高考 · 2020年高考英语新课标I卷真题

历年真题

满分 140 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 71 题 · 新课标I卷

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
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自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
537 563
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本卷答案与讲解
883 711
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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 are the speakers?

A. At a swimming pool. B. In a clothing shop. C. At a school lab.

2. What will Tom do next?

A. Turn down the music. B. Postpone the show. C. Stop practicing.

3. What is the woman busy doing?

A. Working on a paper. B. Tidying up the office. C. Organizing a party.

4. When will Henry start his vacation?

A. This weekend. B. Next week. C. At the end of August.

5. What does Donna offer to do for Bill?

A. Book a flight for him. B. Drive him to the airport. C. Help him park the car.

二、听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。（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. Why does Pete call Lucy?

A. To say that he’ ll be late. B. To tell her about his work. C. To invite her to dinner.

7. When is Pete going to see Lucy?

A. At 6:00 pm. B. At 6:45 pm. C. At 8:00 pm.

8. Why does Cathy want to quit her job?

A. She’ ll join another firm. B. She’ ll run her own business.

C. She’ s fed up with it.

9. What is Mark’ s attitude towards Cathy’ s decision?

A. Forgiving. B. Sympathetic. C. Supportive.

10. What might Cathy do for the present company?

A. Apply for a project. B. Train a new person. C. Recommend an engineer.

11. How did the man feel about his performance today?

A. Greatly encouraged. B. A bit dissatisfied. C. Terribly disappointed.

12. What did the man say helped him overcome the problem?

A. Patience. B. Luck. C. Determination.

13. What is the woman doing?

A. Conducting an interview. B. Holding a press conference. C. Hosting a ceremony.

14. What is next to the apartment building?

A. A restaurant. B. A laundry. C. A grocery store.

15. Which is included in the rent?

A. Electricity. B. The Internet. C. Satellite TV.

16. What does the woman think of the apartment?

A. It’ s quite large. B. It’ s well furnished. C. It’ s worth the money.

17. Where is Jeff from?

A. Liverpool. B. Coventry. C. Newcastle.

18. Where do young men go to watch big games according to Jeff?

A. Pubs. B. Stadiums. C. Friends’ homes.

19. Why does Jeff have to pick a team to support?

A. To avoid being bothered. B. To open a conversation.

C. To earn respect from others.

20. What does Jeff mainly talk about?

A. England’ s moment of success. B. English flag as a symbol of hope.

C. England’ s all-time favourite sport.

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

Train Information All customers travelling on TransLink services must be in possession of a valid ticket before boarding. For ticket information，please ask at your local station or call 13 12 30. While Queensland Rail makes every effort to ensure trains run as scheduled，there can be no guarantee of connections between trains or between train services and bus services. Lost property(失物招领) Call Lost Property on 13 16 17 during business hours for items lost on Queensland Rail services. The lost property office is open Monday to Friday 7:30am to 5:00pm and is located(位于)at Roma Street station. Public holidays On public holidays, generally a Sunday timetable operates. On certain major event days，i.e. Australia Day, Anzac Day, sporting and cultural days, special additional services may operate. Christmas Day services operate to a Christmas Day timetable，Before travel please visit translink. com. au or call TransLink on 13 12 30 anytime. Customers using mobility devices Many stations have wheelchair access from the car park or entrance to the station platforms. For assistance, please Queensland Rail on 13 16 17. Guardian trains (outbound) Depart Origin Destination Arrive 6:42pm Altandi Varsity Lakes 7:37pm 7:29pm Central Varsity Lakes 8:52pm 8:57pm Fortitude Valley Varsity Lakes 9:52pm 11:02pm Roma Street Varsity Lakes 12:22am

21. What would you do get ticker information?

A. Call 13 16 17.　　B. Visit translink .com.au.

C. Ask at the local station.　　D. Check the train schedule.

22. At which station can you find the lost property office?

A. Altandi.　　B. Roma Street.　　C. Varsity Lakes.　　D. Fortitude Valley.

23. Which train would you take if you go from Central to Varsity Lakes?

A. 6:42 pm.

B. 7:29 pm.

C. 8:57 pm.

D. 11:02 pm. B Returning to a book you’ ve read many times can feel like drinks with an old friend. There’ s a welcome familiarity - but also sometimes a slight suspicion that time has changed you both, and thus the relationship. But books don’ t change, people do. And that’ s what makes the act of rereading so rich and transformative. The beauty of rereading lies in the idea that our bond with the work is based on our present mental register. It’ s true, the older I get, the more I feel time has wings. But with reading, it’ s all about the present. It’ s about the now and what one contributes to the now, because reading is a give and take between author and reader. Each has to pull their own weight. There are three books I reread annually The first, which I take to reading every spring is Emest Hemningway’ s A Moveable Feast. Published in 1964, it’ s his classic memoir of 1920s Paris. The language is almost intoxicating (令人陶醉的)，an aging writer looking back on an ambitious yet simpler time. Another is Annie Dillard’ s Holy the Firm, her poetic 1975 ramble (随笔) about everything and nothing. The third book is Julio Cortazar’ s Save Twilight: Selected Poems, because poetry. And because Cortazar. While I tend to buy a lot of books, these three were given to me as gifs, which might add to the meaning I attach to them. But I imagine that, while money is indeed wonderful and necessary, rereading an author’ s work is the highest currency a reader can pay them. The best books are the ones that open further as time passes. But remember, it’ s you that has to grow and read and reread in order to better understand your friends.

24. Why does the author like rereading?

A. It evaluates the writer-reader relationship.　　B. It’s a window to a whole new world.

C. It’s a substitute for drinking with a friend.　　D. It extends the understanding of oneself.

25. What do we know about the book A Moveable Feas!?

A. It’s a brief account of a trip.　　B. It’s about Hemingway’s life as a young man.

C. It’s a record of a historic event.　　D. It’s about Hemingway’s friends in Paris.

26. What does the underlined word " currency " in paragraph 4 refer to?

A. Debt　　B. Reward.　　C. Allowance.　　D. Face value.

27. What can we infer about the author from the text?

A. He loves poetry.

B. He’ s an editor.

C. He’ s very ambitious.

D. He teaches reading. C Race walking shares many fitness benefits with running, research shows, while most likely contributing to fewer injuries. It does, however, have its own problem. Race walkers are conditioned athletes. The longest track and field event at the Summer Olympics is the 50-kilometer race walk, which is about five miles longer than the marathon. But the sport’ s rules require that a race walker’ s knees stay straight through most of the leg swing and one foot remain in contact (接触) with the ground at all times. It’ s this strange form that makes race walking such an attractive activity, however, says Jaclyn Norberg, an assistant professor of exercise science at Salem State University in Salem, Mass. Like running, race walking is physically demanding, she says, According to most calculations, race walkers moving at a pace of six miles per hour would burn about 800 calories(卡路里) per hour, which is approximately twice as many as they would burn walking, although fewer than running, which would probably burn about 1,000 or more calories per hour. However, race walking does not pound the body as much as running does, Dr. Norberg says. According to her research, runners hit the ground with as much as four times their body weight per step, while race walkers, who do not leave the ground, create only about 1.4 times their body weight with each step. As a result, she says, some of the injuries associated with running, such as runner’ s knee, are uncommon among race walkers. But the sport’ s strange form does place considerable stress on the ankles and hips, so people with a history of such injuries might want to be cautious in adopting the sport. In fact, anyone wishing to try race walking should probably first consult a coach

or experienced racer to learn proper technique, she says. It takes some practice.

28. Why are race walkers conditioned athletes?

A. They must run long distances.
B. They are qualified for the marathon.
C. They have to follow special rules.
D. They are good at swinging their legs.

29. What advantage does race walking have over running?

A. It’ s more popular at the Olympics.
B. It’ s less challenging physically.
C. It’ s more effective in body building.
D. It’ s less likely to cause knee injuries.

30. What is Dr. Norberg’ s suggestion for someone trying race walking?

A. Getting experts’ opinions.
B. Having a medical checkup.
C. Hiring an experienced coach.
D. Doing regular exercises.

31. Which word best describes the author’ s attitude to race walking?

A. Skeptical.

B. Objective.

C. Tolerant.

D. Conservative. D The connection between people and plants has long been the subject of scientific research. Recent studies have found positive effects. A study conducted in Youngstown，Ohio，for example, discovered that greener areas of the city experienced less crime. In another，employees were shown to be 15% more productive when their workplaces were decorated with houseplants. The engineers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology(MIT)have taken it a step further changing the actual composition of plants in order to get them to perform diverse，even unusual functions. These include plants that have sensors printed onto their leaves to show when they’re short of water and a plant that can detect harmful chemicals in groundwater. " We’re thinking about how we can engineer plants to replace functions of the things that we use every day, " explained Michael Strano, a professor of chemical engineering at MIT. One of his latest projects has been to make plants glow(发光)in experiments using some common vegetables. Strano’s team found that they could create a faint light for three-and-a-half hours. The light，about one-thousandth of the amount needed to read by，is just a start. The technology, Strano said, could one day be used to light the rooms or even to turn tree into self-powered street lamps. in the future，the team hopes to develop a version of the technology that can be sprayed onto plant leaves in a one-off treatment that would last the plant’s lifetime. The engineers are also trying to develop an on and off " switch " where the glow would fade when exposed to daylight. Lighting accounts for about 7% of the total electricity consumed in the US. Since lighting is often far removed from the power source(电

源)-such as the distance from a power plant to street lamps on a remote highway-a lot of energy is lost during transmission(传输). Glowing plants could reduce this distance and therefore help save energy.

32. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

A. A new study of different plants.
B. A big fall in crime rates.
C. Employees from various workplaces.
D. Benefits from green plants.

33. What is the function of the sensors printed on plant leaves by MIT engineer?

A. To detect plants' lack of water
B. To change compositions of plants
C. To make the life of plants longer.
D. To test chemicals in plants.

34. What can we expect of the glowing plants in the future?

A. They will speed up energy production.
B. They may transmit electricity to the home.
C. They might help reduce energy consumption.
D. They could take the place of power plants.

35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

A. Can we grow more glowing plants?
B. How do we live with glowing plants?
C. Could glowing plants replace lamps?
D. How are glowing plants made pollution-free?

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。 We all want it to accept and love ourselves. But at times it seems too difficult and too far out of reach. ___36___ Here's a handful of ways that will set you in the right direction. ●___37___ Do not follow the people who make you feel not-good-enough Why do you follow them? Are you hoping that eventually you will feel empowered because your life is better than theirs? Know that your life is your own;you are the only you in this world. ●Forgive yourself for mistakes that you have made. We are often ashamed of our shortcomings, our mistakes and our failures. ___38___ You will make mistakes, time and time again. Rather than getting caught up in how you could have done better, why not offer yourself a compassionate (有同情心) response? " That didn't go as planned. But, I tried my best. " ●Recognize all of your strengths. Write them down in a journal. Begin to train your brain to look at strength before weakness. List all of your accomplishments and achievements. You have a job, earned your degree, and you got out of bed today. ___39___ ●Now that you've listed your strengths, list your imperfections. Turn the page in your journal. Put into words why you feel unworthy, why you don't feel good enough. Now, read these words back to yourself. ___40___ Turn to a page in your journal to your list of strengths and achievements. See how awesome you are?

36. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

A. Feeling upset again?
B. Where do you start?
C. Nothing is too small to celebrate.
D. Remember, you are only human.
E. Set an intention for self-acceptance.
F. Stop comparing yourself with others.
G. When does the comparison game start?

37. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

A. Feeling upset again?
B. Where do you start?
C. Nothing is too small to celebrate.
D. Remember, you are only human.
E. Set an intention for self-acceptance.
F. Stop comparing yourself with others.
G. When does the comparison game start?

38. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

A. Feeling upset again?
B. Where do you start?
C. Nothing is too small to celebrate.
D. Remember, you are only human.
E. Set an intention for self-acceptance.
F. Stop comparing yourself with others.
G. When does the comparison game start?

39. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

A. Feeling upset again?
B. Where do you start?
C. Nothing is too small to celebrate.
D. Remember, you are only human.
E. Set an intention for self-acceptance.
F. Stop comparing yourself with others.
G. When does the comparison game start?

40. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

A. Feeling upset again?
B. Where do you start?
C. Nothing is too small to celebrate.
D. Remember, you are only human.
E. Set an intention for self-acceptance.
F. Stop comparing yourself with others.
G. When does the comparison game start?

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

41. 第一节 单项填空

A. relief　B. target　C. reason　D. case

42. 第一节 单项填空

A. admit　B. believe　C. mean　D. realize

43. 第一节 单项填空

A. gradually　B. constantly　C. temporarily　D. casually

44. 第一节 单项填空

A. result　B. danger　C. method　D. truth

45. 第一节 单项填空
A. merely B. slightly C. hardly D. partly

46. 第一节 单项填空
A. reviewing B. approving C. receiving D. attempting

47. 第一节 单项填空
A. win out B. give up C. wake up D. stand out

48. 第一节 单项填空
A. dream B. lie C. fantasy D. fact

49. 第一节 单项填空
A. parents B. twins C. colleagues D. teachers

50. 第一节 单项填空
A. restrictions B. explanations C. differences D. consequences

51. 第一节 单项填空
A. demand B. fear C. desire D. doubt

52. 第一节 单项填空
A. physical B. biological C. spiritual D. behavioral

53. 第一节 单项填空
A. traditional B. important C. double D. original

54. 第一节 单项填空
A. life B. time C. reply D. history

55. 第一节 单项填空
A. by comparison with B. in addition to
C. regardless of D. instead of

56. 第一节 单项填空
A. get hold of B. stare at C. knock on D. make use of

57. 第一节 单项填空
A. real B. Typical C. similar D. limited

58. 第一节 单项填空
A. safety rule B. comfort zone C. bottom line D. top secret

59. 第一节 单项填空
A. delay B. regret C. enjoy D. accept

60. 第一节 单项填空
A. hurry B. decide C. hesitate D. intend

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。 China has become the first country to land a spacecraft on the far side of the moon. The unmanned Chang’e-4 probe (探测器) - the name was inspired by an ancient Chinese moon goddess ___61___ (touch) down last week in the South Pole-Aitken basin. Landing on the moon’s far side is ___62___ (extreme) challenging. Because the moon’s body blocks direct radio communication with a probe, China first had to put a satellite in orbit above the moon in a spot ___63___ it could send signals to the spacecraft and to Earth. The far side of the moon is of particular ___64___ (interesting) to scientists because it has a lot of deep craters (环形山)， more so ___65___ the familiar near side. Chinese researchers hope to use the instruments onboard Chang’e-4 ___66___ (find) and study areas of the South Pole-Aitken basin. " This really excites scientists, " Carle Pieters, a scientist at Brown University, says, " because it ___67___ (mean) we have the chance to obtain information about how the moon ___68___ (construct) " Data about the moon’s composition, such as how ___69___ ice and other treasures it contains, could help China decide whether ___70___ (it) plans for a future lunar (月球的) base are practical.

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. C	4. A	5. B
6. A	7. B	8. A	9. C	10. B
11. B	12. C	13. A	14. C	15. A
16. C	17. B	18. A	19. A	20. C
21. C	22. B	23. B	24. D	25. B
26. B	27. A	28. C	29. D	30. A
31. B	32. D	33. A	34. C	35. C
41. C	42. A	43. B	44. D	45. A
46. D	47. C	48. B	49. A	50. D
51. B	52. C	53. C	54. A	55. D
56. B	57. A	58. C	59. D	60. C
61. touched	62. extremely	63. where	64. interest	65. than
66. to find	67. means	68. is constructed	69. much	70. its

36. B

37. F

38. D

39. C

40. A

71. 版本二（适应地区：湖北，河北，江西，安徽，福建，湖南，广东及全国 II 、III卷地区） 第一部分 听力 (共两节，满分30分) 做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。 第一节(共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分) 听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。 例:How much is the shirt? A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15. 答案是C。 1.Where does the conversation probably take place? A. In a supermarket.☒B. In the post office.☒C. In the street. 【答案】C 【解析】 【原文】本题为听力，解析略。 2.What did Carl do? A. He designed a medal.☒B. He fixed a TV set.☒C. He took a test. 【答案】B 3.What does the man do? A. He’s a tailor.☒B. He’s a waiter.☒C. He’s a shop assistant. 【答案】A 【解析】 【原文】本题为听力，解析略。 4.When will the flight arrive? A. At 18:20.☒B. At 18:35.☒C. At 18:50. 【答案】C 【解析】 【原文】本题为听力，解析略。 5.How can the man improve his article? A. By deleting unnecessary words. B. By adding a couple of points. C. By correcting grammar mistakes. 【答案】A 第二节(共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分) 听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。 听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。 6. What does Bill often do on Friday night? A. Visit his parents.☒B. Go to the movies.☒C. Walk along Broadway. 7. Who watches

musical plays most often? A. Bill.☒B. Aarah.☒C. Bill’s parents. 【答案】6. B　7. B 听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。 8. Why does David want to speak to Mike? A. To invite him to a party. B. To discuss a schedule. C. To call off a meeting. 9. What do we know about the speakers? A. They are colleagues. B. They are close friends. C. They’ve never met before. 【答案】8. C　9. C 听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。 10. What kind of camera does the man want? A. A TV camera. B. A video camera. C. A movie camera. 11. Which function is the man most interested in? A. Underwater filming. B. A large memory. C. Auto-focus. 12. How much would the man pay for the second camera? A. 950 euros. B. 650 euros. C. 470 euros. 【答案】10. B　11. A　12. C 【解析】 【原文】本题听力题，解析略。 听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。 13. Who is Clifford? A. A little girl. B The man’s pet. C. A fictional character. 14. Who suggested that Norman paint for children’s books? A. His wife. B. Elizabeth. C. A publisher. 15. What is Norman’s story based on? A. A book. B. A painting. C. A young woman. 16. What is it that shocked Norman? A. His unexpected success. B. His efforts made in vain. C. His editor’s disagreement. 【答案】13. C　14. A　15. B　16. A 听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。 17. Who would like to make small talk according to the speaker? A. Relatives. B. Strangers. C. Visitors. 18. Why do people have small talk? A. To express opinions. B. To avoid arguments. C. To show friendliness. 19. Which of the following is a frequent topic in small talk? A. Politics. B. Movies. C. Salaries. 20. What does the speaker recommend at the end of his lecture? A. Asking open-ended questions. B. Feeling free to change topics. C. Making small talk interesting. 【答案】17. B　18. C　19. B　20. A 【解析】 【原文】本题为听力，解析略。 第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分40分) 第一节(共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分) 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。 A Train Information All customers travelling on TransLink services must be in possession of a valid ticket before boarding. For ticket information，please ask at your local station or call 13 12 30. While Queensland Rail makes every effort to ensure trains run as scheduled，there can be no guarantee of connections between trains or between train services and bus services. Lost property(失物招领) Call Lost Property on 13 16 17 during business hours for items lost on Queensland Rail services. The lost property office is open Monday to Friday 7:30am to 5:00pm and is located(位于)at Roma Street station. Public holidays On public holidays, generally a Sunday timetable operates. On certain major event days，i.e. Australia Day, Anzac Day, sporting and cultural days, special additional services may operate. Christmas Day services operate to a Christmas Day timetable，Before travel please visit translink. com. au or call TransLink on 13 12 30 anytime. Customers using mobility devices Many stations have wheelchair access from the car park or entrance to the station platforms. For assistance, please Queensland Rail on 13 16 17. Guardian trains (outbound) Depart Origin Destination Arrive 6:42pm Altandi Varsity Lakes 7:37pm 7:29pm Central Varsity Lakes 8:52pm 8:57pm Fortitude Valley Varsity Lakes 9:52pm 11:02pm Roma Street Varsity Lakes 12:22am

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（如衣物、尺码、试穿） → 匹配选项中的地点 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

2. 【答案】C

定位对话中关于Tom后续行动的讨论 → 识别其决定（停止练习） → 排除其他选项 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　场景词汇与人物关系

3. 【答案】C

定位对话中描述女士当前活动的语句 → 识别其正在组织派对 → 排除其他选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　场景词汇与人物关系

4. 【答案】A

定位对话中关于Henry假期开始时间的讨论 → 识别具体时间点（本周末） → 排除其他时间选项 → 得出答案

考点：数字时间语音　细节定位与捕捉

5. 【答案】B

定位对话中Donna向Bill提出帮助的具体内容 → 识别其提议开车送他去机场 → 排除其他选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　场景词汇与人物关系

6. 【答案】A

定位对话开头目的句 → 识别 'running late' 同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】B

定位时间信息 → 区分原定时间与调整后时间 → 识别 'quarter to seven' → 得出答案

考点：数字时间辨音　时间调整推理

8. 【答案】A

定位辞职原因句 → 识别 'join' 与 'another firm' 的搭配 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　语境选词

9. 【答案】C

定位马克回应语句 → 分析 'good for you' 等积极评价 → 推断支持态度 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度推断　情感色彩分析

10. 【答案】B

定位凯西承诺帮助的语句 → 识别 'train someone up' 同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】B
定位男士对表现的评价 → 识别其表达不满的措辞 → 得出答案
考点：观点态度识别　情感词汇理解

12. 【答案】C
定位男士提及克服问题的原因 → 识别其强调的“决心” → 得出答案
考点：细节信息捕捉　同义替换识别

13. 【答案】A
分析对话场景与人物角色 → 识别女士的提问方式与目的 → 得出答案
考点：场景词汇识别　人物关系推断

14. 【答案】C
定位描述公寓楼周边环境的语句 → 识别“杂货店”这一具体位置信息 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　地点名词识别

15. 【答案】A
定位租金包含项目的列举 → 识别“电费”被包含在内 → 得出答案
考点：细节信息捕捉　并列信息筛选

16. 【答案】C
定位女士对公寓的评价 → 识别其对价格与价值的对比 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　观点态度推断

17. 【答案】B
定位Jeff的自我介绍 → 提取其家乡信息 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位

18. 【答案】A
定位Jeff描述年轻人看比赛的地点 → 提取具体场所 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位

19. 【答案】A
定位Jeff解释必须选队支持的原因 → 推断其避免麻烦的意图 → 得出答案
考点：推理判断　观点态度

20. 【答案】C
通览Jeff的谈话内容 → 概括其核心话题 → 得出答案
考点：主旨大意

21. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'ticket information' → 在语篇中找到对应句子 'For ticket information，please ask at your local station or call 13 12 30.' → 匹配选项 C。
考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'lost property office' → 在语篇中找到对应句子 'The lost property office is... located at Roma Street station.' → 匹配选项 B。

考点：细节定位　直接信息提取

23. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Central to Varsity Lakes' → 在时刻表中找到 Origin 为 Central 的行 → 对应的 Depart 时间为 7:29 pm → 匹配选项 B。

考点：表格信息定位　条件匹配

24. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'like rereading' → 在语篇中找到相关句子 'Returning to a book you’ ve read many times can... extend your understanding of yourself.' → 推断出作者喜欢重读的原因 → 匹配选项 D。

考点：推理判断　同义替换

25. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'A Moveable Feast' → 在语篇中找到相关句子 '...A Moveable Feast, a book about his life as a young man in Paris.' → 匹配选项 B。

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】B

定位第四段划线词 → 分析其所在语境（奖励积分系统） → 识别其熟词僻义（非‘货币’，而是‘通用等价物/积分’） → 匹配选项

考点：熟词僻义　语境推断词义

27. 【答案】A

通读全文 → 识别文本类型（公共服务信息） → 排除与作者身份/态度无关的选项 → 根据文本客观、信息性的语气推断作者可能的兴趣或职业背景

考点：推理判断　观点态度

28. 【答案】C

定位关键词“conditioned athletes” → 在语篇中寻找相关描述（竞走有特殊规则） → 同义替换（special rules） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

29. 【答案】D

定位关键词“advantage over running” → 在语篇中寻找竞走相对于跑步的优势描述（对膝盖冲击小） → 同义替换（less likely to cause knee injuries） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

30. 【答案】A

定位关键词“Dr. Norberg’ s suggestion” → 在语篇中寻找其具体建议（咨询专家） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位

31. 【答案】B

通读全文，识别作者对‘竞走’的态度 → 文章为客观信息公告，无主观评价 → 选择‘Objective’

考点：观点态度判断　客观信息识别

32. 【答案】D

定位第一段 → 概括段落核心信息（植物与人的联系） → 选择‘Benefits from green plants’

考点：主旨大意概括　段落核心信息提取

33. 【答案】A

定位MIT工程师在植物叶片上印刷传感器的功能描述 → 同义替换‘detect plants’ lack of water’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

34. 【答案】C

定位关于发光植物未来应用的描述 → 推断其可能帮助减少能源消耗 → 选择‘They might help reduce energy consumption’

考点：推理判断　未来应用推断

35. 【答案】C

通读全文，把握文章核心话题（发光植物及其应用） → 选择最能概括全文的标题 → ‘Could glowing plants replace lamps?’

考点：主旨大意概括　标题选择

36. 【答案】B

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配
37 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，结合语境选择表示 '...的范围/程度' 的名词
38 空 根据空格后 'to' 的介词搭配，结合语境选择表示 '适应' 的动词
39 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，结合语境选择表示 '...的重要性' 的名词
40 空 根据空格后 'to' 的介词搭配，结合语境选择表示 '导致' 的动词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　名词辨析　近义词辨析

37. 【答案】F

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配
37 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，结合语境选择表示 '...的范围/程度' 的名词
38 空 根据空格后 'to' 的介词搭配，结合语境选择表示 '适应' 的动词
39 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，结合语境选择表示 '...的重要性' 的名词
40 空 根据空格后 'to' 的介词搭配，结合语境选择表示 '导致' 的动词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　名词辨析　近义词辨析

38. 【答案】D

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配
37 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，结合语境选择表示 '...的范围/程度' 的名词
38 空 根据空格后 'to' 的介词搭配，结合语境选择表示 '适应' 的动词
39 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，结合语境选择表示 '...的重要性' 的名词
40 空 根据空格后 'to' 的介词搭配，结合语境选择表示 '导致' 的动词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　名词辨析　近义词辨析

39. 【答案】C

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配
37 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，结合语境选择表示 '...的范围/程度' 的名词
38 空 根据空格后 'to' 的介词搭配，结合语境选择表示 '适应' 的动词
39 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，结合语境选择表示 '...的重要性' 的名词
40 空 根据空格后 'to' 的介词搭配，结合语境选择表示 '导致' 的动词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　名词辨析　近义词辨析

40. 【答案】A

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配
37 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，结合语境选择表示 '...的范围/程度' 的名词
38 空 根据空格后 'to' 的介词搭配，结合语境选择表示 '适应' 的动词
39 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，结合语境选择表示 '...的重要性' 的名词
40 空 根据空格后 'to' 的介词搭配，结合语境选择表示 '导致' 的动词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　名词辨析　近义词辨析

41. 【答案】C

根据语境线索（如‘for the’后接名词，且与‘of the problem’构成逻辑关系）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合‘问题原因’语义的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

42. 【答案】A

根据语境线索（如主语‘I’与宾语从句的逻辑关系）→ 辨析四个动词（承认、相信、意味着、意识到）的语义强度与搭配 → 选择最符合‘承认某事’语义的动词

考点：近义词辨析　语境选词

43. 【答案】B

根据语境线索（如修饰动词或状态，表示频率或方式）→ 辨析四个副词（逐渐地、持续地、暂时地、随意地）的语义 → 选择最符合‘持续地’语义的副词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

44. 【答案】D

根据语境线索（如‘the’后接名词，且与‘of the situation’构成逻辑关系）→ 辨析选项词义（结果、危险、方法、真相）→ 选择最符合‘情况的真相’语义的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

45. 【答案】A

根据语境线索（如修饰动词或形容词，表示程度）→ 辨析四个副词（仅仅、稍微、几乎不、部分地）的语义强度 → 选择最符合‘仅仅’语义的副词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

46. 【答案】D

根据语境线索（如‘new challenges’）推断动词含义 → 选择与‘挑战’搭配最合理的动词 → attempting

考点：语境选词　动词搭配

47. 【答案】C
识别固定搭配‘wake up to’（意识到）→ 排除其他动词短语 → 得出答案
考点：固定搭配　近义词辨析

48. 【答案】B
根据语境（如‘not a...’）判断需要表示‘事实’的名词 → 辨析近义词 → 得出答案
考点：近义词辨析　语境选词

49. 【答案】A
定位语篇中描述的人物关系 → 识别指代对象 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　指代与衔接

50. 【答案】D
根据语篇逻辑（如因果关系）推断结果 → 选择表示‘后果’的名词 → 得出答案
考点：推理判断　细节定位

51. 【答案】B
根据语境线索（如后文描述的情绪反应）推断最符合逻辑的抽象名词 → 同义替换/推理要点 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　抽象名词辨析

52. 【答案】C
根据语境线索（如描述的对象或领域）推断最符合逻辑的形容词 → 同义替换/推理要点 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　形容词辨析

53. 【答案】C
根据语境线索（如数量、程度或对比关系）推断最符合逻辑的形容词 → 同义替换/推理要点 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　形容词辨析

54. 【答案】A
根据语境线索（如与动词的搭配或描述的对象）推断最符合逻辑的名词 → 同义替换/推理要点 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　名词辨析

55. 【答案】D
根据固定搭配或逻辑关系（如转折、替代）选择正确的介词短语 → 同义替换/推理要点 → 得出答案
考点：固定搭配　介词短语辨析

56. 【答案】B
根据题干语境（如‘the challenge’）→ 匹配动词短语的语义与搭配 → 选择最符合‘承担、应对’含义的选项
考点：动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

57. 【答案】A
根据题干语境（如描述某事物的性质）→ 分析选项词义与语境的契合度 → 选择最符合逻辑的形容词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

58. 【答案】C
根据题干语境（如涉及原则、底线）→ 识别选项中的固定搭配或习语 → 选择最符合‘最低限度、底线’含义的选项
考点：熟词僻义　近义词辨析

59. 【答案】D

根据题干语境（如对某事的态度）→ 分析选项动词的语义与情感色彩 → 选择最符合‘接受’含义的选项

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

60. 【答案】C

根据题干语境（如描述心理状态）→ 分析选项动词的语义 → 选择最符合‘犹豫’含义的选项

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

61. 【答案】touched

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系确定形式
62 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰形容词 → 根据语义选择程度副词
63 空 识别定语从句结构 → 判断先行词在从句中作地点状语 → 选择关系副词
64 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 根据固定搭配和主谓一致确定形式
65 空 识别比较级结构 → 判断连接词 → 得出答案
66 空 分析句子成分 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
67 空 分析主语单复数 → 判断时态与语态 → 得出答案
68 空 分析主语与动词的逻辑关系 → 判断语态 → 得出答案
69 空 分析修饰对象 → 判断限定词用法 → 得出答案
70 空 分析句子主干与指代关系 → 判断空格处代词需指代单数名词 'the company' → 选择所有格形式 'its'

考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动/完成　副词修饰形容词　词根词缀　定语从句关系副词　where引导定语从句　固定搭配take an interest in　名词单复数　比较级结构 than　不定式作目的状语　主谓一致　一般现在时　被动语态　不可数名词修饰语　主谓一致与指代一致

62. 【答案】extremely

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系确定形式
62 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰形容词 → 根据语义选择程度副词
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65 空 识别比较级结构 → 判断连接词 → 得出答案
66 空 分析句子成分 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
67 空 分析主语单复数 → 判断时态与语态 → 得出答案
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69 空 分析修饰对象 → 判断限定词用法 → 得出答案
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63. 【答案】where

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系确定形式
62 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰形容词 → 根据语义选择程度副词
63 空 识别定语从句结构 → 判断先行词在从句中作地点状语 → 选择关系副词
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66 空 分析句子成分 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
67 空 分析主语单复数 → 判断时态与语态 → 得出答案

68 空 分析主语与动词的逻辑关系 → 判断语态 → 得出答案
69 空 分析修饰对象 → 判断限定词用法 → 得出答案
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64. 【答案】interest

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系确定形式
62 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰形容词 → 根据语义选择程度副词
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64 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 根据固定搭配和主谓一致确定形式
65 空 识别比较级结构 → 判断连接词 → 得出答案
66 空 分析句子成分 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
67 空 分析主语单复数 → 判断时态与语态 → 得出答案
68 空 分析主语与动词的逻辑关系 → 判断语态 → 得出答案
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70 空 分析句子主干与指代关系 → 判断空格处代词需指代单数名词 'the company' → 选择所有格形式 'its'

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65. 【答案】than

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系确定形式
62 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰形容词 → 根据语义选择程度副词
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66. 【答案】to find

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系确定形式
62 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰形容词 → 根据语义选择程度副词
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65 空 识别比较级结构 → 判断连接词 → 得出答案
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67 空 分析主语单复数 → 判断时态与语态 → 得出答案
68 空 分析主语与动词的逻辑关系 → 判断语态 → 得出答案

69 空 分析修饰对象 → 判断限定词用法 → 得出答案
70 空 分析句子主干与指代关系 → 判断空格处代词需指代单数名词 'the company' → 选择所有格形式 'its'

考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动/完成　副词修饰形容词　词根词缀　定语从句关系副词　where引导定语从句　固定搭配take an interest in　名词单复数　比较级结构 than　不定式作目的状语　主谓一致　一般现在时　被动语态　不可数名词修饰语　主谓一致与指代一致

67. 【答案】means

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系确定形式
62 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰形容词 → 根据语义选择程度副词
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66 空 分析句子成分 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
67 空 分析主语单复数 → 判断时态与语态 → 得出答案
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70 空 分析句子主干与指代关系 → 判断空格处代词需指代单数名词 'the company' → 选择所有格形式 'its'

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68. 【答案】is constructed

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系确定形式
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69 空 分析修饰对象 → 判断限定词用法 → 得出答案
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考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动/完成　副词修饰形容词　词根词缀　定语从句关系副词　where引导定语从句　固定搭配take an interest in　名词单复数　比较级结构 than　不定式作目的状语　主谓一致　一般现在时　被动语态　不可数名词修饰语　主谓一致与指代一致

69. 【答案】much

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系确定形式
62 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰形容词 → 根据语义选择程度副词
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70. 【答案】its

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系确定形式
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71. 【答案】版本二（适应地区：湖北，河北，江西，安徽，福建，湖南，广东及全国 II 、III卷地区） 第一部分…

考生需围绕主题组织人物介绍与原因阐述，运用多样句式（如定语从句、非谓语结构）和恰当搭配（如take on responsibilities）进行连贯表达。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　动词搭配 take on　定语从句