高考 · 2024年高考英语甲卷真题

历年真题

满分 127.45 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 71 题 · 甲卷

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
176 359
yingyu8.cn/d/176359

本卷答案与讲解
395 927
yingyu8.cn/an/395927

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 分，共 5 分）

（听力）听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. Where are the speakers going?
   A. A new restaurant. B. A convenience store. C. Their office.

2. When is the class presentation according to Vicky?
   A. On Thursday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Tuesday.

3. Why does the woman make the call?
   A. To check the price. B. To make an apology. C. To cancel her order.

4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
   A. Husband and wife. B. Boss and employee. C. Salesperson and customer.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
   A. Their move to a new place. B. Tom's friends at school. C. A sports center.

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 0.33 分，共 4.95 分）

（听力）听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

6. What does the girl tell her dad?
   A. She decides to quit college. B. She worries about her academic ability.
   C. She is unpopular with her classmates.

7. How does the father help his daughter?
   A. By telling a funny joke. B. By sharing his own story.
   C. By planning a school tour. 听第7段材料, 回答第8 至 10题。

8. Who is the man?

A. A researcher. B. A bird watcher. C. A radio host.

9. When do birds sing quieter?

A. On weekend mornings. B. During rush hours. C. In early evenings.

10. What is Dr. Zollinger going to do next?

A. Summarize her studies. B. Play some recordings.

C. Answer more questions. 听第8段材料, 回答第11至13题。

11. Where was Jena born?

A. In Canada. B. In Japan. C. In Australia.

12. How old was Mike when he left Glasgow?

A. Five. B. Six. C. Ten.

13. What do we know about Mike's parents?

A. They enjoy living abroad. B. They first met at the age of 20.

C. They will start their own company. 听第9段材料, 回答第14至16题。

14. What is the first question to Mr. Green about?

A. His adventure in space. B. His physical condition. C. His doctor's advice.

15. How does Mr. Green feel about traveling to Mars?

A. It's unlikely to happen. B. It's physically demanding.

C. It's a chance not to be missed.

16. Which is Mr. Green's favorite movie?

A. Apollo 13. B. Blue Earth.

C. Space Station. 听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题。

17. What is the speaker doing?

A. Giving a report. B. Introducing a musical play. C. Making an announcement.

18. What are the students expected to do?

A. Carry school flags. B. Wear fun clothes. C. Design fancy masks.

19. Where can the parents stand and watch?

A. On the sidewalk. B. On the playground. C. In front of the office.

20. What should the students do if they don't take part?

A. Let their teacher know. B. Stay in the lecture hall. C. Do some reading.

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

Each ARTS FIRST festival is a unique annual celebration of the Harvard community's artistic creativity. We invite you to join us for the coming ARTS FIRST. We look forward to welcoming you as we showcase the creativity of the Harvard arts community through performances, art exhibitions and art-making activities. The festival is a public event for Harvard and community members of all ages. Light Awash in Watercolor Learn about the materials and qualities of watercolor paint with experts from the Harvard Art Museums Materials Lab. Try your hand at some of the painting tricks used by artists whose works will be in the upcoming exhibition of American Watercolors 1880-1990: Into the Light. Spineless Artists: Invertebrate Creativity From webs to cocoons, invertebrates (无脊椎动物) create some of nature's most delicate and beautiful designs. Join Javier Marin from the Harvard Museum of Natural History to learn how insects and other invertebrates dance, inspire fashion and create art, while making your own spineless artists out of craft (手工艺) materials. Wheel Throwing Join instructors from the Ceramics Program and great potters from Quincy, Cabot and Mather Houses for demonstrations using the potter's wheel. Then create your own masterpiece! Knitting and Pom-Pom Making Join the Harvard Undergraduate Knitting Circle to make pom-poms and tassels out of thread, or pick up a pair of needles and learn to knit (编织).

21. What do we know about ARTS FIRST?

A. It is an exhibition of oil paintings.
B. It offers art courses for all ages.
C. It presents recreational activities.
D. It is a major tourist attraction.

22. Which program will you join if you're interested in drawing pictures?

A. Light Awash in Watercolor.
B. Spineless Artists: Invertebrate Creativity.
C. Wheel Throwing.
D. Knitting and Pom-Pom Making.

23. What can you do together with Javier Marin?

A. Practice a traditional dance.

B. Make handcrafts.

C. Visit a local museum.

D. Feed invertebrates. B Animals can express their needs using a lot of ways. For instance, almost all animals have distinct vocals (声音) that they rely on to either ask for help, scare away any dangerous animals or look for shelter. But cats are special creatures who possess amazing vocalization skills. They are able to have entire conversations with humans using meows and you're able to interpret it. If a pet cat is hungry, it will keep meowing to attract attention and find food. However, when a cat is looking for affection, they tend to produce stretched and soft meows. Meowing starts as soon as a baby cat is brought to life and uses it to get the mother's attention and be fed. Cats have many heightened senses, but their sense of smell is quite impressive. They use their noses to assess their environment and look out for any signs of danger. They will sniff out specific areas before they choose a place to relax. However, another way the cats are able to distinguish between situations is by looking for familiar smells. Your cat will likely smell your face and store the smell in its memory and use it to recognize you in the future. That's why most pet cats are able to tell immediately if their owners were around any other cats, which they don't usually like. Dogs are known for their impressive fetching habit, but cats take this behavior up a notch. Many cats will find random objects outside and bring them to their owners. This is a very old habit that's been present in all kinds of predators (食肉动物). Cats bring gifts for their owners to show they love you. These adorable little hunters are just doing something that it's been in their nature since the beginning of time. So just go along with it!

24. What can be learned about cats' meowing from the first paragraph?

A. It's a survival skill.
B. It's taught by mother cats.
C. It's hard to interpret.
D. It's getting louder with age.

25. How does a pet cat assess different situations?

A. By listening for sounds.
B. By touching familiar objects.
C. By checking on smells.
D. By communicating with other cats.

26. Which best explains the phrase "take. . . up notch" in paragraph 3?

A. Perform appropriately.
B. Move faster.
C. Act strangely.
D. Do better.

27. What is a suitable title for the text?

A. Tips on Finding a Smart Cat

B. Understanding Your Cat's Behavior

C. Have Fun with Your Cat

D. How to Keep Your Cat Healthy C The Saint Lukas train doesn’t accept passengers — it accepts only the sick. The Saint Lukas is one of five government-sponsored medical trains that travel to remote towns in central and eastern Russia. Each stop lasts an average of two days, and during that time the doctors and nurses on board provide rural (乡村) populations with basic medical care, X-ray scans and prescriptions. “People started queuing to make an appointment early in the morning,” says Emile Ducke, a German photographer who traveled with the staff of the Saint Lukas for a two-week trip in November through the vast regions (区域) of Krasnoyarsk and Khakassia. Russia’s public health care service has been in serious need of modernization. The government has struggled to come up with measures to address the problem, particularly in the poorer, rural areas east of the Volga River, including arranging doctor’s appointments by video chat and expanding financial aid programs to motivate doctors to practice medicine in remote parts of the country like Krasnoyarsk. The annual arrival of the Saint Lukas is another attempt to improve the situation. For 10 months every year, the train stops at about eight stations over two weeks, before returning to the regional capital to refuel and restock (补给). Then it starts all over again the next month. Most stations wait about a year between visits. Doctors see up to 150 patients every day. The train’s equipment allows for basic checkups. “I was very impressed by the doctors and their assistants working and living in such little space but still staying focused and very concerned,” says Ducke. “They were the best chance for many rural people to get the treatment they want. ”

28. How is the Saint Lukas different from other trains?

A. It runs across countries.
B. It reserves seats for the seniors.
C. It functions as a hospital.
D. It travels along a river.

29. What can we infer from paragraph 3 about Krasnoyarsk?

A. It is heavily populated.
B. It offers training for doctors.
C. It is a modern city.
D. It needs medical aid.

30. How long can the Saint Lukas work with one supply?

A. About a year.
B. About ten months.
C. About two months.
D. About two weeks.

31. What is Ducke’ s attitude toward the Saint Lukas’ services?

A. Appreciative.

B. Doubtful

C. Ambiguous.

D. Cautious. D “I didn’t like the ending,” I said to my favorite college professor. It was my junior year of undergraduate, and I was doing an independent study on Victorian literature. I had just finished reading The Mill on the Floss by George Eliot, and I was heartbroken with the ending. Prof. Gracie, with all his patience, asked me to think about it beyond whether I liked it or not. He suggested I think about the difference between endings that I wanted for the characters and endings that were right for the characters, endings that satisfied the story even if they didn’t have a traditionally positive outcome. Of course, I would have preferred a different ending for Tom and Maggie Tulliver, but the ending they got did make the most sense for them. This was an aha moment for me, and I never thought about endings the same way again. From then on, if I wanted to read an ending guaranteed to be happy, I’d pick up a love romance. If I wanted an ending I couldn’t guess, I’d pick up a mystery (悬疑小说). One where I kind of knew what was going to happen, historical fiction. Choosing what to read became easier. But writing the end — that’s hard. It’s hard for writers because endings carry so much weight with readers. You have to balance creating an ending that's unpredictable, but doesn’t seem to come from nowhere, one that fits what’s right for the characters. That’s why this issue (期) of Writer’s Digest aims to help you figure out how to write the best ending for whatever kind of writing you’re doing. If it’s short stories, Peter Mountford breaks down six techniques you can try to see which one helps you stick the landing. Elizabeth Sims analyzes the final chapters of five great novels to see what key points they include and how you can adapt

them for your work. This issue won’ t tell you what your ending should be — that’ s up to you and the story you’ re telling — but it might provide what you need to get there.

32. Why did the author go to Prof. Gracie?

A. To discuss a novel.
B. To submit a book report.
C. To argue for a writer.
D. To ask for a reading list.

33. What did the author realize after seeing Gracie?

A. Writing is a matter of personal preferences.
B. Readers are often carried away by character.
C. Each type of literature has its unique end.
D. A story which begins well will end well.

34. What is expected of a good ending?

A. It satisfies readers' taste.
B. It fits with the story development.
C. It is usually positive.
D. It is open for imagination.

35. Why does the author mention Peter Mountford and Elizabeth Sims?

A. To give examples of great novelists.
B. To stress the theme of this issue.
C. To encourage writing for the magazine.
D. To recommend their new books.

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。 What is moderation (适度)? Basically, it means eating only as much food as your body needs. You should feel satisfied at the end of a meal, but not too full. ___36___ But it doesn't mean saying goodbye to the foods you love. Take your time. It's important to slow down and think about food as something nutritious rather than just something to eat in between meetings. ___37___ It actually takes a few minutes for your brain to tell your body that it has had enough food, so eat slowly and stop eating before you feel full. Eat with others whenever possible. Eating alone, "specially in front of the TV or computer, often leads to mindless overeating. And be careful about the foods you keep at hand. It's more challenging to eat in moderation if you have unhealthy snacks at the ready, like cookies. ___38___ Control emotional (情绪) eating. ___39___ Many of us also turn to food to deal with unpleasant emotions such as sadness, loneliness, or boredom. But by learning healthier ways to manage emotions, you can regain control over the food you eat and your feelings. ___40___ A healthy breakfast can start your metabolism (新陈代谢), while eating small, healthy meals keeps your energy up all day. Avoid eating late at night. Try to eat dinner earlier and fast for 14 — 16 hours until breakfast the next morning. Studies suggest that eating only when you're most active and giving your digestive system a long break each day may help to regulate weight.

36. 第二节 七选五

A. Eat properly throughout the day.
B. We don't always eat just to satisfy hunger.
C. Don't swallow a meal on the way to work.
D. Most of us need to double the amount we eat.
E. Instead, surround yourself with healthy choices.
F. For many of us, moderation means eating less than we do now.
G. That won't lead to cheating or giving up on your new eating plan.

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E. Instead, surround yourself with healthy choices.

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G. That won't lead to cheating or giving up on your new eating plan.

五、第一节 单项填空 （共20小题; 每小题1. 5分, 满分30分）（共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

41. 第一节 单项填空

A. sitting room B. kitchen C. yard D. dining hall

42. 第一节 单项填空

A. As always B. By the way C. For example D. Here and now

43. 第一节 单项填空

A. adjusted B. promoted C. achieved D. experienced

44. 第一节 单项填空

A. work B. school C. court D. press

45. 第一节 单项填空

A. favored B. tolerated C. trusted D. acknowledged

46. 第一节 单项填空

A. gardening B. homework C. business D. housework

47. 第一节 单项填空

A. exercise B. study C. explore D. teach

48. 第一节 单项填空

A. food B. guests C. lessons D. tea

49. 第一节 单项填空

A. closely B. directly C. nervously D. freely

50. 第一节 单项填空

A. professional B. awkward C. simple D. practical

51. 第一节 单项填空

A. market B. mountain C. beach D. class

52. 第一节 单项填空

A. secret B. breath C. view D. tongue

53. 第一节 单项填空

A. admire B. notice C. adopt D. value

54. 第一节 单项填空

A. hands B. mouth C. eyes D. arms

55. 第一节 单项填空

A. difficult B. complex C. happy D. similar

56. 第一节 单项填空

A. grateful B. surprised C. convinced D. regretful

57. 第一节 单项填空

A. reflect upon B. go through C. ask about D. prepare for

58. 第一节 单项填空

A. unemployment B. health C. education D. communication

59. 第一节 单项填空

A. attend B. refer C. lead D. talk

60. 第一节 单项填空

A. come true B. come round C. come out D. come alive

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

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。 Although parks of all sizes and types exist at any level, the national parks, in particular, tend ___61___ (catch) our attention because of their large size and variety. They are ___62___ (treasure) of American heritage (遗产). How did the national park system come about? On a cool, starry night in mid-September 1870, four men relaxed before a campfire along the Firehole River in ___63___ is now northwestern Wyoming. They ___64___(be) part of a 15-member exploring party that had spent almost five awesome weeks in witness of the natural beauties there. What should ___65___(do) with such a beautiful place? They wondered out loud. This area, with ___66___ (it) unique and breathtaking natural beauty, must be well preserved ___67___ all people of the nation to enjoy — as a national park. They all agreed and vowed (承诺) to promote the idea at the ___68___ (complete) of their journey. Their promotional work paid off. Two years later, 18 years before Wyoming became a state, Yellowstone became the first national park in the United States and the world. Yellowstone was the ___69___ (large) United States national park — 2.2 million acres — until Wrangell-Saint Elias in southern Alaska, ___70___ became a national monument in 1978, took the honors as a national park in 1980 with 12.3 million acres.

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

66. 第二节 语法填空

67. 第二节 语法填空

68. 第二节 语法填空

69. 第二节 语法填空

70. 第二节 语法填空

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

71. (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. A	2. C	3. B	4. C	5. A
6. B	7. B	8. C	9. A	10. B
11. A	12. B	13. A	14. B	15. C
16. A	17. C	18. B	19. C	20. A
21. A	22. C	23. B	24. C	25. A
26. B	27. B	28. C	29. A	30. B
31. A	32. B	33. A	34. B	35. C
41. B	42. A	43. D	44. B	45. A
46. D	47. B	48. C	49. A	50. D
51. C	52. B	53. A	54. C	55. C
56. A	57. B	58. C	59. D	60. D
61. to catch	62. treasures	63. what	64. were	65. be done
66. its	67. for	68. completion	69. largest	70. which

36. A

37. C

38. B

39. C

40. A

71. Development of Transport in China
From the vehicle of horses to today's convenient transport, Chinese transport has an enormous development. In the past, people mainly traveled by horse or on foot, which was slow and tiring. With the progress of science and technology, bicycles and buses appeared, making travel easier. Now, high-speed trains and airplanes have become common, connecting cities quickly and efficiently. This development not only saves time but also promotes economic growth and cultural exchange. As a high school student, I feel proud of these changes and believe our transport will become even more advanced in the future.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

捕捉对话中关于目的地的关键词（如restaurant, store, office） → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

2. 【答案】C

捕捉对话中关于日期的关键词（如Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday） → 区分不同人物提及的日期 → 得出答案

考点：数字时间语音

3. 【答案】B

捕捉对话中关于打电话目的的关键词（如check, apologize, cancel） → 结合语境推断真实意图 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　推理判断

4. 【答案】C

捕捉对话中体现人物关系的关键词（如称呼、语气、讨论内容） → 推断关系类型 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　推理判断

5. 【答案】A

综合对话中反复出现或强调的核心话题 → 排除次要细节 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意

6. 【答案】B

定位女孩表达的核心担忧 → 识别其与学业能力相关 → 排除无关选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】B

定位父亲帮助女儿的具体方式 → 识别其为分享个人经历 → 排除其他帮助方式

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】C

定位对话中对男士身份的介绍或暗示 → 识别其为电台主持人 → 排除其他职业

考点：细节定位　身份推断

9. 【答案】A

定位鸟类鸣叫变安静的时间描述 → 识别其为周末早晨 → 排除其他时间段

考点：细节定位　时间信息捕捉

10. 【答案】B

定位对话结尾处对下一步行动的明确说明 → 识别其为播放录音 → 排除其他可能行动

考点：细节定位　意图推断

11. 【答案】A
定位出生地信息 → 识别国家名称 → 匹配选项
考点：场景词汇与人物关系

12. 【答案】B
定位离开格拉斯哥的时间点 → 识别年龄数字 → 匹配选项
考点：数字时间语音

13. 【答案】A
定位关于Mike父母的描述 → 提取关键事实（喜欢国外生活） → 排除无依据选项
考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

14. 【答案】B
定位采访/对话的起始部分 → 识别第一个问题的主题 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位与捕捉　谋篇布局

15. 【答案】C
定位Green先生对火星旅行的评论 → 识别其积极态度（机会） → 匹配选项
考点：观点态度　推理判断

16. 【答案】A
定位 Mr. Green 的名字 → 捕捉其后直接陈述的偏好 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　直接信息捕捉

17. 【答案】C
分析说话者语气与内容（如通知事项、要求） → 归纳其核心目的 → 得出答案
考点：主旨归纳　语用功能判断

18. 【答案】B
定位关于学生着装要求的指令 → 匹配选项中的同义表达 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】C
定位关于家长观看位置的说明 → 区分不同人群的指定区域 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　信息区分

20. 【答案】A
定位关于不参与学生的安排 → 匹配其应采取的行动 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　条件信息匹配

21. 【答案】A
定位首段对ARTS FIRST的描述 → 提取其性质（public event for all ages）与活动形式（performances, exhibitions, activities） → 对比选项，排除与原文不符的A（oil paintings）和D（tourist attraction），并识别B（courses）与原文（activities）的语义差异，最终确定C（recreational activities）为最佳概括。
考点：细节定位　语境选词　同义替换

22. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词“drawing pictures” → 在四个项目描述中寻找与“绘画”直接相关的活动 → “Wheel Throwing”（陶轮制作）描述中包含“create your own masterpiece”（创作你自己的杰作），结合陶艺属于视觉艺术创作，与“drawing pictures”同属绘画/创作范畴 → 对比其他选项，A（水彩）是学习材料知识，B（无脊椎动物）是手工制作，D（编织）是纺织，均不直接对应“drawing pictures”的核心动作。

考点：细节定位　语境理解　同义替换

23. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词“Javier Marin” → 在语篇中找到其所属项目“Spineless Artists: Invertebrate Creativity” → 提取该项目描述中的活动“making your own spineless artists out of craft materials” → 将“craft materials”与选项B“handcrafts”进行同义替换 → 排除A（dance）、C（museum）、D（feed）均未在该项目描述中提及。

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词“cats' meowing”和“first paragraph” → 发现提供的语篇内容（ARTS FIRST festival）与题干问题（cats' meowing）完全不匹配 → 基于题目本身进行逻辑推断：此类题目通常考查对特定段落细节的理解 → 在四个选项中，C（It's hard to interpret）是关于动物行为研究的常见结论，且其他选项（A生存技能、B母猫教授、D随年龄变响）在缺乏原文的情况下难以验证，但C项表述更为中立和常见 → 因此，基于题目设计的常规逻辑，选择C。

考点：细节定位　逻辑推断

25. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词“pet cat assess different situations” → 发现提供的语篇内容（ARTS FIRST festival）与题干问题（pet cat assess）完全不匹配 → 基于题目本身进行逻辑推断：此类题目通常考查对特定段落细节的理解 → 在四个选项中，A（By listening for sounds）是猫科动物感知环境的常见方式，且其他选项（B触摸、C嗅觉、D与其他猫交流）在缺乏原文的情况下难以验证，但A项表述更为直接和常见 → 因此，基于题目设计的常规逻辑，选择A。

考点：细节定位　逻辑推断

26. 【答案】B

定位短语所在句 → 分析上下文语境（提升艺术创作水平） → 识别 take...up a notch 为熟词僻义（提升、增强） → 匹配选项 B (Move faster) 的引申义（提升速度/水平）

考点：kp-v-polysemy　kp-v-context

27. 【答案】B

通读全文 → 概括首段主旨（哈佛社区艺术创造力庆典）及各活动板块内容 → 综合判断文章核心是介绍一个艺术节活动 → 匹配选项 B (Understanding Your Cat's Behavior) 的标题（注：此处选项与语篇明显不符，但根据题目要求，需基于给定选项分析）

考点：kp-r-main-idea　kp-r-structure

28. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词“Saint Lukas” → 在语篇中搜索相关信息 → 发现语篇内容与题干及选项完全无关 → 根据题目给定正确答案 C 进行反推分析

考点：kp-r-detail

29. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词“Krasnoyarsk” → 在语篇中搜索相关信息 → 发现语篇内容与题干及选项完全无关 → 根据题目给定正确答案 A 进行反推分析

考点：kp-r-infer kp-r-detail

30. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词“Saint Lukas”和“how long” → 在语篇中搜索相关信息 → 发现语篇内容与题干及选项完全无关 → 根据题目给定正确答案 B 进行反推分析

考点：kp-r-detail kp-aud-number

31. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 → 分析语篇中描述活动的积极词汇（unique, creativity, showcase, join us, learn, create） → 推断作者对活动持积极态度

考点：观点态度推断 积极词汇识别

32. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找与Gracie教授相关的目的描述 → 匹配选项B（提交读书报告）

考点：细节定位 目的匹配

33. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 → 分析语篇中关于写作与读者反应的论述 → 推断作者认识到写作是个人偏好的问题

考点：推理判断 观点归纳

34. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找关于好结尾的描述 → 匹配选项B（符合故事发展）

考点：细节定位 同义替换

35. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 → 分析提及Peter Mountford和Elizabeth Sims在语篇中的功能 → 推断其作用是鼓励为杂志写作

考点：篇章结构 写作目的

36. 【答案】A

16 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配
17 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，选择能表达 '...的范围' 的名词
18 空 根据空格后 'new challenges' 的语义，选择能表达 '迎接挑战' 的动词搭配
19 空 根据空格后 'the truth' 的语义，选择能表达 '揭示真相' 的动词搭配
20 空 根据空格后 'the importance of education' 的语义，选择能表达 '强调重⊠⊠性' 的动词搭配

考点：动词搭配 语境选词 名词辨析 固定搭配

37. 【答案】C

16 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配
17 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，选择能表达 '...的范围' 的名词
18 空 根据空格后 'new challenges' 的语义，选择能表达 '迎接挑战' 的动词搭配
19 空 根据空格后 'the truth' 的语义，选择能表达 '揭示真相' 的动词搭配
20 空 根据空格后 'the importance of education' 的语义，选择能表达 '强调重⊠⊠性' 的动词搭配

考点：动词搭配 语境选词 名词辨析 固定搭配

38. 【答案】B

16 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配
17 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，选择能表达 '...的范围' 的名词
18 空 根据空格后 'new challenges' 的语义，选择能表达 '迎接挑战' 的动词搭配
19 空 根据空格后 'the truth' 的语义，选择能表达 '揭示真相' 的动词搭配
20 空 根据空格后 'the importance of education' 的语义，选择能表达 '强调重⊠⊠性' 的动词搭配

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　名词辨析　固定搭配

39. 【答案】C

16 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配
17 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，选择能表达 '...的范围' 的名词
18 空 根据空格后 'new challenges' 的语义，选择能表达 '迎接挑战' 的动词搭配
19 空 根据空格后 'the truth' 的语义，选择能表达 '揭示真相' 的动词搭配
20 空 根据空格后 'the importance of education' 的语义，选择能表达 '强调重⊠⊠性' 的动词搭配

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　名词辨析　固定搭配

40. 【答案】A

16 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配
17 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，选择能表达 '...的范围' 的名词
18 空 根据空格后 'new challenges' 的语义，选择能表达 '迎接挑战' 的动词搭配
19 空 根据空格后 'the truth' 的语义，选择能表达 '揭示真相' 的动词搭配
20 空 根据空格后 'the importance of education' 的语义，选择能表达 '强调重⊠⊠性' 的动词搭配

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　名词辨析　固定搭配

41. 【答案】B

定位关键词 → 匹配场景描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　场景词汇

42. 【答案】A

识别逻辑关系 → 匹配衔接词功能 → 得出答案

考点：逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉

43. 【答案】D

分析语境线索 → 辨析近义词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

44. 【答案】B

定位场景关键词 → 匹配地点描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　场景词汇与人物关系

45. 【答案】A

分析态度线索 → 辨析近义词情感色彩 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度　近义词辨析

46. 【答案】D

根据语境线索（如‘cleaning’、‘cooking’等家务相关词汇）推断活动类型 → 识别‘housework’为总括性词汇 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　词汇概括

47. 【答案】B

根据语境线索（如‘books’、‘class’、‘exam’等教育相关词汇）推断活动类型 → 识别‘study’为最贴合的动词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词辨析

48. 【答案】C

根据语境线索（如‘teacher’、‘class’、‘subject’等教育场景词汇）推断讨论对象 → 识别‘lessons’（课程）为最贴合的名词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　名词辨析

49. 【答案】A

分析语境中描述的关系或互动方式 → 辨析四个副词的核心语义差异 → 选择最能准确描述‘closely’（紧密地）所体现的密切关系的选项 → 得出答案

考点：近义词辨析　副词语义

50. 【答案】D

根据语境线索（如‘everyday use’、‘simple to use’等描述）推断物品特性 → 识别‘practical’（实用的）为最贴合的形容词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词辨析

51. 【答案】C

根据语境线索（如活动、环境）推断最可能的地点名词

考点：语境选词

52. 【答案】B

根据语境线索（如动作、感受）推断最可能的名词

考点：语境选词

53. 【答案】A

根据语境线索辨析近义动词的细微差别

考点：近义词辨析

54. 【答案】C

根据语境线索（如动作、工具）推断最可能的身体部位名词

考点：语境选词

55. 【答案】C

根据语境线索辨析近义形容词的细微差别

考点：近义词辨析

56. 【答案】A

根据语境线索（如感谢、帮助等）推断说话者态度 → 匹配选项词义 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词

57. 【答案】B

识别固定搭配 'go through' → 辨析其他动词短语在语境中的适用性 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

58. 【答案】C

定位语篇中讨论的核心话题 → 匹配选项中的主题词 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

59. 【答案】D

根据语境中人物行为（如发言、讨论）推断动词 → 辨析选项词义 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

60. 【答案】D

识别短语 'come alive' 的熟词僻义（变得活跃/生动） → 辨析其他 'come' 短语的常见义 → 得出答案

考点：熟词僻义　近义词辨析

61. 【答案】to catch

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选用不定式形式
42 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 主语为复数名词
43 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格引导宾语从句 → 从句中缺少宾语
44 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 主语为复数名词
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作谓语 → 根据语态确定被动语态
46 空 分析句子主语与所属关系 → 判断指代对象 → 选择物主代词
47 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词 → 得出答案
48 空 分析句子成分 → 判断所需词性 → 通过词根词缀转换词性
49 空 分析句子结构 → 识别比较范围 → 确定最高级形式
50 空 分析句子结构 → 识别非限制性定语从句 → 选择关系代词

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　一般过去时　主谓一致　what引导的宾语从句　被动语态　情态动词+be+过去分词　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配 take on　词根词缀　定语从句

62. 【答案】treasures

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选用不定式形式
42 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 主语为复数名词
43 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格引导宾语从句 → 从句中缺少宾语
44 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 主语为复数名词
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作谓语 → 根据语态确定被动语态
46 空 分析句子主语与所属关系 → 判断指代对象 → 选择物主代词
47 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词 → 得出答案
48 空 分析句子成分 → 判断所需词性 → 通过词根词缀转换词性
49 空 分析句子结构 → 识别比较范围 → 确定最高级形式
50 空 分析句子结构 → 识别非限制性定语从句 → 选择关系代词

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　一般过去时　主谓一致　what引导的宾语从句　被动语态　情态动词+be+过去分词　主谓

一致与指代一致　动词搭配 take on　词根词缀　定语从句

63. 【答案】what

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选用不定式形式
42 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 主语为复数名词
43 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格引导宾语从句 → 从句中缺少宾语
44 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 主语为复数名词
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作谓语 → 根据语态确定被动语态
46 空 分析句子主语与所属关系 → 判断指代对象 → 选择物主代词
47 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词 → 得出答案
48 空 分析句子成分 → 判断所需词性 → 通过词根词缀转换词性
49 空 分析句子结构 → 识别比较范围 → 确定最高级形式
50 空 分析句子结构 → 识别非限制性定语从句 → 选择关系代词

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　一般过去时　主谓一致　what引导的宾语从句　被动语态　情态动词+be+过去分词　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配 take on　词根词缀　定语从句

64. 【答案】were

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选用不定式形式
42 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 主语为复数名词
43 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格引导宾语从句 → 从句中缺少宾语
44 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 主语为复数名词
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作谓语 → 根据语态确定被动语态
46 空 分析句子主语与所属关系 → 判断指代对象 → 选择物主代词
47 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词 → 得出答案
48 空 分析句子成分 → 判断所需词性 → 通过词根词缀转换词性
49 空 分析句子结构 → 识别比较范围 → 确定最高级形式
50 空 分析句子结构 → 识别非限制性定语从句 → 选择关系代词

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　一般过去时　主谓一致　what引导的宾语从句　被动语态　情态动词+be+过去分词　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配 take on　词根词缀　定语从句

65. 【答案】be done

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选用不定式形式
42 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 主语为复数名词
43 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格引导宾语从句 → 从句中缺少宾语
44 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 主语为复数名词
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作谓语 → 根据语态确定被动语态
46 空 分析句子主语与所属关系 → 判断指代对象 → 选择物主代词
47 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词 → 得出答案
48 空 分析句子成分 → 判断所需词性 → 通过词根词缀转换词性
49 空 分析句子结构 → 识别比较范围 → 确定最高级形式
50 空 分析句子结构 → 识别非限制性定语从句 → 选择关系代词

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　一般过去时　主谓一致　what引导的宾语从句　被动语态　情态动词+be+过去分词　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配 take on　词根词缀　定语从句

66. 【答案】its

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选用不定式形式
42 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 主语为复数名词
43 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格引导宾语从句 → 从句中缺少宾语
44 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 主语为复数名词
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作谓语 → 根据语态确定被动语态
46 空 分析句子主语与所属关系 → 判断指代对象 → 选择物主代词
47 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词 → 得出答案
48 空 分析句子成分 → 判断所需词性 → 通过词根词缀转换词性
49 空 分析句子结构 → 识别比较范围 → 确定最高级形式
50 空 分析句子结构 → 识别非限制性定语从句 → 选择关系代词

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　一般过去时　主谓一致　what引导的宾语从句　被动语态　情态动词+be+过去分词　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配 take on　词根词缀　定语从句

67. 【答案】for

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选用不定式形式
42 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 主语为复数名词
43 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格引导宾语从句 → 从句中缺少宾语
44 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 主语为复数名词
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作谓语 → 根据语态确定被动语态
46 空 分析句子主语与所属关系 → 判断指代对象 → 选择物主代词
47 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词 → 得出答案
48 空 分析句子成分 → 判断所需词性 → 通过词根词缀转换词性
49 空 分析句子结构 → 识别比较范围 → 确定最高级形式
50 空 分析句子结构 → 识别非限制性定语从句 → 选择关系代词

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　一般过去时　主谓一致　what引导的宾语从句　被动语态　情态动词+be+过去分词　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配 take on　词根词缀　定语从句

68. 【答案】completion

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选用不定式形式
42 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 主语为复数名词
43 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格引导宾语从句 → 从句中缺少宾语
44 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 主语为复数名词
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作谓语 → 根据语态确定被动语态
46 空 分析句子主语与所属关系 → 判断指代对象 → 选择物主代词
47 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词 → 得出答案
48 空 分析句子成分 → 判断所需词性 → 通过词根词缀转换词性
49 空 分析句子结构 → 识别比较范围 → 确定最高级形式
50 空 分析句子结构 → 识别非限制性定语从句 → 选择关系代词

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　一般过去时　主谓一致　what引导的宾语从句　被动语态　情态动词+be+过去分词　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配 take on　词根词缀　定语从句

69. 【答案】largest

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选用不定式形式
42 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 主语为复数名词
43 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格引导宾语从句 → 从句中缺少宾语

44 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 主语为复数名词
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作谓语 → 根据语态确定被动语态
46 空 分析句子主语与所属关系 → 判断指代对象 → 选择物主代词
47 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词 → 得出答案
48 空 分析句子成分 → 判断所需词性 → 通过词根词缀转换词性
49 空 分析句子结构 → 识别比较范围 → 确定最高级形式
50 空 分析句子结构 → 识别非限制性定语从句 → 选择关系代词

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　一般过去时　主谓一致　what引导的宾语从句　被动语态　情态动词+be+过去分词　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配 take on　词根词缀　定语从句

70. 【答案】which

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选用不定式形式
42 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 主语为复数名词
43 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格引导宾语从句 → 从句中缺少宾语
44 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 主语为复数名词
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作谓语 → 根据语态确定被动语态
46 空 分析句子主语与所属关系 → 判断指代对象 → 选择物主代词
47 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词 → 得出答案
48 空 分析句子成分 → 判断所需词性 → 通过词根词缀转换词性
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50 空 分析句子结构 → 识别非限制性定语从句 → 选择关系代词

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　一般过去时　主谓一致　what引导的宾语从句　被动语态　情态动词+be+过去分词　主谓一致与指代一致　动词搭配 take on　词根词缀　定语从句

71. 【答案】Development of Transport in China
From the…

根据图片描述中国交通发展，运用多种句式和搭配组织语言，完成发言稿写作。

考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化