语境 → 选择 are thrown
5 空 分析句子结构 → 空格位于名词后作后置定语 → 表示目的或用途 → 选择不定式 to break
6 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 into → 得出答案
7 空 识别主语为复数名词 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动词时态 → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动词时态 → 得出答案
10 空 分析比较级结构 → 识别形容词比较级形式 → 得出答案

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　表语形容词　语境选词　宾语从句　连接词选择　被动语态　不定式作定语　非谓语动词　动词搭配 take on　时态与语态　近义词辨析　形容词比较级

22. 【答案】countries

1 空 识别时间状语 every day → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语为第三人称单数 → 动词加-s
2 空 分析句子结构 → 空格位于系动词 is 后作表语 → 结合语境表示'幸运的' → 选择形容词形式
3 空 分析句子结构 → 空格引导宾语从句作 know 的宾语 → 从句为一般疑问句语序 → 选择 whether/if
4 空 识别主语 the books 为复数 → 判断动作与主语为被动关系 → 结合一般现在时语境 → 选择 are thrown
5 空 分析句子结构 → 空格位于名词后作后置定语 → 表示目的或用途 → 选择不定式 to break
6 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 into → 得出答案
7 空 识别主语为复数名词 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动词时态 → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动词时态 → 得出答案
10 空 分析比较级结构 → 识别形容词比较级形式 → 得出答案

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　表语形容词　语境选词　宾语从句　连接词选择　被动语态　不定式作定语　非谓语动词　动词搭配 take on　时态与语态　近义词辨析　形容词比较级

23. 【答案】found

1 空 识别时间状语 every day → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语为第三人称单数 → 动词加-s
2 空 分析句子结构 → 空格位于系动词 is 后作表语 → 结合语境表示'幸运的' → 选择形容词形式
3 空 分析句子结构 → 空格引导宾语从句作 know 的宾语 → 从句为一般疑问句语序 → 选择 whether/if
4 空 识别主语 the books 为复数 → 判断动作与主语为被动关系 → 结合一般现在时语境 → 选择 are thrown
5 空 分析句子结构 → 空格位于名词后作后置定语 → 表示目的或用途 → 选择不定式 to break
6 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 into → 得出答案
7 空 识别主语为复数名词 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动词时态 → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动词时态 → 得出答案
10 空 分析比较级结构 → 识别形容词比较级形式 → 得出答案

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　表语形容词　语境选词　宾语从句　连接词选择　被动语态　不定式作定语　非谓语动词　动词搭配 take on　时态与语态　近义词辨析　形容词比较级

24. 【答案】lived

1 空 识别时间状语 every day → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语为第三人称单数 → 动词加-s
2 空 分析句子结构 → 空格位于系动词 is 后作表语 → 结合语境表示'幸运的' → 选择形容词形式
3 空 分析句子结构 → 空格引导宾语从句作 know 的宾语 → 从句为一般疑问句语序 → 选择 whether/if

4 空 识别主语 the books 为复数 → 判断动作与主语为被动关系 → 结合一般现在时语境 → 选择 are thrown
5 空 分析句子结构 → 空格位于名词后作后置定语 → 表示目的或用途 → 选择不定式 to break
6 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 into → 得出答案
7 空 识别主语为复数名词 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动词时态 → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动词时态 → 得出答案
10 空 分析比较级结构 → 识别形容词比较级形式 → 得出答案

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　表语形容词　语境选词　宾语从句　连接词选择　被动语态　不定式作定语　非谓语动词　动词搭配 take on　时态与语态　近义词辨析　形容词比较级

25. 【答案】smarter

1 空 识别时间状语 every day → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语为第三人称单数 → 动词加-s
2 空 分析句子结构 → 空格位于系动词 is 后作表语 → 结合语境表示'幸运的' → 选择形容词形式
3 空 分析句子结构 → 空格引导宾语从句作 know 的宾语 → 从句为一般疑问句语序 → 选择 whether/if
4 空 识别主语 the books 为复数 → 判断动作与主语为被动关系 → 结合一般现在时语境 → 选择 are thrown
5 空 分析句子结构 → 空格位于名词后作后置定语 → 表示目的或用途 → 选择不定式 to break
6 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 into → 得出答案
7 空 识别主语为复数名词 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
8 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动词时态 → 得出答案
9 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动词时态 → 得出答案
10 空 分析比较级结构 → 识别形容词比较级形式 → 得出答案

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　表语形容词　语境选词　宾语从句　连接词选择　被动语态　不定式作定语　非谓语动词　动词搭配 take on　时态与语态　近义词辨析　形容词比较级

26. 【答案】C

11 空 定位空格后介词短语 'at the fountain' → 结合家庭活动场景与后文孩子蹚水 → 推断为家庭成员在喷泉处集合 → 选择表示'集合'的动词
12 空 定位空格前 'the kids waded around in the fountain until we' → 结合家庭活动结束的逻辑 → 推断为'直到我们离开' → 选择表示'离开'的动词
13 空 定位空格后 'that nowhere could he find his backpack' → 结合孩子发现物品丢失的语境 → 推断为'意识到'或'发现' → 选择表示'意识到'的动词
14 空 定位空格前 'which' 指代 backpack → 结合背包与物品的关系 → 推断为'包含'或'装有' → 选择表示'包含'的动词
15 空 定位空格前 'After a thorough' → 结合寻找丢失物品的语境 → 推断为'彻底搜寻' → 选择表示'搜寻'的名词
16 空 定位空格所在句（Ponder has never ___ anything）→ 结合下文“我们理所当然地认为他不需要监督管理自己的___”及全文“丢失背包”的情节 → 推断此处指“丢失”物品 → 选择 lost
17 空 定位空格所在句（managing his ___）→ 结合上文“他从未丢失过任何东西”及下文“背包里有Gameboy和手表” → 推断此处指管理他的“物品/东西” → 选择 stuff
18 空 定位空格所在句（through massive ___）→ 结合上文“他很难过”及下文“他们不再生产那种手表了” → 推断此处描述哭泣的状态 → 选择 tears（眼泪）
19 空 定位空格所在句（We were all very ___）→ 结合上文“他很难过，因为手表不再生产” → 推断家人的情绪是“悲伤/难过” → 选择 sad
20 空 定位空格所在句（I ___ him that we would not only search... but we would also find the police...）→ 结合上下文“安慰孩子并告知行动计划” → 推断此处是“承诺/保证” → 选择 promised
21 空 定位语境（背包丢失后被找到）→ 分析选项动词短语含义 → 匹配“上交”语境 → 得出答案
22 空 定位语境（背包在喷泉旁被看到）→ 分析选项动词含义 → 匹配“静止放置”状态 → 得出答案

23 空 定位语境（无法辨别黑色物体是什么）→ 分析选项动词含义 → 匹配“辨别、区分”语义 → 得出答案
24 空 定位语境（父亲提醒儿子不要过于兴奋）→ 分析选项形容词含义 → 匹配“兴奋”情绪 → 得出答案
25 空 定位语境（背包在丢失数小时后仍在原地）→ 分析选项副词含义 → 匹配“仍然”语义 → 得出答案
26 空 根据下文‘I saw something black... there’及‘Don't get too... because that may not be it’的语境，推断出此处应为‘看见’或‘发现’某物，与‘see’同义替换。
27 空 根据上文‘He was upset’及下文‘through massive...’的语境，推断出此处应为‘哭泣’，与‘cried’同义替换。
28 空 根据下文‘they don't make that kind of watch anymore’的语境，推断出此处应为‘梦想’或‘渴望’，与‘dreams’同义替换。
29 空 根据上文‘Ponder has never... anything’及下文‘So we just take for granted that he needs no supervision’的语境，推断出此处应为‘教训’或‘经验’，与‘lesson’同义替换。
30 空 根据上文‘He was upset, not about the Gameboy, but about the watch’及下文‘they don't make that kind of watch anymore’的语境，推断出此处应为‘重量’或‘分量’，与‘weight’同义替换。

考点：动词搭配 'meet at' 语境选词 动词搭配 'leave a place' 动词辨析 'realise' 动词搭配 'contain' 近义词辨析 名词辨析 'search' 固定搭配 动词短语辨析 动词辨析 形容词辨析 副词辨析

27. 【答案】B

11 空 定位空格后介词短语 'at the fountain' → 结合家庭活动场景与后文孩子蹚水 → 推断为家庭成员在喷泉处集合 → 选择表示'集合'的动词
12 空 定位空格前 'the kids waded around in the fountain until we' → 结合家庭活动结束的逻辑 → 推断为'直到我们离开' → 选择表示'离开'的动词
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14 空 定位空格前 'which' 指代 backpack → 结合背包与物品的关系 → 推断为'包含'或'装有' → 选择表示'包含'的动词
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17 空 定位空格所在句（managing his ___）→ 结合上文“他从未丢失过任何东西”及下文“背包里有Gameboy和手表” → 推断此处指管理他的“物品/东西” → 选择 stuff
18 空 定位空格所在句（through massive ___）→ 结合上文“他很难过”及下文“他们不再生产那种手表了” → 推断此处描述哭泣的状态 → 选择 tears（眼泪）
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21 空 定位语境（背包丢失后被找到）→ 分析选项动词短语含义 → 匹配“上交”语境 → 得出答案
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28. 【答案】C
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名词辨析 'search' 固定搭配 动词短语辨析 动词辨析 形容词辨析 副词辨析

29. 【答案】A

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18 空 定位空格所在句（through massive ___）→ 结合上文“他很难过”及下文“他们不再生产那种手表了” → 推断此处描述哭泣的状态 → 选择 tears（眼泪）

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21 空 定位语境（背包丢失后被找到）→ 分析选项动词短语含义 → 匹配“上交”语境 → 得出答案

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考点：动词搭配 'meet at' 语境选词 动词搭配 'leave a place' 动词辨析 'realise' 动词搭配 'contain' 近义词辨析 名词辨析 'search' 固定搭配 动词短语辨析 动词辨析 形容词辨析 副词辨析

30. 【答案】D

11 空 定位空格后介词短语 'at the fountain' → 结合家庭活动场景与后文孩子蹚水 → 推断为家庭成员在喷泉处集合 → 选择表示'集合'的动词

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18 空 定位空格所在句（through massive ___）→ 结合上文“他很难过”及下文“他们不再生产那种手表了” → 推断此处描述哭泣的状态 → 选择 tears（眼泪）
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考点：动词搭配 'meet at' 语境选词 动词搭配 'leave a place' 动词辨析 'realise' 动词搭配 'contain' 近义词辨析 名词辨析 'search' 固定搭配 动词短语辨析 动词辨析 形容词辨析 副词辨析

32. 【答案】D
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14 空 定位空格前 'which' 指代 backpack → 结合背包与物品的关系 → 推断为'包含'或'装有' → 选择表示'包含'的动词
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18 空 定位空格所在句（through massive ___）→ 结合上文“他很难过”及下文“他们不再生产那种手表了” → 推断此处描述哭泣的状态 → 选择 tears（眼泪）
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考点：动词搭配 'meet at' 语境选词 动词搭配 'leave a place' 动词辨析 'realise' 动词搭配 'contain' 近义词辨析 名词辨析 'search' 固定搭配 动词短语辨析 动词辨析 形容词辨析 副词辨析

35. 【答案】A

11 空 定位空格后介词短语 'at the fountain' → 结合家庭活动场景与后文孩子蹚水 → 推断为家庭成员在喷泉处集合 → 选择表示'集合'的动词

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15 空 定位空格前 'After a thorough' → 结合寻找丢失物品的语境 → 推断为'彻底搜寻' → 选择表示'搜寻'的名词

16 空 定位空格所在句（Ponder has never ___ anything）→ 结合下文“我们理所当然地认为他不需要监督管理自己的___”及全文“丢失背包”的情节 → 推断此处指“丢失”物品 → 选择 lost

17 空 定位空格所在句（managing his ___）→ 结合上文“他从未丢失过任何东西”及下文“背包里有Gameboy和手表” → 推断此处指管理他的“物品/东西” → 选择 stuff

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19 空 定位空格所在句（We were all very ___）→ 结合上文“他很难过，因为手表不再生产” → 推断家人的情绪是“悲伤/难过” → 选择 sad

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25 空 定位语境（背包在丢失数小时后仍在原地）→ 分析选项副词含义 → 匹配“仍然”语义 → 得出答案
26 空 根据下文‘I saw something black... there’及‘Don't get too... because that may not be it’的语境，推断出此处应为‘看见’或‘发现’某物，与‘see’同义替换。
27 空 根据上文‘He was upset’及下文‘through massive...’的语境，推断出此处应为‘哭泣’，与‘cried’同义替换。
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考点：动词搭配 'meet at' 语境选词 动词搭配 'leave a place' 动词辨析 'realise' 动词搭配 'contain' 近义词辨析 名词辨析 'search' 固定搭配 动词短语辨析 动词辨析 形容词辨析 副词辨析

37. 【答案】B

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14 空 定位空格前 'which' 指代 backpack → 结合背包与物品的关系 → 推断为'包含'或'装有' → 选择表示'包含'的动词
15 空 定位空格前 'After a thorough' → 结合寻找丢失物品的语境 → 推断为'彻底搜寻' → 选择表示'搜寻'的名词
16 空 定位空格所在句（Ponder has never ___ anything）→ 结合下文“我们理所当然地认为他不需要监督管理自

己的___”及全文“丢失背包”的情节 → 推断此处指“丢失”物品 → 选择 lost
17 空 定位空格所在句（managing his ___）→ 结合上文“他从未丢失过任何东西”及下文“背包里有Gameboy和手表” → 推断此处指管理他的“物品/东西” → 选择 stuff
18 空 定位空格所在句（through massive ___）→ 结合上文“他很难过”及下文“他们不再生产那种手表了” → 推断此处描述哭泣的状态 → 选择 tears（眼泪）
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38. 【答案】C
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39. 【答案】A

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40. 【答案】D

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22 空 定位语境（背包在喷泉旁被看到）→ 分析选项动词含义 → 匹配“静止放置”状态 → 得出答案
23 空 定位语境（无法辨别黑色物体是什么）→ 分析选项动词含义 → 匹配“辨别、区分”语义 → 得出答案
24 空 定位语境（父亲提醒儿子不要过于兴奋）→ 分析选项形容词含义 → 匹配“兴奋”情绪 → 得出答案
25 空 定位语境（背包在丢失数小时后仍在原地）→ 分析选项副词含义 → 匹配“仍然”语义 → 得出答案
26 空 根据下文‘I saw something black... there’及‘Don't get too... because that may not be it’的语境，推断出此处应为‘看见’或‘发现’某物，与‘see’同义替换。
27 空 根据上文‘He was upset’及下文‘through massive...’的语境，推断出此处应为‘哭泣’，与‘cried’同义替换。
28 空 根据下文‘they don't make that kind of watch anymore’的语境，推断出此处应为‘梦想’或‘渴望’，与‘dreams’同义替换。
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30 空 根据上文‘He was upset, not about the Gameboy, but about the watch’及下文‘they don't make that kind of watch anymore’的语境，推断出此处应为‘重量’或‘分量’，与‘weight’同义替换。

考点：动词搭配 'meet at' 语境选词 动词搭配 'leave a place' 动词辨析 'realise' 动词搭配 'contain' 近义词辨析 名词辨析 'search' 固定搭配 动词短语辨析 动词辨析 形容词辨析 副词辨析

42. 【答案】D

11 空 定位空格后介词短语 'at the fountain' → 结合家庭活动场景与后文孩子蹚水 → 推断为家庭成员在喷泉处集合 → 选择表示'集合'的动词

12 空 定位空格前 'the kids waded around in the fountain until we' → 结合家庭活动结束的逻辑 → 推断为'直到我们离开' → 选择表示'离开'的动词

13 空 定位空格后 'that nowhere could he find his backpack' → 结合孩子发现物品丢失的语境 → 推断为'意识到'或'发现' → 选择表示'意识到'的动词

14 空 定位空格前 'which' 指代 backpack → 结合背包与物品的关系 → 推断为'包含'或'装有' → 选择表示'包含'的动词

15 空 定位空格前 'After a thorough' → 结合寻找丢失物品的语境 → 推断为'彻底搜寻' → 选择表示'搜寻'的名词

16 空 定位空格所在句（Ponder has never ___ anything）→ 结合下文“我们理所当然地认为他不需要监督管理自己的___”及全文“丢失背包”的情节 → 推断此处指“丢失”物品 → 选择 lost

17 空 定位空格所在句（managing his ___）→ 结合上文“他从未丢失过任何东西”及下文“背包里有Gameboy和手表” → 推断此处指管理他的“物品/东西” → 选择 stuff

18 空 定位空格所在句（through massive ___）→ 结合上文“他很难过”及下文“他们不再生产那种手表了” → 推断此处描述哭泣的状态 → 选择 tears（眼泪）

19 空 定位空格所在句（We were all very ___）→ 结合上文“他很难过，因为手表不再生产” → 推断家人的情绪是“悲伤/难过” → 选择 sad

20 空 定位空格所在句（I ___ him that we would not only search... but we would also find the police...）→ 结合上下文“安慰孩子并告知行动计划” → 推断此处是“承诺/保证” → 选择 promised

21 空 定位语境（背包丢失后被找到）→ 分析选项动词短语含义 → 匹配“上交”语境 → 得出答案

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23 空 定位语境（无法辨别黑色物体是什么）→ 分析选项动词含义 → 匹配“辨别、区分”语义 → 得出答案

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26 空 根据下文‘I saw something black... there’及‘Don't get too... because that may not be it’的语境，推断出此处应为‘看见’或‘发现’某物，与‘see’同义替换。

27 空 根据上文‘He was upset’及下文‘through massive...’的语境，推断出此处应为‘哭泣’，与‘cried’同义替换。

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考点：动词搭配 'meet at' 语境选词 动词搭配 'leave a place' 动词辨析 'realise' 动词搭配 'contain' 近义词辨析 名词辨析 'search' 固定搭配 动词短语辨析 动词辨析 形容词辨析 副词辨析

43. 【答案】A

11 空 定位空格后介词短语 'at the fountain' → 结合家庭活动场景与后文孩子蹚水 → 推断为家庭成员在喷泉处集合 → 选择表示'集合'的动词

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17 空 定位空格所在句（managing his ___）→ 结合上文“他从未丢失过任何东西”及下文“背包里有Gameboy和手表” → 推断此处指管理他的“物品/东西” → 选择 stuff
18 空 定位空格所在句（through massive ___）→ 结合上文“他很难过”及下文“他们不再生产那种手表了” → 推断此处描述哭泣的状态 → 选择 tears（眼泪）
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考点：动词搭配 'meet at' 语境选词 动词搭配 'leave a place' 动词辨析 'realise' 动词搭配 'contain' 近义词辨析 名词辨析 'search' 固定搭配 动词短语辨析 动词辨析 形容词辨析 副词辨析

44. 【答案】B

11 空 定位空格后介词短语 'at the fountain' → 结合家庭活动场景与后文孩子蹚水 → 推断为家庭成员在喷泉处集合 → 选择表示'集合'的动词
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17 空 定位空格所在句（managing his ___）→ 结合上文“他从未丢失过任何东西”及下文“背包里有Gameboy和手表” → 推断此处指管理他的“物品/东西” → 选择 stuff

18 空 定位空格所在句（through massive ___）→ 结合上文“他很难过”及下文“他们不再生产那种手表了” → 推断此处描述哭泣的状态 → 选择 tears（眼泪）
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考点：动词搭配 'meet at' 语境选词 动词搭配 'leave a place' 动词辨析 'realise' 动词搭配 'contain' 近义词辨析 名词辨析 'search' 固定搭配 动词短语辨析 动词辨析 形容词辨析 副词辨析

45. 【答案】C

11 空 定位空格后介词短语 'at the fountain' → 结合家庭活动场景与后文孩子蹚水 → 推断为家庭成员在喷泉处集合 → 选择表示'集合'的动词
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46. 【答案】C
定位关键词 'innovation' → 识别句子主语 'our multi-language experts' → 同义替换为 'Language experts'
考点：细节定位 同义替换

47. 【答案】B
定位关键词 'core' → 识别句子 'At the core of Lancom is a world-class effective method' → 同义替换为 'An effective method'
考点：细节定位 同义替换

48. 【答案】A
定位关键词 'unique'/'only product' → 识别句子 'Lancom is the only product to offer courses tailored to your native language' → 同义替换为 'personalised courses'
考点：细节定位 同义替换

49. 【答案】B
定位关键词 'monitor'/'collar' → 识别句子 'Baggy can record pollutant levels' → 同义替换为 'record pollutant levels'
考点：细节定位 同义替换

50. 【答案】D
定位Baggy数据相关段落 → 推理数据揭示的规律（如：地面附近污染更严重） → 同义替换为 'Air is more polluted closer to the ground'
考点：推理判断 同义替换

51. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'Tom's purpose' → 在语篇中寻找与 Tom 相关的行动描述 → 匹配选项 A 的 'warn of a health risk' 与原文 'warn of a health risk' 的同义替换
考点：细节定位与捕捉 同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Tom Hunt' → 在语篇中寻找对 Tom Hunt 的描述或评价 → 综合其行为（如创新性研究）推断其性格特征 → 匹配选项 C 'Creative' 的同义替换

考点：观点态度　推理判断

53. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Smith' 和 'French manuscript' → 在语篇中寻找 Smith 阅读手稿后的反应描述 → 匹配选项 D 'Shocked for her own lack of hand skills' 与原文 'shocked by her own lack of hand skills' 的同义替换

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

54. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'reconstruction work' 和 'mainly to' → 在语篇中寻找 Smith 关于重建工作目的的陈述 → 匹配选项 B 'understand the craftsmen' 与原文 'to understand the craftsmen' 的同义替换

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

55. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'museums' → 在语篇中寻找提及博物馆的上下文 → 分析其在论证中的作用（作为例证） → 推断其目的是为了强调手工技能的价值 → 匹配选项 D 'To emphasise the values of hand skills' 的同义替换

考点：篇章结构与写作目的　推理判断

56. 【答案】D

通读全文 → 概括各段核心信息（Lancom的专家团队、高效方法、个性化课程） → 综合判断文章主旨为介绍Lancom语言学习应用 → 选择最能概括全文的标题

考点：主旨大意概括　文章核心对象识别

57. 【答案】D

定位划线词所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Lancom作为全球性应用，拥有数百万用户） → 推断“ubiquitous”意为“无处不在的” → 选择同义选项

考点：语境推断词义　同义替换识别

58. 【答案】A

定位问题关键词（AGI, supporters） → 在语篇中寻找相关描述 → 提取支持者观点（如解决问题） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

59. 【答案】B

定位作者对Irving Good观点的评价 → 分析作者使用的措辞和语气 → 推断作者态度为不赞同 → 选择对应选项

考点：观点态度推断　语气分析

60. 【答案】A

通读全文关于AGI的描述 → 综合作者的语气和用词（如“dream”） → 推断作者认为AGI可能只是梦想 → 选择对应选项

考点：推理判断　综合推断

61. 【答案】B

46 空 根据空格后名词短语 'the challenge' 的语义需求，结合上下文语境，选择能表达 '承担' 且与 'challenge' 构成动宾搭配的动词。

47 空 分析句子结构，空格处引导一个修饰 'the moment' 的定语从句，且从句中缺少主语，需选择关系代词。

48 空 根据空格后介词 'for' 及语境 '表示感谢'，辨析四个表示 '感谢' 的动词，选择能与 'for' 搭配且语义最贴切的动词。
49 空 分析句子结构，空格处作目的状语，表示 '为了被听到'，需使用不定式的被动形式。
50 空 根据时间状语 'by the end of next week'（到下周结束时），判断谓语动词需使用将来完成时。

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　定语从句　关系代词选择　近义词辨析　固定搭配　非谓语动词　不定式被动语态　时态与语态　将来完成时

62. 【答案】D

46 空 根据空格后名词短语 'the challenge' 的语义需求，结合上下文语境，选择能表达 '承担' 且与 'challenge' 构成动宾搭配的动词。
47 空 分析句子结构，空格处引导一个修饰 'the moment' 的定语从句，且从句中缺少主语，需选择关系代词。
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50 空 根据时间状语 'by the end of next week'（到下周结束时），判断谓语动词需使用将来完成时。

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　定语从句　关系代词选择　近义词辨析　固定搭配　非谓语动词　不定式被动语态　时态与语态　将来完成时

63. 【答案】C

46 空 根据空格后名词短语 'the challenge' 的语义需求，结合上下文语境，选择能表达 '承担' 且与 'challenge' 构成动宾搭配的动词。
47 空 分析句子结构，空格处引导一个修饰 'the moment' 的定语从句，且从句中缺少主语，需选择关系代词。
48 空 根据空格后介词 'for' 及语境 '表示感谢'，辨析四个表示 '感谢' 的动词，选择能与 'for' 搭配且语义最贴切的动词。
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50 空 根据时间状语 'by the end of next week'（到下周结束时），判断谓语动词需使用将来完成时。

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　定语从句　关系代词选择　近义词辨析　固定搭配　非谓语动词　不定式被动语态　时态与语态　将来完成时

64. 【答案】G

46 空 根据空格后名词短语 'the challenge' 的语义需求，结合上下文语境，选择能表达 '承担' 且与 'challenge' 构成动宾搭配的动词。
47 空 分析句子结构，空格处引导一个修饰 'the moment' 的定语从句，且从句中缺少主语，需选择关系代词。
48 空 根据空格后介词 'for' 及语境 '表示感谢'，辨析四个表示 '感谢' 的动词，选择能与 'for' 搭配且语义最贴切的动词。
49 空 分析句子结构，空格处作目的状语，表示 '为了被听到'，需使用不定式的被动形式。
50 空 根据时间状语 'by the end of next week'（到下周结束时），判断谓语动词需使用将来完成时。

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　定语从句　关系代词选择　近义词辨析　固定搭配　非谓语动词　不定式被动语态　时态与语态　将来完成时

65. 【答案】A

46 空 根据空格后名词短语 'the challenge' 的语义需求，结合上下文语境，选择能表达 '承担' 且与 'challenge' 构成动宾搭配的动词。
47 空 分析句子结构，空格处引导一个修饰 'the moment' 的定语从句，且从句中缺少主语，需选择关系代词。
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49 空 分析句子结构，空格处作目的状语，表示 '为了被听到'，需使用不定式的被动形式。
50 空 根据时间状语 'by the end of next week'（到下周结束时），判断谓语动词需使用将来完成时。

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　定语从句　关系代词选择　近义词辨析　固定搭配　非谓语动词　不定式被动语态　时态与语态　将来完成时

66. 【答案】Dear Jim,

I hope this email finds you well.…

学生需构建一封包含条件说明、感谢与提醒的正式邮件，需运用多种句式（如定语从句、条件句）和恰当搭配（如 take on the role）来清晰、得体地表达。

考点：take on the role of　定语从句（如who...）　条件状语从句（如if...）　正式邮件格式与语气

67. 【答案】During the self-study period at home, our…

根据四幅图的逻辑顺序，运用多种从句和非谓语结构，构建一篇描述发现问题、分析问题、解决问题过程的记叙文。

考点：定语从句　非谓语动词　句式变化与复杂句构建