高考 · 2022年高考英语乙卷真题

历年真题

满分 125 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 61 题 · 乙卷

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
530 420
yingyu8.cn/d/530420

本卷答案与讲解
395 649
yingyu8.cn/an/395649

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 does the man want to do?
A. Have breakfast. B. Take a walk. C. Call his office.

2. What was George doing last night?
A. Having a meeting. B. Flying home. C. Working on a project.

3. Why does the man suggest going to the park?
A. It’s big. B. It’s quiet. C. It’s new.

4. How does the woman sound?
A. Annoyed. B. Pleased. C. Puzzled.

5. Where is the man’s table?
A. Near the door. B. By the window. C. In the corner.

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 are the speakers going to do tonight?
A. Eat out. B. Go shopping. C. Do sports.

7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Boss and secretary. B. Hostess and guest. C. Husband and wife.

Questions 8 to 9

8. Why does the woman think July is the best time to move?

A. Their business is slow. B. The weather is favorable. C. It’ s easy to hire people.

9. How will they handle the moving?

A. Finish it all at once. B. Have the sales section go first.

C. Do one department at a time.

Questions 10 to 12

10. What did Peter learn from his grandfather?

A. How to appreciate art works. B. How to deal with artists.

C. How to run a museum.

11. What did Peter do in Chicago?

A. He studied at a college. B. He served in the army. C. He worked in a gallery.

12. Whose works did Peter like best?

A. Rembrandt’ s. B. Botticelli’ s. C. Rubens’ .

Questions 13 to 16

13. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At a library. B. In a law firm. C. On a train.

14. By what time did John plan to finish his term paper?

A. March. B. August. C. October.

15. Why did John quit his part-time job?

A. He had to catch up with his study. B. He was offered a better one.

C. He got tired of it.

16. What is Susan’ s attitude to John’ s problem?

A. Carefree. B. Understanding. C. Forgiving.

Questions 17 to 20

17. What did the speaker do before the year 2012?

A. A fitness coach. B. A chess player. C. A marathon runner.

18. Why was the 2016 Olympics important for the speaker?

A. He was motivated by Bolt. B. He broke a world record. C. He won fifth place.

19. Which is the hardest for the speaker?

A. Getting over an injury. B. Doing strength training. C. Representing Botswana.

20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. His plan to go for the gold. B. His experience on the track.

C. His love for his home country.

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

Henry Raeburn (1756-1823) The Exhibition This exhibition of some sixty masterpieces celebrating the life and work of Scotland’ s best loved painter, Sir Henry Raeburn, comes to London. Selected from collections throughout the world, it is the first major exhibition of his work to be held in over forty years. Lecture Series Scottish National Portrait (肖像画) Gallery presents a series of lectures for the general public. They are held in the Lecture Room. Admission to lectures is free. An Introduction to Raeburn Sunday 26 Oct., 15.00 DUNCAN THOMSON Raeburn’ s English Contemporaries Thursday 30 Oct. 13.10 JUDY EGERTON Characters and Characterisation in Raeburn’ s Portraits Thursday 6 Nov., 13.10 NICHOLAS PHILLIPSON Raeburn and Artist’ s Training in the 18th Century Thursday 13 Nov., 13.10 MARTIN POSTLE Exhibition Times Monday-Saturday 10.00-17.45 Sunday 12.00-17.45 Last admission to the exhibition: 17.15. There is no re-admission. Closed: 24-26 December and 1 January. Admission £4. Children under 12 years accompanied by an adult are admitted free. Schools and Colleges A special low entrance charge of £2 per person is available to all in full-time education, up to and including those at first degree level, in organised groups with teachers.

21. What is the right time for attending Raeburn’ s English Contemporaries?

A. Sun. 26 Oct. B. Thurs. 30 Oct. C. Thurs. 6 Nov. D. Thurs.13 Nov.

22. How much would a couple with two children under 12 pay for admission?

A. £4. B. £8. C. £12. D. £16.

23. How can full-time students get group discounts?

A. They should go on Sunday mornings.

B. They should come from art schools.

C. They must be led by teachers.

D. They must have ID cards with them. B In 1916, two girls of wealthy families, best friends from Auburn, N. Y.—Dorothy Woodruff and Rosamond Underwood—traveled to a settlement in the Rocky Mountains to teach in a one-room schoolhouse. The girls had gone to Smith College. They wore expensive clothes. So for them to move to Elkhead, Colo. to instruct the children whose shoes were held together with string was a surprise. Their stay in Elkhead is the subject of Nothing Daunted: The Unexpected Education of Two Society Girls in the West by Dorothy Wickenden, who is a magazine editor and Dorothy Woodruff’ s granddaughter. Why did they go then? Well, they wanted to do something useful. Soon, however, they realized what they had undertaken. They moved in with a local family, the Harrisons, and, like them, had little privacy, rare baths, and a blanket of snow on their quilt when they woke up in the morning. Some mornings, Rosamond and Dorothy would arrive at the schoolhouse to find the children weeping from the cold. In spring, the snow was replaced by mud over ice. In Wickenden’ s book, she expanded on the history of the West and also on feminism, which of course influenced the girls’ decision to go to Elkhead. A hair-raising section concerns the building of the railroads, which entailed (牵涉) drilling through the Rockies, often in blinding snowstorms. The book ends with Rosamond and Dorothy’ s return to Auburn. Wickenden is a very good storyteller. The sweep of the land and the stoicism (坚忍) of the people move her to some beautiful writing. Here is a picture of Dorothy Woodruff, on her horse, looking down from a hill top: “When the sun slipped behind the mountains, it shed a rosy glow all around

them. Then a full moon rose. The snow was marked only by small animals: foxes, coyotes, mice, and varying hares, which turned white in the winter.”

24. Why did Dorothy and Rosamond go to the Rocky Mountains?

A. To teach in a school.
B. To study American history.
C. To write a book.
D. To do sightseeing.

25. What can we learn about the girls from paragraph 3?

A. They enjoyed much respect.
B. They had a room with a bathtub.
C. They lived with the local kids.
D. They suffered severe hardships.

26. Which part of Wickenden’ s writing is hair-raising?

A. The extreme climate of Auburn.
B. The living conditions in Elkhead.
C. The railroad building in the Rockies.
D. The natural beauty of the West.

27. What is the text?

A. A news report.

B. A book review.

C. A children’ s story.

D. A diary entry. C Can a small group of drones(无人机)guarantee the safety and reliability of railways and, at the same time, help railway operators save billions of euros each year? That is the very likely future of applying today’ s “eyes in the sky” technology to making sure that the millions of kilometres of rail tracks and infrastructure(基础设施)worldwide are safe for trains on a 24/7 basis. Drones are already being used to examine high-tension electrical lines. They could do precisely the same thing to inspect railway lines and other vital aspects of rail infrastructure such as the correct position of railway tracks and switching points. The more regularly they can be inspected, the more railway safety, reliability and on-time performance will be improved. Costs would be cut and operations would be more efficient(高效)across the board. That includes huge savings in maintenance costs and better protection of railway personnel safety. It is calculated that European railways alone spend approximately 20 billion euros a year on maintenance, including sending maintenance staff, often at night, to inspect and repair the rail infrastructure. That can be dangerous work that could be avoided with drones assisting the crews’ efforts. By using the latest technologies, drones could also start providing higher-value services for railways, detecting faults in the rail or switches, before they can cause any safety problems. To perform these tasks, drones for rail don’ t need to be flying overhead. Engineers are now working on a new concept: the rail drones of the future. They will be moving on the track ahead of the train, and programmed to run autonomously. Very small drones with advanced sensors and AI and travelling ahead

of the train could guide it like a co-pilot. With their ability to see ahead, they could signal any problem, so that fast-moving trains would be able to react in time.

28. What makes the application of drones to rail lines possible?

A. The use of drones in checking on power lines.

B. Drones' ability to work at high altitudes.

C. The reduction of cost in designing drones.

D. Drones' reliable performance in remote areas.

29. What does "maintenance" underlined in paragraph 3 refer to?

A. Personnel safety.

B. Assistance from drones.

C. Inspection and repair.

D. Construction of infrastructure.

30. What function is expected of the rail drones?

A. To provide early warning.

B. To make trains run automatically.

C. To earn profits for the crews.

D. To accelerate transportation.

31. Which is the most suitable title for the text?

A. What Faults Can Be Detected with Drones
B. How Production of Drones Can Be Expanded
C. What Difficulty Drone Development Will Face
D. How Drones Will Change the Future of Railways D The Government's sugar tax on soft drinks has brought in half as much money as Ministers first predicted it would generate, the first official data on the policy has shown. First announced in April, 2016, the tax which applies to soft drinks containing more than 5g of sugar per 100ml, was introduced to help reduce childhood obesity（肥胖）. It is believed that today's children and teenagers are consuming three times the recommended level of sugar, putting them at a higher risk of the disease. Initially the sugar tax was expected to make £520m a year for the Treasury. However, data of the first six months showed it would make less than half this amount. At present it is expected to generate £240m for the year ending in April 2019, which will go to school sports. It comes after more than half of soft drinks sold in shops have had their sugar levels cut by manufacturers（制造商）so they can avoid paying the tax. Drinks now contain 45 million fewer kilos of sugar as a result of manufacturers' efforts to avoid the charge, according to Treasury figures. Since April drinks companies have been forced to pay between 18p and 24p for every litre of sugary drink they produce or import, depending on the sugar content. However, some high sugar brands, like Classic Coca Cola, have accepted the sugar tax and are refusing to change for fear of upsetting consumers. Fruit juices, milk-based drinks and most alcoholic drinks are free of the tax, as are small companies manufacturing fewer than 1m litres per year. Today's figures, according to one government official, show the positive influence the sugar tax is having by raising millions of pounds for sports facilities（设施）and healthier eating in schools. Helping the

next generation to have a healthy and active childhood is of great importance, and the industry is playing its part.

32. Why was the sugar tax introduced?

A. To collect money for schools.
B. To improve the quality of drinks.
C. To protect children’ s health.
D. To encourage research in education.

33. How did some drinks companies respond to the sugar tax?

A. They turned to overseas markets.
B. They raised the prices of their products.
C. They cut down on their production.
D. They reduced their products’ sugar content.

34. From which of the following is the sugar tax collected?

A. Most alcoholic drinks.
B. Milk-based drinks.
C. Fruit juices.
D. Classic Coke.

35. What can be inferred about the adoption of the sugar tax policy?

A. It is a short-sighted decision.
B. It is a success story.
C. It benefits manufacturers.
D. It upsets customers.

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。

Friendship needs care and attention to keep it in good health. Here are five ways to sustain (保持) long-distance friendships. ・Set a regular date Long-lasting friendships share the characteristic that both sides equally contact (联系) and share with one another. With busy schedules, squeezing in phone calls can be a challenge. _____. ・More isn’ t always merrier Make sure you have communicated with your friend about how frequently each of you wants to be contacted and what method works best for you both. _____. There are alternatives to constant written communication, such as leaving voice messages or having a group chat. ・Practise empathy (共情) _____. The friend who is remaining needs to be sensitive to all the additional time demands placed on the friend who has moved. The one in the new environment should be sympathetic to the fact that your friend may feel abandoned. ・ _____ Anniversaries and birthdays carry even more weight in long-distance friendships. Although technology might make day-to-day communication possible, extra effort goes a long way on special days. Simply keeping a diary that keeps track of friends’ birthdays and other important dates will make sure nothing slips by you. ・Don’ t rely on technology alone _____, but long-distance friendships — even close ones — may require more conscious effort to sustain. Try to seek out chances to renew friendships. How to do it? Just spend face-to-face time together whenever possible.

36. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题;每小题2分，满分10分)

A. Remember important dates

B. Compensate by writing letters

C. It is also helpful for you to be a friendship keeper

D. Try to find a time that works for both of you and stick to it

E. Friends need to talk about their preferred methods of communication

F. It is easy to have a sense of connectedness through social media

G. You may be the friend who left or the one who was left behind

37. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题;每小题2分，满分10分)

A. Remember important dates

B. Compensate by writing letters

C. It is also helpful for you to be a friendship keeper

D. Try to find a time that works for both of you and stick to it

E. Friends need to talk about their preferred methods of communication

F. It is easy to have a sense of connectedness through social media

G. You may be the friend who left or the one who was left behind

38. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题;每小题2分，满分10分)

A. Remember important dates

B. Compensate by writing letters

C. It is also helpful for you to be a friendship keeper

D. Try to find a time that works for both of you and stick to it

E. Friends need to talk about their preferred methods of communication

F. It is easy to have a sense of connectedness through social media

G. You may be the friend who left or the one who was left behind

39. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题;每小题2分，满分10分)

A. Remember important dates

B. Compensate by writing letters

C. It is also helpful for you to be a friendship keeper

D. Try to find a time that works for both of you and stick to it

E. Friends need to talk about their preferred methods of communication

F. It is easy to have a sense of connectedness through social media

G. You may be the friend who left or the one who was left behind

40. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题;每小题2分，满分10分)

A. Remember important dates

B. Compensate by writing letters

C. It is also helpful for you to be a friendship keeper

D. Try to find a time that works for both of you and stick to it

E. Friends need to talk about their preferred methods of communication

F. It is easy to have a sense of connectedness through social media

G. You may be the friend who left or the one who was left behind

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

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Young children across the globe enjoy playing games of hide and seek. For them, there’s something highly exciting about ___41___ someone else’s glance and making oneself unable to be seen. However, we all witness that preschool children are remarkably ___42___ at hiding. They often cover only their eyes with their hands, leaving the rest of their bodies ___43___. For a long time, this ineffective hiding method was ___44___ as evidence that children are hopelessly “egocentric” (自我中心的) creatures. But our ___45___ research results in child developmental psychology ___46___ that idea. We brought young children aged 2-4 into our Minds in Development Lab at USC. Each ___47___ sat down with an adult who covered her own eyes or ___48___. We then asked the child if she could ___49___ or hear the adult. Surprisingly, children replied that they couldn’t. The same ___50___ happened when the adult covered her own mouth: ___51___ children said that they couldn’t ___52___ to her. A number of ___53___ ruled out that the children misunderstood what they were being asked. The results were clear: Our young subjects ___54___ the questions and knew ___55___ what was asked of them. Their ___56___ to the questions reflected their true ___57___ that “I can see you only if you can see me, too.” They simply ___58___ mutual (相互的) recognition and regard. Our ___59___ suggest when a child “hides” by putting a blanket over her head, it is not a result of egocentrism. In fact, children consider this method ___60___ when others use it.

41. A. following B. taking C. escaping D. directing

42. A. clever B. bad C. scared D. quick

43. A. exposed B. examined C. untouched D. imbalanced

44. A. supported B. guaranteed C. imagined D. interpreted

45. A. disappointing B. mixed C. surprising D. desired

46. A. explained B. confirmed C. contradicted D. tested

47. A. parent B. child C. researcher D. doctor

48. A. feet B. nose C. hands D. ears

49. A. see B. help C. reach D. fool

50. A. event B. thing C. action D. accident

51. A. Yet B. Now C. Soon D. Once

52. A. speak B. listen C. turn D. wave

53. A. instructions B. descriptions C. experiments D. assumptions

54. A. comprehended B. predicted C. explored D. ignored

55. A. partly B. honestly C. vaguely D. exactly

56. A. responses B. approaches C. contribution D. sensitivity

57. A. ability B. belief C. identity D. purpose

58. A. hold back B. relate to C. insist on D. make up

59. A. limitations B. requirements C. theories D. findings

60. A. tentative B. impressive C. creative D. effective

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

61. (25 分)

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. B	2. C	3. B	4. A	5. C	6. A	7. C	8. A	9. C	10. A
11. A	12. C	13. C	14. B	15. A	16. B	17. B	18. C	19. A	20. B
21. B	22. B	23. C	24. A	25. D	26. C	27. B	28. A	29. C	30. B
31. D	32. C	33. D	34. D	35. B	41. C	42. B	43. A	44. D	45. C
46. C	47. B	48. D	49. A	50. B	51. B	52. A	53. C	54. A	55. D
56. A	57. B	58. C	59. D	60. D					

36. D

37. B

38. G

39. A

40. F

61. 注意： 1. 词数100左右; 2. 短文的题目和首句已为你写好。 【答案】 Learning English Beyond the Classroom Nowadays, with the growing popularity of smartphones and computers, an increasing number of students are choosing to learn English beyond the classroom in various ways. It can easily be seen that the percentage of students who choose listening to English songs and watching English movies is respectively 65% and 50%. However, those choosing reading English books and visiting English learning websites only account for 18% and 12%. As far as I’ m concerned, it is a disturbing trend. For students, what benefits most to their study is reading English books. Because of their lack of self-discipline, they’ re more easily addicted to chatting online or playing games. It’ s urgent for students themselves to improve their self-discipline, and it’ s also urgent for parents and teachers to strengthen the guidance. 【解析】 【分析】本篇书面表达属于说明文。要求考生请使用图表中的调查结果写一篇短文给学校英文报投稿。 【详解】1.词汇积累 选择：choose→select 提高：improve→strengthen 各种各样的：various→diverse 就我而言：as far as I’ m concerned→from my perspective 2.句式拓展 简单句变复合句 原句：Nowadays, with the growing popularity of smartphones and computers, an increasing number of students are choosing to learn English beyond the Classroom in various ways. 拓展句：Nowadays, because smartphones and computers are becoming more and more popular, an increasing number of students are choosing to learn English beyond the Classroom in various ways. 【点睛】【高分句型1】It can easily be seen that the percentage of students who choose listening to English songs and watching English movies is respectively 65% and 50%.(运用了it作形式主语，that引导主语从句以及who引导的定语从句) 【高分句型2】It's urgent for students themselves to improve their self-discipline(运用了it作形式主语，to improve their self-discipline为真正的主语)

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位对话中男士表达的意图 → 识别其提议（take a walk） → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　意图识别

2. 【答案】C

听清问题问George昨晚在做什么 → 定位男士回答中的关键信息 → 识别同义替换得出答案

考点：细节信息　同义替换

3. 【答案】B

听女士抱怨环境吵闹 → 男士提出街对面小公园并说此时通常不拥挤 → 推断其建议去公园是因为那里安静

考点：因果推断　环境对比

4. 【答案】A

定位女士的语气和用词 → 识别其情绪（annoyed） → 匹配选项A

考点：观点态度　语气识别

5. 【答案】C

听清男士询问是否有靠窗座位 → 抓住女士回答中的关键信息 corner table → 结合 not close to the door 排除干扰 → 确定座位在角落

考点：细节信息　转折应答

6. 【答案】A

听首句女方提醒今晚受邀外出吃晚饭 → 抓住 invited out to dinner tonight 这一核心信息 → 结合时间、着装等细节确认今晚的安排是外出就餐

考点：首句抓主旨　核心信息定位

7. 【答案】C

识别对话场景（受邀外出就餐、讨论穿着）→ 捕捉关键线索（anniversary gift、get home）→ 推断双方关系为夫妻

考点：场景推断　关键词捕捉

8. 【答案】A

定位女士陈述七月搬家原因的部分 → 识别“business is slow”与选项A的直接对应 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接对应

9. 【答案】C

捕捉对话中关于搬家方式的讨论 → 识别“one department at a time”与选项C的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词Peter与grandfather → 在原文中找到'I learned about art from him. I learned about looking at art from him' → 对应选项A欣赏艺术作品

考点：细节信息　同义替换

11. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词Chicago → 在原文中找到'University of Chicago' → 对应'went to study art history' → 确定他在芝加哥上大学学习艺术史

考点：地点信息定位　时序信息匹配

12. 【答案】C

定位人物偏好 → 匹配艺术家姓名 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　姓名匹配

13. 【答案】C

听开头寒暄定位场景 → 抓关键句"Fancy meeting you here on the train!" → 排除文中提及的干扰地点

考点：场景定位　干扰项排除

14. 【答案】B

题干问 John 原计划何时完成论文 → 定位男士自述 "I thought I could finish it by August" → 原文计划时间为 August，故选 B

考点：时间细节　计划与事实区分

15. 【答案】A

定位问题'为何辞职' → 听到'work was so fun...couldn't find even a minute for my paper' → 因工作挤占论文时间，不得不辞职赶学业 → 对应A项

考点：因果细节　转折后重点

16. 【答案】B

定位Susan对John兼职影响学业问题的回应 → 抓取其安慰与共情表达 → 判断态度为理解

考点：观点态度　情感判断

17. 【答案】B

定位时间点（2012年前） → 匹配职业身份 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　时间线匹配

18. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词2016 Olympics → 听到原文'I went to the 2016 Olympics... I finished fifth' → 对应选项C

考点：细节信息　数字定位

19. 【答案】A

定位最高级（最难） → 匹配具体挑战 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　最高级匹配

20. 【答案】B

听懂全文脉络：从受博尔特激励开始跑步 → 奥运经历与受伤低谷 → 重返赛道追求最好表现 → 归纳谈话核心是其田径经历

考点：主旨归纳　全文脉络

21. 【答案】B

定位讲座列表 → 匹配讲座主题 → 提取对应日期

考点：细节定位与捕捉

22. 【答案】B

定位票价信息 → 提取成人与儿童票价 → 计算总费用

考点：细节定位与捕捉　数字运算

23. 【答案】C

定位学生团体折扣信息 → 提取获得折扣的条件 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

24. 【答案】A

定位人物行为目的 → 提取关键动词短语 → 同义替换

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

25. 【答案】D

定位第三段描述 → 提取关键细节 → 推断人物处境

考点：推理判断

26. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'hair-raising' → 在语篇中寻找同义或近义表达（如 'frightening', 'dangerous'） → 对应选项C中的 'railroad building in the Rockies'（落基山脉铁路建设）

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

27. 【答案】B

通读全文，识别文本类型特征（如标题、日期、地点、票价、讲座信息） → 判断为展览宣传材料 → 对应选项B（书评）为错误类型，但需结合语篇实际判断文本类型

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构与写作目的

28. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'application of drones to rail lines' → 在语篇中寻找相关技术或应用描述 → 对应选项A（无人机在检查电力线方面的应用）

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

29. 【答案】C

定位下划线词 'maintenance' → 分析其在第三段中的上下文语境（涉及铁路检查、维修等） → 推断其含义为 '检查与维修' → 对应选项C

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

30. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'function' 和 'rail drones' → 在语篇中寻找无人机在铁路中的预期功能描述 → 推断其功能为使列车自动运行 → 对应选项B

考点：推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

31. 【答案】D

通读全文 → 识别文本为展览宣传材料 → 概括核心信息（人物、事件、目的） → 匹配最贴合的标题

考点：主旨大意概括　文本类型识别

32. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'sugar tax' → 在语篇中寻找相关因果信息 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　因果关系识别

33. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词'respond' → 在语篇中寻找饮料公司的具体行动 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　动作行为识别

34. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词'collected from' → 在语篇中寻找征税对象 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　对象范围识别

35. 【答案】B

综合全文信息（政策目的、公司反应、潜在效果） → 推断政策采纳的整体评价 → 匹配选项

考点：推理判断　观点态度推断

36. 【答案】D

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场与常见搭配，结合上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑的动词

37 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词 'researchers' 与空格处动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动），选择正确的从句或非谓语形式

38 空 识别空格处动词的常见含义与语境要求，判断是否考查熟词僻义，并结合宾语 'the difference' 选择最贴切的表达

39 空 根据时间状语或上下文时态线索，确定空格处动词的正确时态与语态，并检查主谓一致

40 空 根据说话者使用的形容词、副词及语气词，推断其对所述事物的态度或评价

考点：动词与名词搭配　语境选词　定语从句关系词　非谓语动词作定语　熟词僻义　动词与抽象名词搭配　时态与语态　主谓一致　观点态度推断　情感色彩词识别

37. 【答案】B

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考点：动词与名词搭配　语境选词　定语从句关系词　非谓语动词作定语　熟词僻义　动词与抽象名词搭配　时态与语态　主谓一致　观点态度推断　情感色彩词识别

38. 【答案】G

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场与常见搭配，结合上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑的动词

37 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词 'researchers' 与空格处动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动），选择正确的从句或非谓语形式

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39. 【答案】A
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40. 【答案】F
36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场与常见搭配，结合上下文语境，选择最符合逻辑的动词
37 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词 'researchers' 与空格处动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动），选择正确的从句或非谓语形式
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41. 【答案】C
41 空 定位空格后宾语 'someone else’ s glance' → 结合后文 'making oneself unable to be seen' → 推断动作应为 '避开' → 同义替换为 escaping
42 空 定位空格后 'at hiding' → 结合下文 'cover only their eyes' 的具体描述 → 推断评价为负面 → 同义替换为 bad
43 空 定位空格前 'leaving the rest of their bodies' → 结合前文 'cover only their eyes' → 推断身体其余部分是 '暴露的' → 同义替换为 exposed
44 空 定位空格后 'as evidence that...' → 结合下文 'But our... results... that idea' 的转折 → 推断前文是将此方法 '解读/视为' 证据 → 同义替换为 interpreted
45 空 定位空格后 'research results' → 结合下文 'But... that idea' 的转折 → 推断研究结果与旧观点相反，令人 '惊讶' → 同义替换为 surprising
46 空 定位转折词But → 识别前后观点对立 → 选择表示否定的动词
47 空 定位实验描述段落 → 追溯前文主语'young children' → 选择指代一致的名词
48 空 定位实验操作描述 → 识别并列结构'covered her own eyes or ___' → 根据后文'covered her own mouth'推断
49 空 定位问题描述'if she could ___ or hear' → 识别感官动词并列 → 选择与'hear'并列的视觉动词
50 空 定位'The same ___ happened' → 识别指代前文实验现象 → 选择表示'情况/事件'的泛指名词
51 空 定位转折词But → 对比长期观点与新研究结果 → 选择表示时间对比的Now

52 空 定位并列结构or hear → 选择与hear构成感官动词并列的speak
53 空 定位实验描述段落 → 根据实验过程选择experiments
54 空 定位结果描述 → 根据knew exactly选择comprehended
55 空 定位knew后的副词 → 选择表示精确程度的exactly
56 空 定位空格前文 'Our young subjects... the questions' → 结合后文 'reflected their true...' → 推断此处需表示对问题的回应 → 选择 'responses'
57 空 定位空格后文 'that "I can see you only if you can see me, too."' → 这是一个观点或信念 → 选择 'belief'
58 空 定位空格前文 'They simply...' → 结合后文 'mutual recognition and regard' → 推断此处需表示'坚持'或'要求' → 选择 'insist on'
59 空 定位空格前文 'Our...' → 结合后文 'suggest when a child "hides"...' → 推断此处需表示研究结果 → 选择 'findings'
60 空 定位空格前文 'In fact, children consider this method...' → 结合前文对'egocentrism'的否定 → 推断此处需表示正面评价 → 选择 'effective'

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　动词辨析　指代一致　语篇衔接　并列结构　语境推理　感官动词并列　指代概括　名词辨析　动词搭配

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56 空 定位空格前文 'Our young subjects... the questions' → 结合后文 'reflected their true...' → 推断此处需表示对问题的回应 → 选择 'responses'
57 空 定位空格后文 'that "I can see you only if you can see me, too."' → 这是一个观点或信念 → 选择 'belief'
58 空 定位空格前文 'They simply...' → 结合后文 'mutual recognition and regard' → 推断此处需表示'坚持'或'要求' → 选择 'insist on'
59 空 定位空格前文 'Our...' → 结合后文 'suggest when a child "hides"...' → 推断此处需表示研究结果 → 选择 'findings'
60 空 定位空格前文 'In fact, children consider this method...' → 结合前文对'egocentrism'的否定 → 推断此处需表示正面评价 → 选择 'effective'

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　动词辨析　指代一致　语篇衔接　并列结构　语境推理　感官动词并列　指代概括　名词辨析　动词搭配

45. 【答案】C

41 空 定位空格后宾语 'someone else’ s glance' → 结合后文 'making oneself unable to be seen' → 推断动作应为 '避开' → 同义替换为 escaping
42 空 定位空格后 'at hiding' → 结合下文 'cover only their eyes' 的具体描述 → 推断评价为负面 → 同义替换为 bad
43 空 定位空格前 'leaving the rest of their bodies' → 结合前文 'cover only their eyes' → 推断身体其余部分是 '暴露的' → 同义替换为 exposed
44 空 定位空格后 'as evidence that...' → 结合下文 'But our... results... that idea' 的转折 → 推断前文是将此方法 '解读/视为' 证据 → 同义替换为 interpreted
45 空 定位空格后 'research results' → 结合下文 'But... that idea' 的转折 → 推断研究结果与旧观点相反，令人 '惊讶' → 同义替换为 surprising
46 空 定位转折词But → 识别前后观点对立 → 选择表示否定的动词
47 空 定位实验描述段落 → 追溯前文主语'young children' → 选择指代一致的名词
48 空 定位实验操作描述 → 识别并列结构'covered her own eyes or ___' → 根据后文'covered her own mouth'推断
49 空 定位问题描述'if she could ___ or hear' → 识别感官动词并列 → 选择与'hear'并列的视觉动词
50 空 定位'The same ___ happened' → 识别指代前文实验现象 → 选择表示'情况/事件'的泛指名词
51 空 定位转折词But → 对比长期观点与新研究结果 → 选择表示时间对比的Now

52 空 定位并列结构or hear → 选择与hear构成感官动词并列的speak
53 空 定位实验描述段落 → 根据实验过程选择experiments
54 空 定位结果描述 → 根据knew exactly选择comprehended
55 空 定位knew后的副词 → 选择表示精确程度的exactly
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　动词辨析　指代一致　语篇衔接　并列结构　语境推理　感官动词并列　指代概括　名词辨析　动词搭配

46. 【答案】C

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60 空 定位空格前文 'In fact, children consider this method...' → 结合前文对'egocentrism'的否定 → 推断此处需表示正面评价 → 选择 'effective'

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　动词辨析　指代一致　语篇衔接　并列结构　语境推理　感官动词并列　指代概括　名词辨析　动词搭配

47. 【答案】B

41 空 定位空格后宾语 'someone else’ s glance' → 结合后文 'making oneself unable to be seen' → 推断动作应为 '避开' → 同义替换为 escaping

42 空 定位空格后 'at hiding' → 结合下文 'cover only their eyes' 的具体描述 → 推断评价为负面 → 同义替换为 bad

43 空 定位空格前 'leaving the rest of their bodies' → 结合前文 'cover only their eyes' → 推断身体其余部分是 '暴露的' → 同义替换为 exposed

44 空 定位空格后 'as evidence that...' → 结合下文 'But our... results... that idea' 的转折 → 推断前文是将此方法 '解读/视为' 证据 → 同义替换为 interpreted

45 空 定位空格后 'research results' → 结合下文 'But... that idea' 的转折 → 推断研究结果与旧观点相反，令人 '惊讶' → 同义替换为 surprising

46 空 定位转折词But → 识别前后观点对立 → 选择表示否定的动词

47 空 定位实验描述段落 → 追溯前文主语'young children' → 选择指代一致的名词

48 空 定位实验操作描述 → 识别并列结构'covered her own eyes or ___' → 根据后文'covered her own mouth'推断

49 空 定位问题描述'if she could ___ or hear' → 识别感官动词并列 → 选择与'hear'并列的视觉动词

50 空 定位'The same ___ happened' → 识别指代前文实验现象 → 选择表示'情况/事件'的泛指名词

51 空 定位转折词But → 对比长期观点与新研究结果 → 选择表示时间对比的Now

52 空 定位并列结构or hear → 选择与hear构成感官动词并列的speak

53 空 定位实验描述段落 → 根据实验过程选择experiments

54 空 定位结果描述 → 根据knew exactly选择comprehended

55 空 定位knew后的副词 → 选择表示精确程度的exactly

56 空 定位空格前文 'Our young subjects... the questions' → 结合后文 'reflected their true...' → 推断此处需表示对问题的回应 → 选择 'responses'

57 空 定位空格后文 'that "I can see you only if you can see me, too."' → 这是一个观点或信念 → 选择 'belief'

58 空 定位空格前文 'They simply...' → 结合后文 'mutual recognition and regard' → 推断此处需表示'坚持'或'要求' → 选择 'insist on'

59 空 定位空格前文 'Our...' → 结合后文 'suggest when a child "hides"...' → 推断此处需表示研究结果 → 选择 'findings'

60 空 定位空格前文 'In fact, children consider this method...' → 结合前文对'egocentrism'的否定 → 推断此处需表示正面评价 → 选择 'effective'

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　动词辨析　指代一致　语篇衔接　并列结构　语境推理　感官动词并列　指代概括　名词辨析　动词搭配

48. 【答案】D

41 空 定位空格后宾语 'someone else’ s glance' → 结合后文 'making oneself unable to be seen' → 推断动作应为 '避开' → 同义替换为 escaping

42 空 定位空格后 'at hiding' → 结合下文 'cover only their eyes' 的具体描述 → 推断评价为负面 → 同义替换为 bad

43 空 定位空格前 'leaving the rest of their bodies' → 结合前文 'cover only their eyes' → 推断身体其余部分是 '暴露的' → 同义替换为 exposed

44 空 定位空格后 'as evidence that...' → 结合下文 'But our... results... that idea' 的转折 → 推断前文是将此方法 '解读/视为' 证据 → 同义替换为 interpreted
45 空 定位空格后 'research results' → 结合下文 'But... that idea' 的转折 → 推断研究结果与旧观点相反，令人 '惊讶' → 同义替换为 surprising
46 空 定位转折词But → 识别前后观点对立 → 选择表示否定的动词
47 空 定位实验描述段落 → 追溯前文主语'young children' → 选择指代一致的名词
48 空 定位实验操作描述 → 识别并列结构'covered her own eyes or ___' → 根据后文'covered her own mouth'推断
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50 空 定位'The same ___ happened' → 识别指代前文实验现象 → 选择表示'情况/事件'的泛指名词
51 空 定位转折词But → 对比长期观点与新研究结果 → 选择表示时间对比的Now
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54 空 定位结果描述 → 根据knew exactly选择comprehended
55 空 定位knew后的副词 → 选择表示精确程度的exactly
56 空 定位空格前文 'Our young subjects... the questions' → 结合后文 'reflected their true...' → 推断此处需表示对问题的回应 → 选择 'responses'
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59 空 定位空格前文 'Our...' → 结合后文 'suggest when a child "hides"...' → 推断此处需表示研究结果 → 选择 'findings'
60 空 定位空格前文 'In fact, children consider this method...' → 结合前文对'egocentrism'的否定 → 推断此处需表示正面评价 → 选择 'effective'

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　动词辨析　指代一致　语篇衔接　并列结构　语境推理　感官动词并列　指代概括　名词辨析　动词搭配

49. 【答案】A

41 空 定位空格后宾语 'someone else’ s glance' → 结合后文 'making oneself unable to be seen' → 推断动作应为 '避开' → 同义替换为 escaping
42 空 定位空格后 'at hiding' → 结合下文 'cover only their eyes' 的具体描述 → 推断评价为负面 → 同义替换为 bad
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44 空 定位空格后 'as evidence that...' → 结合下文 'But our... results... that idea' 的转折 → 推断前文是将此方法 '解读/视为' 证据 → 同义替换为 interpreted
45 空 定位空格后 'research results' → 结合下文 'But... that idea' 的转折 → 推断研究结果与旧观点相反，令人 '惊讶' → 同义替换为 surprising
46 空 定位转折词But → 识别前后观点对立 → 选择表示否定的动词
47 空 定位实验描述段落 → 追溯前文主语'young children' → 选择指代一致的名词
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53 空 定位实验描述段落 → 根据实验过程选择experiments
54 空 定位结果描述 → 根据knew exactly选择comprehended
55 空 定位knew后的副词 → 选择表示精确程度的exactly
56 空 定位空格前文 'Our young subjects... the questions' → 结合后文 'reflected their true...' → 推断此处需表示对问题的回应 → 选择 'responses'
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　动词辨析　指代一致　语篇衔接　并列结构　语境推理　感官动词并列　指代概括　名词辨析　动词搭配

50. 【答案】B

41 空 定位空格后宾语 'someone else’ s glance' → 结合后文 'making oneself unable to be seen' → 推断动作应为 '避开' → 同义替换为 escaping
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　动词辨析　指代一致　语篇衔接　并列结构　语境推理　感官动词并列　指代概括　名词辨析　动词搭配

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41 空 定位空格后宾语 'someone else’ s glance' → 结合后文 'making oneself unable to be seen' → 推断动作应为 '避开' → 同义替换为 escaping

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45 空 定位空格后 'research results' → 结合下文 'But... that idea' 的转折 → 推断研究结果与旧观点相反，令人 '惊讶' → 同义替换为 surprising

46 空 定位转折词But → 识别前后观点对立 → 选择表示否定的动词

47 空 定位实验描述段落 → 追溯前文主语'young children' → 选择指代一致的名词

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51 空 定位转折词But → 对比长期观点与新研究结果 → 选择表示时间对比的Now

52 空 定位并列结构or hear → 选择与hear构成感官动词并列的speak

53 空 定位实验描述段落 → 根据实验过程选择experiments

54 空 定位结果描述 → 根据knew exactly选择comprehended

55 空 定位knew后的副词 → 选择表示精确程度的exactly

56 空 定位空格前文 'Our young subjects... the questions' → 结合后文 'reflected their true...' → 推断此处需表示对问题的回应 → 选择 'responses'

57 空 定位空格后文 'that "I can see you only if you can see me, too."' → 这是一个观点或信念 → 选择 'belief'

58 空 定位空格前文 'They simply...' → 结合后文 'mutual recognition and regard' → 推断此处需表示'坚持'或'要求' → 选择 'insist on'

59 空 定位空格前文 'Our...' → 结合后文 'suggest when a child "hides"...' → 推断此处需表示研究结果 → 选择 'findings'

60 空 定位空格前文 'In fact, children consider this method...' → 结合前文对'egocentrism'的否定 → 推断此处需表示正面评价 → 选择 'effective'

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　动词辨析　指代一致　语篇衔接　并列结构　语境推理　感官动词并列　指代概括　名词辨析　动词搭配

52. 【答案】A

41 空 定位空格后宾语 'someone else’ s glance' → 结合后文 'making oneself unable to be seen' → 推断动作应为 '避开' → 同义替换为 escaping

42 空 定位空格后 'at hiding' → 结合下文 'cover only their eyes' 的具体描述 → 推断评价为负面 → 同义替换为 bad

43 空 定位空格前 'leaving the rest of their bodies' → 结合前文 'cover only their eyes' → 推断身体其余部分是 '暴露的' → 同义替换为 exposed

44 空 定位空格后 'as evidence that...' → 结合下文 'But our... results... that idea' 的转折 → 推断前文是将此方法 '解读/视为' 证据 → 同义替换为 interpreted
45 空 定位空格后 'research results' → 结合下文 'But... that idea' 的转折 → 推断研究结果与旧观点相反，令人 '惊讶' → 同义替换为 surprising
46 空 定位转折词But → 识别前后观点对立 → 选择表示否定的动词
47 空 定位实验描述段落 → 追溯前文主语'young children' → 选择指代一致的名词
48 空 定位实验操作描述 → 识别并列结构'covered her own eyes or ___' → 根据后文'covered her own mouth'推断
49 空 定位问题描述'if she could ___ or hear' → 识别感官动词并列 → 选择与'hear'并列的视觉动词
50 空 定位'The same ___ happened' → 识别指代前文实验现象 → 选择表示'情况/事件'的泛指名词
51 空 定位转折词But → 对比长期观点与新研究结果 → 选择表示时间对比的Now
52 空 定位并列结构or hear → 选择与hear构成感官动词并列的speak
53 空 定位实验描述段落 → 根据实验过程选择experiments
54 空 定位结果描述 → 根据knew exactly选择comprehended
55 空 定位knew后的副词 → 选择表示精确程度的exactly
56 空 定位空格前文 'Our young subjects... the questions' → 结合后文 'reflected their true...' → 推断此处需表示对问题的回应 → 选择 'responses'
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58 空 定位空格前文 'They simply...' → 结合后文 'mutual recognition and regard' → 推断此处需表示'坚持'或'要求' → 选择 'insist on'
59 空 定位空格前文 'Our...' → 结合后文 'suggest when a child "hides"...' → 推断此处需表示研究结果 → 选择 'findings'
60 空 定位空格前文 'In fact, children consider this method...' → 结合前文对'egocentrism'的否定 → 推断此处需表示正面评价 → 选择 'effective'

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　动词辨析　指代一致　语篇衔接　并列结构　语境推理　感官动词并列　指代概括　名词辨析　动词搭配

53. 【答案】C

41 空 定位空格后宾语 'someone else’ s glance' → 结合后文 'making oneself unable to be seen' → 推断动作应为 '避开' → 同义替换为 escaping
42 空 定位空格后 'at hiding' → 结合下文 'cover only their eyes' 的具体描述 → 推断评价为负面 → 同义替换为 bad
43 空 定位空格前 'leaving the rest of their bodies' → 结合前文 'cover only their eyes' → 推断身体其余部分是 '暴露的' → 同义替换为 exposed
44 空 定位空格后 'as evidence that...' → 结合下文 'But our... results... that idea' 的转折 → 推断前文是将此方法 '解读/视为' 证据 → 同义替换为 interpreted
45 空 定位空格后 'research results' → 结合下文 'But... that idea' 的转折 → 推断研究结果与旧观点相反，令人 '惊讶' → 同义替换为 surprising
46 空 定位转折词But → 识别前后观点对立 → 选择表示否定的动词
47 空 定位实验描述段落 → 追溯前文主语'young children' → 选择指代一致的名词
48 空 定位实验操作描述 → 识别并列结构'covered her own eyes or ___' → 根据后文'covered her own mouth'推断
49 空 定位问题描述'if she could ___ or hear' → 识别感官动词并列 → 选择与'hear'并列的视觉动词
50 空 定位'The same ___ happened' → 识别指代前文实验现象 → 选择表示'情况/事件'的泛指名词
51 空 定位转折词But → 对比长期观点与新研究结果 → 选择表示时间对比的Now

52 空 定位并列结构or hear → 选择与hear构成感官动词并列的speak
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56 空 定位空格前文 'Our young subjects... the questions' → 结合后文 'reflected their true...' → 推断此处需表示对问题的回应 → 选择 'responses'
57 空 定位空格后文 'that "I can see you only if you can see me, too."' → 这是一个观点或信念 → 选择 'belief'
58 空 定位空格前文 'They simply...' → 结合后文 'mutual recognition and regard' → 推断此处需表示'坚持'或'要求' → 选择 'insist on'
59 空 定位空格前文 'Our...' → 结合后文 'suggest when a child "hides"...' → 推断此处需表示研究结果 → 选择 'findings'
60 空 定位空格前文 'In fact, children consider this method...' → 结合前文对'egocentrism'的否定 → 推断此处需表示正面评价 → 选择 'effective'

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　动词辨析　指代一致　语篇衔接　并列结构　语境推理　感官动词并列　指代概括　名词辨析　动词搭配

54. 【答案】A

41 空 定位空格后宾语 'someone else’ s glance' → 结合后文 'making oneself unable to be seen' → 推断动作应为 '避开' → 同义替换为 escaping
42 空 定位空格后 'at hiding' → 结合下文 'cover only their eyes' 的具体描述 → 推断评价为负面 → 同义替换为 bad
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45 空 定位空格后 'research results' → 结合下文 'But... that idea' 的转折 → 推断研究结果与旧观点相反，令人 '惊讶' → 同义替换为 surprising
46 空 定位转折词But → 识别前后观点对立 → 选择表示否定的动词
47 空 定位实验描述段落 → 追溯前文主语'young children' → 选择指代一致的名词
48 空 定位实验操作描述 → 识别并列结构'covered her own eyes or ___' → 根据后文'covered her own mouth'推断
49 空 定位问题描述'if she could ___ or hear' → 识别感官动词并列 → 选择与'hear'并列的视觉动词
50 空 定位'The same ___ happened' → 识别指代前文实验现象 → 选择表示'情况/事件'的泛指名词
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56 空 定位空格前文 'Our young subjects... the questions' → 结合后文 'reflected their true...' → 推断此处需表示对问题的回应 → 选择 'responses'
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60 空 定位空格前文 'In fact, children consider this method...' → 结合前文对'egocentrism'的否定 → 推断此处需表示正面评价 → 选择 'effective'

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　动词辨析　指代一致　语篇衔接　并列结构　语境推理　感官动词并列　指代概括　名词辨析　动词搭配

55. 【答案】D

41 空 定位空格后宾语 'someone else’ s glance' → 结合后文 'making oneself unable to be seen' → 推断动作应为 '避开' → 同义替换为 escaping

42 空 定位空格后 'at hiding' → 结合下文 'cover only their eyes' 的具体描述 → 推断评价为负面 → 同义替换为 bad

43 空 定位空格前 'leaving the rest of their bodies' → 结合前文 'cover only their eyes' → 推断身体其余部分是 '暴露的' → 同义替换为 exposed

44 空 定位空格后 'as evidence that...' → 结合下文 'But our... results... that idea' 的转折 → 推断前文是将此方法 '解读/视为' 证据 → 同义替换为 interpreted

45 空 定位空格后 'research results' → 结合下文 'But... that idea' 的转折 → 推断研究结果与旧观点相反，令人 '惊讶' → 同义替换为 surprising

46 空 定位转折词But → 识别前后观点对立 → 选择表示否定的动词

47 空 定位实验描述段落 → 追溯前文主语'young children' → 选择指代一致的名词

48 空 定位实验操作描述 → 识别并列结构'covered her own eyes or ___' → 根据后文'covered her own mouth'推断

49 空 定位问题描述'if she could ___ or hear' → 识别感官动词并列 → 选择与'hear'并列的视觉动词

50 空 定位'The same ___ happened' → 识别指代前文实验现象 → 选择表示'情况/事件'的泛指名词

51 空 定位转折词But → 对比长期观点与新研究结果 → 选择表示时间对比的Now

52 空 定位并列结构or hear → 选择与hear构成感官动词并列的speak

53 空 定位实验描述段落 → 根据实验过程选择experiments

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56 空 定位空格前文 'Our young subjects... the questions' → 结合后文 'reflected their true...' → 推断此处需表示对问题的回应 → 选择 'responses'

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58 空 定位空格前文 'They simply...' → 结合后文 'mutual recognition and regard' → 推断此处需表示'坚持'或'要求' → 选择 'insist on'

59 空 定位空格前文 'Our...' → 结合后文 'suggest when a child "hides"...' → 推断此处需表示研究结果 → 选择 'findings'

60 空 定位空格前文 'In fact, children consider this method...' → 结合前文对'egocentrism'的否定 → 推断此处需表示正面评价 → 选择 'effective'

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　动词辨析　指代一致　语篇衔接　并列结构　语境推理　感官动词并列　指代概括　名词辨析　动词搭配

56. 【答案】A

41 空 定位空格后宾语 'someone else’ s glance' → 结合后文 'making oneself unable to be seen' → 推断动作应为 '避开' → 同义替换为 escaping

42 空 定位空格后 'at hiding' → 结合下文 'cover only their eyes' 的具体描述 → 推断评价为负面 → 同义替换为 bad

43 空 定位空格前 'leaving the rest of their bodies' → 结合前文 'cover only their eyes' → 推断身体其余部分是 '暴露的' → 同义替换为 exposed

44 空 定位空格后 'as evidence that...' → 结合下文 'But our... results... that idea' 的转折 → 推断前文是将此方法 '解读/视为' 证据 → 同义替换为 interpreted
45 空 定位空格后 'research results' → 结合下文 'But... that idea' 的转折 → 推断研究结果与旧观点相反，令人 '惊讶' → 同义替换为 surprising
46 空 定位转折词But → 识别前后观点对立 → 选择表示否定的动词
47 空 定位实验描述段落 → 追溯前文主语'young children' → 选择指代一致的名词
48 空 定位实验操作描述 → 识别并列结构'covered her own eyes or ___' → 根据后文'covered her own mouth'推断
49 空 定位问题描述'if she could ___ or hear' → 识别感官动词并列 → 选择与'hear'并列的视觉动词
50 空 定位'The same ___ happened' → 识别指代前文实验现象 → 选择表示'情况/事件'的泛指名词
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53 空 定位实验描述段落 → 根据实验过程选择experiments
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56 空 定位空格前文 'Our young subjects... the questions' → 结合后文 'reflected their true...' → 推断此处需表示对问题的回应 → 选择 'responses'
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59 空 定位空格前文 'Our...' → 结合后文 'suggest when a child "hides"...' → 推断此处需表示研究结果 → 选择 'findings'
60 空 定位空格前文 'In fact, children consider this method...' → 结合前文对'egocentrism'的否定 → 推断此处需表示正面评价 → 选择 'effective'

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　动词辨析　指代一致　语篇衔接　并列结构　语境推理　感官动词并列　指代概括　名词辨析　动词搭配

57. 【答案】B

41 空 定位空格后宾语 'someone else’ s glance' → 结合后文 'making oneself unable to be seen' → 推断动作应为 '避开' → 同义替换为 escaping
42 空 定位空格后 'at hiding' → 结合下文 'cover only their eyes' 的具体描述 → 推断评价为负面 → 同义替换为 bad
43 空 定位空格前 'leaving the rest of their bodies' → 结合前文 'cover only their eyes' → 推断身体其余部分是 '暴露的' → 同义替换为 exposed
44 空 定位空格后 'as evidence that...' → 结合下文 'But our... results... that idea' 的转折 → 推断前文是将此方法 '解读/视为' 证据 → 同义替换为 interpreted
45 空 定位空格后 'research results' → 结合下文 'But... that idea' 的转折 → 推断研究结果与旧观点相反，令人 '惊讶' → 同义替换为 surprising
46 空 定位转折词But → 识别前后观点对立 → 选择表示否定的动词
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58 空 定位空格前文 'They simply...' → 结合后文 'mutual recognition and regard' → 推断此处需表示'坚持'或'要求' → 选择 'insist on'
59 空 定位空格前文 'Our...' → 结合后文 'suggest when a child "hides"...' → 推断此处需表示研究结果 → 选择 'findings'
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　动词辨析　指代一致　语篇衔接　并列结构　语境推理　感官动词并列　指代概括　名词辨析　动词搭配

58. 【答案】C

41 空 定位空格后宾语 'someone else’ s glance' → 结合后文 'making oneself unable to be seen' → 推断动作应为 '避开' → 同义替换为 escaping
42 空 定位空格后 'at hiding' → 结合下文 'cover only their eyes' 的具体描述 → 推断评价为负面 → 同义替换为 bad
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48 空 定位实验操作描述 → 识别并列结构'covered her own eyes or ___' → 根据后文'covered her own mouth'推断
49 空 定位问题描述'if she could ___ or hear' → 识别感官动词并列 → 选择与'hear'并列的视觉动词
50 空 定位'The same ___ happened' → 识别指代前文实验现象 → 选择表示'情况/事件'的泛指名词
51 空 定位转折词But → 对比长期观点与新研究结果 → 选择表示时间对比的Now
52 空 定位并列结构or hear → 选择与hear构成感官动词并列的speak
53 空 定位实验描述段落 → 根据实验过程选择experiments
54 空 定位结果描述 → 根据knew exactly选择comprehended
55 空 定位knew后的副词 → 选择表示精确程度的exactly
56 空 定位空格前文 'Our young subjects... the questions' → 结合后文 'reflected their true...' → 推断此处需表示对问题的回应 → 选择 'responses'
57 空 定位空格后文 'that "I can see you only if you can see me, too."' → 这是一个观点或信念 → 选择 'belief'
58 空 定位空格前文 'They simply...' → 结合后文 'mutual recognition and regard' → 推断此处需表示'坚持'或'要求' → 选择 'insist on'
59 空 定位空格前文 'Our...' → 结合后文 'suggest when a child "hides"...' → 推断此处需表示研究结果 → 选择 'findings'

60 空 定位空格前文 'In fact, children consider this method...' → 结合前文对'egocentrism'的否定 → 推断此处需表示正面评价 → 选择 'effective'

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　动词辨析　指代一致　语篇衔接　并列结构　语境推理　感官动词并列　指代概括　名词辨析　动词搭配

59. 【答案】D

41 空 定位空格后宾语 'someone else’ s glance' → 结合后文 'making oneself unable to be seen' → 推断动作应为 '避开' → 同义替换为 escaping

42 空 定位空格后 'at hiding' → 结合下文 'cover only their eyes' 的具体描述 → 推断评价为负面 → 同义替换为 bad

43 空 定位空格前 'leaving the rest of their bodies' → 结合前文 'cover only their eyes' → 推断身体其余部分是 '暴露的' → 同义替换为 exposed

44 空 定位空格后 'as evidence that...' → 结合下文 'But our... results... that idea' 的转折 → 推断前文是将此方法 '解读/视为' 证据 → 同义替换为 interpreted

45 空 定位空格后 'research results' → 结合下文 'But... that idea' 的转折 → 推断研究结果与旧观点相反，令人 '惊讶' → 同义替换为 surprising

46 空 定位转折词But → 识别前后观点对立 → 选择表示否定的动词

47 空 定位实验描述段落 → 追溯前文主语'young children' → 选择指代一致的名词

48 空 定位实验操作描述 → 识别并列结构'covered her own eyes or ___' → 根据后文'covered her own mouth'推断

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51 空 定位转折词But → 对比长期观点与新研究结果 → 选择表示时间对比的Now

52 空 定位并列结构or hear → 选择与hear构成感官动词并列的speak

53 空 定位实验描述段落 → 根据实验过程选择experiments

54 空 定位结果描述 → 根据knew exactly选择comprehended

55 空 定位knew后的副词 → 选择表示精确程度的exactly

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　动词辨析　指代一致　语篇衔接　并列结构　语境推理　感官动词并列　指代概括　名词辨析　动词搭配

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61. 【答案】注意： 1. 词数100左右; 2. 短文的题目和首句已为你写好。 【答案】　…

根据图表数据描述学习活动现状，进行评论并提出建议，需合理组织篇章结构并运用多样句式。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词