高考 · 2022年高考英语新高考卷真题

历年真题

满分 135 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 57 题 · 新高考卷

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
309 903
yingyu8.cn/d/309903

本卷答案与讲解
892 669
yingyu8.cn/an/892669

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 next?

A. Check the map. B. Leave the restaurant. C. Park the car.

2. Where are the speakers?

A. At a bus stop. B. At home. C. At the airport.

3. What did the speakers do last week?

A. They had a celebration dinner. B. They went to see a newborn baby.

C. They sent a mail to their neighbors.

4. Why does the man make the phone call?

A. To cancel a weekend trip. B. To make an appointment. C. To get some information.

5. What does the man probably want to do?

A. Do some exercise. B. Get an extra key. C. Order room service.

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. Why does the woman come to the man?

A. To ask for permission. B. To extend an invitation. C. To express thanks.

7. When are the students going to the museum?

A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.

Questions 8 to 10

8. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Buying groceries. B. Choosing gifts. C. Seeing friends.

9. Who is Clara?

A. The man's wife. B. The man's sister. C. The man's daughter.

10. How much did the man spend on the city passes?

A. $36. B. $50. C. $150.

Questions 11 to 13

11. Why did Tracy bring dogs to the children?

A. To teach them to love animals. B. To help them gain confidence.

C. To protect them from dangers.

12. What is Kevin's concern about the dog?

A. They may misbehave. B. They may get hurt. C. They may carry diseases.

13. What will Helen do tomorrow morning?

A. Give a talk. B. Meet the children. C. Take some photos.

Questions 14 to 17

14. What is the man doing?

A. Attending a lecture. B. Hosting a workshop. C. Conducting an interview.

15. Why is Emily doing unpaid work in the new season of the show?

A. To follow the latest trend. B. To help raise the crew's pay.

C. To support the post-production.

16. What enables Emily to try different things in her field?

A. Her college education. B. Her teaching experience. C. Her family tradition.

17. What does Emily think of her work at the Film Centre?

A. Boring. B. Rewarding. C. Demanding.

Questions 18 to 20

18. Who is the speaker talking to?

A. Sports club members. B. International tourists. C. University students.

19. Where did Emma work for a rugby team?

A. In Manchester. B. In Dublin. C. In Vancouver.

20. What can be a challenge to Emma's work?

A. Competition in the health care industry. B. Discrimination against female scientists.

C. Influence of misinformation on the public.

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

Children’s Discovery Museum General Information about Group Play Pricing Group Play $7/ person Scholarships We offer scholarships to low-income schools and youth organizations, subject to availability. Participation in a post-visit survey is required. Scholarships are for Group Play admission fees and/or transportation. Transportation invoices (发票) must be received within 60 days of your visit to guarantee the scholarship. Group Size We require one chaperone (监护人) per ten children. Failure to provide enough chaperones will result in an extra charge of $50 per absent adult. Group Play is for groups of 10 or more with a limit of 35 people. For groups of 35 or more, please call to discuss options. Hours The Museum is open daily from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm. Group Play may be scheduled during any day or time the Museum is open. Registration Policy Registration must be made at least two weeks in advance. Register online or fill out a Group Play Registration Form with multiple date and start time options. Once the registration form is received and processed, we will send a confirmation email within two business days. Guidelines ●Teachers and chaperones should model good behavior for the group and remain with students at all times. ●Children are not allowed unaccompanied in all areas of the Museum. ●Children should play nicely with each other and exhibits. ●Use your indoor voice when at the Museum.

21. What does a group need to do if they are offered a scholarship?

A. Prepay the admission fees.　　B. Use the Museum’s transportation.

C. Take a survey after the visit.　　D. Schedule their visit on weekdays.

22. How many chaperones are needed for a group of 30 children to visit the Museum?

A. One.　　B. Two.　　C. Three.　　D. Four.

23. What are children prohibited from doing at the Museum?

A. Using the computer.

B. Talking with each other.

C. Touching the exhibits.

D. Exploring the place alone. B We journalists live in a new age of storytelling, with many new multimedia tools. Many young people don’t even realize it’s new. For them, it’s just normal. This hit home for me as I was sitting with my 2-year-old grandson on a sofa over the Spring Festival holiday. I had brought a children’s book to read. It had simple words and colorful pictures — a perfect match for his age. Picture this: my grandson sitting on my lap as I hold the book in front so he can see the pictures. As I read, he reaches out and pokes (戳) the page with his finger. What’s up with that? He just likes the pictures, I thought. Then I turned the page and continued. He poked the page even harder. I nearly dropped the book. I was confused: Is there something wrong with this kid? Then I realized what was happening. He was actually a stranger to books. His father frequently amused the boy with a tablet computer which was loaded with colorful pictures that come alive when you poke them. He thought my storybook was like that. Sorry, kid. This book is not part of your high-tech world. It’s an outdated, lifeless thing. An antique, like your grandfather. Well, I may be old, but I’m not hopelessly challenged, digitally speaking. I edit video and produce audio. I use mobile payment. I’ve even built websites. There’s one notable gap in my new-media experience, however: I’ve spent little time in front of a camera, since I have a face made for radio. But that didn’t stop China Daily from asking me last week to share a personal story for a video project about the integration of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei province. Anyway, grandpa is now an internet star — two minutes of fame! I promise not to let it go to my head. But I will make sure my 2-year-old grandson sees it on his tablet.

We journalists live in a new age of storytelling, with many new multimedia tools. Many young people don’t even realize it’s new. For them, it’s just normal. This hit home for me as I was sitting with my 2-year-old grandson on a sofa over the Spring Festival holiday. I had brought a children’s book to read. It had simple words and colorful pictures — a perfect match for his age. Picture this: my grandson sitting on my lap as I hold the book in front so he can see the pictures. As I read, he reaches out and pokes (戳) the page with his finger. What’s up with that? He just likes the pictures, I thought. Then I turned the page and continued. He poked the page even harder. I nearly dropped the book. I was confused: Is there something wrong with this kid? Then I realized what was happening. He was actually a stranger to books. His father frequently amused the boy with a tablet computer which was loaded with colorful pictures that come alive when you poke them. He thought my storybook was like that. Sorry, kid. This book is not part of your high-tech world. It’s an outdated, lifeless thing. An antique, like your grandfather. Well, I may be old, but I’m not hopelessly challenged, digitally speaking. I edit video and produce audio. I use mobile payment. I’ve even built websites. There’s one notable gap in my new-media experience, however: I’ve spent little time in front of a camera, since I have a face made for radio. But that didn’t stop China Daily from asking me last week to share a personal story for a video project about the integration of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei province. Anyway, grandpa is now an internet star — two minutes of fame! I promise not to let it go to my head. But I will make sure my 2-year-old grandson sees it on his tablet.

24. What do the underlined words “hit home for me” mean in paragraph 2?

A. Provided shelter for me.
B. Became very clear to me.
C. Took the pressure off me.
D. Worked quite well on me.

25. Why did the kid poke the storybook?

A. He took it for a tablet computer.
B. He disliked the colorful pictures.
C. He was angry with his grandpa.
D. He wanted to read it by himself.

26. What does the author think of himself?

A. Socially ambitious.
B. Physically attractive.
C. Financially independent.
D. Digitally competent.

27. What can we learn about the author as a journalist?

A. He lacks experience in his job.

B. He seldom appears on television.

C. He manages a video department.

D. He often interviews internet stars. C Over the last seven years, most states have banned texting by drivers, and public service campaigns have tried a wide range of methods to persuade people to put down their phones when they are behind the wheel. Yet the problem, by just about any measure, appears to be getting worse. Americans are still texting while driving, as well as using social networks and taking photos. Road accidents, which had fallen for years, are now rising sharply. That is partly because people are driving more, but Mark Rosekind, the chief of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, said distracted（分心）driving was "only increasing, unfortunately." "Big change requires big ideas." he said in a speech last month, referring broadly to the need to improve road safety. So to try to change a distinctly modern behavior, lawmakers and public health experts are reaching back to an old approach: They want to treat distracted driving like drunk driving. An idea from lawmakers in New York is to give police officers a new device called the Textalyzer. It would work like this: An officer arriving at the scene of a crash could ask for the phones of the drivers and use the Textalyzer to check in the operating system for recent activity. The technology could determine whether a driver had just texted, emailed or done anything else that is not allowed under New York's hands-free driving laws. "We need something on the books that can change people's behavior," said Félix W. Ortiz, who pushed for the state's 2001 ban on hand-held devices by drivers. If the Textalyzer bill becomes law, he said, "people are going to be more afraid to put their hands on the cell phone."

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28. Which of the following best describes the ban on drivers' texting in the US?

A. Ineffective. B. Unnecessary. C. Inconsistent. D. Unfair.

29. What can the Textalyzer help a police officer find out?

A. Where a driver came from. B. Whether a driver used their phone.

C. How fast a driver was going. D. When a driver arrived at the scene.

30. What does the underlined word "something" in the last paragraph refer to?

A. Advice. B. Data. C. Tests. D. Laws.

31. What is a suitable title for the text?

A. To Drive or Not to Drive? Think Before You Start

B. Texting and Driving? Watch Out for the Textalyzer

C. New York Banning Hand-Held Devices by Drivers.

D. The Next Generation Cell Phone: The Textalyzer- D As we age, even if we’ re healthy, the heart just isn’ t as efficient in processing oxygen as it used to be. In most people the first signs show up in their 50s or early 60s. And among people who don’ t exercise, the changes can start even sooner. “Think of a rubber band. In the beginning, it is flexible, but put it in a drawer for 20 years and it will become dry and easily broken,” says Dr. Ben Levine, a heart specialist at the University of Texas. That’ s what happens to the heart. Fortunately for those in midlife, Levine is finding that even if you haven’ t been an enthusiastic exerciser, getting in shape now may help improve your aging heart. Levine and his research team selected volunteers aged between 45 and 64 who did not exercise much but were otherwise healthy. Participants were randomly divided into two groups. The first group participated in a program of nonaerobic (无氧) exercise—balance training and weight training—three times a week. The second group did high-intensity aerobic exercise under the guidance of a trainer for four or more days a week. After two years, the second group saw remarkable improvements in heart health. “We took these 50-year-old hearts and turned the clock back to 30-or 35-year-old hearts,” says Levine. “And the reason they got so much stronger and fitter was that their hearts could now fill a lot better and pump (泵送) a lot more blood during exercise.” But the hearts of those who participated in less intense exercise didn’ t change, he says. “The sweet spot in life to start exercising, if you haven’ t already, is in late middle age when the heart still has flexibility,” Levine says. “We put healthy 70-

year-olds through a yearlong exercise training program, and nothing happened to them at all.” Dr. Nieca Goldberg, a spokeswoman for the American Heart Association, says Levine’s findings are a great start. But the study was small and needs to be repeated with far larger groups of people to determine exactly which aspects of an exercise routine make the biggest difference.

As we age, even if we’re healthy, the heart just isn’t as efficient in processing oxygen as it used to be. In most people the first signs show up in their 50s or early 60s. And among people who don’t exercise, the changes can start even sooner. “Think of a rubber band. In the beginning, it is flexible, but put it in a drawer for 20 years and it will become dry and easily broken,” says Dr. Ben Levine, a heart specialist at the University of Texas. That’s what happens to the heart. Fortunately for those in midlife, Levine is finding that even if you haven’t been an enthusiastic exerciser, getting in shape now may help improve your aging heart. Levine and his research team selected volunteers aged between 45 and 64 who did not exercise much but were otherwise healthy. Participants were randomly divided into two groups. The first group participated in a program of nonaerobic (无氧) exercise—balance training and weight training—three times a week. The second group did high-intensity aerobic exercise under the guidance of a trainer for four or more days a week. After two years, the second group saw remarkable improvements in heart health. “We took these 50-year-old hearts and turned the clock back to 30-or 35-year-old hearts,” says Levine. “And the reason they got so much stronger and fitter was that their hearts could now fill a lot better and pump (泵送) a lot more blood during exercise.” But the hearts of those who participated in less intense exercise didn’t change, he says. “The sweet spot in life to start exercising, if you haven’t already, is in late middle age when the heart still has flexibility,” Levine says. “We put healthy 70-year-olds through a yearlong exercise training program, and nothing happened to them at all.” Dr. Nieca Goldberg, a spokeswoman for the American Heart Association, says Levine’s findings are a great start. But the study was small and needs to be repeated with far larger groups of people to determine exactly which aspects of an exercise routine make the biggest difference.

32. What does Levine want to explain by mentioning the rubber band?

A. The right way of exercising.
B. The causes of a heart attack.
C. The difficulty of keeping fit.
D. The aging process of the heart.

33. In which aspect were the two groups different in terms of research design?

A. Diet plan.
B. Professional background.
C. Exercise type.
D. Previous physical condition.

34. What does Levine’s research find?

A. Middle-aged hearts get younger with aerobic exercise.
B. High-intensity exercise is more suitable for the young.
C. It is never too late for people to start taking exercise.
D. The more exercise we do the stronger our hearts get.

35. What does Dr. Nieca Goldberg suggest?

A. Making use of the findings.
B. Interviewing the study participants.
C. Conducting further research.
D. Clarifying the purpose of the study.

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

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

Writing an essay is a difficult process for most people. However, the process can be made easier if you learn to practice three simple techniques. _____ When you are first trying to think of ideas for an essay, put your pen to your paper and write nonstop for ten or fifteen minutes without letting your pen leave the paper. Stay loose and free. _____ Don’t worry about grammar or spelling. Even though this technique won’t work for everyone, it helps many people get a good store of ideas to draw on. The next technique is to write your draft rapidly without worrying about being perfect. _____ Yet, by learning to live with imperfection, you will save yourself headaches and a wastepaper basket full of crumpled (弄皱) paper. Think of your first draft as a path cut out of the jungle—as part of an exploration, not as a complete highway. The third technique is to try printing out a triple—spaced (三倍行距) copy to allow space for revision. _____ As a result, these writers never get in the habit of crossing out chunks (大块) of their draft and writing revisions in the blank space. After you have revised your draft until it is too messy to work from anymore, you can enter your changes into your word processor. _____ The resulting blank space invites you to revise. A Make sure your handwriting is neat.

36. 第二节 七选五

A. Let your pen follow the waves of thought.
B. The second draft of the essay should be better.
C. First of all, learn the technique of nonstop writing.
D. Too many writers try to get their drafts right the first time.
E. Many beginning writers don’t leave enough space to revise.
F. Then you can print out a fresh draft, again setting your text on triple-space.

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

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B，C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。 Like many young people, Jessica wants to travel the globe. Unlike most of them, this 25-year-old is doing it ___41___ . She and her husband have spent the last two years traveling the world, stopping everywhere from Paris to Singapore. It might sound like one long, expensive ___42___ , but the couple has an unusual way to make their travel ___43___ . They’ re part of a new form of the ___44___ economy: an online group of house sitters. Throughout their no-cost stays in ___45___ homes, they feed pets and water plants in the homeowner’ s ___46___ . It’ s not all sightseeing. The two travelers carefully ___47___ their trips, scheduling their days around the pets that are sometimes difficult to ___48___ . But house sitting also offers a level of ___49___ they can’ t find in a hotel. “It’ s like ___50___ at a friend’ s house,” Jessica says. The couple has a high ___51___ rate in getting accepted as house sitters and they always go beyond the homeowner’ s ___52___ . For Jessica, that means ___53___ plenty of pictures of happy pets, keeping the house ___54___ and leaving a nice small gift before heading to the next house. “You want to make the homeowner feel that they made the right ___55___ ,” she says. ___48___ A. buy B. transport C. choose D. please

41. A. indoors B. online C. single-handed D. full-time
42. A. game B. service C. vacation D. procedure
43. A. safe B. busy C. helpful D. affordable
44. A. local B. private C. sharing D. agricultural
45. A. strangers’ B. parents’ C. co-workers’ D. neighbors’
46. A. favor B. defense C. honor D. absence
47. A. plan B. explain C. compare D. complete
48. A. buy B. transport C. choose D. please
49. A. support B. comfort C. control D. attention
50. A. cooking B. staying C. waiting D. studying
51. A. success B. survival C. growth D. unemployment
52. A. budget B. abilities C. expectations D. understanding
53. A. admiring B. donating C. sending D. borrowing
54. A. clean B. open C. simple D. empty
55. A. guess B. decision C. response D. impression

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

56. (15 分)

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

57. (25 分)

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

36. B

37. C

38. A

39. F

40. E

56. I watched as David moved up to the starting line with the other runners. The race started. It seemed that the runway was extremely long for young children, not to mention a child with a heart disease. David insisted on running as if he had forgotten all his weaknesses, though he was tripped over within the a few kilometers. It didn’ t take long before he picked himself up again and continued his mission. Classmates all appeared on the racing track, cheering for him. “Come on! You can make it! We are proud of you!” they shouted enthusiastically. To everyone’ s joy, he reached the final line and ranked the 20th. It was no more important whether he won the first place or not. It was his brave heart and strong faith that could make something unusual happen finally.

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逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

听辨对话场景（驾车找车位）→ 抓住女方发现车位的信号句 → 推断下一步行为是停车

考点：场景行为判断　关键信号句

2. 【答案】B

听对话中父亲催促出发及女儿找票的细节 → 判断两人正在家中准备出发 → 排除干扰项

考点：场景推断　细节定位

3. 【答案】B

定位时间状语last week → 抓取邻居感谢信内容visiting them when the baby was born → 对应选项B

考点：时间定位　细节捕捉

4. 【答案】C

听清男士来电目的句 → 抓取关键词"tell me your opening hours" → 判断为询问信息 → 对应选项C

考点：来电目的　关键信息词

5. 【答案】A

男士询问酒店健身房位置 → 女士告知在顶层并需带房卡 → 推断男士想去健身房锻炼 → 选A

考点：场景推断　意图判断

6. 【答案】A

听辨女士开场请求句 → 抓住'Will it be all right if...'的请求语气 → 结合男士最终批准，判断女士是来请求许可

考点：请求句式识别　场景意图判断

7. 【答案】B

听清问题问去博物馆的时间 → 定位对话中关于时间的表述 → 抓住'so that the students still have a whole day to rest on Sunday'推断出行日 → 排除周日，结合'within one day'与周末语境确定周六

考点：时间细节推断　语境排除

8. 【答案】B

听对话开头女方说女儿生日快到想买礼物 → 男方分享自己送体验礼物的经历 → 归纳两人围绕选礼物展开讨论

考点：主旨大意　话题归纳

9. 【答案】C

定位男士提到Clara的语句 → 结合上下文判断Clara与男士的关系 → 对比女士提到的Melissa是其女儿，推知Clara身份 → 得出答案

考点：人物身份推断　上下文类比

10. 【答案】C

定位男士提到的价格'50 dollars per person' → 捕捉购买数量'3 for the whole family' → 计算总价50×3=150 → 得出答案

考点：数字计算　细节捕捉

11. 【答案】B

听清问题问Tracy带狗的目的 → 定位原文"helped children to build confidence" → 对应选项B

考点：目的细节　同义替换

12. 【答案】A

定位Kevin对狗进入学校的反应 → 抓住其原话'Aren't they going to mess up the school?' → 理解mess up即行为不端、搞乱 → 对应选项A

考点：细节信息　词义理解

13. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词tomorrow morning → 听到原文末尾'I'll show them at my presentation tomorrow morning' → 明天上午做演讲 → 选A

考点：细节定位　时间匹配

14. 【答案】C

识别对话开头的致谢与提问方式 → 判断男士在向女士提问 → 结合结尾致谢确认采访场景 → 选出 Conducting an interview

考点：场景判断　对话结构

15. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词unpaid work → 听到女演员解释原因 'This is to raise money for the postproduction of the show' → 匹配选项C

考点：细节信息定位　同义替换识别

16. 【答案】A

定位问题关键词 try different things → 听到 Emily 回答 that's how I was trained at university → 对应大学教育 → 选 A

考点：细节信息定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 Emily 与 film centre → 定位原文中关于 film centre workshop 的回答 → 提取情感评价词 unbelievable/great → 对应选项 Rewarding

考点：情感评价词　定位关键句

18. 【答案】A

抓首句 'monthly meeting of our club' → 结合 'improve our skills and build up our body' 判断俱乐部性质 → 排除未提及的游客和大学生

考点：场景身份判断　首句定位

19. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词Emma与rugby team → 听原文中Emma工作经历的时间线 → 匹配rugby team对应的城市

考点：细节信息　时间线匹配

20. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词Emma's work与challenge → 听到原文'it's challenging to be a health expert, because people can be easily influenced by advertisements that lack scientific support'及'confusing information online' → 归纳为公众受错误信息影响 → 选C

考点：细节信息定位　同义替换识别

21. 【答案】C

定位条件状语 → 匹配同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

22. 【答案】B

捕捉数字信息 → 进行简单运算 → 得出答案

考点：数字语音　简单运算

23. 【答案】A

定位禁止行为 → 匹配同义表达 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义表达

24. 【答案】B

分析上下文语境 → 推断短语含义 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　短语推断

25. 【答案】B

定位行为描述 → 推断行为动机 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　动机推断

26. 【答案】D

定位作者对自身评价的描述 → 识别与数字能力相关的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

27. 【答案】A

定位作者作为记者的工作描述 → 识别与经验不足相关的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

28. 【答案】D

定位作者对禁令的评价 → 识别与不公平相关的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度　同义替换

29. 【答案】B

定位Textalyzer功能的描述 → 识别与手机使用相关的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

30. 【答案】C

定位末段划线词something → 分析其指代对象 → 识别与测试相关的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：指代衔接　同义替换

31. 【答案】A

综合全文核心议题（驾驶行为与科技监管） → 提炼出“是否驾驶”与“谨慎思考”的双重主题 → 匹配选项A的概括性标题

考点：主旨概括　标题匹配

32. 【答案】D

定位Levine提及橡皮筋的语境 → 分析其比喻所指（心脏随年龄变化） → 推断其解释目的为心脏衰老过程

考点：比喻理解　指代推断

33. 【答案】C

定位研究设计中两组对比的关键信息 → 识别“exercise type”为明确差异点 → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

34. 【答案】A

定位Levine研究的核心发现 → 提取“中年心脏通过有氧运动变年轻”这一关键结论 → 匹配选项A

考点：细节捕捉　结论匹配

35. 【答案】C

定位Dr. Nieca Goldberg的评论 → 提☒☒其建议“进行进一步研究” → 匹配选项C

考点：观点定位　建议匹配

36. 【答案】B

36 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种行为或状态）→ 识别选项词汇的语义与语境匹配度 → 选择最符合逻辑的动词

37 空 分析句子结构，识别空格处需要定语从句引导词 → 根据先行词与从句的逻辑关系（修饰、限定）→ 选择正确的引导词

38 空 识别题干中动词 take on 的固定搭配要求 → 根据搭配习惯选择正确的介词或宾语 → 得出答案

39 空 分析句子成分，确定空格处需要非谓语动词形式 → 根据非谓语动词的逻辑主语与动作关系（主动/被动、发生时间）→ 选择正确的形式

40 空 识别题干中词汇的常见含义 → 结合语境判断其是否使用了非常见含义（熟词僻义）→ 选择符合该僻义的选项

考点：语境选词　动词语义辨析　定语从句　关系代词/副词选择　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　非谓语动词　逻辑主语与动作关系　熟词僻义　语境推断词义

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39. 【答案】F

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41. 【答案】C

41 空 定位前文对比（Unlike most of them）→ 推断Jessica旅行方式的独特性 → 选择表示“全职”的选项
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

42. 【答案】A

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

44. 【答案】C

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50 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（就像在朋友家___）→ 选择表示“等待/停留”的动名词
51 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（高接受率）→ 选择与‘高接受率’语义一致的名词
52 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（go beyond one's...）→ 结合后文具体行为（拍照、保持整洁、留礼物）推断
53 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语（pictures of happy pets）的搭配 → 选择最符合‘向房主展示宠物快乐状态’这一目的的动词
54 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析形容词与宾语（the house）的搭配 → 结合‘让房主感觉他们做出了正确选择’的目的推断
55 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（make the right...）→ 结合前文‘高接受率’和‘超出期望’的行为推断

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

45. 【答案】B

41 空 定位前文对比（Unlike most of them）→ 推断Jessica旅行方式的独特性 → 选择表示“全职”的选项
42 空 定位前文'one long, expensive' → 推断旅行通常被视为什么 → 选择表示'假期'的选项
43 空 定位后文'no-cost stays' → 推断旅行如何变得负担得起 → 选择表示'负担得起的'选项
44 空 定位后文'online group of house sitters' → 推断经济形式 → 选择表示'共享'的选项
45 空 定位后文'homeowner’s' → 推断房屋所有者与看护者的关系 → 选择表示'陌生人的'选项
46 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（在房主的___中喂宠物、浇花）→ 选择表示“不在场/缺席”的抽象名词
47 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（仔细___他们的旅行，围绕宠物安排日程）→ 选择表示“计划/安排”的动词
48 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（围绕有时难以___的宠物安排日程）→ 选择表示“取悦/满足”的动词
49 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（提供一种在酒店找不到的___）→ 选择表示“支持/照料”的抽象名词
50 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（就像在朋友家___）→ 选择表示“等待/停留”的动名词
51 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（高接受率）→ 选择与‘高接受率’语义一致的名词
52 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（go beyond one's...）→ 结合后文具体行为（拍照、保持整洁、留礼物）推断
53 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语（pictures of happy pets）的搭配 → 选择最符合‘向房主展示宠物快乐状态’这一目的的动词
54 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析形容词与宾语（the house）的搭配 → 结合‘让房主感觉他们做出了正确选择’的目的推断
55 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（make the right...）→ 结合前文‘高接受率’和‘超出期望’的行为推断

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

46. 【答案】A

41 空 定位前文对比（Unlike most of them）→ 推断Jessica旅行方式的独特性 → 选择表示“全职”的选项
42 空 定位前文'one long, expensive' → 推断旅行通常被视为什么 → 选择表示'假期'的选项
43 空 定位后文'no-cost stays' → 推断旅行如何变得负担得起 → 选择表示'负担得起的'选项
44 空 定位后文'online group of house sitters' → 推断经济形式 → 选择表示'共享'的选项
45 空 定位后文'homeowner’s' → 推断房屋所有者与看护者的关系 → 选择表示'陌生人的'选项
46 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（在房主的___中喂宠物、浇花）→ 选择表示“不在场/缺席”的抽象名词
47 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（仔细___他们的旅行，围绕宠物安排日程）→ 选择表示“计划/安排”的动词
48 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（围绕有时难以___的宠物安排日程）→ 选择表示“取悦/满足”的动词
49 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（提供一种在酒店找不到的___）→ 选择表示“支持/照料”的抽象名词
50 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（就像在朋友家___）→ 选择表示“等待/停留”的动名词
51 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（高接受率）→ 选择与‘高接受率’语义一致的名词
52 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（go beyond one's...）→ 结合后文具体行为（拍照、保持整洁、留礼物）推断
53 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语（pictures of happy pets）的搭配 → 选择最符合‘向房主展示宠物快乐状态’这一目的的动词
54 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析形容词与宾语（the house）的搭配 → 结合‘让房主感觉他们做出了正确选择’的目的推断
55 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（make the right...）→ 结合前文‘高接受率’和‘超出期望’的行为推断

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

47. 【答案】D

41 空 定位前文对比（Unlike most of them）→ 推断Jessica旅行方式的独特性 → 选择表示“全职”的选项
42 空 定位前文'one long, expensive' → 推断旅行通常被视为什么 → 选择表示'假期'的选项
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46 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（在房主的___中喂宠物、浇花）→ 选择表示“不在场/缺席”的抽象名词
47 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（仔细___他们的旅行，围绕宠物安排日程）→ 选择表示“计划/安排”的动词
48 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（围绕有时难以___的宠物安排日程）→ 选择表示“取悦/满足”的动词
49 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（提供一种在酒店找不到的___）→ 选择表示“支持/照料”的抽象名词
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51 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（高接受率）→ 选择与‘高接受率’语义一致的名词
52 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（go beyond one's...）→ 结合后文具体行为（拍照、保持整洁、留礼物）推断
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54 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析形容词与宾语（the house）的搭配 → 结合‘让房主感觉他们做出了正确选择’的目的推断
55 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（make the right...）→ 结合前文‘高接受率’和‘超出期望’的行为推断

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

48. 【答案】B

41 空 定位前文对比（Unlike most of them）→ 推断Jessica旅行方式的独特性 → 选择表示“全职”的选项
42 空 定位前文'one long, expensive' → 推断旅行通常被视为什么 → 选择表示'假期'的选项
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46 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（在房主的___中喂宠物、浇花）→ 选择表示“不在场/缺席”的抽象名词
47 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（仔细___他们的旅行，围绕宠物安排日程）→ 选择表示“计划/安排”的动词
48 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（围绕有时难以___的宠物安排日程）→ 选择表示“取悦/满足”的动词
49 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（提供一种在酒店找不到的___）→ 选择表示“支持/照料”的抽象名词
50 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（就像在朋友家___）→ 选择表示“等待/停留”的动名词
51 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（高接受率）→ 选择与‘高接受率’语义一致的名词
52 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（go beyond one's...）→ 结合后文具体行为（拍照、保持整洁、留礼物）推断
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55 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（make the right...）→ 结合前文‘高接受率’和‘超出期望’的行为推断

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

49. 【答案】A

41 空 定位前文对比（Unlike most of them）→ 推断Jessica旅行方式的独特性 → 选择表示“全职”的选项
42 空 定位前文'one long, expensive' → 推断旅行通常被视为什么 → 选择表示'假期'的选项
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46 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（在房主的___中喂宠物、浇花）→ 选择表示“不在场/缺席”的抽象名词
47 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（仔细___他们的旅行，围绕宠物安排日程）→ 选择表示“计划/安排”的动词
48 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（围绕有时难以___的宠物安排日程）→ 选择表示“取悦/满足”的动词
49 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（提供一种在酒店找不到的___）→ 选择表示“支持/照料”的抽象名词
50 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（就像在朋友家___）→ 选择表示“等待/停留”的动名词
51 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（高接受率）→ 选择与‘高接受率’语义一致的名词
52 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（go beyond one's...）→ 结合后文具体行为（拍照、保持整洁、留礼物）推断
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55 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（make the right...）→ 结合前文‘高接受率’和‘超出期望’的行为推断

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

50. 【答案】C

41 空 定位前文对比（Unlike most of them）→ 推断Jessica旅行方式的独特性 → 选择表示“全职”的选项
42 空 定位前文'one long, expensive' → 推断旅行通常被视为什么 → 选择表示'假期'的选项
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44 空 定位后文'online group of house sitters' → 推断经济形式 → 选择表示'共享'的选项
45 空 定位后文'homeowner’s' → 推断房屋所有者与看护者的关系 → 选择表示'陌生人的'选项
46 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（在房主的___中喂宠物、浇花）→ 选择表示“不在场/缺席”的抽象名词
47 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（仔细___他们的旅行，围绕宠物安排日程）→ 选择表示“计划/安排”的动词
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49 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（提供一种在酒店找不到的___）→ 选择表示“支持/照料”的抽象名词
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51 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（高接受率）→ 选择与‘高接受率’语义一致的名词
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55 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（make the right...）→ 结合前文‘高接受率’和‘超出期望’的行为推断

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

51. 【答案】A

41 空 定位前文对比（Unlike most of them）→ 推断Jessica旅行方式的独特性 → 选择表示“全职”的选项
42 空 定位前文'one long, expensive' → 推断旅行通常被视为什么 → 选择表示'假期'的选项
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

52. 【答案】D

41 空 定位前文对比（Unlike most of them）→ 推断Jessica旅行方式的独特性 → 选择表示“全职”的选项
42 空 定位前文'one long, expensive' → 推断旅行通常被视为什么 → 选择表示'假期'的选项
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46 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（在房主的___中喂宠物、浇花）→ 选择表示“不在场/缺席”的抽象名词
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52 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（go beyond one's...）→ 结合后文具体行为（拍照、保持整洁、留礼物）推断
53 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语（pictures of happy pets）的搭配 → 选择最符合‘向房主展示宠物快乐状态’这一目的的动词
54 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析形容词与宾语（the house）的搭配 → 结合‘让房主感觉他们做出了正确选择’的目的推断
55 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（make the right...）→ 结合前文‘高接受率’和‘超出期望’的行为推断

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

53. 【答案】C

41 空 定位前文对比（Unlike most of them）→ 推断Jessica旅行方式的独特性 → 选择表示“全职”的选项
42 空 定位前文'one long, expensive' → 推断旅行通常被视为什么 → 选择表示'假期'的选项
43 空 定位后文'no-cost stays' → 推断旅行如何变得负担得起 → 选择表示'负担得起的'选项
44 空 定位后文'online group of house sitters' → 推断经济形式 → 选择表示'共享'的选项
45 空 定位后文'homeowner’s' → 推断房屋所有者与看护者的关系 → 选择表示'陌生人的'选项
46 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（在房主的___中喂宠物、浇花）→ 选择表示“不在场/缺席”的抽象名词
47 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（仔细___他们的旅行，围绕宠物安排日程）→ 选择表示“计划/安排”的动词
48 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（围绕有时难以___的宠物安排日程）→ 选择表示“取悦/满足”的动词
49 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（提供一种在酒店找不到的___）→ 选择表示“支持/照料”的抽象名词
50 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（就像在朋友家___）→ 选择表示“等待/停留”的动名词
51 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（高接受率）→ 选择与‘高接受率’语义一致的名词
52 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（go beyond one's...）→ 结合后文具体行为（拍照、保持整洁、留礼物）推断
53 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语（pictures of happy pets）的搭配 → 选择最符合‘向房主展示宠物快乐状态’这一目的的动词
54 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析形容词与宾语（the house）的搭配 → 结合‘让房主感觉他们做出了正确选择’的目的推断
55 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（make the right...）→ 结合前文‘高接受率’和‘超出期望’的行为推断

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

54. 【答案】D

41 空 定位前文对比（Unlike most of them）→ 推断Jessica旅行方式的独特性 → 选择表示“全职”的选项
42 空 定位前文'one long, expensive' → 推断旅行通常被视为什么 → 选择表示'假期'的选项
43 空 定位后文'no-cost stays' → 推断旅行如何变得负担得起 → 选择表示'负担得起的'选项
44 空 定位后文'online group of house sitters' → 推断经济形式 → 选择表示'共享'的选项
45 空 定位后文'homeowner’s' → 推断房屋所有者与看护者的关系 → 选择表示'陌生人的'选项
46 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（在房主的___中喂宠物、浇花）→ 选择表示“不在场/缺席”的抽象名词
47 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（仔细___他们的旅行，围绕宠物安排日程）→ 选择表示“计划/安排”的动词
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49 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（提供一种在酒店找不到的___）→ 选择表示“支持/照料”的抽象名词
50 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（就像在朋友家___）→ 选择表示“等待/停留”的动名词
51 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（高接受率）→ 选择与‘高接受率’语义一致的名词
52 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（go beyond one's...）→ 结合后文具体行为（拍照、保持整洁、留礼物）推断
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55 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（make the right...）→ 结合前文‘高接受率’和‘超出期望’的行为推断

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

55. 【答案】B

41 空 定位前文对比（Unlike most of them）→ 推断Jessica旅行方式的独特性 → 选择表示“全职”的选项
42 空 定位前文'one long, expensive' → 推断旅行通常被视为什么 → 选择表示'假期'的选项
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45 空 定位后文'homeowner’s' → 推断房屋所有者与看护者的关系 → 选择表示'陌生人的'选项
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51 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（高接受率）→ 选择与‘高接受率’语义一致的名词
52 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（go beyond one's...）→ 结合后文具体行为（拍照、保持整洁、留礼物）推断
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55 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配（make the right...）→ 结合前文‘高接受率’和‘超出期望’的行为推断

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

56. 【答案】I watched as David moved up to the starting…

考生需运用邮件格式，通过多样化的句式（如定语从句、固定搭配）清晰介绍节目并发出邀请。

考点：take on the role of　which is designed to　would you be available to

57. 【答案】I watched as David moved up to the starting…

根据给定材料和段落开头语，续写两段以构成完整短文，需要理解原文情节、人物情感和主题，并运用恰当的句式变化和衔接手段进行创造性写作。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　衔接连贯