高考 · 2020年海南高考英语真题

历年真题

满分 135 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 57 题 · 海南

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
097 852
yingyu8.cn/d/097852

本卷答案与讲解
471 866
yingyu8.cn/an/471866

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 the speakers do tonight?

A. Visit Mary. B. Go out of town. C. Host a dinner.

2. How does the woman go to work this week?

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

3. What time does Dave's meeting start?

A. At 8：30 B. At 9：00. C. At 10：00.

4. What is Helen going to do?

A. Buy some books B. Study in the library. C. Attend a history class.

5. What is the woman's feeling now?

A. Relief B. Regret. C. Embarrassment.

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）

Questions 6 to 7

6. What is Tom busy doing?

A. Raising money. B. Writing a lab report. C. Giving classes to children.

7. Who might be able to help Tom this week?

A. Mike. B. Cathy. C. Jane.

Questions 8 to 10

8. Why is Jack leaving early?

A. To avoid getting stuck in traffic.
B. To enjoy the scenery on the way.
C. To buy some gifts for his family.

9. What does Judy often do at the railway station?

A. Read books.
B. Call some friends.
C. Look around the shops.

10. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. What to do next year
B. Where to go for vacations.
C. How to pass the waiting time.

Questions 11 to 13

11. Why does Bill look troubled?

A. He is short of money
B. He has made a big mistake.
C. He is facing a tough choice.

12. What is Bill now?

A. A college student
B. An army officer.
C. A computer engineer.

13. What does the woman seem to suggest Bill do?

A. Learn to repair cars.
B. Decline the job offer.
C. Ask his uncle for advice.

Questions 14 to 16

14. What is the woman recommending to the man?

A. A writer.
B. A club.
C. A course.

15. What is the woman reading now?

A. The Beautiful Mind.
B. The Great Gatsby.
C. The Kite Runner.

16. How much time does the man have to read the book?

A. Two weeks.
B. Three weeks.
C. Four weeks.

Questions 17 to 20

17. What is the speaker doing?

A. Reporting a study.
B. Chairing a meeting.
C. Teaching a class.

18. What should you pay most attention to when taking notes?

A. Listening
B. Reading.
C. Writing.

19. What is an advantage of using symbols in note-taking?

A. It keeps information secret.
B. It leaves space for future use.
C. It makes key words noticeable.

20. What will the speaker do next?

A. Ask a few questions.
B. Show some notes.
C. Make a summary.

三、第一节 阅读理解 （共15小题：每小题2.5分，满分37.5分）（共 15 小题，每小题

Pali Overnight Adventures offers children and teens exciting experiences this summer. From broadcasting to street art, these are just 4 of the 17 highly unique camps being offered. Broadcasting Camp Become the next star reporter news writer, director or producer. While running every aspect of our own news station, kids and their fellow campers will create and host a broadcast airing each night at dinner for the entire camp. Every night it goes on the web, keeping parents and the world informed of the happenings at Pali. Secret Agent Camp In the movie Mission Impossible, Tom Cruise made being a secret agent seem like the coolest job ever. Campers who sign up for the 2-week secret agent camp can get to know about the life of real secret agents by learning strategies and military skills on the paintball field. Culinary Camp If your child enjoys being in the kitchen, then the culinary camp is definitely the right fit. Campers learn technical skills of roasting, frying and cutting, as well as some recipes that they can take home and share with their families. Street Art Camp This camp takes creative license to an entirely new level. Campers will share their colorful ideas and imagination with each other and work together to visualize, sketch and paint with non-traditional techniques to create the coolest mural which will be displayed in public for all to see.

21. How many camps does Pali Overnight Adventures offer this summer?

A. 2. B. 4. C. 17. D. 21.

22. What will campers do at the Broadcasting Camp?

A. Create a website. B. Run a news station.

C. Meet a star reporter. D. Hold a dinner party.

23. Which camp will attract children who are interested in cooking?

A. Broadcasting Camp. B. Secret Agent Camp.

C. Culinary Camp D. Street Art Camp. B

The end of the school year was in sight and spirits were high. I was back teaching after an absence of 15 years, dealing with the various kinds of "forbidden fruit" that come out of book bags. Now was the spring of the water pistol. I decided to think up a method of dealing with forbidden fruit. "Please bring that pistol to me" I said. "I'm going to put it in my Grandma's Box." "What's that?" they asked. "It's a large wooden chest full of toys for my grandchildren" I replied, "You don't have grandchildren," someone said. "I don't now." I replied. "But someday I will. When I do, my box will be full of wonderful things for them." My imaginary Grandma's Box worked like magic that spring, and later. Sometimes. students would ask me to describe all the things I had in it. Then I would try to remember the different possessions I supposedly had taken away—since I seldom actually kept them. Usually the offender would appear at the end of the day, and I would return the belonging. The-years went by, and my first grandchild Gordon was born. I shared my joy with that year's class. Then someone said, "Now you can use your Grandma's Box." From then on instead of coming to ask their possessions back, the students would say, "That's okay. Put it in your Grandma's Box for Gordon." I loved talking about the imaginary box, not only with my students but also with my own children. They enjoyed hearing about all the forbidden fruit I had collected. Then one Christmas I received a surprise gift—a large, beautifully made wooden chest. My son Bruce had made my Grandma's Box a reality.

24. What was the author's purpose in having the conversation with the students?

A. To collect the water pistol.
B. To talk about her grandchildren.
C. To recommend some toys.
D. To explain her teaching method.

25. What do the underlined words "the offender" in paragraph 8 refer to?

A. The student's parent.
B. The maker of the Grandma's Box.
C. The author's grandchild.
D. The owner of the forbidden fruit.

26. What did the students do after they learned about the birth of Gordon?

A. They went to play with the baby.
B. They asked to see the Grandma's Box.
C. They made a present for Gordon.
D. They stopped asking their toys back.

27. What can we infer about the author?

A. She enjoys telling jokes.

B. She is a strict and smart teacher.

C. She loves doing woodwork.

D. She is a responsible grandmother C In May 1987 the Golden Gate Bridge had a 50th birthday party. The bridge was closed to motor traffic so people could enjoy a walk across it. Organizers expected perhaps 50,000 people to show up. Instead, as many as 800, 000 crowded the roads to the bridge. By the time 250,000 were on the bridge, engineers noticed something terrible：the roadway was flattening under what turned out to be the heaviest load it had ever been asked to carry. Worse, it was beginning to sway（晃动）. The authorities closed access to the bridge and tens of thousands of people made their way back to land. A disaster was avoided. The story is one of scores in To Forgive Design：Understanding Failure, a book that is at once a love letter to engineering and a paean（赞歌）to its breakdowns. Its author, Dr. Henry Petroski, has long been writing about disasters. In this book, he includes the loss of the space shuttles（航天飞机）Challenger and Columbia, and the sinking of the Titanic. Though he acknowledges that engineering works can fail because the person who thought them up or engineered them simply got things wrong, in this book Dr. Petroski widens his view to consider the larger context in which such failures occur. Sometimes devices fail because a good design is constructed with low quality materials incompetently applied. Or perhaps a design works so well it is adopted elsewhere again and again, with seemingly harmless improvements, until, suddenly, it does not work at all anymore. Readers will encounter not only stories they have heard before, but some new stories and a moving discussion of the responsibility of the engineer to the public and the ways young engineers can be helped

to grasp them. "Success is success but that is all that it is," Dr. Petroski writes. It is failure that brings improvement.

28. What happened to the Golden Gate Bridge on its 50th birthday?

A. It carried more weight than it could.
B. It swayed violently in a strong wind
C. Its roadway was damaged by vehicles
D. Its access was blocked by many people.

29. Which of the following is Dr. Petroski's idea according to paragraph 3?

A. No design is well received everywhere
B. Construction is more important than design.
C. Not all disasters are caused by engineering design
D. Improvements on engineering works are necessary.

30. What does the last paragraph suggest?

A. Failure can lead to progress.
B. Success results in overconfidence
C. Failure should be avoided.
D. Success comes from joint efforts.

31. What is the text?

A. A news report

B. A short story.

C. A book review

D. A research article. D Rainforests are home to a rich variety of medicinal plants, food, birds and animals. Can you believe that a single bush（灌木丛）in the Amazon may have more species of ants than the whole of Britain! About 480 varieties of trees may be found in just one hectare of rainforest. Rainforests are the lungs of the planet-storing vast quantities of carbon dioxide and producing a significant amount of the world's oxygen. Rainforests have their own perfect system for ensuring their own survival; the tall trees make a canopy（树冠层）of branches and leaves which protect themselves, smaller plants, and the forest animals from heavy rain, intense dry heat from the sun and strong winds. Amazingly, the trees grow in such a way that their leaves and branches, although close together, never actually touch those of another tree. Scientists think this is the plants' way to prevent the spread of any tree diseases and make life more difficult for leaf-eating insects like caterpillars. To survive in the forest, animals must climb, jump or fly across the gaps. The ground floor of the forest is not all tangled leaves and bushes, like in films, but is actually fairly clear. It is where dead leaves turn into food for the trees and other forest life. They are not called rainforests for nothing! Rainforests can generate 75%of their own rain. At least 80 inches of rain a year is normal-and in some areas there may be as much as 430 inches of rain annually. This is real rain-your umbrella may protect you in a shower, but it won't keep you dry if there is a full rainstorm. In just two hours, streams can rise ten to twenty feet. The humidity（湿气）of large rainforests contributes to the formation of rainclouds that may travel to other countries in need of rain.

32. What can we learn about rainforests from the first paragraph?

A. They produce oxygen.　　B. They cover a vast area.

C. They are well managed.　　D. They are rich in wildlife.

33. Which of the following contributes most to the survival of rainforests?

A. Heavy rains　　B. Big trees.　　C. Small plants.　　D. Forest animals.

34. Why do the leaves and branches of different trees avoid touching each other?

A. For more sunlight.　　B. For more growing space.

C. For self-protection.　　D. For the detection of insects.

35. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Life-Giving Rainforests　　B. The Law of the Jungle

C. Animals in the Amazon　　D. Weather in Rainforests

四、第二节 七选五 （共5小题：每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2.5

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有两项为多余选项。

Talking freely with your doctor can make you feel better and gives your doctor the information she or he needs to give you the best care. Don't be afraid or embarrassed to discuss something that is bothering you._____ ●Stay positive. Go to your doctor's visits with a good attitude. _____Think teamwork! Think positive! ●Keep track of how you are feeling. _____This will make it easier for you to answer questions about your symptoms（症状）and how medicines make you feel. It also makes it easier for you to bring up anything that you are worried about. Make sure to be honest about how you feel and how long you've felt that way. ●_____ Your medical history is a list of your illnesses, treatments, what the doctors told you to do, and anything else you think your doctor should know. Also, if you are allergic（过敏）to any medicines, be sure to mention that to your doctor. ●Ask questions. Do not be afraid to ask your doctor any questions you have. To remember all the questions you have when you are not in the doctor's office, write them down and bring the list with you to your appointment._____ Remember—there's no such thing as a stupid question. If you don't understand the answer to a question, ask the doctor to explain it again until you do understand.

36. 第二节 七选五

A. This will make getting answers easier.

B. Here are some tips for talking with your doctor.

C. You can talk to another doctor if the treatments don't work.

D. Before your doctor's visit, keep notes on how you are feeling.

E. Remember, your doctor and other caregivers are on your side.

F. Bring your medical history, including a list of your current medicines.

G. Writing down what the doctor says will help you remember important information.

37. 第二节 七选五

A. This will make getting answers easier.

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39. 第二节 七选五

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40. 第二节 七选五

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G. Writing down what the doctor says will help you remember important information.

五、第一节 完形填空 （共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。 When Jim Grant spotted black smoke coming out of a building on his way to work, he___41___his car to call 911. Then he___42___a U-turn, circling back to take another look. Pulling up to the building, Grant saw flames（火焰）shooting out of a second-floor window. Not seeing or hearing any fire engines___43___. Grant rushed to a side___44___and ran up the stairs. On the second floor, he___45___every apartment door. "Get out!" Grant shouted, No one___46___and he assumed that people had already___47___. Reaching the end of the hallway, though, Grant___48___a half-open door. He kicked it wide open, finding a___49___woman in a wheelchair with a little boy and a tiny baby. "Let's___50___!" he screamed. The woman looked at him in confusion and said something about changing her clothes. Grant didn't wait, clutching（抓牢）the baby to his chest and___51___the boy alongside, Grant ran down the hallway. When he was ___52___outside, the only___53___in sight was a policeman. Grant told him about the___54___and they rushed into the smoky building. Thanks to them, a family was saved from the fire. Grant and the policeman were honored for their___55___. ___46___ A. agreed B. cared C. responded D. understood

41. A. drove B. stopped C. reached D. abandoned

42. A. saw B. made C. missed D. crossed

43. A. burning B. leaving C. approaching D. waiting

44. A. entrance B. road C. building D. window

45. A. locked B. kicked C. counted D. repaired

46. A. agreed B. cared C. responded D. understood

47. A. arrived B. returned C. hidden D. escaped

48. A. skipped B. closed C. noticed D. remembered

49. A. frightened B. curious C. patient D. grateful

50. A. turn back B. go up C. get out D. lie down

51. A. following B. dragging C. examining D. passing

52. A. safely B. secretly C. suddenly D. previously

53. A. witness B. guide C. service D. help

54. A. woman B. door C. car D. baby

55. A. wisdom B. generosity C. honesty D. courage

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

56. (15 分)

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

57. (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. C	2. A	3. B	4. B	5. A	6. A	7. B	8. A	9. C	10. C
11. C	12. A	13. B	14. B	15. C	16. A	17. C	18. A	19. C	20. B
21. C	22. B	23. C	24. A	25. D	26. D	27. B	28. A	29. C	30. A
31. C	32. D	33. B	34. C	35. A	41. B	42. B	43. C	44. A	45. B
46. C	47. D	48. C	49. A	50. C	51. B	52. A	53. D	54. A	55. D

36. B

37. E

38. D

39. F

40. A

56. Last Sunday, our school successfully held a 5-kilometer cross-country running event, which attracted over 200 participants, including students from different grades and several teachers. The race started from the school gate and followed a scenic route that ended at the foot of South Mountain. Along the way, runners enjoyed the fresh air and beautiful autumn scenery, cheering each other on with great enthusiasm.

The event received an overwhelmingly positive response. Many students said it not only helped them build up their physical strength but also taught them the importance of perseverance and teamwork. Teachers praised the activity for promoting a healthy lifestyle and strengthening the sense of community within the school. Overall, the cross-country run was a great success, leaving everyone looking forward to more such events in the future.

57. “We can make and sell popcorn!” John explained excitedly. “We have all the ingredients at home, and it doesn’t cost much to make. Bernard could help us by selling it in the neighborhood. We’ll split the profits with him!”

The other children’s faces lit up with approval. It was a perfect plan—simple, practical, and something Bernard could easily do. The next morning, they set to work. Clara measured the kernels, Harry popped them on the stove, and John prepared small paper bags. Mrs. Meredith, touched by their initiative, helped them design a cheerful sign that read: “Fresh Popcorn for a Good Cause!”

When they brought the popcorn to Bernard’s house, his eyes widened with surprise and gratitude. “You really mean I can help sell this?” he asked, his voice trembling with hope. “My mom and dad will be so happy.”

Together, they set up a small stand on the sidewalk near the community center. Bernard, though shy at first, soon found his voice as he offered samples to passersby. People, moved by the children’s kindness and Bernard’s earnest effort, bought bag after bag. By afternoon, they had sold everything.

That evening, the Meredith children counted the money and divided it equally with Bernard. His share was enough to buy his father much-needed medicine and some fresh groceries. As Bernard hugged the bag of coins to his chest, he whispered, “Thank you. You’ ve given us more than money— you’ ve given us hope.”

Mrs. Meredith watched from the window, her heart full. In that small act of kindness, her children had learned a powerful lesson: that even in difficult times, compassion and creativity could bring light to others’ lives. And Bernard, once just a boy longing to help, had discovered his own strength to make a difference.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

捕捉对话中关于今晚计划的关键词 → 识别出‘host a dinner’与‘visit’、‘go out of town’的对比 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】A

听到女士描述本周情况 → 抓住 this week 与 drive my kids to school 等关键词 → 锁定 have to drive 得出本周开车上班

考点：本周限定　交通方式细节

3. 【答案】B

女士告知现在8:30 → 男士说还剩半小时 → 8:30加30分钟得出会议9:00开始 → 选B

考点：时间计算　数字换算

4. 【答案】B

听男士问 Helen 要去哪 → 抓住 Helen 的回答“To the library” → 结合她去图书馆做 history paper 的阅读，判断她要 study in the library

考点：行为去向　目的推断

5. 【答案】A

听辨女士开场感叹语 → 结合语境判断情绪 → 排除负面情绪选项

考点：情绪感叹语　语境判断

6. 【答案】A

听清女士问句中对Tom的提问 → 定位男士回答中Mike的忙碌事项 → 区分Tom与Mike的忙碌内容 → 确定Tom在为儿童中心筹款

考点：人物信息区分　细节信息捕捉

7. 【答案】B

定位人物关系与能力 → 匹配时间限制（this week） → 排除其他人物

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　时间限定

8. 【答案】A

定位原因状语 → 匹配具体目的（avoid traffic） → 排除其他目的

考点：细节定位与捕捉　目的状语

9. 【答案】C

定位人物习惯性动作 → 匹配具体行为（look around shops） → 排除其他行为

考点：细节定位与捕捉　习惯性动作

10. 【答案】C

定位话题场景（火车站候车）→ 梳理双方讨论内容（读书、逛店、打电话、写清单）→ 归纳共同话题为如何打发候车时间

考点：主旨归纳　话题提炼

11. 【答案】C

定位情绪描述词（troubled） → 推断其背后原因（面临艰难选择） → 排除其他可能原因

考点：推理判断　情绪原因推断

12. 【答案】A

定位问题"What is Bill now" → 抓取对话中关于Bill当前身份的关键句"quit college"与"doing very well now" → 排除干扰项得出结论

考点：现在时身份　关键句定位

13. 【答案】B

捕捉女士对Bill工作机会的评价态度 → 识别其建议性话语 → 推断出建议拒绝

考点：观点态度推断　建议性话语识别

14. 【答案】B

定位女士主要意图句 → 抓关键名词 a book club → 排除 A、C 两个未在原文出现的概念 → 确定推荐的是 club

考点：主旨话题　关键名词辨识

15. 【答案】C

定位问题关键词 now → 听取女士列举的书目顺序 → 抓住 Now we are reading 对应的书名

考点：时态细节　书名辨识

16. 【答案】A

定位女士提到下次聚会时间 → 抓住关键句 'The next meeting will be held in two weeks' → 结合 'you still have time to read the book' 推断男士有两周时间读书

考点：时间细节定位　关键句抓取

17. 【答案】C

听辨开场语 'Today, let's begin with note-taking techniques' → 识别教师授课用语与课堂指令 → 结合 'the teacher says' 等课堂语境 → 判断说话人在上课

考点：场景行为判断　课堂用语识别

18. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词pay most attention → 听到note-taking should be 75% listening and only 25% writing → 判断听力占比最大 → 选A

考点：数字比例细节　关键词定位

19. 【答案】C

听清题干问符号记笔记的优势 → 定位原文符号相关内容 → 匹配 makes important words stand out → 对应选项C

考点：细节信息　同义替换

20. 【答案】B

定位结尾句 'Here are some examples.' → 判断说话人接下来要展示笔记示例 → 对应选项 Show some notes

考点：结尾句定位　行为预测

21. 【答案】C

定位数字信息 → 识别“these are just 4 of the 17 highly unique camps”中的总数 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　数字信息识别

22. 【答案】B

定位Broadcasting Camp描述 → 识别“running every aspect of our own news station” → 同义替换为“Run a news station” → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

23. 【答案】C

定位“interested in cooking” → 匹配Culinary Camp描述中“enjoys being in the kitchen” → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

24. 【答案】A

定位对话起因（处理水枪） → 推断“Grandma's Box”是处理“forbidden fruit”的方法 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　写作目的推断

25. 【答案】D

定位“the offender”所在句 → 回溯前文“the different possessions I supposedly had taken away” → 推断“offender”指代被没收物品的学生 → 得出答案

考点：指代与衔接　上下文推理

26. 【答案】D

定位Gordon出生后学生反应 → 同义替换 ‘instead of coming to ask their possessions back’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

27. 【答案】B

综合作者处理 ‘forbidden fruit’ 的方法（创造Grandma’ s Box）及其效果 → 推断其教学风格 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

28. 【答案】A

定位 ‘50th birthday’ 相关段落 → 识别 ‘carried more weight than it could’ 的同义表达 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

29. 【答案】C

定位第三段关于Petroski博士的观点 → 识别 ‘not all disasters are caused by engineering design’ 的同义表达 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

30. 【答案】A

理解最后一段（儿子将想象变为现实）的象征意义 → 推断其与全文 ‘从想象到现实’ 主题的关联 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　主旨大意

31. 【答案】C

通读全文 → 识别叙事结构（起因、发展、高潮、结局）与第一人称视角 → 判断文体为记叙文

考点：叙事结构识别　第一人称视角　情节发展

32. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词‘first paragraph’ → 分析段落中‘rich variety’等描述 → 同义替换得出‘rich in wildlife’

考点：细节定位　同义替换　词义猜测

33. 【答案】B

通读全文 → 识别核心主题（雨林生存） → 推断文中未直接点明但隐含的关键因素（大树的作用）

考点：推理判断　隐含信息推断　主题关联

34. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词‘avoid touching’ → 分析上下文逻辑（竞争、保护） → 推断出‘自我保护’的目的

考点：推理判断　因果逻辑推断　细节关联

35. 【答案】A

通读全文 → 概括核心主题（雨林的生命力与重要性） → 匹配最能概括主旨的标题

考点：主旨大意概括　标题匹配　主题提炼

36. 【答案】B

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配 → take on 具有 '承担、呈现' 之意，与 impact 构成合理搭配 → 得出答案

37 空 根据空格前 'the need to' 的结构，选择能表达 '满足需求' 的动词 → meet the need 为固定搭配 → 得出答案

38 空 根据空格后 'the possibility' 的语义，选择能表达 '排除可能性' 的动词 → rule out 为固定搭配 → 得出答案

39 空 根据空格后 'a new approach' 的语义，选择能表达 '提出新方法' 的动词 → come up with 为固定搭配 → 得出答案

40 空 根据空格后 'the problem' 的语义，选择能表达 '解决问题' 的动词 → solve the problem 为固定搭配 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配 meet the need　固定搭配 rule out　固定搭配 come up with　固定搭配 solve the problem

37. 【答案】E

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配 → take on 具有 '承担、呈现' 之意，与 impact 构成合理搭配 → 得出答案

37 空 根据空格前 'the need to' 的结构，选择能表达 '满足需求' 的动词 → meet the need 为固定搭配 → 得出答案

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答案

40 空 根据空格后 'the problem' 的语义，选择能表达 '解决问题' 的动词 → solve the problem 为固定搭配 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配 meet the need　固定搭配 rule out　固定搭配 come up with　固定搭配 solve the problem

39. 【答案】F

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配 → take on 具有 '承担、呈现' 之意，与 impact 构成合理搭配 → 得出答案

37 空 根据空格前 'the need to' 的结构，选择能表达 '满足需求' 的动词 → meet the need 为固定搭配 → 得出答案

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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配 meet the need　固定搭配 rule out　固定搭配 come up with　固定搭配 solve the problem

40. 【答案】A

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配 → take on 具有 '承担、呈现' 之意，与 impact 构成合理搭配 → 得出答案

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41. 【答案】B

41 空 定位空格后 ‘to call 911’ → 推断动作需中断驾驶 → 得出答案

42 空 定位空格后 ‘a U-turn’ → 识别固定搭配 ‘make a U-turn’ → 得出答案

43 空 定位空格前 ‘Not seeing or hearing any fire engines’ → 推断消防车尚未到达 → 得出答案

44 空 定位空格后 ‘ran up the stairs’ → 推断需要一个可进入建筑的入口 → 得出答案

45 空 定位空格后 ‘every apartment door’ 及 ‘Get out!’ → 推断动作是试图打开门 → 得出答案

46 空 定位空格前句 Grant shouted 'Get out!' → 推断空格需表达对呼喊的反应 → 选择最符合语境的动词

47 空 定位空格前句 No one responded → 推断 Grant 的假设内容 → 结合火灾场景选择最合理的逃生动词

48 空 定位空格后句 He kicked it wide open → 推断 Grant 发现门的状态 → 选择最符合动作链的动词

49 空 定位空格后句 finding a woman in a wheelchair → 推断人物情绪状态 → 结合火灾场景选择最合理的形容词

50 空 定位空格前句 Grant screamed → 推断紧急指令内容 → 结合逃生场景选择最合理的动词短语

51 空 定位动作对象（男孩）→ 结合火灾逃生场景与动词搭配 → 选择表示 ‘拖拽’ 的动词

52 空 定位动作结果（跑到外面）→ 结合火灾逃生成功的结果 → 选择表示 ‘安全地’ 的副词

53 空 定位人物（警察）→ 结合警察在火灾现场的职责 → 选择表示 ‘帮助’ 的名词

54 空 定位发现对象（半开的门后）→ 结合后文描述（轮椅上的女人、男孩、婴儿）→ 选择表示 ‘女人’ 的名词

55 空 定位表彰原因（救人行为）→ 结合火灾中冒险救人的行为性质 → 选择表示 ‘勇气’ 的名词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析

42. 【答案】B

41 空 定位空格后‘to call 911’ → 推断动作需中断驾驶 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析

43. 【答案】C

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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析

44. 【答案】A

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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析

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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析

46. 【答案】C

41 空 定位空格后‘to call 911’ → 推断动作需中断驾驶 → 得出答案
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53 空 定位人物（警察）→ 结合警察在火灾现场的职责 → 选择表示‘帮助’的名词
54 空 定位发现对象（半开的门后）→ 结合后文描述（轮椅上的女人、男孩、婴儿）→ 选择表示‘女人’的名词
55 空 定位表彰原因（救人行为）→ 结合火灾中冒险救人的行为性质 → 选择表示‘勇气’的名词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析

47. 【答案】D

41 空 定位空格后‘to call 911’ → 推断动作需中断驾驶 → 得出答案
42 空 定位空格后‘a U-turn’ → 识别固定搭配‘make a U-turn’ → 得出答案
43 空 定位空格前‘Not seeing or hearing any fire engines’ → 推断消防车尚未到达 → 得出答案
44 空 定位空格后‘ran up the stairs’ → 推断需要一个可进入建筑的入口 → 得出答案
45 空 定位空格后‘every apartment door’及‘Get out!’ → 推断动作是试图打开门 → 得出答案
46 空 定位空格前句 Grant shouted 'Get out!' → 推断空格需表达对呼喊的反应 → 选择最符合语境的动词
47 空 定位空格前句 No one responded → 推断 Grant 的假设内容 → 结合火灾场景选择最合理的逃生动词
48 空 定位空格后句 He kicked it wide open → 推断 Grant 发现门的状态 → 选择最符合动作链的动词
49 空 定位空格后句 finding a woman in a wheelchair → 推断人物情绪状态 → 结合火灾场景选择最合理的形容词
50 空 定位空格前句 Grant screamed → 推断紧急指令内容 → 结合逃生场景选择最合理的动词短语
51 空 定位动作对象（男孩）→ 结合火灾逃生场景与动词搭配 → 选择表示‘拖拽’的动词
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析

48. 【答案】C

41 空 定位空格后‘to call 911’ → 推断动作需中断驾驶 → 得出答案
42 空 定位空格后‘a U-turn’ → 识别固定搭配‘make a U-turn’ → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析

49. 【答案】A

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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析

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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析

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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　近义词辨析

56. 【答案】Last Sunday, our school successfully held a…

撰写一篇包含活动报道要素的短文，需运用多样句式（如定语从句）和动词搭配（如take on）来组织信息。

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】“We can make and sell popcorn!” John…

根据给定材料和段落开头语，续写两段内容，需要构建连贯的叙事逻辑，运用多样化的句式和衔接手段，使文章结构完整、情节合理。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　衔接连贯