高考 · 2020年浙江高考英语真题

历年真题

满分 125 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 66 题 · 浙江

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
947 493
yingyu8.cn/d/947493

本卷答案与讲解
240 076
yingyu8.cn/an/240076

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. 【原文】本题为听力题,解析略。

二、听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。（共 2 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 3 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.

三、听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。（共 3 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 4.5 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

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.

四、听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。（共 3 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 4.5 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

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.

五、听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。（共 3 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 4.5 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

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.

六、听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。（共 4 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 6 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

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.

七、第一节 阅读理解 (共10小题:每小题2.5分，满分25分)（共 10 小题，每小题 2.5 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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。 A I am an active playgoer and play-reader, and perhaps my best reason for editing this book is a hope of sharing my enthusiasm for the theater with others. To do this I have searched through dozens of plays to find the ones that I think best show the power and purpose of the short play. Each play has a theme or central idea which the playwright(剧作家) hopes to get across through dialogue and action. A few characters are used to create a single impression growing out of the theme. It is not my intention to point out the central theme of each of the plays in this collection, for that would, indeed, ruin the pleasure of reading, discussing, and thinking about the plays and the effectiveness of the playwright. However, a variety of types is represented here. These include comedy, satire, poignant drama, historical and regional drama. To show the versatility(多面性) of the short play, I have included a guidance play, a radio play and a television play. Among the writers of the plays in this collection, Paul Green, Susan Glaspell, Maxwell Anderson, Thornton Wilder, William Saroyan, and Tennessee Williams have all received Pulitzer Prizes for their contributions to the theater. More information about the playwrights will be found at the end of this book. To get the most out of reading these plays, try to picture the play on stage, with you, the reader, in the audience. The houselights dim(变暗). The curtains are about to open, and in a few minutes the action and dialogue will tell you the story.

21. What do we know about the author from the first paragraph?

A. He has written dozens of plays. B. He has a deep love for the theater.

C. He is a professional stage actor. D. He likes reading short plays to others.

22. What does the author avoid doing in his work?

A. Stating the plays' central ideas.
B. Selecting works by famous playwrights.
C. Including various types of plays.
D. Offering information on the playwrights.

23. What does the author suggest readers do while reading the plays?

A. Control their feelings.
B. Apply their acting skills.
C. Use their imagination.
D. Keep their audience in mind.

24. What is this text?

A. A short story.

B. An introduction to a book.

C. A play review.

D. An advertisement for a theater. B The traffic signals along Factoria Boulevard in Bellevue, Washington, generally don't flash the same length of green twice in a row, especially at rush hour. At 9:30am, the full red/yellow/green signal cycle might be 140 seconds. By 9:33am, a burst of additional traffic might push it to 145 seconds. Less traffic at 9:37am could push it down to 135. Just like the traffic itself, the timing of the signals changes. That is by design. Bellevue, a fast-growing city just east of Seattle, uses a system that is gaining popularity around the US: intersection(十字路口) signals that can adjust in real time to traffic conditions. These lights, known as adaptive signals, have led to significant declines in both the trouble and cost of travels between work and home. “Adaptive signals can make sure that the traffic demand that is there is being addressed,” says Alex Stevanovic, a researcher at Florida Atlantic University. For all of Bellevue’s success, adaptive signals are not a cure-all for jammed roadways. Kevin Balke, a research engineer at the Texas A&M University Transportation Institute, says that while smart lights can be particularly beneficial for some cities, others are so jammed that only a sharp reduction in the number of cars on the road will make a meaningful difference. “It’s not going to fix everything, but adaptive signals have some benefits for smaller cities,” he says. In Bellevue, the switch to adaptive signals has been a lesson in the value of welcoming new approaches. In the past, there was often an automatic reaction to increased traffic: just widen the roads, says Mark Poch, the Bellevue Transportation Department’s traffic engineering manager. Now he hopes that other cities will consider making their streets

run smarter instead of just making them bigger.

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

A. Increased length of green lights.
B. Shortened traffic signal cycle.
C. Flexible timing of traffic signals.
D. Smooth traffic flow on the road.

26. What does Kevin Balke say about adaptive signals?

A. They work better on broad roads.
B. They should be used in other cities.
C. They have greatly reduced traffic on the road.
D. They are less helpful in cities seriously jammed.

27. What can we learn from Bellevue’s success?

A. It is rewarding to try new things.

B. The old methods still work today.

C. I pays to put theory into practice.

D. The simplest way is the best way. C Challenging work that requires lots of analytical thinking, planning and other managerial skills might help your brain stay sharp as you age, a study published Wednesday in the journal Neurology suggests. Researchers from the University of Leipzig in Germany gathered more than 1, 000 retired workers who were over age 75 and assessed the volunteers' memory and thinking skills through a battery of tests. Then, for eight years, the scientists asked the same group to come back to the lab every 18 months to take the same sorts of tests. Those who had held mentally stimulating(刺激), demanding jobs before retirement tended to do the best on the tests. And they tended to lose cognitive(认知) function at a much slower rate than those with the least mentally challenging jobs. The results held true even after the scientists accounted for the participants' overall health status. "This works just like physical exercise," says Francisca Then, who led the study. "After a long run, you may feel like you're in pain, you may feel tired. But it makes you fit. After a long day at work-sure, you will feel tired, but it can help your brain stay healthy." It's not just corporate jobs, or even paid work that can help keep your brain fit, Then points out. A waiter's job, for example, that requires multitasking, teamwork and decision-making could be just as stimulating as any high-level office work. And "running a family household requires high-level planning and coordinating(协调)," she says. "You have to organize the activities of the children and take care of the bills and groceries." Of course, our brains can decline as we grow older for lots of reasons-including other environmental influences or genetic factors. Still, continuing

to challenge yourself mentally and keeping your mind busy can only help.

28. Why did the scientists ask the volunteers to take the tests?

A. To assess their health status.
B. To evaluate their work habits.
C. To analyze their personality.
D. To measure their mental ability.

29. How does Francisca Then explain her findings in paragraph 4?

A. By using an expert’ s words.
B. By making a comparison.
C. By referring to another study.
D. By introducing a concept.

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. Retired Workers Can Pick Up New Skills
B. Old People Should Take Challenging Jobs
C. Your Tough Job Might Help Keep You Sharp
D. Cognitive Function May Decline As You Age

八、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。 I experienced years of loneliness as a child. ___31___ His friends teased him about babysitting his sister and his interests were far different from mine. With no other kids of my age in the neighborhood, I had to spend hours by myself. A bright spot for me turned out to be reading. My love of the written word began early as my mother read to me every evening. ___32___ I started reading books on my own before age 5 and my mother took me to the public library once a week to borrow several books. I quickly graduated from typical children’ s books to ones with fewer pictures and longer chapters. Reading opened new worlds to me. ___33___ My mother also encouraged me to make what I wanted. I tried making toy cars with cardboard boxes and constructing buildings from leftover cardboard and bits of wood my father gave me. When my mother saw my creations, she told me how creative my designs were. ___34___ I learned a lot about how to extend the life of objects and transform them into something new and useful. It was a trait(特点) others found helpful, and I soon had friends who wanted to make things with me. ___35___My parents made it a point for their two kids to spend time outside, no matter the weather or season. My brother, of course, raced off to be with his friends, while I had plenty to do myself. There was making leaf houses in autumn, ice skating in winter, and so much more. They’ re all memories I treasure today.

31. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

A. I wasn't alone any longer.

B. I enjoyed reading stories aloud.

C. I was invited to play with another kid.

D. I loved the colorful photographs in the books.

E. Another habit I formed early was being outdoors.

F. Thus, I began my lifelong interest in making things.

G. My older brother couldn’ t be bothered to play with me.

32. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

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

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。 I’ ve been farming sheep on a hillside for 54 years. I use a small tractor to get about. My dog Don always sits beside me in the passenger scat. One morning I ___36___ a lost lamb when I was in the top field，near where a motorway cuts through my land. The lamb had become separated from its ___37___ , so I jumped out of the tractor to ___38___ it while Don stayed in his scat. Lamb and mother ___39___ , I turned back to the tractor only to see it move suddenly away from me. This was so ___40___ because I had put the handbrake on when I jumped out. ___41___ Don had somehow made the ___42___move. My heart froze in my chest as I ___43___ the tractor heading towards the ___44___ .I ran desperately but failed to ___45___. It crashed through a wooden fence and disappeared. The ___46___ thing I saw was Don’ s face, looking calmly back at me. Heart in mouth, I ___47___ the fence and looked over. The tractor was ___48___against the crash barrier in the central reservation, having miraculously(奇迹般地) crossed the ___49___ road with fast-flowing traffic. I couldn’ t see Don, but as I ___50___ the tractor he jumped out onto the road, apparently ___51___ , and dashed back to me. The police ___52___ and the motorway ran normally again. I couldn't quite believe my ___53___ it turned out no one got badly hurt, but the outcome could have been ___54___ .Don was given a special ___55___ that night—I didn’ t want him thinking I was angry with him. 非选择题部分

36. A. dropped B. spotted C. carried D. returned

37. A. kids B. friends C. owner D. mother

38. A. ask about B. play with C. tend to D. run into

39. A. freed B. switched C. reunited D. examined

40. A. unexpected B. dangerous C. embarrassing D. difficult

41. A. Fortunately B. Generally C. Immediately D. Obviously

42. A. lamb B. vehicle C. seat D. fence

43. A. saw B. stopped C. remembered D. drove

44. A. crowd B. motorway C. field D. hill
45. A. take off B. catch up C. hold back D. get out
46. A. real B. best C. basic D. last
47. A. fixed B. noticed C. reached D. closed
48. A. resting B. running C. parking D. turning
49. A. sleep B. long C. rough D. busy
50. A. abandoned B. approached C. recognized D. repaired
51. A. unclean B. uncertain C. unhurt D. unhappy
52. A. arrived B. replied C. survived D. waited
53. A. ability B. dream C. luck D. idea
54. A. common B. confusing C. desirable D. awful
55. A. supper B. meal C. dinner D. feast

十、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，

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。 Some time after 10，000 BC，people made the first real attempt to control the world they lived ___56___ ，through agriculture. Over thousands of years，they began to depend less on ___57___ could be hunted or gathered from the wild，and more on animals they had raised and crops they had sown. Farming produced more food per person ___58___ hunting and gathering，so people were able to raise more children. And，as more children were born，more food ___59___(need). Agriculture gave people their first experience of the power of technology ___60___ (change)lives. By about 6000 BC，people ___61___ (discover)the best crops to grow and animals to raise. Later，they learned to work with the ___62___ (season)，planting at the right time and，in dry areas，___63___ (make)use of annual floods to irrigate(灌溉)their fields. This style of farming lasted for quite a long time. Then，with ___64___ rise of science，changes began. New methods ___65___ (mean)that fewer people worked in farming. In the last century or so，these changes have accelerated. New power machinery and artificial fertilizers(化肥)have now totally transformed a way of life that started in the Stone Age.

56. 第二节 语法填空

57. 第二节 语法填空

58. 第二节 语法填空

59. 第二节 语法填空

60. 第二节 语法填空

61. 第二节 语法填空

62. 第二节 语法填空

63. 第二节 语法填空

64. 第二节 语法填空

65. 第二节 语法填空

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

66. (15 分)

—— 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. B	22. A	23. C	24. B	25. C
26. D	27. A	28. D	29. B	30. C
36. B	37. D	38. C	39. C	40. A
41. D	42. B	43. A	44. B	45. B
46. D	47. C	48. A	49. D	50. B
51. C	52. A	53. C	54. D	55. A
56. in	57. what	58. than	59. was needed	60. to change
61. had discovered	62. seasons	63. making	64. the	65. meant.

31. G

32. D

33. A

34. F

35. E

66. Dear Peter,

I hope this email finds you well. How have you been feeling lately? We all miss you very much and are wondering about your health.

I'm writing to share some good news from our class. Last week, we won the first prize in the school English Speech Competition! Everyone worked so hard, and we thought of your encouragement. Also, we've started a new unit about Irish culture, which makes us think of you even more.

We sincerely wish you a speedy recovery. Please take good care of yourself and don't worry about us. We are all looking forward to seeing you back in China soon.

Best wishes,
Li Hua

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 → 识别提议与最终决定 → 得出答案
考点：场景词汇与人物关系　计划安排

2. 【答案】A
定位关于本周通勤方式的描述 → 区分不同时间段的交通方式 → 得出答案
考点：场景词汇与人物关系　时间限定

3. 【答案】B
捕捉与会议时间相关的数字信息 → 区分提及的不同时间点 → 得出答案
考点：数字时间语音　时间信息筛选

4. 【答案】B
定位关于Helen计划的描述 → 区分其意图与他人行为 → 得出答案
考点：场景词汇与人物关系　意图识别

5. 【答案】A
捕捉表达情绪的关键词或语调 → 结合上下文推断当前感受 → 得出答案
考点：观点态度　情感推断

6. 【答案】A
定位关键词 'Tom' 和 'busy doing' → 匹配录音中 'Tom is busy raising money for the school trip' → 同义替换得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】B
定位关键词 'help Tom' 和 'this week' → 匹配录音中 'Cathy said she might be free this week' → 推断Cathy可能提供帮助
考点：细节定位　情态推断

8. 【答案】A
定位关键词 'leaving early' → 捕捉原因 'to avoid traffic' → 同义替换为 'avoid getting stuck in traffic'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】C
定位关键词 'Judy' 和 'railway station' → 捕捉动作 'look around the shops' → 匹配选项 C
考点：细节定位　动作匹配

10. 【答案】C
综合对话内容 → 提炼核心话题 'pass the waiting time' → 同义替换为 'How to pass the waiting time'
考点：主旨归纳　同义替换

11. 【答案】C
捕捉Bill的语气与关键词（如'torn', 'on one hand...on the other'） → 推断其面临两难处境 → 得出答案
考点：语气推断　关键词捕捉

12. 【答案】A
定位Bill自我介绍或他人描述其身份的语句 → 提取关键身份信息（如'freshman', 'majoring in'） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　身份信息提取

13. 【答案】B
捕捉女士的建议性话语（如'Why don't you...', 'You should...'） → 识别其核心建议（拒绝工作） → 得出答案
考点：建议句型识别　意图推断

14. 【答案】B
定位对话中女士的建议句 → 识别建议对象为俱乐部 → 排除其他选项
考点：细节定位　建议句识别

15. 【答案】C
定位对话中女士描述当前阅读状态的句子 → 提取书名 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　信息提取

16. 【答案】A
定位对话中关于阅读时间的讨论 → 提取具体时长数字 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　数字信息捕捉

17. 【答案】C
识别说话者身份与场景 → 匹配课堂指令性语言 → 得出答案
考点：场景词汇与人物关系　观点态度

18. 【答案】A
定位关于笔记要点的建议 → 识别最高级/强调性表述 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

19. 【答案】C
定位关于符号优势的描述 → 匹配“突出关键词”这一功能 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

20. 【答案】B
捕捉结尾处的行动预告 → 识别“展示”这一具体动作 → 得出答案
考点：推理判断

21. 【答案】B
定位首段关键句 → 提取作者身份与动机 → 同义替换得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】A
定位第二段关键句 → 提取作者明确表示不做的事 → 同义替换得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】C

定位最后一段关键句 → 提取作者对读者的建议 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】B

分析全文结构与功能 → 识别作者身份与写作目的 → 推断文本类型

考点：篇章结构　写作目的

25. 【答案】C

定位代词所在句 → 分析指代对象 → 确认指代内容

考点：指代衔接　上下文推理

26. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换或概括

考点：细节定位　同义替换

27. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 推断其隐含意义或启示

考点：推理判断　主旨概括

28. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换或概括

考点：细节定位　目的推断

29. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别论证方法

考点：细节定位　论证方法识别

30. 【答案】C

通读全文 → 概括核心主旨 → 匹配最佳标题

考点：主旨大意　标题概括

31. 【答案】G

31 空 分析空格前后语境 → 识别空格处需表达“采取行动”或“承担”之意 → 匹配动词搭配 take on → 得出答案

32 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为修饰先行词的定语从句 → 判断从句缺少主语且指物 → 选择关系代词 which → 得出答案

33 空 分析句子时间状语 → 识别动作发生在过去且已完成 → 判断需用过去完成时 → 选择 had done 形式 → 得出答案

34 空 定位描述人物反应的语句 → 分析其用词和语气 → 推断其对新政策的态度为谨慎乐观 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

35 空 定位问题涉及的具体信息点 → 在原文中找到对应细节 → 进行同义替换或直接匹配 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　定语从句　关系代词选择　过去完成时　时态与语态　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

32. 【答案】D

31 空 分析空格前后语境 → 识别空格处需表达“采取行动”或“承担”之意 → 匹配动词搭配 take on → 得出答案

32 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为修饰先行词的定语从句 → 判断从句缺少主语且指物 → 选择关系代词 which → 得出答案

33 空 分析句子时间状语 → 识别动作发生在过去且已完成 → 判断需用过去完成时 → 选择 had done 形式 → 得出答案

34 空 定位描述人物反应的语句 → 分析其用词和语气 → 推断其对新政策的态度为谨慎乐观 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

35 空 定位问题涉及的具体信息点 → 在原文中找到对应细节 → 进行同义替换或直接匹配 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　定语从句　关系代词选择　过去完成时　时态与语态　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

33. 【答案】A

31 空 分析空格前后语境 → 识别空格处需表达“采取行动”或“承担”之意 → 匹配动词搭配 take on → 得出答案

32 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为修饰先行词的定语从句 → 判断从句缺少主语且指物 → 选择关系代词 which → 得出答案

33 空 分析句子时间状语 → 识别动作发生在过去且已完成 → 判断需用过去完成时 → 选择 had done 形式 → 得出答案

34 空 定位描述人物反应的语句 → 分析其用词和语气 → 推断其对新政策的态度为谨慎乐观 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

35 空 定位问题涉及的具体信息点 → 在原文中找到对应细节 → 进行同义替换或直接匹配 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　定语从句　关系代词选择　过去完成时　时态与语态　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

34. 【答案】F

31 空 分析空格前后语境 → 识别空格处需表达“采取行动”或“承担”之意 → 匹配动词搭配 take on → 得出答案

32 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为修饰先行词的定语从句 → 判断从句缺少主语且指物 → 选择关系代词 which → 得出答案

33 空 分析句子时间状语 → 识别动作发生在过去且已完成 → 判断需用过去完成时 → 选择 had done 形式 → 得出答案

34 空 定位描述人物反应的语句 → 分析其用词和语气 → 推断其对新政策的态度为谨慎乐观 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

35 空 定位问题涉及的具体信息点 → 在原文中找到对应细节 → 进行同义替换或直接匹配 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　定语从句　关系代词选择　过去完成时　时态与语态　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

35. 【答案】E

31 空 分析空格前后语境 → 识别空格处需表达“采取行动”或“承担”之意 → 匹配动词搭配 take on → 得出答案

32 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为修饰先行词的定语从句 → 判断从句缺少主语且指物 → 选择关系代词 which → 得出答案

33 空 分析句子时间状语 → 识别动作发生在过去且已完成 → 判断需用过去完成时 → 选择 had done 形式 → 得出答案

34 空 定位描述人物反应的语句 → 分析其用词和语气 → 推断其对新政策的态度为谨慎乐观 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

35 空 定位问题涉及的具体信息点 → 在原文中找到对应细节 → 进行同义替换或直接匹配 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　定语从句　关系代词选择　过去完成时　时态与语态　推理判断　观点态度　细节定

位与捕捉　同义替换

36. 【答案】B

36 空 定位语境‘a lost lamb’ → 辨析动词与‘发现’的搭配 → 选择‘spotted’
37 空 定位语境‘separated from its ___’ → 根据常识与后文‘Lamb and mother’推断 → 选择‘mother’
38 空 定位语境‘jumped out... to ___ it’ → 根据‘lost lamb’推断动作目的 → 选择‘tend to’
39 空 定位语境‘Lamb and mother ___’ → 根据前文‘separated’与后文‘turned back’推断结果 → 选择‘reunited’
40 空 定位语境‘This was so ___ because I had put the handbrake on’ → 根据因果逻辑推断感受 → 选择‘unexpected’
41 空 根据前文‘This was so... because I had put the handbrake on’的因果逻辑，推断狗的动作是导致拖拉机移动的直接原因，需选择表示‘显然’的副词
42 空 根据‘Don had somehow made the... move’及后文拖拉机移动的描述，需选择能被狗‘made’的、与拖拉机相关的名词
43 空 根据‘My heart froze in my chest as I... the tractor heading towards the...’的惊恐反应，需选择表示‘看到’的动词
44 空 根据后文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’及‘motorway ran normally again’的指代链，需选择与‘road’同指的地点名词
45 空 根据‘I ran desperately but failed to...’的追赶语境，需选择表示‘赶上’的动词短语
46 空 定位空格前文‘the outcome could have been’ → 结合后文‘no one got badly hurt’的转折逻辑 → 推断此处需表达‘更糟’的含义 → 选择‘last’构成‘the last thing’固定表达，意为‘最不希望发生的事’
47 空 定位空格前文‘Heart in mouth, I... the fence’ → 结合后文‘looked over’（翻过去看） → 推断此处需表达‘翻越’的动作 → 选择‘reached’构成‘reached the fence’，意为‘够到/翻过栅栏’
48 空 定位空格前文‘The tractor was... against the crash barrier’ → 结合后文‘having miraculously crossed the... road’ → 推断拖拉机在撞击后应处于静止状态 → 选择‘resting’表示‘停靠，倚靠’
49 空 定位空格前文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’ → 结合‘fast-flowing traffic’（车流快速）的描述 → 推断此处需形容道路繁忙 → 选择‘busy’
50 空 定位空格前文‘as I... the tractor’ → 结合后文‘he jumped out onto the road’ → 推断作者是‘走近’拖拉机时看到狗跳出 → 选择‘approached’
51 空 定位描述狗状态的句子 → 根据‘jumped out onto the road’和‘dashed back to me’推断其状态 → 选择表示‘未受伤’的形容词
52 空 定位事故后警察的行动 → 根据‘高速公路恢复正常’推断警察的常规处理动作 → 选择表示‘到达’的动词
53 空 定位描述事故结果的句子 → 根据‘奇迹般地’和‘无人重伤’推断作者的感受 → 选择表示‘运气’的名词
54 空 定位描述事故潜在后果的句子 → 根据‘could have been’和转折关系推断与‘无人重伤’相反的可能结果 → 选择表示‘糟糕的’的形容词
55 空 末句「that night」提示时间 → 「special」修饰需与「that night」搭配 → 语境为农夫当晚特意给狗加餐以示不生气 → 选「supper」

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词辨析　名词辨析　动词辨析　指代衔接　动词短语辨析　固定表达　词义语境　近义辨析

37. 【答案】D

36 空 定位语境‘a lost lamb’ → 辨析动词与‘发现’的搭配 → 选择‘spotted’
37 空 定位语境‘separated from its ___’ → 根据常识与后文‘Lamb and mother’推断 → 选择‘mother’
38 空 定位语境‘jumped out... to ___ it’ → 根据‘lost lamb’推断动作目的 → 选择‘tend to’
39 空 定位语境‘Lamb and mother ___’ → 根据前文‘separated’与后文‘turned back’推断结果 → 选择‘reunited’

40 空 定位语境‘This was so ___ because I had put the handbrake on’ → 根据因果逻辑推断感受 → 选择‘unexpected’
41 空 根据前文‘This was so... because I had put the handbrake on’的因果逻辑，推断狗的动作是导致拖拉机移动的直接原因，需选择表示‘显然’的副词
42 空 根据‘Don had somehow made the... move’及后文拖拉机移动的描述，需选择能被狗‘made’的、与拖拉机相关的名词
43 空 根据‘My heart froze in my chest as I... the tractor heading towards the...’的惊恐反应，需选择表示‘看到’的动词
44 空 根据后文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’及‘motorway ran normally again’的指代链，需选择与‘road’同指的地点名词
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46 空 定位空格前文‘the outcome could have been’ → 结合后文‘no one got badly hurt’的转折逻辑 → 推断此处需表达‘更糟’的含义 → 选择‘last’构成‘the last thing’固定表达，意为‘最不希望发生的事’
47 空 定位空格前文‘Heart in mouth, I... the fence’ → 结合后文‘looked over’（翻过去看） → 推断此处需表达‘翻越’的动作 → 选择‘reached’构成‘reached the fence’，意为‘够到/翻过栅栏’
48 空 定位空格前文‘The tractor was... against the crash barrier’ → 结合后文‘having miraculously crossed the... road’ → 推断拖拉机在撞击后应处于静止状态 → 选择‘resting’表示‘停靠，倚靠’
49 空 定位空格前文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’ → 结合‘fast-flowing traffic’（车流快速）的描述 → 推断此处需形容道路繁忙 → 选择‘busy’
50 空 定位空格前文‘as I... the tractor’ → 结合后文‘he jumped out onto the road’ → 推断作者是‘走近’拖拉机时看到狗跳出 → 选择‘approached’
51 空 定位描述狗状态的句子 → 根据‘jumped out onto the road’和‘dashed back to me’推断其状态 → 选择表示‘未受伤’的形容词
52 空 定位事故后警察的行动 → 根据‘高速公路恢复正常’推断警察的常规处理动作 → 选择表示‘到达’的动词
53 空 定位描述事故结果的句子 → 根据‘奇迹般地’和‘无人重伤’推断作者的感受 → 选择表示‘运气’的名词
54 空 定位描述事故潜在后果的句子 → 根据‘could have been’和转折关系推断与‘无人重伤’相反的可能结果 → 选择表示‘糟糕的’的形容词
55 空 末句「that night」提示时间 → 「special」修饰需与「that night」搭配 → 语境为农夫当晚特意给狗加餐以示不生气 → 选「supper」

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词辨析　名词辨析　动词辨析　指代衔接　动词短语辨析　固定表达　词义语境　近义辨析

38. 【答案】C

36 空 定位语境‘a lost lamb’ → 辨析动词与‘发现’的搭配 → 选择‘spotted’
37 空 定位语境‘separated from its ___’ → 根据常识与后文‘Lamb and mother’推断 → 选择‘mother’
38 空 定位语境‘jumped out... to ___ it’ → 根据‘lost lamb’推断动作目的 → 选择‘tend to’
39 空 定位语境‘Lamb and mother ___’ → 根据前文‘separated’与后文‘turned back’推断结果 → 选择‘reunited’
40 空 定位语境‘This was so ___ because I had put the handbrake on’ → 根据因果逻辑推断感受 → 选择‘unexpected’
41 空 根据前文‘This was so... because I had put the handbrake on’的因果逻辑，推断狗的动作是导致拖拉机移动的直接原因，需选择表示‘显然’的副词
42 空 根据‘Don had somehow made the... move’及后文拖拉机移动的描述，需选择能被狗‘made’的、与拖拉机相关的名词
43 空 根据‘My heart froze in my chest as I... the tractor heading towards the...’的惊恐反应，需选择表示‘看

到’的动词
44 空 根据后文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’及‘motorway ran normally again’的指代链，需选择与‘road’同指的地点名词
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48 空 定位空格前文‘The tractor was... against the crash barrier’→结合后文‘having miraculously crossed the... road’→推断拖拉机在撞击后应处于静止状态→选择‘resting’表示‘停靠，倚靠’
49 空 定位空格前文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’→结合‘fast-flowing traffic’（车流快速）的描述→推断此处需形容道路繁忙→选择‘busy’
50 空 定位空格前文‘as I... the tractor’→结合后文‘he jumped out onto the road’→推断作者是‘走近’拖拉机时看到狗跳出→选择‘approached’
51 空 定位描述狗状态的句子→根据‘jumped out onto the road’和‘dashed back to me’推断其状态→选择表示‘未受伤’的形容词
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53 空 定位描述事故结果的句子→根据‘奇迹般地’和‘无人重伤’推断作者的感受→选择表示‘运气’的名词
54 空 定位描述事故潜在后果的句子→根据‘could have been’和转折关系推断与‘无人重伤’相反的可能结果→选择表示‘糟糕的’的形容词
55 空 末句「that night」提示时间→「special」修饰需与「that night」搭配→语境为农夫当晚特意给狗加餐以示不生气→选「supper」

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词辨析　名词辨析　动词辨析　指代衔接　动词短语辨析　固定表达　词义语境　近义辨析

39. 【答案】C
36 空 定位语境‘a lost lamb’→辨析动词与‘发现’的搭配→选择‘spotted’
37 空 定位语境‘separated from its ___’→根据常识与后文‘Lamb and mother’推断→选择‘mother’
38 空 定位语境‘jumped out... to ___ it’→根据‘lost lamb’推断动作目的→选择‘tend to’
39 空 定位语境‘Lamb and mother ___’→根据前文‘separated’与后文‘turned back’推断结果→选择‘reunited’
40 空 定位语境‘This was so ___ because I had put the handbrake on’→根据因果逻辑推断感受→选择‘unexpected’
41 空 根据前文‘This was so... because I had put the handbrake on’的因果逻辑，推断狗的动作是导致拖拉机移动的直接原因，需选择表示‘显然’的副词
42 空 根据‘Don had somehow made the... move’及后文拖拉机移动的描述，需选择能被狗‘made’的、与拖拉机相关的名词
43 空 根据‘My heart froze in my chest as I... the tractor heading towards the...’的惊恐反应，需选择表示‘看到’的动词
44 空 根据后文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’及‘motorway ran normally again’的指代链，需选择与‘road’同指的地点名词
45 空 根据‘I ran desperately but failed to...’的追赶语境，需选择表示‘赶上’的动词短语
46 空 定位空格前文‘the outcome could have been’→结合后文‘no one got badly hurt’的转折逻辑→推断此处需表达‘更糟’的含义→选择‘last’构成‘the last thing’固定表达，意为‘最不希望发生的事’
47 空 定位空格前文‘Heart in mouth, I... the fence’→结合后文‘looked over’（翻过去看）→推断此处需表

达‘翻越’的动作→选择‘reached’构成‘reached the fence’，意为‘够到/翻过栅栏’
48 空 定位空格前文‘The tractor was... against the crash barrier’→结合后文‘having miraculously crossed the... road’→推断拖拉机在撞击后应处于静止状态→选择‘resting’表示‘停靠，倚靠’
49 空 定位空格前文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’→结合‘fast-flowing traffic’（车流快速）的描述→推断此处需形容道路繁忙→选择‘busy’
50 空 定位空格前文‘as I... the tractor’→结合后文‘he jumped out onto the road’→推断作者是‘走近’拖拉机时看到狗跳出→选择‘approached’
51 空 定位描述狗状态的句子→根据‘jumped out onto the road’和‘dashed back to me’推断其状态→选择表示‘未受伤’的形容词
52 空 定位事故后警察的行动→根据‘高速公路恢复正常’推断警察的常规处理动作→选择表示‘到达’的动词
53 空 定位描述事故结果的句子→根据‘奇迹般地’和‘无人重伤’推断作者的感受→选择表示‘运气’的名词
54 空 定位描述事故潜在后果的句子→根据‘could have been’和转折关系推断与‘无人重伤’相反的可能结果→选择表示‘糟糕的’的形容词
55 空 末句「that night」提示时间→「special」修饰需与「that night」搭配→语境为农夫当晚特意给狗加餐以示不生气→选「supper」

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词辨析　名词辨析　动词辨析　指代衔接　动词短语辨析　固定表达　词义语境　近义辨析

40. 【答案】A
36 空 定位语境‘a lost lamb’→辨析动词与‘发现’的搭配→选择‘spotted’
37 空 定位语境‘separated from its ___’→根据常识与后文‘Lamb and mother’推断→选择‘mother’
38 空 定位语境‘jumped out... to ___ it’→根据‘lost lamb’推断动作目的→选择‘tend to’
39 空 定位语境‘Lamb and mother ___’→根据前文‘separated’与后文‘turned back’推断结果→选择‘reunited’
40 空 定位语境‘This was so ___ because I had put the handbrake on’→根据因果逻辑推断感受→选择‘unexpected’
41 空 根据前文‘This was so... because I had put the handbrake on’的因果逻辑，推断狗的动作是导致拖拉机移动的直接原因，需选择表示‘显然’的副词
42 空 根据‘Don had somehow made the... move’及后文拖拉机移动的描述，需选择能被狗‘made’的、与拖拉机相关的名词
43 空 根据‘My heart froze in my chest as I... the tractor heading towards the...’的惊恐反应，需选择表示‘看到’的动词
44 空 根据后文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’及‘motorway ran normally again’的指代链，需选择与‘road’同指的地点名词
45 空 根据‘I ran desperately but failed to...’的追赶语境，需选择表示‘赶上’的动词短语
46 空 定位空格前文‘the outcome could have been’→结合后文‘no one got badly hurt’的转折逻辑→推断此处需表达‘更糟’的含义→选择‘last’构成‘the last thing’固定表达，意为‘最不希望发生的事’
47 空 定位空格前文‘Heart in mouth, I... the fence’→结合后文‘looked over’（翻过去看）→推断此处需表达‘翻越’的动作→选择‘reached’构成‘reached the fence’，意为‘够到/翻过栅栏’
48 空 定位空格前文‘The tractor was... against the crash barrier’→结合后文‘having miraculously crossed the... road’→推断拖拉机在撞击后应处于静止状态→选择‘resting’表示‘停靠，倚靠’
49 空 定位空格前文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’→结合‘fast-flowing traffic’（车流快速）的描述→推断此处需形容道路繁忙→选择‘busy’
50 空 定位空格前文‘as I... the tractor’→结合后文‘he jumped out onto the road’→推断作者是‘走近’拖拉机时看到狗跳出→选择‘approached’

51 空 定位描述狗状态的句子 → 根据‘jumped out onto the road’和‘dashed back to me’推断其状态 → 选择表示‘未受伤’的形容词
52 空 定位事故后警察的行动 → 根据‘高速公路恢复正常’推断警察的常规处理动作 → 选择表示‘到达’的动词
53 空 定位描述事故结果的句子 → 根据‘奇迹般地’和‘无人重伤’推断作者的感受 → 选择表示‘运气’的名词
54 空 定位描述事故潜在后果的句子 → 根据‘could have been’和转折关系推断与‘无人重伤’相反的可能结果 → 选择表示‘糟糕的’的形容词
55 空 末句「that night」提示时间 → 「special」修饰需与「that night」搭配 → 语境为农夫当晚特意给狗加餐以示不生气 → 选「supper」

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 动词搭配 语境逻辑推理 副词辨析 名词辨析 动词辨析 指代衔接 动词短语辨析 固定表达 词义语境 近义辨析

41. 【答案】D
36 空 定位语境‘a lost lamb’ → 辨析动词与‘发现’的搭配 → 选择‘spotted’
37 空 定位语境‘separated from its ___’ → 根据常识与后文‘Lamb and mother’推断 → 选择‘mother’
38 空 定位语境‘jumped out... to ___ it’ → 根据‘lost lamb’推断动作目的 → 选择‘tend to’
39 空 定位语境‘Lamb and mother ___’ → 根据前文‘separated’与后文‘turned back’推断结果 → 选择‘reunited’
40 空 定位语境‘This was so ___ because I had put the handbrake on’ → 根据因果逻辑推断感受 → 选择‘unexpected’
41 空 根据前文‘This was so... because I had put the handbrake on’的因果逻辑，推断狗的动作是导致拖拉机移动的直接原因，需选择表示‘显然’的副词
42 空 根据‘Don had somehow made the... move’及后文拖拉机移动的描述，需选择能被狗‘made’的、与拖拉机相关的名词
43 空 根据‘My heart froze in my chest as I... the tractor heading towards the...’的惊恐反应，需选择表示‘看到’的动词
44 空 根据后文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’及‘motorway ran normally again’的指代链，需选择与‘road’同指的地点名词
45 空 根据‘I ran desperately but failed to...’的追赶语境，需选择表示‘赶上’的动词短语
46 空 定位空格前文‘the outcome could have been’ → 结合后文‘no one got badly hurt’的转折逻辑 → 推断此处需表达‘更糟’的含义 → 选择‘last’构成‘the last thing’固定表达，意为‘最不希望发生的事’
47 空 定位空格前文‘Heart in mouth, I... the fence’ → 结合后文‘looked over’（翻过去看） → 推断此处需表达‘翻越’的动作 → 选择‘reached’构成‘reached the fence’，意为‘够到/翻过栅栏’
48 空 定位空格前文‘The tractor was... against the crash barrier’ → 结合后文‘having miraculously crossed the... road’ → 推断拖拉机在撞击后应处于静止状态 → 选择‘resting’表示‘停靠，倚靠’
49 空 定位空格前文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’ → 结合‘fast-flowing traffic’（车流快速）的描述 → 推断此处需形容道路繁忙 → 选择‘busy’
50 空 定位空格前文‘as I... the tractor’ → 结合后文‘he jumped out onto the road’ → 推断作者是‘走近’拖拉机时看到狗跳出 → 选择‘approached’
51 空 定位描述狗状态的句子 → 根据‘jumped out onto the road’和‘dashed back to me’推断其状态 → 选择表示‘未受伤’的形容词
52 空 定位事故后警察的行动 → 根据‘高速公路恢复正常’推断警察的常规处理动作 → 选择表示‘到达’的动词
53 空 定位描述事故结果的句子 → 根据‘奇迹般地’和‘无人重伤’推断作者的感受 → 选择表示‘运气’的名词
54 空 定位描述事故潜在后果的句子 → 根据‘could have been’和转折关系推断与‘无人重伤’相反的可能结果 → 选择表示‘糟糕的’的形容词
55 空 末句「that night」提示时间 → 「special」修饰需与「that night」搭配 → 语境为农夫当晚特意给狗加餐以示

不生气 → 选「supper」

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词辨析　名词辨析　动词辨析　指代衔接　动词短语辨析　固定表达　词义语境　近义辨析

42. 【答案】B

36 空 定位语境 ‘a lost lamb’ → 辨析动词与 ‘发现’ 的搭配 → 选择 ‘spotted’

37 空 定位语境 ‘separated from its ___’ → 根据常识与后文 ‘Lamb and mother’ 推断 → 选择 ‘mother’

38 空 定位语境 ‘jumped out... to ___ it’ → 根据 ‘lost lamb’ 推断动作目的 → 选择 ‘tend to’

39 空 定位语境 ‘Lamb and mother ___’ → 根据前文 ‘separated’ 与后文 ‘turned back’ 推断结果 → 选择 ‘reunited’

40 空 定位语境 ‘This was so ___ because I had put the handbrake on’ → 根据因果逻辑推断感受 → 选择 ‘unexpected’

41 空 根据前文 ‘This was so... because I had put the handbrake on’ 的因果逻辑，推断狗的动作是导致拖拉机移动的直接原因，需选择表示 ‘显然’ 的副词

42 空 根据 ‘Don had somehow made the... move’ 及后文拖拉机移动的描述，需选择能被狗 ‘made’ 的、与拖拉机相关的名词

43 空 根据 ‘My heart froze in my chest as I... the tractor heading towards the...’ 的惊恐反应，需选择表示 ‘看到’ 的动词

44 空 根据后文 ‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’ 及 ‘motorway ran normally again’ 的指代链，需选择与 ‘road’ 同指的地点名词

45 空 根据 ‘I ran desperately but failed to...’ 的追赶语境，需选择表示 ‘赶上’ 的动词短语

46 空 定位空格前文 ‘the outcome could have been’ → 结合后文 ‘no one got badly hurt’ 的转折逻辑 → 推断此处需表达 ‘更糟’ 的含义 → 选择 ‘last’ 构成 ‘the last thing’ 固定表达，意为 ‘最不希望发生的事’

47 空 定位空格前文 ‘Heart in mouth, I... the fence’ → 结合后文 ‘looked over’ （翻过去看） → 推断此处需表达 ‘翻越’ 的动作 → 选择 ‘reached’ 构成 ‘reached the fence’ ，意为 ‘够到/翻过栅栏’

48 空 定位空格前文 ‘The tractor was... against the crash barrier’ → 结合后文 ‘having miraculously crossed the... road’ → 推断拖拉机在撞击后应处于静止状态 → 选择 ‘resting’ 表示 ‘停靠，倚靠’

49 空 定位空格前文 ‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’ → 结合 ‘fast-flowing traffic’ （车流快速） 的描述 → 推断此处需形容道路繁忙 → 选择 ‘busy’

50 空 定位空格前文 ‘as I... the tractor’ → 结合后文 ‘he jumped out onto the road’ → 推断作者是 ‘走近’ 拖拉机时看到狗跳出 → 选择 ‘approached’

51 空 定位描述狗状态的句子 → 根据 ‘jumped out onto the road’ 和 ‘dashed back to me’ 推断其状态 → 选择表示 ‘未受伤’ 的形容词

52 空 定位事故后警察的行动 → 根据 ‘高速公路恢复正常’ 推断警察的常规处理动作 → 选择表示 ‘到达’ 的动词

53 空 定位描述事故结果的句子 → 根据 ‘奇迹般地’ 和 ‘无人重伤’ 推断作者的感受 → 选择表示 ‘运气’ 的名词

54 空 定位描述事故潜在后果的句子 → 根据 ‘could have been’ 和转折关系推断与 ‘无人重伤’ 相反的可能结果 → 选择表示 ‘糟糕的’ 的形容词

55 空 末句「that night」提示时间 → 「special」修饰需与「that night」搭配 → 语境为农夫当晚特意给狗加餐以示不生气 → 选「supper」

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词辨析　名词辨析　动词辨析　指代衔接　动词短语辨析　固定表达　词义语境　近义辨析

43. 【答案】A

36 空 定位语境 ‘a lost lamb’ → 辨析动词与 ‘发现’ 的搭配 → 选择 ‘spotted’

37 空 定位语境 ‘separated from its ___’ → 根据常识与后文 ‘Lamb and mother’ 推断 → 选择 ‘mother’

38 空 定位语境 ‘jumped out... to ___ it’ → 根据 ‘lost lamb’ 推断动作目的 → 选择 ‘tend to’

39 空 定位语境‘Lamb and mother ___’ → 根据前文‘separated’与后文‘turned back’推断结果 → 选择‘reunited’
40 空 定位语境‘This was so ___ because I had put the handbrake on’ → 根据因果逻辑推断感受 → 选择‘unexpected’
41 空 根据前文‘This was so... because I had put the handbrake on’的因果逻辑，推断狗的动作是导致拖拉机移动的直接原因，需选择表示‘显然’的副词
42 空 根据‘Don had somehow made the... move’及后文拖拉机移动的描述，需选择能被狗‘made’的、与拖拉机相关的名词
43 空 根据‘My heart froze in my chest as I... the tractor heading towards the...’的惊恐反应，需选择表示‘看到’的动词
44 空 根据后文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’及‘motorway ran normally again’的指代链，需选择与‘road’同指的地点名词
45 空 根据‘I ran desperately but failed to...’的追赶语境，需选择表示‘赶上’的动词短语
46 空 定位空格前文‘the outcome could have been’ → 结合后文‘no one got badly hurt’的转折逻辑 → 推断此处需表达‘更糟’的含义 → 选择‘last’构成‘the last thing’固定表达，意为‘最不希望发生的事’
47 空 定位空格前文‘Heart in mouth, I... the fence’ → 结合后文‘looked over’（翻过去看） → 推断此处需表达‘翻越’的动作 → 选择‘reached’构成‘reached the fence’，意为‘够到/翻过栅栏’
48 空 定位空格前文‘The tractor was... against the crash barrier’ → 结合后文‘having miraculously crossed the... road’ → 推断拖拉机在撞击后应处于静止状态 → 选择‘resting’表示‘停靠，倚靠’
49 空 定位空格前文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’ → 结合‘fast-flowing traffic’（车流快速）的描述 → 推断此处需形容道路繁忙 → 选择‘busy’
50 空 定位空格前文‘as I... the tractor’ → 结合后文‘he jumped out onto the road’ → 推断作者是‘走近’拖拉机时看到狗跳出 → 选择‘approached’
51 空 定位描述狗状态的句子 → 根据‘jumped out onto the road’和‘dashed back to me’推断其状态 → 选择表示‘未受伤’的形容词
52 空 定位事故后警察的行动 → 根据‘高速公路恢复正常’推断警察的常规处理动作 → 选择表示‘到达’的动词
53 空 定位描述事故结果的句子 → 根据‘奇迹般地’和‘无人重伤’推断作者的感受 → 选择表示‘运气’的名词
54 空 定位描述事故潜在后果的句子 → 根据‘could have been’和转折关系推断与‘无人重伤’相反的可能结果 → 选择表示‘糟糕的’的形容词
55 空 末句「that night」提示时间 → 「special」修饰需与「that night」搭配 → 语境为农夫当晚特意给狗加餐以示不生气 → 选「supper」

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词辨析　名词辨析　动词辨析　指代衔接　动词短语辨析　固定表达　词义语境　近义辨析

44. 【答案】B
36 空 定位语境‘a lost lamb’ → 辨析动词与‘发现’的搭配 → 选择‘spotted’
37 空 定位语境‘separated from its ___’ → 根据常识与后文‘Lamb and mother’推断 → 选择‘mother’
38 空 定位语境‘jumped out... to ___ it’ → 根据‘lost lamb’推断动作目的 → 选择‘tend to’
39 空 定位语境‘Lamb and mother ___’ → 根据前文‘separated’与后文‘turned back’推断结果 → 选择‘reunited’
40 空 定位语境‘This was so ___ because I had put the handbrake on’ → 根据因果逻辑推断感受 → 选择‘unexpected’
41 空 根据前文‘This was so... because I had put the handbrake on’的因果逻辑，推断狗的动作是导致拖拉机移动的直接原因，需选择表示‘显然’的副词
42 空 根据‘Don had somehow made the... move’及后文拖拉机移动的描述，需选择能被狗‘made’的、与拖

拉机相关的名词
43 空 根据‘My heart froze in my chest as I... the tractor heading towards the...’的惊恐反应，需选择表示‘看到’的动词
44 空 根据后文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’及‘motorway ran normally again’的指代链，需选择与‘road’同指的地点名词
45 空 根据‘I ran desperately but failed to...’的追赶语境，需选择表示‘赶上’的动词短语
46 空 定位空格前文‘the outcome could have been’ → 结合后文‘no one got badly hurt’的转折逻辑 → 推断此处需表达‘更糟’的含义 → 选择‘last’构成‘the last thing’固定表达，意为‘最不希望发生的事’
47 空 定位空格前文‘Heart in mouth, I... the fence’ → 结合后文‘looked over’（翻过去看） → 推断此处需表达‘翻越’的动作 → 选择‘reached’构成‘reached the fence’，意为‘够到/翻过栅栏’
48 空 定位空格前文‘The tractor was... against the crash barrier’ → 结合后文‘having miraculously crossed the... road’ → 推断拖拉机在撞击后应处于静止状态 → 选择‘resting’表示‘停靠，倚靠’
49 空 定位空格前文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’ → 结合‘fast-flowing traffic’（车流快速）的描述 → 推断此处需形容道路繁忙 → 选择‘busy’
50 空 定位空格前文‘as I... the tractor’ → 结合后文‘he jumped out onto the road’ → 推断作者是‘走近’拖拉机时看到狗跳出 → 选择‘approached’
51 空 定位描述狗状态的句子 → 根据‘jumped out onto the road’和‘dashed back to me’推断其状态 → 选择表示‘未受伤’的形容词
52 空 定位事故后警察的行动 → 根据‘高速公路恢复正常’推断警察的常规处理动作 → 选择表示‘到达’的动词
53 空 定位描述事故结果的句子 → 根据‘奇迹般地’和‘无人重伤’推断作者的感受 → 选择表示‘运气’的名词
54 空 定位描述事故潜在后果的句子 → 根据‘could have been’和转折关系推断与‘无人重伤’相反的可能结果 → 选择表示‘糟糕的’的形容词
55 空 末句「that night」提示时间 → 「special」修饰需与「that night」搭配 → 语境为农夫当晚特意给狗加餐以示不生气 → 选「supper」

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词辨析　名词辨析　动词辨析　指代衔接　动词短语辨析　固定表达　词义语境　近义辨析

45. 【答案】B
36 空 定位语境‘a lost lamb’ → 辨析动词与‘发现’的搭配 → 选择‘spotted’
37 空 定位语境‘separated from its ___’ → 根据常识与后文‘Lamb and mother’推断 → 选择‘mother’
38 空 定位语境‘jumped out... to ___ it’ → 根据‘lost lamb’推断动作目的 → 选择‘tend to’
39 空 定位语境‘Lamb and mother ___’ → 根据前文‘separated’与后文‘turned back’推断结果 → 选择‘reunited’
40 空 定位语境‘This was so ___ because I had put the handbrake on’ → 根据因果逻辑推断感受 → 选择‘unexpected’
41 空 根据前文‘This was so... because I had put the handbrake on’的因果逻辑，推断狗的动作是导致拖拉机移动的直接原因，需选择表示‘显然’的副词
42 空 根据‘Don had somehow made the... move’及后文拖拉机移动的描述，需选择能被狗‘made’的、与拖拉机相关的名词
43 空 根据‘My heart froze in my chest as I... the tractor heading towards the...’的惊恐反应，需选择表示‘看到’的动词
44 空 根据后文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’及‘motorway ran normally again’的指代链，需选择与‘road’同指的地点名词
45 空 根据‘I ran desperately but failed to...’的追赶语境，需选择表示‘赶上’的动词短语
46 空 定位空格前文‘the outcome could have been’ → 结合后文‘no one got badly hurt’的转折逻辑 → 推断

此处需表达‘更糟’的含义→选择‘last’构成‘the last thing’固定表达，意为‘最不希望发生的事’
47 空 定位空格前文‘Heart in mouth, I... the fence’→结合后文‘looked over’（翻过去看）→推断此处需表达‘翻越’的动作→选择‘reached’构成‘reached the fence’，意为‘够到/翻过栅栏’
48 空 定位空格前文‘The tractor was... against the crash barrier’→结合后文‘having miraculously crossed the... road’→推断拖拉机在撞击后应处于静止状态→选择‘resting’表示‘停靠，倚靠’
49 空 定位空格前文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’→结合‘fast-flowing traffic’（车流快速）的描述→推断此处需形容道路繁忙→选择‘busy’
50 空 定位空格前文‘as I... the tractor’→结合后文‘he jumped out onto the road’→推断作者是‘走近’拖拉机时看到狗跳出→选择‘approached’
51 空 定位描述狗状态的句子→根据‘jumped out onto the road’和‘dashed back to me’推断其状态→选择表示‘未受伤’的形容词
52 空 定位事故后警察的行动→根据‘高速公路恢复正常’推断警察的常规处理动作→选择表示‘到达’的动词
53 空 定位描述事故结果的句子→根据‘奇迹般地’和‘无人重伤’推断作者的感受→选择表示‘运气’的名词
54 空 定位描述事故潜在后果的句子→根据‘could have been’和转折关系推断与‘无人重伤’相反的可能结果→选择表示‘糟糕的’的形容词
55 空 末句「that night」提示时间→「special」修饰需与「that night」搭配→语境为农夫当晚特意给狗加餐以示不生气→选「supper」

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词辨析　名词辨析　动词辨析　指代衔接　动词短语辨析　固定表达　词义语境　近义辨析

46. 【答案】D
36 空 定位语境‘a lost lamb’→辨析动词与‘发现’的搭配→选择‘spotted’
37 空 定位语境‘separated from its ___’→根据常识与后文‘Lamb and mother’推断→选择‘mother’
38 空 定位语境‘jumped out... to ___ it’→根据‘lost lamb’推断动作目的→选择‘tend to’
39 空 定位语境‘Lamb and mother ___’→根据前文‘separated’与后文‘turned back’推断结果→选择‘reunited’
40 空 定位语境‘This was so ___ because I had put the handbrake on’→根据因果逻辑推断感受→选择‘unexpected’
41 空 根据前文‘This was so... because I had put the handbrake on’的因果逻辑，推断狗的动作是导致拖拉机移动的直接原因，需选择表示‘显然’的副词
42 空 根据‘Don had somehow made the... move’及后文拖拉机移动的描述，需选择能被狗‘made’的、与拖拉机相关的名词
43 空 根据‘My heart froze in my chest as I... the tractor heading towards the...’的惊恐反应，需选择表示‘看到’的动词
44 空 根据后文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’及‘motorway ran normally again’的指代链，需选择与‘road’同指的地点名词
45 空 根据‘I ran desperately but failed to...’的追赶语境，需选择表示‘赶上’的动词短语
46 空 定位空格前文‘the outcome could have been’→结合后文‘no one got badly hurt’的转折逻辑→推断此处需表达‘更糟’的含义→选择‘last’构成‘the last thing’固定表达，意为‘最不希望发生的事’
47 空 定位空格前文‘Heart in mouth, I... the fence’→结合后文‘looked over’（翻过去看）→推断此处需表达‘翻越’的动作→选择‘reached’构成‘reached the fence’，意为‘够到/翻过栅栏’
48 空 定位空格前文‘The tractor was... against the crash barrier’→结合后文‘having miraculously crossed the... road’→推断拖拉机在撞击后应处于静止状态→选择‘resting’表示‘停靠，倚靠’
49 空 定位空格前文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’→结合‘fast-flowing traffic’（车流快速）的描述→推断此处需形容道路繁忙→选择‘busy’

50 空 定位空格前文‘as I... the tractor’ → 结合后文‘he jumped out onto the road’ → 推断作者是‘走近’拖拉机时看到狗跳出 → 选择‘approached’
51 空 定位描述狗状态的句子 → 根据‘jumped out onto the road’和‘dashed back to me’推断其状态 → 选择表示‘未受伤’的形容词
52 空 定位事故后警察的行动 → 根据‘高速公路恢复正常’推断警察的常规处理动作 → 选择表示‘到达’的动词
53 空 定位描述事故结果的句子 → 根据‘奇迹般地’和‘无人重伤’推断作者的感受 → 选择表示‘运气’的名词
54 空 定位描述事故潜在后果的句子 → 根据‘could have been’和转折关系推断与‘无人重伤’相反的可能结果 → 选择表示‘糟糕的’的形容词
55 空 末句「that night」提示时间 → 「special」修饰需与「that night」搭配 → 语境为农夫当晚特意给狗加餐以示不生气 → 选「supper」

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 动词搭配 语境逻辑推理 副词辨析 名词辨析 动词辨析 指代衔接 动词短语辨析 固定表达 词义语境 近义辨析

47. 【答案】C
36 空 定位语境‘a lost lamb’ → 辨析动词与‘发现’的搭配 → 选择‘spotted’
37 空 定位语境‘separated from its ___’ → 根据常识与后文‘Lamb and mother’推断 → 选择‘mother’
38 空 定位语境‘jumped out... to ___ it’ → 根据‘lost lamb’推断动作目的 → 选择‘tend to’
39 空 定位语境‘Lamb and mother ___’ → 根据前文‘separated’与后文‘turned back’推断结果 → 选择‘reunited’
40 空 定位语境‘This was so ___ because I had put the handbrake on’ → 根据因果逻辑推断感受 → 选择‘unexpected’
41 空 根据前文‘This was so... because I had put the handbrake on’的因果逻辑，推断狗的动作是导致拖拉机移动的直接原因，需选择表示‘显然’的副词
42 空 根据‘Don had somehow made the... move’及后文拖拉机移动的描述，需选择能被狗‘made’的、与拖拉机相关的名词
43 空 根据‘My heart froze in my chest as I... the tractor heading towards the...’的惊恐反应，需选择表示‘看到’的动词
44 空 根据后文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’及‘motorway ran normally again’的指代链，需选择与‘road’同指的地点名词
45 空 根据‘I ran desperately but failed to...’的追赶语境，需选择表示‘赶上’的动词短语
46 空 定位空格前文‘the outcome could have been’ → 结合后文‘no one got badly hurt’的转折逻辑 → 推断此处需表达‘更糟’的含义 → 选择‘last’构成‘the last thing’固定表达，意为‘最不希望发生的事’
47 空 定位空格前文‘Heart in mouth, I... the fence’ → 结合后文‘looked over’（翻过去看） → 推断此处需表达‘翻越’的动作 → 选择‘reached’构成‘reached the fence’，意为‘够到/翻过栅栏’
48 空 定位空格前文‘The tractor was... against the crash barrier’ → 结合后文‘having miraculously crossed the... road’ → 推断拖拉机在撞击后应处于静止状态 → 选择‘resting’表示‘停靠，倚靠’
49 空 定位空格前文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’ → 结合‘fast-flowing traffic’（车流快速）的描述 → 推断此处需形容道路繁忙 → 选择‘busy’
50 空 定位空格前文‘as I... the tractor’ → 结合后文‘he jumped out onto the road’ → 推断作者是‘走近’拖拉机时看到狗跳出 → 选择‘approached’
51 空 定位描述狗状态的句子 → 根据‘jumped out onto the road’和‘dashed back to me’推断其状态 → 选择表示‘未受伤’的形容词
52 空 定位事故后警察的行动 → 根据‘高速公路恢复正常’推断警察的常规处理动作 → 选择表示‘到达’的动词
53 空 定位描述事故结果的句子 → 根据‘奇迹般地’和‘无人重伤’推断作者的感受 → 选择表示‘运气’的名词
54 空 定位描述事故潜在后果的句子 → 根据‘could have been’和转折关系推断与‘无人重伤’相反的可能结果

→ 选择表示‘糟糕的’的形容词
55 空 末句「that night」提示时间 → 「special」修饰需与「that night」搭配 → 语境为农夫当晚特意给狗加餐以示不生气 → 选「supper」

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词辨析　名词辨析　动词辨析　指代衔接　动词短语辨析　固定表达　词义语境　近义辨析

48. 【答案】A
36 空 定位语境‘a lost lamb’ → 辨析动词与‘发现’的搭配 → 选择‘spotted’
37 空 定位语境‘separated from its ___’ → 根据常识与后文‘Lamb and mother’推断 → 选择‘mother’
38 空 定位语境‘jumped out... to ___ it’ → 根据‘lost lamb’推断动作目的 → 选择‘tend to’
39 空 定位语境‘Lamb and mother ___’ → 根据前文‘separated’与后文‘turned back’推断结果 → 选择‘reunited’
40 空 定位语境‘This was so ___ because I had put the handbrake on’ → 根据因果逻辑推断感受 → 选择‘unexpected’
41 空 根据前文‘This was so... because I had put the handbrake on’的因果逻辑，推断狗的动作是导致拖拉机移动的直接原因，需选择表示‘显然’的副词
42 空 根据‘Don had somehow made the... move’及后文拖拉机移动的描述，需选择能被狗‘made’的、与拖拉机相关的名词
43 空 根据‘My heart froze in my chest as I... the tractor heading towards the...’的惊恐反应，需选择表示‘看到’的动词
44 空 根据后文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’及‘motorway ran normally again’的指代链，需选择与‘road’同指的地点名词
45 空 根据‘I ran desperately but failed to...’的追赶语境，需选择表示‘赶上’的动词短语
46 空 定位空格前文‘the outcome could have been’ → 结合后文‘no one got badly hurt’的转折逻辑 → 推断此处需表达‘更糟’的含义 → 选择‘last’构成‘the last thing’固定表达，意为‘最不希望发生的事’
47 空 定位空格前文‘Heart in mouth, I... the fence’ → 结合后文‘looked over’（翻过去看） → 推断此处需表达‘翻越’的动作 → 选择‘reached’构成‘reached the fence’，意为‘够到/翻过栅栏’
48 空 定位空格前文‘The tractor was... against the crash barrier’ → 结合后文‘having miraculously crossed the... road’ → 推断拖拉机在撞击后应处于静止状态 → 选择‘resting’表示‘停靠，倚靠’
49 空 定位空格前文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’ → 结合‘fast-flowing traffic’（车流快速）的描述 → 推断此处需形容道路繁忙 → 选择‘busy’
50 空 定位空格前文‘as I... the tractor’ → 结合后文‘he jumped out onto the road’ → 推断作者是‘走近’拖拉机时看到狗跳出 → 选择‘approached’
51 空 定位描述狗状态的句子 → 根据‘jumped out onto the road’和‘dashed back to me’推断其状态 → 选择表示‘未受伤’的形容词
52 空 定位事故后警察的行动 → 根据‘高速公路恢复正常’推断警察的常规处理动作 → 选择表示‘到达’的动词
53 空 定位描述事故结果的句子 → 根据‘奇迹般地’和‘无人重伤’推断作者的感受 → 选择表示‘运气’的名词
54 空 定位描述事故潜在后果的句子 → 根据‘could have been’和转折关系推断与‘无人重伤’相反的可能结果 → 选择表示‘糟糕的’的形容词
55 空 末句「that night」提示时间 → 「special」修饰需与「that night」搭配 → 语境为农夫当晚特意给狗加餐以示不生气 → 选「supper」

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词辨析　名词辨析　动词辨析　指代衔接　动词短语辨析　固定表达　词义语境　近义辨析

49. 【答案】D

36 空 定位语境‘a lost lamb’ → 辨析动词与‘发现’的搭配 → 选择‘spotted’
37 空 定位语境‘separated from its ___’ → 根据常识与后文‘Lamb and mother’推断 → 选择‘mother’
38 空 定位语境‘jumped out... to ___ it’ → 根据‘lost lamb’推断动作目的 → 选择‘tend to’
39 空 定位语境‘Lamb and mother ___’ → 根据前文‘separated’与后文‘turned back’推断结果 → 选择‘reunited’
40 空 定位语境‘This was so ___ because I had put the handbrake on’ → 根据因果逻辑推断感受 → 选择‘unexpected’
41 空 根据前文‘This was so... because I had put the handbrake on’的因果逻辑，推断狗的动作是导致拖拉机移动的直接原因，需选择表示‘显然’的副词
42 空 根据‘Don had somehow made the... move’及后文拖拉机移动的描述，需选择能被狗‘made’的、与拖拉机相关的名词
43 空 根据‘My heart froze in my chest as I... the tractor heading towards the...’的惊恐反应，需选择表示‘看到’的动词
44 空 根据后文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’及‘motorway ran normally again’的指代链，需选择与‘road’同指的地点名词
45 空 根据‘I ran desperately but failed to...’的追赶语境，需选择表示‘赶上’的动词短语
46 空 定位空格前文‘the outcome could have been’ → 结合后文‘no one got badly hurt’的转折逻辑 → 推断此处需表达‘更糟’的含义 → 选择‘last’构成‘the last thing’固定表达，意为‘最不希望发生的事’
47 空 定位空格前文‘Heart in mouth, I... the fence’ → 结合后文‘looked over’（翻过去看） → 推断此处需表达‘翻越’的动作 → 选择‘reached’构成‘reached the fence’，意为‘够到/翻过栅栏’
48 空 定位空格前文‘The tractor was... against the crash barrier’ → 结合后文‘having miraculously crossed the... road’ → 推断拖拉机在撞击后应处于静止状态 → 选择‘resting’表示‘停靠，倚靠’
49 空 定位空格前文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’ → 结合‘fast-flowing traffic’（车流快速）的描述 → 推断此处需形容道路繁忙 → 选择‘busy’
50 空 定位空格前文‘as I... the tractor’ → 结合后文‘he jumped out onto the road’ → 推断作者是‘走近’拖拉机时看到狗跳出 → 选择‘approached’
51 空 定位描述狗状态的句子 → 根据‘jumped out onto the road’和‘dashed back to me’推断其状态 → 选择表示‘未受伤’的形容词
52 空 定位事故后警察的行动 → 根据‘高速公路恢复正常’推断警察的常规处理动作 → 选择表示‘到达’的动词
53 空 定位描述事故结果的句子 → 根据‘奇迹般地’和‘无人重伤’推断作者的感受 → 选择表示‘运气’的名词
54 空 定位描述事故潜在后果的句子 → 根据‘could have been’和转折关系推断与‘无人重伤’相反的可能结果 → 选择表示‘糟糕的’的形容词
55 空 末句「that night」提示时间 → 「special」修饰需与「that night」搭配 → 语境为农夫当晚特意给狗加餐以示不生气 → 选「supper」

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词辨析　名词辨析　动词辨析　指代衔接　动词短语辨析　固定表达　词义语境　近义辨析

50. 【答案】B

36 空 定位语境‘a lost lamb’ → 辨析动词与‘发现’的搭配 → 选择‘spotted’
37 空 定位语境‘separated from its ___’ → 根据常识与后文‘Lamb and mother’推断 → 选择‘mother’
38 空 定位语境‘jumped out... to ___ it’ → 根据‘lost lamb’推断动作目的 → 选择‘tend to’
39 空 定位语境‘Lamb and mother ___’ → 根据前文‘separated’与后文‘turned back’推断结果 → 选择‘reunited’
40 空 定位语境‘This was so ___ because I had put the handbrake on’ → 根据因果逻辑推断感受 → 选择‘unexpected’

41 空 根据前文‘This was so... because I had put the handbrake on’的因果逻辑，推断狗的动作是导致拖拉机移动的直接原因，需选择表示‘显然’的副词
42 空 根据‘Don had somehow made the... move’及后文拖拉机移动的描述，需选择能被狗‘made’的、与拖拉机相关的名词
43 空 根据‘My heart froze in my chest as I... the tractor heading towards the...’的惊恐反应，需选择表示‘看到’的动词
44 空 根据后文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’及‘motorway ran normally again’的指代链，需选择与‘road’同指的地点名词
45 空 根据‘I ran desperately but failed to...’的追赶语境，需选择表示‘赶上’的动词短语
46 空 定位空格前文‘the outcome could have been’ → 结合后文‘no one got badly hurt’的转折逻辑 → 推断此处需表达‘更糟’的含义 → 选择‘last’构成‘the last thing’固定表达，意为‘最不希望发生的事’
47 空 定位空格前文‘Heart in mouth, I... the fence’ → 结合后文‘looked over’（翻过去看） → 推断此处需表达‘翻越’的动作 → 选择‘reached’构成‘reached the fence’，意为‘够到/翻过栅栏’
48 空 定位空格前文‘The tractor was... against the crash barrier’ → 结合后文‘having miraculously crossed the... road’ → 推断拖拉机在撞击后应处于静止状态 → 选择‘resting’表示‘停靠，倚靠’
49 空 定位空格前文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’ → 结合‘fast-flowing traffic’（车流快速）的描述 → 推断此处需形容道路繁忙 → 选择‘busy’
50 空 定位空格前文‘as I... the tractor’ → 结合后文‘he jumped out onto the road’ → 推断作者是‘走近’拖拉机时看到狗跳出 → 选择‘approached’
51 空 定位描述狗状态的句子 → 根据‘jumped out onto the road’和‘dashed back to me’推断其状态 → 选择表示‘未受伤’的形容词
52 空 定位事故后警察的行动 → 根据‘高速公路恢复正常’推断警察的常规处理动作 → 选择表示‘到达’的动词
53 空 定位描述事故结果的句子 → 根据‘奇迹般地’和‘无人重伤’推断作者的感受 → 选择表示‘运气’的名词
54 空 定位描述事故潜在后果的句子 → 根据‘could have been’和转折关系推断与‘无人重伤’相反的可能结果 → 选择表示‘糟糕的’的形容词
55 空 末句「that night」提示时间 → 「special」修饰需与「that night」搭配 → 语境为农夫当晚特意给狗加餐以示不生气 → 选「supper」

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词辨析　名词辨析　动词辨析　指代衔接　动词短语辨析　固定表达　词义语境　近义辨析

51. 【答案】C
36 空 定位语境‘a lost lamb’ → 辨析动词与‘发现’的搭配 → 选择‘spotted’
37 空 定位语境‘separated from its ___’ → 根据常识与后文‘Lamb and mother’推断 → 选择‘mother’
38 空 定位语境‘jumped out... to ___ it’ → 根据‘lost lamb’推断动作目的 → 选择‘tend to’
39 空 定位语境‘Lamb and mother ___’ → 根据前文‘separated’与后文‘turned back’推断结果 → 选择‘reunited’
40 空 定位语境‘This was so ___ because I had put the handbrake on’ → 根据因果逻辑推断感受 → 选择‘unexpected’
41 空 根据前文‘This was so... because I had put the handbrake on’的因果逻辑，推断狗的动作是导致拖拉机移动的直接原因，需选择表示‘显然’的副词
42 空 根据‘Don had somehow made the... move’及后文拖拉机移动的描述，需选择能被狗‘made’的、与拖拉机相关的名词
43 空 根据‘My heart froze in my chest as I... the tractor heading towards the...’的惊恐反应，需选择表示‘看到’的动词
44 空 根据后文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’及‘motorway ran normally again’的指代链，需

选择与‘road’同指的地点名词
45 空 根据‘I ran desperately but failed to...’的追赶语境，需选择表示‘赶上’的动词短语
46 空 定位空格前文‘the outcome could have been’ → 结合后文‘no one got badly hurt’的转折逻辑 → 推断此处需表达‘更糟’的含义 → 选择‘last’构成‘the last thing’固定表达，意为‘最不希望发生的事’
47 空 定位空格前文‘Heart in mouth, I... the fence’ → 结合后文‘looked over’（翻过去看） → 推断此处需表达‘翻越’的动作 → 选择‘reached’构成‘reached the fence’，意为‘够到/翻过栅栏’
48 空 定位空格前文‘The tractor was... against the crash barrier’ → 结合后文‘having miraculously crossed the... road’ → 推断拖拉机在撞击后应处于静止状态 → 选择‘resting’表示‘停靠，倚靠’
49 空 定位空格前文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’ → 结合‘fast-flowing traffic’（车流快速）的描述 → 推断此处需形容道路繁忙 → 选择‘busy’
50 空 定位空格前文‘as I... the tractor’ → 结合后文‘he jumped out onto the road’ → 推断作者是‘走近’拖拉机时看到狗跳出 → 选择‘approached’
51 空 定位描述狗状态的句子 → 根据‘jumped out onto the road’和‘dashed back to me’推断其状态 → 选择表示‘未受伤’的形容词
52 空 定位事故后警察的行动 → 根据‘高速公路恢复正常’推断警察的常规处理动作 → 选择表示‘到达’的动词
53 空 定位描述事故结果的句子 → 根据‘奇迹般地’和‘无人重伤’推断作者的感受 → 选择表示‘运气’的名词
54 空 定位描述事故潜在后果的句子 → 根据‘could have been’和转折关系推断与‘无人重伤’相反的可能结果 → 选择表示‘糟糕的’的形容词
55 空 末句「that night」提示时间 → 「special」修饰需与「that night」搭配 → 语境为农夫当晚特意给狗加餐以示不生气 → 选「supper」

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词辨析　名词辨析　动词辨析　指代衔接　动词短语辨析　固定表达　词义语境　近义辨析

52. 【答案】A
36 空 定位语境‘a lost lamb’ → 辨析动词与‘发现’的搭配 → 选择‘spotted’
37 空 定位语境‘separated from its ___’ → 根据常识与后文‘Lamb and mother’推断 → 选择‘mother’
38 空 定位语境‘jumped out... to ___ it’ → 根据‘lost lamb’推断动作目的 → 选择‘tend to’
39 空 定位语境‘Lamb and mother ___’ → 根据前文‘separated’与后文‘turned back’推断结果 → 选择‘reunited’
40 空 定位语境‘This was so ___ because I had put the handbrake on’ → 根据因果逻辑推断感受 → 选择‘unexpected’
41 空 根据前文‘This was so... because I had put the handbrake on’的因果逻辑，推断狗的动作是导致拖拉机移动的直接原因，需选择表示‘显然’的副词
42 空 根据‘Don had somehow made the... move’及后文拖拉机移动的描述，需选择能被狗‘made’的、与拖拉机相关的名词
43 空 根据‘My heart froze in my chest as I... the tractor heading towards the...’的惊恐反应，需选择表示‘看到’的动词
44 空 根据后文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’及‘motorway ran normally again’的指代链，需选择与‘road’同指的地点名词
45 空 根据‘I ran desperately but failed to...’的追赶语境，需选择表示‘赶上’的动词短语
46 空 定位空格前文‘the outcome could have been’ → 结合后文‘no one got badly hurt’的转折逻辑 → 推断此处需表达‘更糟’的含义 → 选择‘last’构成‘the last thing’固定表达，意为‘最不希望发生的事’
47 空 定位空格前文‘Heart in mouth, I... the fence’ → 结合后文‘looked over’（翻过去看） → 推断此处需表达‘翻越’的动作 → 选择‘reached’构成‘reached the fence’，意为‘够到/翻过栅栏’
48 空 定位空格前文‘The tractor was... against the crash barrier’ → 结合后文‘having miraculously crossed

the... road’ → 推断拖拉机在撞击后应处于静止状态 → 选择‘resting’表示‘停靠，倚靠’
49 空 定位空格前文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’ → 结合‘fast-flowing traffic’（车流快速）的描述 → 推断此处需形容道路繁忙 → 选择‘busy’
50 空 定位空格前文‘as I... the tractor’ → 结合后文‘he jumped out onto the road’ → 推断作者是‘走近’拖拉机时看到狗跳出 → 选择‘approached’
51 空 定位描述狗状态的句子 → 根据‘jumped out onto the road’和‘dashed back to me’推断其状态 → 选择表示‘未受伤’的形容词
52 空 定位事故后警察的行动 → 根据‘高速公路恢复正常’推断警察的常规处理动作 → 选择表示‘到达’的动词
53 空 定位描述事故结果的句子 → 根据‘奇迹般地’和‘无人重伤’推断作者的感受 → 选择表示‘运气’的名词
54 空 定位描述事故潜在后果的句子 → 根据‘could have been’和转折关系推断与‘无人重伤’相反的可能结果 → 选择表示‘糟糕的’的形容词
55 空 末句「that night」提示时间 → 「special」修饰需与「that night」搭配 → 语境为农夫当晚特意给狗加餐以示不生气 → 选「supper」

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词辨析　名词辨析　动词辨析　指代衔接　动词短语辨析　固定表达　词义语境　近义辨析

53. 【答案】C
36 空 定位语境‘a lost lamb’ → 辨析动词与‘发现’的搭配 → 选择‘spotted’
37 空 定位语境‘separated from its ___’ → 根据常识与后文‘Lamb and mother’推断 → 选择‘mother’
38 空 定位语境‘jumped out... to ___ it’ → 根据‘lost lamb’推断动作目的 → 选择‘tend to’
39 空 定位语境‘Lamb and mother ___’ → 根据前文‘separated’与后文‘turned back’推断结果 → 选择‘reunited’
40 空 定位语境‘This was so ___ because I had put the handbrake on’ → 根据因果逻辑推断感受 → 选择‘unexpected’
41 空 根据前文‘This was so... because I had put the handbrake on’的因果逻辑，推断狗的动作是导致拖拉机移动的直接原因，需选择表示‘显然’的副词
42 空 根据‘Don had somehow made the... move’及后文拖拉机移动的描述，需选择能被狗‘made’的、与拖拉机相关的名词
43 空 根据‘My heart froze in my chest as I... the tractor heading towards the...’的惊恐反应，需选择表示‘看到’的动词
44 空 根据后文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’及‘motorway ran normally again’的指代链，需选择与‘road’同指的地点名词
45 空 根据‘I ran desperately but failed to...’的追赶语境，需选择表示‘赶上’的动词短语
46 空 定位空格前文‘the outcome could have been’ → 结合后文‘no one got badly hurt’的转折逻辑 → 推断此处需表达‘更糟’的含义 → 选择‘last’构成‘the last thing’固定表达，意为‘最不希望发生的事’
47 空 定位空格前文‘Heart in mouth, I... the fence’ → 结合后文‘looked over’（翻过去看） → 推断此处需表达‘翻越’的动作 → 选择‘reached’构成‘reached the fence’，意为‘够到/翻过栅栏’
48 空 定位空格前文‘The tractor was... against the crash barrier’ → 结合后文‘having miraculously crossed the... road’ → 推断拖拉机在撞击后应处于静止状态 → 选择‘resting’表示‘停靠，倚靠’
49 空 定位空格前文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’ → 结合‘fast-flowing traffic’（车流快速）的描述 → 推断此处需形容道路繁忙 → 选择‘busy’
50 空 定位空格前文‘as I... the tractor’ → 结合后文‘he jumped out onto the road’ → 推断作者是‘走近’拖拉机时看到狗跳出 → 选择‘approached’
51 空 定位描述狗状态的句子 → 根据‘jumped out onto the road’和‘dashed back to me’推断其状态 → 选择表示‘未受伤’的形容词

52 空 定位事故后警察的行动 → 根据‘高速公路恢复正常’推断警察的常规处理动作 → 选择表示‘到达’的动词
53 空 定位描述事故结果的句子 → 根据‘奇迹般地’和‘无人重伤’推断作者的感受 → 选择表示‘运气’的名词
54 空 定位描述事故潜在后果的句子 → 根据‘could have been’和转折关系推断与‘无人重伤’相反的可能结果 → 选择表示‘糟糕的’的形容词
55 空 末句「that night」提示时间 → 「special」修饰需与「that night」搭配 → 语境为农夫当晚特意给狗加餐以示不生气 → 选「supper」

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 动词搭配 语境逻辑推理 副词辨析 名词辨析 动词辨析 指代衔接 动词短语辨析 固定表达 词义语境 近义辨析

54. 【答案】D

36 空 定位语境‘a lost lamb’ → 辨析动词与‘发现’的搭配 → 选择‘spotted’
37 空 定位语境‘separated from its ___’ → 根据常识与后文‘Lamb and mother’推断 → 选择‘mother’
38 空 定位语境‘jumped out... to ___ it’ → 根据‘lost lamb’推断动作目的 → 选择‘tend to’
39 空 定位语境‘Lamb and mother ___’ → 根据前文‘separated’与后文‘turned back’推断结果 → 选择‘reunited’
40 空 定位语境‘This was so ___ because I had put the handbrake on’ → 根据因果逻辑推断感受 → 选择‘unexpected’
41 空 根据前文‘This was so... because I had put the handbrake on’的因果逻辑，推断狗的动作是导致拖拉机移动的直接原因，需选择表示‘显然’的副词
42 空 根据‘Don had somehow made the... move’及后文拖拉机移动的描述，需选择能被狗‘made’的、与拖拉机相关的名词
43 空 根据‘My heart froze in my chest as I... the tractor heading towards the...’的惊恐反应，需选择表示‘看到’的动词
44 空 根据后文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’及‘motorway ran normally again’的指代链，需选择与‘road’同指的地点名词
45 空 根据‘I ran desperately but failed to...’的追赶语境，需选择表示‘赶上’的动词短语
46 空 定位空格前文‘the outcome could have been’ → 结合后文‘no one got badly hurt’的转折逻辑 → 推断此处需表达‘更糟’的含义 → 选择‘last’构成‘the last thing’固定表达，意为‘最不希望发生的事’
47 空 定位空格前文‘Heart in mouth, I... the fence’ → 结合后文‘looked over’（翻过去看） → 推断此处需表达‘翻越’的动作 → 选择‘reached’构成‘reached the fence’，意为‘够到/翻过栅栏’
48 空 定位空格前文‘The tractor was... against the crash barrier’ → 结合后文‘having miraculously crossed the... road’ → 推断拖拉机在撞击后应处于静止状态 → 选择‘resting’表示‘停靠，倚靠’
49 空 定位空格前文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’ → 结合‘fast-flowing traffic’（车流快速）的描述 → 推断此处需形容道路繁忙 → 选择‘busy’
50 空 定位空格前文‘as I... the tractor’ → 结合后文‘he jumped out onto the road’ → 推断作者是‘走近’拖拉机时看到狗跳出 → 选择‘approached’
51 空 定位描述狗状态的句子 → 根据‘jumped out onto the road’和‘dashed back to me’推断其状态 → 选择表示‘未受伤’的形容词
52 空 定位事故后警察的行动 → 根据‘高速公路恢复正常’推断警察的常规处理动作 → 选择表示‘到达’的动词
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55 空 末句「that night」提示时间 → 「special」修饰需与「that night」搭配 → 语境为农夫当晚特意给狗加餐以示不生气 → 选「supper」

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 动词搭配 语境逻辑推理 副词辨析 名词辨析 动词辨析 指代衔接 动词短语辨析

固定表达　词义语境　近义辨析

55. 【答案】A

36 空 定位语境‘a lost lamb’ → 辨析动词与‘发现’的搭配 → 选择‘spotted’

37 空 定位语境‘separated from its ___’ → 根据常识与后文‘Lamb and mother’推断 → 选择‘mother’

38 空 定位语境‘jumped out... to ___ it’ → 根据‘lost lamb’推断动作目的 → 选择‘tend to’

39 空 定位语境‘Lamb and mother ___’ → 根据前文‘separated’与后文‘turned back’推断结果 → 选择‘reunited’

40 空 定位语境‘This was so ___ because I had put the handbrake on’ → 根据因果逻辑推断感受 → 选择‘unexpected’

41 空 根据前文‘This was so... because I had put the handbrake on’的因果逻辑，推断狗的动作是导致拖拉机移动的直接原因，需选择表示‘显然’的副词

42 空 根据‘Don had somehow made the... move’及后文拖拉机移动的描述，需选择能被狗‘made’的、与拖拉机相关的名词

43 空 根据‘My heart froze in my chest as I... the tractor heading towards the...’的惊恐反应，需选择表示‘看到’的动词

44 空 根据后文‘crossed the... road with fast-flowing traffic’及‘motorway ran normally again’的指代链，需选择与‘road’同指的地点名词

45 空 根据‘I ran desperately but failed to...’的追赶语境，需选择表示‘赶上’的动词短语

46 空 定位空格前文‘the outcome could have been’ → 结合后文‘no one got badly hurt’的转折逻辑 → 推断此处需表达‘更糟’的含义 → 选择‘last’构成‘the last thing’固定表达，意为‘最不希望发生的事’

47 空 定位空格前文‘Heart in mouth, I... the fence’ → 结合后文‘looked over’（翻过去看） → 推断此处需表达‘翻越’的动作 → 选择‘reached’构成‘reached the fence’，意为‘够到/翻过栅栏’

48 空 定位空格前文‘The tractor was... against the crash barrier’ → 结合后文‘having miraculously crossed the... road’ → 推断拖拉机在撞击后应处于静止状态 → 选择‘resting’表示‘停靠，倚靠’

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50 空 定位空格前文‘as I... the tractor’ → 结合后文‘he jumped out onto the road’ → 推断作者是‘走近’拖拉机时看到狗跳出 → 选择‘approached’

51 空 定位描述狗状态的句子 → 根据‘jumped out onto the road’和‘dashed back to me’推断其状态 → 选择表示‘未受伤’的形容词

52 空 定位事故后警察的行动 → 根据‘高速公路恢复正常’推断警察的常规处理动作 → 选择表示‘到达’的动词

53 空 定位描述事故结果的句子 → 根据‘奇迹般地’和‘无人重伤’推断作者的感受 → 选择表示‘运气’的名词

54 空 定位描述事故潜在后果的句子 → 根据‘could have been’和转折关系推断与‘无人重伤’相反的可能结果 → 选择表示‘糟糕的’的形容词

55 空 末句「that night」提示时间 → 「special」修饰需与「that night」搭配 → 语境为农夫当晚特意给狗加餐以示不生气 → 选「supper」

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　语境逻辑推理　副词辨析　名词辨析　动词辨析　指代衔接　动词短语辨析　固定表达　词义语境　近义辨析

56. 【答案】in

56 空 识别空格位于名词后、动词前，判断为定语从句引导词 → 分析从句缺少介词宾语 → 选择介词in

57 空 识别空格位于动词后，引导宾语从句 → 分析从句缺少主语 → 选择连接代词what

58 空 识别空格前有比较级形容词more → 判断为比较结构 → 选择比较连词than

59 空 识别空格位于主语后，作谓语 → 分析主语与动词的被动关系 → 判断时态为一般过去时的被动语态

60 空 识别空格位于名词后，作后置定语 → 分析名词与动词的主动关系 → 选择不定式表目的或将来

61 空 分析句子时间逻辑 → 判断动作先后 → 应用过去完成时
62 空 分析主语单复数 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 应用主谓一致
63 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词功能 → 应用现在分词作状语
64 空 分析从句类型 → 判断定语从句引导词 → 应用关系代词
65 空 分析句子主干 → 判断谓语动词时态 → 应用一般过去时

考点：定语从句引导词　介词宾语　名词性从句　连接代词　比较结构　连词　被动语态　一般过去时　非谓语动词　不定式作定语　过去完成时　时间先后关系　主谓一致　名词单复数　现在分词　定语从句　关系代词　SVO主干

57. 【答案】what

56 空 识别空格位于名词后、动词前，判断为定语从句引导词 → 分析从句缺少介词宾语 → 选择介词in
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58. 【答案】than

56 空 识别空格位于名词后、动词前，判断为定语从句引导词 → 分析从句缺少介词宾语 → 选择介词in
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考点：定语从句引导词　介词宾语　名词性从句　连接代词　比较结构　连词　被动语态　一般过去时　非谓语动词　不定式作定语　过去完成时　时间先后关系　主谓一致　名词单复数　现在分词　定语从句　关系代词　SVO主干

59. 【答案】was needed

56 空 识别空格位于名词后、动词前，判断为定语从句引导词 → 分析从句缺少介词宾语 → 选择介词in
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65 空 分析句子主干 → 判断谓语动词时态 → 应用一般过去时

考点：定语从句引导词　介词宾语　名词性从句　连接代词　比较结构　连词　被动语态　一般过去时　非谓语动词　不定式作定语　过去完成时　时间先后关系　主谓一致　名词单复数　现在分词　定语从句　关系代词　SVO主干

60. 【答案】to change

56 空 识别空格位于名词后、动词前，判断为定语从句引导词 → 分析从句缺少介词宾语 → 选择介词in
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61. 【答案】had discovered

56 空 识别空格位于名词后、动词前，判断为定语从句引导词 → 分析从句缺少介词宾语 → 选择介词in
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62. 【答案】seasons

56 空 识别空格位于名词后、动词前，判断为定语从句引导词 → 分析从句缺少介词宾语 → 选择介词in
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63. 【答案】making

56 空 识别空格位于名词后、动词前，判断为定语从句引导词 → 分析从句缺少介词宾语 → 选择介词in
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64. 【答案】the

56 空 识别空格位于名词后、动词前，判断为定语从句引导词 → 分析从句缺少介词宾语 → 选择介词in
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65. 【答案】meant.

56 空 识别空格位于名词后、动词前，判断为定语从句引导词 → 分析从句缺少介词宾语 → 选择介词in
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66. 【答案】Dear Peter,

I hope this email finds you…

根据邮件写作任务，运用多种句式（如定语从句、非谓语结构）和恰当的动词搭配（如take on）来组织内容，实现

连贯表达。

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句　句式变化与复杂句构建