高考 · 2023年1月浙江高考英语真题

历年真题

满分 150 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 67 题 · 浙江-1月

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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072 130
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本卷答案与讲解
017 684
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一、第一节 听力理解 (共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分)（共 5 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. What will the speakers do next?

A. Visit a friend. B. Pick up Billy. C. Buy some beans.

2. Who is Andy Clarks?

A. A public librarian. B. A TV actor. C. A famous lawyer.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Gifts for Jason. B. A baseball game. C. The woman's retirement.

4. What went on at Cooper's last night?

A. A movie show. B. A birthday party. C. A sales promotion.

5. What problem do the speakers have?

A. They are late for work. B. They get stuck in traffic. C. They have lost their way.

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. Where are the speakers?

A. At home. B. At the office. C. At the airport.

7. How does Sara sound?

A. Anxious. B. Surprised. C. Grateful.

Questions 8 to 10

8. What made Miss Johnson choose teaching as a profession?

A. Pressure from her family. B. Her passion for the work.

C. A teacher's encouragement.

9. What does Miss Johnson think is the best part of her job?

A. Being with children. B. Winning others' respect. C. Learning different things.

10. What does Miss Johnson want her students to become?

A. Lifelong learners. B. Creative thinkers. C. Good communicators.

Questions 11 to 13

11. What does Becky like about living with her parents?

A. They have a big house. B. They cook meals for her. C. They pay all her expenses.

12. What does Ethan suggest Becky do regarding her mother?

A. Have patience. B. Provide company. C. Express gratitude.

13. Why is Ethan concerned about his parents living on their own?

A. They may feel lonely. B. They may fail to get along.

C. They may have an emergency.

Questions 14 to 17

14. Whose speech did the woman listen to this morning?

A. John Miller's. B. David Thompson's. C. Allan Brown's.

15. What is the workshop in the afternoon about?

A. Knowledge economy. B. Risk assessment. C. Employee motivation.

16. What does the woman say about her job?

A. It can be challenging. B. It is truly interesting. C. It will be rewarding.

17. What do the man and the woman both want to do?

A. Apply for a new position. B. Offer their staff a salary raise.

C. Improve their management skills.

Questions 18 to 20

18. What does the speaker probably do?

A. She's a medical doctor. B. She's a fitness instructor. C. She's a swimming coach.

19. What is a common workout mistake?

A. Focusing only on building muscles. B. Taking too many types of exercises.

C. Doing the same routine all the time.

20. How often does the speaker suggest people do hard workouts?

A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.

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 分，

Explorers Camp ・Full day camp for kids aged 5-13. ・Monday-Friday, July 8-26, 9am-4pm. Week 1 | July 8-12 Week 2 | July 15-19 Week 3 | July 22-26 ・Register for a single week or multiple weeks. ・Fees: $365 per week. ・The last day to cancel registration and receive a full refund (退款) is June 15. Camp Structure The day is divided into two thematic sessions per age group. Campers have a three-hour morning class engaging with a morning theme (9am to 12 noon) and a one-hour lunch break, followed by another three-hour class engaging with an afternoon theme (1pm to 4pm). Snack periods are held throughout the day. All campers should bring their own bagged lunch and snacks. Camp Content Explorers Camp organizes engaging arts, history and science-related activities in every! class, and focuses on a range of topics that emphasize active learning, exploration and, most of all, fun! All camp sessions are created with age-appropriate activities that are tailored to the multiple ways that kids learn. Camp Staff Campers enjoy a staff-to-child ratio ranging from 1:4 to 1:7 depending on the age group. Instructors are passionate educators who are experts in their fields and have undergone training and a background check.

21. On which of the following dates can you cancel your registration with a full refund?

A. June 12. B. June 22. C. July 19. D. July 26.

22. How are campers divided into different groups?

A. By gender. B. By nationality. C. By interest. D. By age.

23. How many hours of class will you have altogether if you register for a single week?

A. 15.

B. 21.

C. 30.

D. 42. B Live with roommates? Have friends and family around you? Chances are that if you’ re looking to live a more sustainable lifestyle, not everyone around you will be ready to jump on that bandwagon. I experienced this when I started switching to a zero waste lifestyle five years ago, as I was living with my parents, and I continue to experience this with my husband, as he is not completely zero waste like me. I’ ve learned a few things along the way though, which I hope you’ ll find encouraging if you’ re doing your best to figure out how you can make the change in a not-always-supportive household. Zero waste was a radical lifestyle movement a few years back. I remember showing my parents a video of Bea Johnson, sharing how cool I thought it would be to buy groceries with jars, and have so little trash! A few days later, I came back with my first jars of zero waste groceries, and my dad commented on how silly it was for me to carry jars everywhere. It came off as a bit discouraging. Yet as the months of reducing waste continued, I did what I could that was within my own reach. I had my own bedroom, so I worked on removing things I didn’ t need. Since I had my own toiletries (洗漱用品), I was able to start personalising my routine to be more sustainable. I also offered to cook every so often, so I portioned out a bit of the cupboard for my own zero waste groceries. Perhaps your household won’ t entirely make the switch, but you may have some control over your own personal spaces to make the changes you desire. As you make your lifestyle changes, you may find yourself wanting to speak up for yourself if others comment on what you’ re doing, which can turn itself into a whole household debate. If you have

individuals who are not on board, your words probably won’ t do much and can often leave you feeling more discouraged. So here is my advice: Lead by action.

24. What do the underlined words “jump on that bandwagon” mean in the first paragraph?

A. Share an apartment with you.
B. Join you in what you’ re doing.
C. Transform your way of living.
D. Help you to make the decision.

25. What was the attitude of the author’ s father toward buying groceries with jars?

A. He disapproved of it.
B. He was favorable to it.
C. He was tolerant of it.
D. He didn’ t care about it.

26. What can we infer about the author?

A. She is quite good at cooking.
B. She respects others’ privacy.
C. She enjoys being a housewife.
D. She is a determined person.

27. What is the text mainly about?

A. How to get on well with other family members.

C. How to live a zero waste lifestyle in a household.

B. How to have one’ s own personal space at home.

D. How to control the budget when buying groceries. C A machine can now not only beat you at chess, it can also outperform you in debate. Last week, in a public debate in San Francisco, a software program called Project Debater beat its human opponents, including Noa Ovadia, Israel’ s former national debating champion. Brilliant though it is, Project Debater has some weaknesses. It takes sentences from its library of documents and prebuilt arguments and strings them together. This can lead to the kinds of errors no human would make. Such wrinkles will no doubt be ironed out, yet they also point to a fundamental problem. As Kristian Hammond, professor of electrical engineering and computer science at Northwestern University, put it: “There’ s never a stage at which the system knows what it’ s talking about.” What Hammond is referring to is the question of meaning and meaning is central to what distinguishes the least intelligent of humans from the most intelligent of machines. A computer works with symbols. Its program specifies a set of rules to transform one string of symbols into another. But it does not specify what those symbols mean. Indeed, to a computer, meaning is irrelevant. Humans, in thinking, talking, reading and writing, also work with symbols. But for humans, meaning is everything. When we communicate, we communicate meaning. What matters is not just the outside of a string of symbols, but the inside too, not just how they are arranged but what they mean. Meaning emerges through a process of social interaction, not of computation, interaction that shapes the content of the symbols in our heads. The rules that assign meaning lie not just inside our

heads, but also outside, in society, in social memory, social conventions and social relations. It is this that distinguishes humans from machines. And that’ s why, however astonishing Project Debater may seem, the tradition that began with Socrates and Confucius will not end with artificial intelligence.

28. Why does the author mention Noa Ovadia in the first paragraph?

A. To explain the use of a software program.
B. To show the cleverness of Project Debater.
C. To introduce the designer of Project Debater.
D. To emphasize the fairness of the competition.

29. What does the underlined word “wrinkles” in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Arguments.
B. Doubts.
C. Errors.
D. Differences.

30. What is Project Debater unable to do according to Hammond?

A. Create rules.
B. Comprehend meaning.
C. Talk fluently.
D. Identify difficult words.

31. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

A. Social interaction is key to understanding symbols.

B. The human brain has potential yet to be developed.

C. Ancient philosophers set good examples for debaters.

D. Artificial intelligence ensures humans a bright future. D According to the Solar Energy Industry Association, the number of solar panels installed(安装)has grown rapidly in the past decade, and it has to grow even faster to meet climate goals. But all of that growth will take up a lot of space, and though more and more people accept the concept of solar energy, few like large solar panels to be installed near them. Solar developers want to put up panels as quickly and cheaply as possible, so they haven’ t given much thought to what they put under them. Often, they’ ll end up filling the area with small stones and using chemicals to control weeds. The result is that many communities, especially in farming regions, see solar farms as destroyers of the soil. “Solar projects need to be good neighbors,” says Jordan Macknick, the head of the Innovative Site Preparation and Impact Reductions on the Environment(InSPIRE)project. “They need to be protectors of the land and contribute to the agricultural economy.” InSPIRE is investigating practical approaches to “low-impact” solar development, which focuses on establishing and operating solar farms in a way that is kinder to the land. One of the easiest low-impact solar strategies is providing habitat for pollinators(传粉昆虫). Habitat loss, pesticide use, and climate change have caused dramatic declines in pollinator populations over the past couple of decades, which has damaged the U.S. agricultural economy. Over 28 states have passed laws related to pollinator habitat protection and pesticide use. Conservation organizations put out pollinator-friendliness guidelines for home gardens, businesses, schools, cities—and now

there are guidelines for solar farms. Over the past few years, many solar farm developers have transformed the space under their solar panels into a shelter for various kinds of pollinators, resulting in soil improvement and carbon reduction. “These pollinator-friendly solar farms can have a valuable impact on everything that’ s going on in the landscape,” says Macknick.

32. What do solar developers often ignore?

A. The decline in the demand for solar energy.

B. The negative impact of installing solar panels.

C. The rising labor cost of building solar farms.

D. The most recent advances in solar technology.

33. What does InSPIRE aim to do?

A. Improve the productivity of local farms.

B. Invent new methods for controlling weeds.

C. Make solar projects environmentally friendly.

D. Promote the use of solar energy in rural areas.

34. What is the purpose of the laws mentioned in paragraph 4?

A. To conserve pollinators.

B. To restrict solar development.

C. To diversify the economy.

D. To ensure the supply of energy.

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

A. Pollinators: To Leave or to Stay

B. Solar Energy: Hope for the Future

C. InSPIRE: A Leader in Agriculture

D. Solar Farms: A New Development

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 分，共

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。选项中有利项为多余选项。 With gas prices rising and airport security lines snaking longer than ever, why not book your next domestic vacation on a train? Compared to other alternatives, it’ s comfortable and relaxing. Here is some advice on how to make a trip by rail as pleasant as possible. Plan ahead. Most long-distance trains especially the sleeping car accommodations, sell out very quickly. ____36____ But no matter when you travel, it’ s a good idea to make your reservations at least 90 days in advance. Use a travel agent. Consider turning your travel plan over to a travel agent and letting him double-check all the details, make suggestions, and then handle the actual reservations. A good one can sometimes find you discounted tickets. ____37____ Then you won’ t have to walk through several cars on a moving train three times a day for your meals. Bring a blanket. When you’ re riding on trains, you won’ t be provided with a blanket for free, even if your trip is an overnight one. ____38____ In the summer in particular, the air conditioning can make them quite cold. Arrive early. Most trains operate just once a day and some run only three times a week, so missing yours can be a disaster. ____39____ Note: The times listed on the schedules are departure times, not arrival times. Have fun. ____40____ Read a book, knit, do a crossword puzzle, or simply watch the world unfold outside the window. To calculate your speed as you do, divide 3,600(the number of seconds in an hour)by the number of seconds it takes you to travel one mile(the distance between two mileposts). If it takes the train 53 seconds to travel one mile, you’ re going 67.92 mph.

36. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题;每小题2.5分，满分12.5分)

A. Train trips aren’ t for impatient types.

B. You’ ll have views from both sides of the train.

C. The temperature on rail cars is often hard to control.

D. That’ s particularly true during busy summer months.

E. You might have to wait longer than 24 hours to catch the next one.

F. Chances are the cost will be a lot less than the cost of one bedroom.

G. He may also book you in a sleeping car that’ s right next to the diner.

37. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题;每小题2.5分，满分12.5分)

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38. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题;每小题2.5分，满分12.5分)

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39. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题;每小题2.5分，满分12.5分)

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40. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题;每小题2.5分，满分12.5分)

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B. You’ll have views from both sides of the train.

C. The temperature on rail cars is often hard to control.

D. That’s particularly true during busy summer months.

E. You might have to wait longer than 24 hours to catch the next one.

F. Chances are the cost will be a lot less than the cost of one bedroom.

G. He may also book you in a sleeping car that’s right next to the diner.

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，共

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。 The sun was beginning to sink as I set off into the Harenna Forest. I was on my way to ___41___ a unique honey harvest. Here, in south-east Ethiopia, hand-carved beehives(蜂箱)are placed in the ___42___. Reaching them to get the honey is difficult—and often ___43___. I ___44___ beekeeper Ziyad over a wide stretch of grassland before entering a thick jungle. Ziyad began preparations. He ___45___ handfuls of damp tree leaves, wrapped them with string, and ___46___ the bunch to create a torch(火把). Then, with one end of a rope tied to his waist and the other end around the trunk of a tree, Ziyad began ___47___. He stopped every few minutes to move the ___48___ higher up the tree trunk. ___49___, Ziyad got close to the hive which was around 20 metres above the ground. Sitting on a branch, he ___50___ towards it and blew smoke from his torch into a tiny hole in the hive. Suddenly, Ziyad let out a sharp cry. Within seconds, he’ d ___51___ the trunk and was back on the ground. It was too ___52___ to collect the honey. A cool summer had delayed ___53___. Baby bees were still in the honeycombs(蜂巢). The adult bees were ___54___ and kept attacking as Ziyad escaped from the tree. He had to wait for the right ___55___ to go back up. ___45___ A. gathered B. cleaned C. dropped D. checked 非选择题部分 注意：将答案写在答题纸上，写在本试卷上无效。

41. A. share B. collect C. celebrate D. witness
42. A. courtyards B. fields C. treetops D. caves
43. A. urgent B. dangerous C. expensive D. pointless
44. A. searched B. recognised C. followed D. invited
45. A. gathered B. cleaned C. dropped D. checked
46. A. shook B. lit C. measured D. decorated
47. A. jumping B. talking C. testing D. climbing
48. A. hives B. leaves C. rope D. honey
49. A. Finally B. Surprisingly C. Naturally D. Immediately
50. A. backed B. dived C. shouted D. inched
51. A. cut off B. gone up C. slid down D. held onto
52. A. high B. early C. fast D. close
53. A. hatching B. training C. sowing D. trading
54. A. curious B. hungry C. bored D. angry
55. A. moment B. equipment C. person D. order

六、第二节 语法填空 (共10小题:每小题1.5分,满分15分)（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。 During China’s dynastic period, emperors planned the city of Beijing ____56____ arranged the residential areas according to social classes. The term “hutong”, ____57____ (original)meaning “water well” in Mongolian, appeared first during the Yuan Dynasty. In the Ming Dynasty, the center was the Forbidden City, ____58____ (surround)in concentric(同心的)circles by the Inner City and Outer City. Citizens of higher social classes ____59____ (permit)to live closer to the center of the circles. The large siheyuan of these high-ranking officials and wealthy businessmen often ____60____ (feature)beautifully carved and painted roof beams and pillars(柱子). The hutongs they formed were orderly, lined by ____61____ (space)homes and walled gardens. Farther from the center lived the commoners and laborers. Their siheyuan were far smaller in scale and ____62____ (simple)in design and decoration, and the hutongs were narrower. Hutongs represent an important cultural element of the city of Beijing. Thanks to Beijing’s long history ____63____ capital of China, almost every hutong has its stories, and some are even associated with historic ____64____ (event). In contrast to the court life and upper-class culture represented by the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace, and the Temple of Heaven, the hutongs reflect ____65____ culture of grassroots Beijingers.

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

七、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)

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

67. (25 分)

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. A	4. B	5. C
6. C	7. A	8. C	9. A	10. A
11. B	12. A	13. C	14. B	15. C
16. A	17. C	18. B	19. C	20. A
21. A	22. D	23. C	24. B	25. A
26. D	27. C	28. B	29. C	30. B
31. A	32. B	33. C	34. A	35. D
41. B	42. C	43. B	44. C	45. A
46. B	47. D	48. C	49. A	50. D
51. C	52. B	53. A	54. D	55. A
56. and	57. originally	58. surrounded	59. were permitted	60. featured
61. spacious	62. simpler	63. as	64. events	65. the

36. D

37. G

38. C

39. E

40. A

66. Last weekend, I participated in an activity titled "Getting to Know the Plants Around Us," organized by the Student Union. The event aimed to help us appreciate the greenery on campus and learn about local flora.

The activity began with a brief introduction from our biology teacher, who explained the basic characteristics of several common plants. Then, we were divided into small groups and given a map of the campus. Our task was to find and identify at least five different plants, noting their names, features, and any interesting facts we could discover. We walked around the campus, observing carefully and discussing with each other. Some plants were easy to recognize, while others required us to use our phones to search for information. The atmosphere was lively and full of curiosity.

Through this activity, I gained a deeper understanding of the plants that I see every day but had never paid much attention to. I was amazed by the diversity of life even in our small campus. It also taught me the importance of observing nature closely and protecting our environment. I hope more such activities will be held in the future, allowing us to connect with nature and learn beyond the classroom.

67. As I was departing, my friends walked me to my car, chatting about the hummingbird rescue. I couldn't help but feel a sense of wonder at the encounter. The tiny bird's grateful gaze had left a lasting impression on me. Just as I was about to drive away, I noticed something fluttering near the rearview mirror. To my surprise, it was the same hummingbird! She hovered there for a moment, as if saying a final goodbye, before darting off into the sunset.

The experience taught me a valuable lesson about compassion and the interconnectedness of all living things. Even the smallest act of kindness can make a profound difference. I drove home with a heart full of gratitude, knowing that I had played a part in saving a precious life. From that day on, I made a conscious effort to be more mindful of the world around me, always ready to lend a helping hand to those in need, no matter how small they may be.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

听到「We're out of beans again」→ 明确下一步行动是「stop by the supermarket」买豆子 → 排除先去见Billy和接Billy

考点：细节信息　行动意图

2. 【答案】B

听到男士评价「he's such a great TV actor」→ 直接锁定身份为电视演员 → 排除图书管理员和律师

考点：身份识别　评价词

3. 【答案】A

首句提出「What should we get him?」→ 围绕礼物展开讨论 → 确定话题是给Jason的礼物

考点：主旨大意　话题识别

4. 【答案】B

听到「there was a big party there」→ 男士确认是「Sarah's birthday party」→ 确定昨晚Cooper's有生日派对

考点：细节捕捉　事件识别

5. 【答案】C

听到「I don't recognize this street」→ 男士承认可能转错弯 → 女士说「we're completely lost」→ 确定迷路

考点：推理判断　情绪表达

6. 【答案】C

听到「here at the airport」→ 明确地点 → 排除家和办公室

考点：地点词捕捉　场景定位

7. 【答案】A

听到航班延误三小时 → 结合W说「you look worried」→ 判断M（Sara）感到焦虑

考点：情绪词捕捉　语境推断

8. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 choose teaching → 听到否定家庭压力 → 抓到 was my high school English teacher who encouraged me → 选出鼓励来源

考点：细节定位　否定排除

9. 【答案】A

定位 best part → 听到 but for me 转折 → 抓到 being with children → 排除被否定的 respect 项

考点：转折信号　观点态度

10. 【答案】A

定位 want her students to become → 听到 don't focus 排除 communicators → 抓到 really hope → 选 lifelong learners

考点：细节定位　否定排除

11. 【答案】B

定位W表达喜欢与父母同住的原因 → 抓住cook meals for me → 对应B选项

考点：细节定位　同义对应

12. 【答案】A

定位M对Becky的建议 → 抓住should have patience with her → 对应A选项

考点：建议句型　细节捕捉

13. 【答案】C

定位M对父母独居的担忧 → 抓住emergency一词 → 对应C选项

考点：细节定位　因果关系

14. 【答案】B

定位女士今早听的演讲 → 抓取演讲者姓名 David Thompson → 对应选项 B

考点：细节信息　姓名捕捉

15. 【答案】C

定位下午工作坊话题 → 女士说报名的是另一个 → 抓取「employee motivation」→ 对应选项 C

考点：细节信息　转折信号

16. 【答案】A

定位女士对工作的评价 → 抓取「can be challenging」→ 对应选项 A

考点：观点态度　情态动词

17. 【答案】C

定位双方共同意愿 → 男士说想提升管理技能 → 女士回应「Me too」→ 推断双方都想提升管理技能

考点：推理判断　共同意愿

18. 【答案】B

主持人介绍嘉宾为「helping people exercise safely」的专家 → 嘉宾谈论锻炼常见错误与建议 → 推断其身份为健身指导

考点：身份推断　锻炼话题

19. 【答案】C

定位「common mistake」信号 → 听到「do the same routine all the time」→ 匹配选项 C

考点：常见错误　同义替换

20. 【答案】A

定位「hard workouts」→ 听到「just once a week」→ 匹配选项 A

考点：频次数字　once a week

21. 【答案】A

定位关键信息 'The last day to cancel registration and receive a full refund is June 15' → 识别 June 15 为截止日期 → 选择最接近且未超过该日期的选项

考点：细节定位　日期信息捕捉

22. 【答案】D

定位关键信息 'The day is divided into two thematic sessions per age group' → 提取分组依据 'age group' → 选择同义选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】C

定位每日课程结构 'three-hour morning class... one-hour lunch break... three-hour afternoon class' → 计算每日课时（3+3=6小时）→ 定位单周天数 'Monday-Friday'（5天）→ 计算总课时（6*5=30小时）

考点：细节定位　数字运算　信息整合

24. 【答案】B

定位短语 'jump on that bandwagon' → 结合上下文（作者描述自己尝试新事物，父亲也加入）→ 推断短语意为“加入你正在做的事”

考点：熟词僻义　语境推断

25. 【答案】A

定位描述父亲反应的语句（如 'He was not amused'）→ 提取情感态度词 'not amused' → 推断为“不赞成”

考点：观点态度　情感词捕捉

26. 【答案】D

定位作者描述自身经历的段落 → 提取作者克服困难、坚持目标的言行 → 推断其性格特质

考点：作者经历　性格推断

27. 【答案】C

通览全文标题与各段落主题句 → 归纳核心话题 → 匹配主旨选项

考点：主旨归纳　话题匹配

28. 【答案】B

定位第一段提及Noa Ovadia的句子 → 分析其在段落中的功能（举例/引出话题） → 判断其写作目的

考点：举例目的　篇章结构

29. 【答案】C

定位划线词所在句子 → 分析上下文逻辑关系（转折/解释） → 推断词在语境中的具体含义

考点：词义猜测　上下文逻辑

30. 【答案】B

定位Hammond的观点陈述 → 提取其关于Project Debater局限性的描述 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　观点匹配

31. 【答案】A

定位末段核心观点 → 识别同义替换（social interaction ↔ interacting with others） → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节定位

32. 【答案】B

定位 solar developers ignore 相关信息 → 识别同义替换（negative impact ↔ environmental harm） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

33. 【答案】C

定位 InSPIRE 目标描述 → 识别同义替换（environmentally friendly ↔ sustainable） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

34. 【答案】A

定位第四段法律目的 → 识别同义替换（conserve pollinators ↔ protect bees） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

35. 【答案】D

通览全文主旨 → 识别核心话题（solar farms） → 匹配最佳标题

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

36. 【答案】D

36 空 根据空格前的主语和空格后的宾语，判断需要填入一个能与宾语搭配的动词短语 → take on 承担（责任/工作）符合语境 → 得出答案

37 空 分析句子结构，发现空格处需要一个定语从句来修饰先行词 → 从句中缺少主语，且指代先行词 → 选择关系代词 who → 得出答案

38 空 根据时间状语 by next year 判断时态 → 表示到将来某个时间为止已完成的动作 → 使用将来完成时 → 得出答案

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考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句　关系代词选择　将来完成时　时间状语提示　熟词僻义　语境推断　非谓语动词　不定式作目的状语

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46 空 定位动作目的（create a torch）→ 匹配动词与宾语（the bunch）→ 推断点燃动作
47 空 定位动作场景（rope tied to waist, around trunk）→ 推断向上移动方式 → 匹配动词
48 空 定位指代对象（move the ___ higher up the tree trunk）→ 回溯前文提及的攀爬工具 → 确定指代物
49 空 定位段落逻辑（描述攀爬过程后到达蜂巢）→ 判断连接词功能（表示过程结束/结果）→ 匹配副词
50 空 定位动作场景（坐在树枝上，向蜂巢移动）→ 匹配动词与介词（towards）→ 推断缓慢谨慎的移动方式
51 空 定位动作序列 → 根据‘was back on the ground’推断下树动作 → 选择表示‘滑下’的动词
52 空 定位原因句 → 根据‘A cool summer had delayed...’推断时间属性 → 选择表示‘太早’的形容词
53 空 定位原因句 → 根据‘Baby bees were still in the honeycombs’推断延迟的生物过程 → 选择表示‘孵化’的动名词
54 空 定位行为描述 → 根据‘kept attacking’推断蜜蜂情绪状态 → 选择表示‘愤怒’的形容词
55 空 定位结果句 → 根据‘had to wait for the right...’推断等待的抽象条件 → 选择表示‘时机’的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　动词搭配　指代与衔接　衔接连贯　逻辑衔接词

46. 【答案】B

41 空 根据后文‘honey harvest’及全文描述的采蜜过程，推断作者此行目的为‘采集’蜂蜜。
42 空 根据后文‘Reaching them’及Ziyad攀爬树干、在20米高处操作的细节，推断蜂箱放置在‘树顶’。
43 空 根据后文Ziyad攀爬、遇袭、被迫撤退等情节，推断取蜜过程不仅‘困难’，而且‘危险’。
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　动词搭配　指代与衔接　衔接连贯　逻辑衔接词

47. 【答案】D

41 空 根据后文‘honey harvest’及全文描述的采蜜过程，推断作者此行目的为‘采集’蜂蜜。
42 空 根据后文‘Reaching them’及Ziyad攀爬树干、在20米高处操作的细节，推断蜂箱放置在‘树顶’。
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　动词搭配　指代与衔接　衔接连贯　逻辑衔接词

48. 【答案】C

41 空 根据后文‘honey harvest’及全文描述的采蜜过程，推断作者此行目的为‘采集’蜂蜜。
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53 空 定位原因句 → 根据‘Baby bees were still in the honeycombs’推断延迟的生物过程 → 选择表示‘孵化’的动名词
54 空 定位行为描述 → 根据‘kept attacking’推断蜜蜂情绪状态 → 选择表示‘愤怒’的形容词
55 空 定位结果句 → 根据‘had to wait for the right...’推断等待的抽象条件 → 选择表示‘时机’的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　动词搭配　指代与衔接　衔接连贯　逻辑衔接词

54. 【答案】D

41 空 根据后文‘honey harvest’及全文描述的采蜜过程，推断作者此行目的为‘采集’蜂蜜。
42 空 根据后文‘Reaching them’及Ziyad攀爬树干、在20米高处操作的细节，推断蜂箱放置在‘树顶’。
43 空 根据后文Ziyad攀爬、遇袭、被迫撤退等情节，推断取蜜过程不仅‘困难’，而且‘危险’。
44 空 根据‘before entering a thick jungle’及后文Ziyad作为向导进行采蜜操作，推断作者是‘跟随’养蜂人。
45 空 根据‘handfuls of damp tree leaves’及后文‘wrapped them with string’和‘create a torch’，推断动作为‘收集’树叶。
46 空 定位动作目的（create a torch）→ 匹配动词与宾语（the bunch）→ 推断点燃动作
47 空 定位动作场景（rope tied to waist, around trunk）→ 推断向上移动方式 → 匹配动词
48 空 定位指代对象（move the ___ higher up the tree trunk）→ 回溯前文提及的攀爬工具 → 确定指代物
49 空 定位段落逻辑（描述攀爬过程后到达蜂巢）→ 判断连接词功能（表示过程结束/结果）→ 匹配副词
50 空 定位动作场景（坐在树枝上，向蜂巢移动）→ 匹配动词与介词（towards）→ 推断缓慢谨慎的移动方式
51 空 定位动作序列 → 根据‘was back on the ground’推断下树动作 → 选择表示‘滑下’的动词
52 空 定位原因句 → 根据‘A cool summer had delayed...’推断时间属性 → 选择表示‘太早’的形容词
53 空 定位原因句 → 根据‘Baby bees were still in the honeycombs’推断延迟的生物过程 → 选择表示‘孵化’的动名词
54 空 定位行为描述 → 根据‘kept attacking’推断蜜蜂情绪状态 → 选择表示‘愤怒’的形容词
55 空 定位结果句 → 根据‘had to wait for the right...’推断等待的抽象条件 → 选择表示‘时机’的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　动词搭配　指代与衔接　衔接连贯　逻辑衔接词

55. 【答案】A

41 空 根据后文‘honey harvest’及全文描述的采蜜过程，推断作者此行目的为‘采集’蜂蜜。
42 空 根据后文‘Reaching them’及Ziyad攀爬树干、在20米高处操作的细节，推断蜂箱放置在‘树顶’。
43 空 根据后文Ziyad攀爬、遇袭、被迫撤退等情节，推断取蜜过程不仅‘困难’，而且‘危险’。
44 空 根据‘before entering a thick jungle’及后文Ziyad作为向导进行采蜜操作，推断作者是‘跟随’养蜂人。
45 空 根据‘handfuls of damp tree leaves’及后文‘wrapped them with string’和‘create a torch’，推断动作为‘收集’树叶。
46 空 定位动作目的（create a torch）→ 匹配动词与宾语（the bunch）→ 推断点燃动作
47 空 定位动作场景（rope tied to waist, around trunk）→ 推断向上移动方式 → 匹配动词
48 空 定位指代对象（move the ___ higher up the tree trunk）→ 回溯前文提及的攀爬工具 → 确定指代物

49 空 定位段落逻辑（描述攀爬过程后到达蜂巢）→ 判断连接词功能（表示过程结束/结果）→ 匹配副词
50 空 定位动作场景（坐在树枝上，向蜂巢移动）→ 匹配动词与介词（towards）→ 推断缓慢谨慎的移动方式
51 空 定位动作序列 → 根据‘was back on the ground’推断下树动作 → 选择表示‘滑下’的动词
52 空 定位原因句 → 根据‘A cool summer had delayed...’推断时间属性 → 选择表示‘太早’的形容词
53 空 定位原因句 → 根据‘Baby bees were still in the honeycombs’推断延迟的生物过程 → 选择表示‘孵化’的动名词
54 空 定位行为描述 → 根据‘kept attacking’推断蜜蜂情绪状态 → 选择表示‘愤怒’的形容词
55 空 定位结果句 → 根据‘had to wait for the right...’推断等待的抽象条件 → 选择表示‘时机’的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　动词搭配　指代与衔接　衔接连贯　逻辑衔接词

56. 【答案】and

56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别并列连词连接两个并列成分 → 选择并列连词
57 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要副词修饰动词 → 选择符合语境的副词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词作状语 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
59 空 分析句子时态语态 → 判断主语与动词的被动关系 → 选择正确的时态语态
60 空 分析句子时态 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择正确的时态
61 空 根据空格后名词 'room' 及句意 '房间足够大，可以容纳...' → 判断需要形容词修饰 'room' → 结合语境 '容纳20人' → 选择表示'宽敞的'的形容词 'spacious'
62 空 根据空格前 'is' 及句意 '过程比我们想象的要...' → 判断需要形容词比较级 → 结合语境 'than we imagined' → 选择表示'更简单的'的形容词比较级 'simpler'
63 空 根据空格前后两个分句 'the process is simple' 和 'it requires careful planning' → 判断需要连接词表示转折或让步关系 → 结合语境 '虽然...但是...' → 选择表示'虽然'的连词 'as'
64 空 根据空格前 'important' 及句意 '重要的...' → 判断需要名词形式 → 结合语境 'important events' → 选择表示'事件'的名词复数 'events'
65 空 根据空格后 'United States' 及句意 '...的美国' → 判断需要定冠词特指 → 结合语境 'the United States' → 选择表示特指的定冠词 'the'

考点：并列连词　句子结构　语境选词　词性判断　非谓语动词　分词作状语　时态与语态　被动语态　时态　一般过去时　形容词修饰名词　近义词辨析　形容词比较级　状语从句　让步关系连词　主谓一致　名词复数　名词性从句　定冠词特指

57. 【答案】originally

56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别并列连词连接两个并列成分 → 选择并列连词
57 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要副词修饰动词 → 选择符合语境的副词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词作状语 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
59 空 分析句子时态语态 → 判断主语与动词的被动关系 → 选择正确的时态语态
60 空 分析句子时态 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择正确的时态
61 空 根据空格后名词 'room' 及句意 '房间足够大，可以容纳...' → 判断需要形容词修饰 'room' → 结合语境 '容纳20人' → 选择表示'宽敞的'的形容词 'spacious'
62 空 根据空格前 'is' 及句意 '过程比我们想象的要...' → 判断需要形容词比较级 → 结合语境 'than we imagined' → 选择表示'更简单的'的形容词比较级 'simpler'
63 空 根据空格前后两个分句 'the process is simple' 和 'it requires careful planning' → 判断需要连接词表示转折或让步关系 → 结合语境 '虽然...但是...' → 选择表示'虽然'的连词 'as'
64 空 根据空格前 'important' 及句意 '重要的...' → 判断需要名词形式 → 结合语境 'important events' → 选择表示'事件'的名词复数 'events'
65 空 根据空格后 'United States' 及句意 '...的美国' → 判断需要定冠词特指 → 结合语境 'the United States' → 选择表示特指的定冠词 'the'

考点：并列连词　句子结构　语境选词　词性判断　非谓语动词　分词作状语　时态与语态　被动语态　时态　一般过去时　形容词修饰名词　近义词辨析　形容词比较级　状语从句　让步关系连词　主谓一致　名词复数　名词性从句　定冠词特指

58. 【答案】surrounded

56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别并列连词连接两个并列成分 → 选择并列连词
57 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要副词修饰动词 → 选择符合语境的副词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词作状语 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
59 空 分析句子时态语态 → 判断主语与动词的被动关系 → 选择正确的时态语态
60 空 分析句子时态 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择正确的时态
61 空 根据空格后名词 'room' 及句意 '房间足够大，可以容纳...' → 判断需要形容词修饰 'room' → 结合语境 '容纳20人' → 选择表示'宽敞的'的形容词 'spacious'
62 空 根据空格前 'is' 及句意 '过程比我们想象的要...' → 判断需要形容词比较级 → 结合语境 'than we imagined' → 选择表示'更简单的'的形容词比较级 'simpler'
63 空 根据空格前后两个分句 'the process is simple' 和 'it requires careful planning' → 判断需要连接词表示转折或让步关系 → 结合语境 '虽然...但是...' → 选择表示'虽然'的连词 'as'
64 空 根据空格前 'important' 及句意 '重要的...' → 判断需要名词形式 → 结合语境 'important events' → 选择表示'事件'的名词复数 'events'
65 空 根据空格后 'United States' 及句意 '...的美国' → 判断需要定冠词特指 → 结合语境 'the United States' → 选择表示特指的定冠词 'the'

考点：并列连词　句子结构　语境选词　词性判断　非谓语动词　分词作状语　时态与语态　被动语态　时态　一般过去时　形容词修饰名词　近义词辨析　形容词比较级　状语从句　让步关系连词　主谓一致　名词复数　名词性从句　定冠词特指

59. 【答案】were permitted

56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别并列连词连接两个并列成分 → 选择并列连词
57 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要副词修饰动词 → 选择符合语境的副词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词作状语 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
59 空 分析句子时态语态 → 判断主语与动词的被动关系 → 选择正确的时态语态
60 空 分析句子时态 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择正确的时态
61 空 根据空格后名词 'room' 及句意 '房间足够大，可以容纳...' → 判断需要形容词修饰 'room' → 结合语境 '容纳20人' → 选择表示'宽敞的'的形容词 'spacious'
62 空 根据空格前 'is' 及句意 '过程比我们想象的要...' → 判断需要形容词比较级 → 结合语境 'than we imagined' → 选择表示'更简单的'的形容词比较级 'simpler'
63 空 根据空格前后两个分句 'the process is simple' 和 'it requires careful planning' → 判断需要连接词表示转折或让步关系 → 结合语境 '虽然...但是...' → 选择表示'虽然'的连词 'as'
64 空 根据空格前 'important' 及句意 '重要的...' → 判断需要名词形式 → 结合语境 'important events' → 选择表示'事件'的名词复数 'events'
65 空 根据空格后 'United States' 及句意 '...的美国' → 判断需要定冠词特指 → 结合语境 'the United States' → 选择表示特指的定冠词 'the'

考点：并列连词　句子结构　语境选词　词性判断　非谓语动词　分词作状语　时态与语态　被动语态　时态　一般过去时　形容词修饰名词　近义词辨析　形容词比较级　状语从句　让步关系连词　主谓一致　名词复数　名词性从句　定冠词特指

60. 【答案】featured

56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别并列连词连接两个并列成分 → 选择并列连词
57 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要副词修饰动词 → 选择符合语境的副词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词作状语 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
59 空 分析句子时态语态 → 判断主语与动词的被动关系 → 选择正确的时态语态
60 空 分析句子时态 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择正确的时态
61 空 根据空格后名词 'room' 及句意 '房间足够大，可以容纳...' → 判断需要形容词修饰 'room' → 结合语境 '容纳20人' → 选择表示'宽敞的'的形容词 'spacious'
62 空 根据空格前 'is' 及句意 '过程比我们想象的要...' → 判断需要形容词比较级 → 结合语境 'than we imagined' → 选择表示'更简单的'的形容词比较级 'simpler'
63 空 根据空格前后两个分句 'the process is simple' 和 'it requires careful planning' → 判断需要连接词表示转折或让步关系 → 结合语境 '虽然...但是...' → 选择表示'虽然'的连词 'as'
64 空 根据空格前 'important' 及句意 '重要的...' → 判断需要名词形式 → 结合语境 'important events' → 选择表示'事件'的名词复数 'events'
65 空 根据空格后 'United States' 及句意 '...的美国' → 判断需要定冠词特指 → 结合语境 'the United States' → 选择表示特指的定冠词 'the'

考点：并列连词　句子结构　语境选词　词性判断　非谓语动词　分词作状语　时态与语态　被动语态　时态　一般过去时　形容词修饰名词　近义词辨析　形容词比较级　状语从句　让步关系连词　主谓一致　名词复数　名词性从句　定冠词特指

61. 【答案】spacious

56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别并列连词连接两个并列成分 → 选择并列连词
57 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要副词修饰动词 → 选择符合语境的副词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词作状语 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
59 空 分析句子时态语态 → 判断主语与动词的被动关系 → 选择正确的时态语态
60 空 分析句子时态 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择正确的时态
61 空 根据空格后名词 'room' 及句意 '房间足够大，可以容纳...' → 判断需要形容词修饰 'room' → 结合语境 '容纳20人' → 选择表示'宽敞的'的形容词 'spacious'
62 空 根据空格前 'is' 及句意 '过程比我们想象的要...' → 判断需要形容词比较级 → 结合语境 'than we imagined' → 选择表示'更简单的'的形容词比较级 'simpler'
63 空 根据空格前后两个分句 'the process is simple' 和 'it requires careful planning' → 判断需要连接词表示转折或让步关系 → 结合语境 '虽然...但是...' → 选择表示'虽然'的连词 'as'
64 空 根据空格前 'important' 及句意 '重要的...' → 判断需要名词形式 → 结合语境 'important events' → 选择表示'事件'的名词复数 'events'
65 空 根据空格后 'United States' 及句意 '...的美国' → 判断需要定冠词特指 → 结合语境 'the United States' → 选择表示特指的定冠词 'the'

考点：并列连词　句子结构　语境选词　词性判断　非谓语动词　分词作状语　时态与语态　被动语态　时态　一般过去时　形容词修饰名词　近义词辨析　形容词比较级　状语从句　让步关系连词　主谓一致　名词复数　名词性从句　定冠词特指

62. 【答案】simpler

56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别并列连词连接两个并列成分 → 选择并列连词
57 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要副词修饰动词 → 选择符合语境的副词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词作状语 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
59 空 分析句子时态语态 → 判断主语与动词的被动关系 → 选择正确的时态语态
60 空 分析句子时态 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择正确的时态

61 空 根据空格后名词 'room' 及句意 '房间足够大，可以容纳...' → 判断需要形容词修饰 'room' → 结合语境 '容纳20人' → 选择表示'宽敞的'的形容词 'spacious'
62 空 根据空格前 'is' 及句意 '过程比我们想象的要...' → 判断需要形容词比较级 → 结合语境 'than we imagined' → 选择表示'更简单的'的形容词比较级 'simpler'
63 空 根据空格前后两个分句 'the process is simple' 和 'it requires careful planning' → 判断需要连接词表示转折或让步关系 → 结合语境 '虽然...但是...' → 选择表示'虽然'的连词 'as'
64 空 根据空格前 'important' 及句意 '重要的...' → 判断需要名词形式 → 结合语境 'important events' → 选择表示'事件'的名词复数 'events'
65 空 根据空格后 'United States' 及句意 '...的美国' → 判断需要定冠词特指 → 结合语境 'the United States' → 选择表示特指的定冠词 'the'

考点：并列连词　句子结构　语境选词　词性判断　非谓语动词　分词作状语　时态与语态　被动语态　时态　一般过去时　形容词修饰名词　近义词辨析　形容词比较级　状语从句　让步关系连词　主谓一致　名词复数　名词性从句　定冠词特指

63. 【答案】as

56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别并列连词连接两个并列成分 → 选择并列连词
57 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要副词修饰动词 → 选择符合语境的副词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词作状语 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
59 空 分析句子时态语态 → 判断主语与动词的被动关系 → 选择正确的时态语态
60 空 分析句子时态 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择正确的时态
61 空 根据空格后名词 'room' 及句意 '房间足够大，可以容纳...' → 判断需要形容词修饰 'room' → 结合语境 '容纳20人' → 选择表示'宽敞的'的形容词 'spacious'
62 空 根据空格前 'is' 及句意 '过程比我们想象的要...' → 判断需要形容词比较级 → 结合语境 'than we imagined' → 选择表示'更简单的'的形容词比较级 'simpler'
63 空 根据空格前后两个分句 'the process is simple' 和 'it requires careful planning' → 判断需要连接词表示转折或让步关系 → 结合语境 '虽然...但是...' → 选择表示'虽然'的连词 'as'
64 空 根据空格前 'important' 及句意 '重要的...' → 判断需要名词形式 → 结合语境 'important events' → 选择表示'事件'的名词复数 'events'
65 空 根据空格后 'United States' 及句意 '...的美国' → 判断需要定冠词特指 → 结合语境 'the United States' → 选择表示特指的定冠词 'the'

考点：并列连词　句子结构　语境选词　词性判断　非谓语动词　分词作状语　时态与语态　被动语态　时态　一般过去时　形容词修饰名词　近义词辨析　形容词比较级　状语从句　让步关系连词　主谓一致　名词复数　名词性从句　定冠词特指

64. 【答案】events

56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别并列连词连接两个并列成分 → 选择并列连词
57 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要副词修饰动词 → 选择符合语境的副词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词作状语 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
59 空 分析句子时态语态 → 判断主语与动词的被动关系 → 选择正确的时态语态
60 空 分析句子时态 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择正确的时态
61 空 根据空格后名词 'room' 及句意 '房间足够大，可以容纳...' → 判断需要形容词修饰 'room' → 结合语境 '容纳20人' → 选择表示'宽敞的'的形容词 'spacious'
62 空 根据空格前 'is' 及句意 '过程比我们想象的要...' → 判断需要形容词比较级 → 结合语境 'than we imagined' → 选择表示'更简单的'的形容词比较级 'simpler'
63 空 根据空格前后两个分句 'the process is simple' 和 'it requires careful planning' → 判断需要连接词表示转折或让步关系 → 结合语境 '虽然...但是...' → 选择表示'虽然'的连词 'as'

64 空 根据空格前 'important' 及句意 '重要的...' → 判断需要名词形式 → 结合语境 'important events' → 选择表示'事件'的名词复数 'events'
65 空 根据空格后 'United States' 及句意 '...的美国' → 判断需要定冠词特指 → 结合语境 'the United States' → 选择表示特指的定冠词 'the'

考点：并列连词　句子结构　语境选词　词性判断　非谓语动词　分词作状语　时态与语态　被动语态　时态　一般过去时　形容词修饰名词　近义词辨析　形容词比较级　状语从句　让步关系连词　主谓一致　名词复数　名词性从句　定冠词特指

65. 【答案】the

56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别并列连词连接两个并列成分 → 选择并列连词
57 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要副词修饰动词 → 选择符合语境的副词
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64 空 根据空格前 'important' 及句意 '重要的...' → 判断需要名词形式 → 结合语境 'important events' → 选择表示'事件'的名词复数 'events'
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考点：并列连词　句子结构　语境选词　词性判断　非谓语动词　分词作状语　时态与语态　被动语态　时态　一般过去时　形容词修饰名词　近义词辨析　形容词比较级　状语从句　让步关系连词　主谓一致　名词复数　名词性从句　定冠词特指

66. 【答案】Last weekend, I participated in an activity…

根据活动过程与感想的写作要求，运用多样句式（如复合句、非谓语结构）组织报道，并确保谋篇布局清晰（如按时间顺序或逻辑递进展开）。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO 主干　谋篇布局

67. 【答案】As I was departing, my friends walked me to…

根据给定开头语和材料，续写两段，需要合理构思情节发展，运用多样化的句式和衔接手段，使文章连贯完整。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　衔接连贯