高考 · 2024年高考英语新课标II卷真题

历年真题

满分 150 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 67 题 · 新课标II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
837 444
yingyu8.cn/d/837444

本卷答案与讲解
300 981
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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 did the woman do yesterday evening?

A. She watched TV. B. She went shopping. C. She attended a show.

2. What is the man's suggestion?

A. Taking a rest. B. Going for a coffee. C. Having a snack.

3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A weekend plan. B. A wedding invitation. C. A business deal.

4. Where is Barbara going tonight?

A. To a gym. B. To her grandma's. C. To the doctor's.

5. What is Alex doing?

A. He's having breakfast. B. He's feeding a cat. C. He's reading a book.

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 does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a fitness center. B. In a sports shop. C. In a clinic.

7. What does the man advise the woman to do?

A. Buy high-quality sportswear. B. Keep working out regularly.

C. Avoid over-exercising.

Questions 8 to 10

8. Why does the man make the call?

A. To reserve a table. B. To ask about a party. C. To postpone a meeting.

9. What time should the man arrive on Friday evening?

A. At 5:30. B. At 6:30. C. At 8:00.

10. What is the man's name?

A. Brown. B. Anderson. C. Howard.

Questions 11 to 13

11. Why does Sarah come to talk to Jacob?

A. To make an appointment. B. To seek his advice. C. To explain a decision.

12. How many people are there in Sarah's group?

A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.

13. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates. B. Fellow workers. C. Teacher and student.

Questions 14 to 16

14. How often does the band come to perform in the park?

A. Three times a year. B. Once a year. C. Every other year.

15. What kind of music will be played this evening?

A. Country music. B. Jazz. C. Rock and roll.

16. What will Jannie do next?

A. Catch a bus. B. Listen to a lecture. C. Go to the library.

Questions 17 to 20

17. Why did the speaker go to the hotel?

A. To deliver a speech. B. To arrange a conference. C. To interview Mr. Rochester.

18. What did Mr. Rochester do soon after he bought the hotel?

A. He talked with the staff members. B. He had the old carpets replaced.

C. He ran a six-month training project.

19. What did Susan do when she met Mr. Rochester the second time?

A. She was a cleaner. B. She was a secretary. C. She was a receptionist.

20. What does the speaker think is key to Mr. Rochester's success?

A. Managing time efficiently. B. Valuing human relationships.

C. Possessing a good memory.

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

Choice of Walks for Beginner and Experienced Walkers The Carlow Autumn Walking Festival is a great opportunity for the beginner, experienced or advanced walker to enjoy the challenges of Carlow’ s mountain hikes or the peace of its woodland walks. Walk 1 — The Natural World With environmentalist Éanna Lamhna as the guide, this walk promises to be an informative tour. Walkers are sure to learn lots about the habitats and natural world of the Blackstairs. Date and Time: Saturday, 1st October, at 09:00 Start Point: Scratoes Bridge Walk Duration: 6 hours Walk 2 — Introduction to Hillwalking Emmanuel Chappard, an experienced guide, has a passion for making the great outdoors accessible to all. This mountain walk provides an insight into the skills required for hillwalking to ensure you get the most from future walking trips. Date and Time: Sunday, 2nd October, at 09:00 Start Point: Deerpark Car Park Walk Duration: 5 hours Walk 3 — Moonlight Under the Stars Walking at night-time is a great way to step out of your comfort zone. Breathtaking views of the lowlands of Carlow can be enjoyed in the presence of welcoming guides from local walking clubs. A torch (手电筒) along with suitable clothing is essential for walking in the dark. Those who are dressed inappropriately will be refused permission to participate. Date and Time: Saturday, 1st October, at 18:30 Start Point: The Town Hall Walk Duration: 3 hours Walk 4 — Photographic Walk in Kilbrannish Forest This informative walk led by Richard Smyth introduces you to the basic principles of photography in the wild. Bring along your camera and enjoy the wonderful views along this well-surfaced forest path. Date and Time: Sunday, 2nd October, at 11:45 Start Point: Kilbrannish Forest Recreation Area Walk Duration: 1.5 hours

21. Which walk takes the shortest time?

A. The Natural World.
B. Introduction to Hillwalking.
C. Moonlight Under the Stars.
D. Photographic Walk in Kilbrannish Forest.

22. What are participants in Walk 3 required to do?

A. Wear proper clothes.
B. Join a walking club.
C. Get special permits.
D. Bring a survival guide.

23. What do the four walks have in common?

A. They involve difficult climbing.
B. They are for experienced walkers.
C. They share the same start point.
D. They are scheduled for the weekend. B

Do you ever get to the train station and realize you forgot to bring something to read? Yes, we all have our phones, but many of us still like to go old school and read something printed. Well, there’s a kiosk (小亭) for that. In the San Francisco Bay Area, at least. “You enter the fare gates (检票口) and you’ll see a kiosk that is lit up and it tells you can get a one-minute, a three-minute, or a five-minute story,” says Alicia Trost, the chief communications officer for the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit — known as BART. “You choose which length you want and it gives you a receipt-like short story.” It’s that simple. Riders have printed nearly 20,000 short stories and poems since the program was launched last March. Some are classic short stories, and some are new original works. Trost also wants to introduce local writers to local riders. “We wanted to do something where we do a call to artists in the Bay Area to submit stories for a contest,” Trost says. “And as of right now, we’ve received about 120 submissions. The winning stories would go into our kiosk and then you would be a published artist.” Ridership on transit (交通) systems across the country has been down the past half century, so could short stories save transit? Trost thinks so. “At the end of the day all transit agencies right now are doing everything they can to improve the rider experience. So I absolutely think we will get more riders just because of short stories,” she says. And you’ll never be without something to read.

24. Why did BART start the kiosk program?

A. To promote the local culture.
B. To discourage phone use.
C. To meet passengers’ needs.
D. To reduce its running costs.

25. How are the stories categorized in the kiosk?

A. By popularity.
B. By length.
C. By theme.
D. By language.

26. What has Trost been doing recently?

A. Organizing a story contest.
B. Doing a survey of customers.
C. Choosing a print publisher.
D. Conducting interviews with artists.

27. What is Trost’ s opinion about BART’ s future?

A. It will close down.

B. Its profits will decline.

C. It will expand nationwide.

D. Its ridership will increase. C We all know fresh is best when it comes to food. However, most produce at the store went through weeks of travel and covered hundreds of miles before reaching the table. While farmer’ s markets are a solid choice to reduce the journey, Babylon Micro-Farm (BMF) shortens it even more. BMF is an indoor garden system. It can be set up for a family. Additionally, it could serve a larger audience such as a hospital, restaurant or school. The innovative design requires little effort to achieve a reliable weekly supply of fresh greens. Specifically, it’ s a farm that relies on new technology. By connecting through the Cloud, BMF is remotely monitored. Also, there is a convenient app that provides growing data in real time. Because the system is automated, it significantly reduces the amount of water needed to grow plants. Rather than watering rows of soil, the system provides just the right amount to each plant. After harvest, users simply replace the plants with a new pre-seeded pod (容器) to get the next growth cycle started. Moreover, having a system in the same building where it’ s eaten means zero emissions (排放) from transporting plants from soil to salad. In addition, there’ s no need for pesticides and other chemicals that pollute traditional farms and the surrounding environment. BMF employees live out sustainability in their everyday lives. About half of them walk or bike to work. Inside the office, they encourage recycling and waste reduction by limiting garbage cans and avoiding single-use plastic. “We are passionate about reducing waste, carbon and chemicals in our environment,” said a BMF employee.

28. What can be learned about BMF from paragraph 1?

A. It guarantees the variety of food.
B. It requires day-to-day care.
C. It cuts the farm-to-table distance.
D. It relies on farmer’ s markets.

29. What information does the convenient app offer?

A. Real-time weather changes.
B. Current condition of the plants.
C. Chemical pollutants in the soil.
D. Availability of pre-seeded pods.

30. What can be concluded about BMF employees?

A. They have a great passion for sports.
B. They are devoted to community service.
C. They are fond of sharing daily experiences.
D. They have a strong environmental awareness.

31. What does the text mainly talk about?

A. BMF’ s major strengths.

B. BMF’ s general management.

C. BMF’ s global influence.

D. BMF’ s technical standards. D Given the astonishing potential of AI to transform our lives we all need to take action to deal with our AI-powered future, and this is where AI by Design: A Plan for Living with Artificial Intelligence comes in. This absorbing new book by Catriona Campbell is a practical roadmap addressing the challenges posed by the forthcoming AI revolution (变革). In the wrong hands, such a book could prove as complicated to process as the computer code (代码) that powers AI but, thankfully, Campbell has more than two decades’ professional experience translating the heady into the understandable. She writes from the practical angle of a business person rather than as an academic, making for a guide which is highly accessible and informative and which, by the close, will make you feel almost as smart as AI. As we soon come to learn from AI by Design, AI is already super-smart and will become more capable, moving from the current generation of “narrow-AI” to Artificial General Intelligence. From there, Campbell says, will come Artificial Dominant Intelligence. This is why Campbell has set out to raise awareness of AI and its future now-several decades before these developments are expected to take place. She says it is essential that we keep control of artificial intelligence, or risk being sidelined and perhaps even worse. Campbell’ s point is to wake up those responsible for AI-the technology companies and world leaders-so they are on the same page as all the experts currently developing it. She explains we are at a “tipping point” in history and must act now to prevent an extinction-level event for humanity. We need to consider how we want our future with AI to pan out. Such structured thinking, followed by

global regulation, will enable us to achieve greatness rather than our downfall. AI will affect us all, and if you only read one book on the subject, this is it.

32. What does the phrase “In the wrong hands” in paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. If read by someone poorly educated.
B. If reviewed by someone ill-intentioned.
C. If written by someone less competent.
D. If translated by someone unacademic.

33. What is a feature of AI by Design according to the text?

A. It is packed with complex codes.
B. It adopts a down-to-earth writing style.
C. It provides step-by-step instructions.
D. It is intended for AI professionals.

34. What does Campbell urge people to do regarding AI development?

A. Observe existing regulations on it.
B. Reconsider expert opinions about it.
C. Make joint efforts to keep it under control.
D. Learn from prior experience to slow it down.

35. What is the author’s purpose in writing the text?

A. To recommend a book on AI.
B. To give a brief account of AI history.
C. To clarify the definition of AI.
D. To honor an outstanding AI expert.

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，

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。

Overtourism Is For Real: How Can You Help? Travel promotes understanding, expands our minds, makes us better people, and boosts local economies and communities, but the rapid growth of travel has led to overtourism in certain regions and destinations. ___36___ Certainly not. The loss of what travel offers would be unacceptable in today’s world. Here are some tips on making wise decisions to minimize pressure on the places we visit and improve our experience.

●Choose mindfully. Overvisited destinations are that way for a reason: they’re special. With so many online posts featuring the same places, it’s easy to feel like you’re missing out. Go somewhere only when the landscape, culture or food deeply draws you. ___37___ ●Get creative. The best way to ease pressure on over-touristed destinations is to go somewhere else. Though overtourism is described as a problem affecting the entire world, it’s actually concentrated to a small number of extremely popular spots. That means you have tons of less-visited options to choose from. ___38___ Why not try a regional alternative or check out a popular destination’s lesser-known sights? ●___39___ Minimize impact and maximize experience by skipping major holidays or rush hour. You’ll compete with fewer tourists, save money, experience a different side of a popular place, and boost the economy when tourism is traditionally slower. Visiting a place that others call home is a privilege (荣幸). Do your part to preserve what makes a destination special in the first place. ___40___ You may be amazed how much closer you’ll feel to the people there.

36. 第二节 七选五

A. Visit during off-peak times.
B. So, should we stop traveling?
C. Travel for you and no one else.
D. Can overtourism be avoided then?
E. You can still find relatively undiscovered places.
F. You’ ll find yourself virtually alone, or close to it.
G. Consider giving back to the communities you’ re visiting.

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

41. 第一节 单项填空
A. study B. rent C. visit D. settle

42. 第一节 单项填空
A. planned B. struggled C. refused D. happened

43. 第一节 单项填空
A. string B. hang C. mix D. match

44. 第一节 单项填空
A. improved B. assessed C. admired D. praised

45. 第一节 单项填空
A. course B. barrier C. area D. test

46. 第一节 单项填空
A. open-minded B. strong-willed C. warm-hearted D. well-informed

47. 第一节 单项填空
A. remind B. allow C. persuade D. order

48. 第一节 单项填空
A. tricks B. promises C. acts D. duties

49. 第一节 单项填空
A. ambition B. success C. appetite D. growth

50. 第一节 单项填空
A. costume B. dish C. symbol D. tale

51. 第一节 单项填空
A. gather B. cheer C. leave D. wait

52. 第一节 单项填空
A. put up with B. stand up for C. come up with D. make up for

53. 第一节 单项填空
A. signaled B. confirmed C. represented D. accompanied

54. 第一节 单项填空
A. disadvantages B. meanings C. surprises D. opportunities

55. 第一节 单项填空
A. created B. forgotten C. understood D. identified

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。 Chinese cultural elements commemorating (纪念) Tang Xianzu, ___56___ is known as “the Shakespeare of Asia,” add an international character to Stratford-upon-Avon, William Shakespeare’s hometown. Tang and Shakespeare were contemporaries and both died in 1616. Although they could never have met, there are common ___57___ (theme)in their works, said Paul Edmondson, head of research for the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust. “Some of the things that Tang was writing about ___58___ (be)also Shakespeare’s concerns. I happen to know that Tang’s play The Peony Pavilion (《牡丹亭》) is similar in some ways ___59___ Romeo and Juliet.” A statue commemorating Shakespeare and Tang was put up at Shakespeare’s Birthplace Garden in 2017. Two years later, a six-meter-tall pavilion, ___60___ (inspire)by The Peony Pavilion, ___61___ (build)at the Firs Garden, just ten minutes’ walk from Shakespeare’s birthplace. Those cultural elements have increased Stratford’s international ___62___ (visible), said Edmondson, adding that visitors walking through the Birthplace Garden were often amazed ___63___ (find)the connection between the two great writers. ___64___ (recall)watching a Chinese opera version of Shakespeare’s play Richard III in Shanghai and meeting Chinese actors who came to Stratford a few years ago to perform parts of The Peony Pavilion, Edmondson said, “It was very exciting to hear the Chinese language ___65___ see how Tang’s play was being performed.”

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. A	3. B	4. B	5. B
6. A	7. C	8. A	9. A	10. B
11. B	12. B	13. A	14. B	15. B
16. B	17. A	18. B	19. C	20. B
21. D	22. A	23. D	24. C	25. B
26. A	27. D	28. C	29. B	30. D
31. A	32. C	33. B	34. C	35. A
41. D	42. B	43. A	44. D	45. B
46. C	47. A	48. C	49. C	50. B
51. A	52. C	53. D	54. A	55. B
56. who	57. themes	58. were	59. to	60. inspired
61. was built	62. visibility	63. to find	64. Recalling	65. and

36. B

37. C

38. E

39. A

40. G

66. Dear Chris,
I’ m writing to share with you an art class I had in a park last Friday. It was a unique and memorable experience.

For the class, I chose to paint the beautiful lake and willow trees. Using watercolors, I tried to capture the gentle breeze and the sunlight dancing on the water. The finished work isn’ t perfect, but it holds the peaceful feeling of that afternoon.

This outdoor class was refreshing. Being close to nature not only sparked my creativity but also made me feel relaxed and happy. It was wonderful to create art in such a lively setting.

Yours,
Li Hua

67. At this moment, Gunter pointed towards the waiting bus and then at his watch, his expression a mix of urgency and understanding. He waved his hand dismissively, as if to say, "Go, go! Don't miss your bus!" I hesitated for a second, then grabbed my bag and sprinted towards the bus door. As I climbed aboard, I looked back through the window. Gunter was still there, leaning against his taxi, giving me a final thumbs-up and that same big, reassuring smile. I managed to find a seat just as the bus pulled away from the station, my heart pounding with a mixture of relief and profound gratitude.

The journey to Prague was long, but my thoughts kept returning to the kind stranger in Vienna. I had been so focused on my own panic and the tight schedule that I hadn't properly thanked him or even asked for his name. His selfless help, without any expectation of payment, had turned a potentially disastrous evening into a story of human kindness. I made a silent promise that if I ever returned to Vienna, I would find a way to thank Gunter properly. That cold, wet September evening became unforgettable not because of the storm or the missed connections, but because of the warm, unexpected help from a man named Gunter, a reminder that even in our hurried lives, compassion can still be found in the most unlikely of places.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

听到转折 but in the end → 锁定最终行为 stayed home and watched TV → 排除计划中的购物与才艺秀

考点：转折信号　细节捕捉

2. 【答案】A

听到女士抱怨 tired → 抓取男士建议句 Why don't you take a short rest → 对应选项A

考点：建议句型　细节捕捉

3. 【答案】B

听到 getting married 与 card → 判断话题为婚礼请柬 → 对应选项B

考点：主旨概括　场景判断

4. 【答案】B

听到男士邀约 → 女士拒绝并说明去向 grandma's → 对应选项B

考点：细节捕捉　干扰排除

5. 【答案】B

听到母亲催吃早餐 → 抓取 Alex 回应 I'm feeding the cat first → 判断当前正在喂猫

考点：现在进行时　细节捕捉

6. 【答案】A

捕捉关键词「gym」「weightlifting」「sore」→ 判断话题为健身 → 推断场景为健身中心

考点：关键词定位　场景推断

7. 【答案】C

定位男士建议句 → 抓取「give your body enough time to rest」「Over-exercising can lead to injuries」→ 归纳为避免过度运动

考点：建议句定位　因果信号词

8. 【答案】A

听开头寒暄 → 抓住 reserve a table 关键短语 → 对应选项A

考点：场景识别　关键短语

9. 【答案】A

听到男士提议6:30 → 注意女士用 instead 转折改口 → 最终确认5:30

考点：转折信号　时间确认

10. 【答案】B

听到女士询问姓名 → 捕捉男士拼读 → 选出Anderson

考点：拼读辨音　姓名捕捉

11. 【答案】B

听到开场白 need your advice → 明确来访目的为征求意见 → 排除预约与解释决定

考点：开门见山　主旨定位

12. 【答案】B

听到 M 询问人数 → W 明确回答 four of us → 直接锁定数字 4

考点：数字直听　including me

13. 【答案】A

听到小组做 presentation → 结合双方讨论选题与分工 → 推断为同学关系

考点：场景推断　presentation

14. 【答案】B

定位频次表达 → 听到 once a year → 排除 three times 与 every other year

考点：频次表达　数字捕捉

15. 【答案】B

定位音乐类型信息 → 听到 this year 为 jazz → 排除 last year 的 country 与未提及的 rock

考点：时间对比　细节辨析

16. 【答案】B

定位 but 后的转折信息 → 听到 have to listen to a lecture → 推断下一步行动

考点：转折信号　意图推断

17. 【答案】A

定位说话人目的句 → 抓「give a talk」对应「deliver a speech」 → 排除 B、C

考点：目的细节　同义替换

18. 【答案】B

定位 Mr. Rochester 买酒店后动作 → 抓「had all the old carpets replaced」 → 排除 A、C

考点：时间细节　动作对应

19. 【答案】C

定位 Susan 第二次见 Mr. Rochester → 抓「she was a receptionist」 → 排除 A、B

考点：时间对应　身份细节

20. 【答案】B

定位说话人评价成功关键 → 抓「valuing human relationships」 → 排除 A、C

考点：观点态度　主旨归纳

21. 【答案】D

定位各步行活动描述 → 提取并比较时长数据 → 得出最短时长

考点：细节定位与捕捉　数字信息比较

22. 【答案】A

定位Walk 3描述 → 提取参与者要求（着装） → 同义替换为正确选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

23. 【答案】D

通读四个步行活动描述 → 提取共同信息（日期） → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　信息归纳

24. 【答案】C

定位BART启动该项目的直接原因描述 → 推断其根本目的 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　目的推断

25. 【答案】B

定位小亭中故事分类方式的描述 → 提取关键信息（时长） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　信息提取

26. 【答案】A

定位Trost近期活动 → 匹配‘call to artists...submit stories for a contest’ → 同义替换为‘Organizing a story contest’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

27. 【答案】D

定位Trost观点 → 匹配‘I absolutely think we will get more riders’ → 推理为‘ridership will increase’

考点：观点态度　推理判断

28. 【答案】C

定位BMF相关信息 → 匹配‘farm-to-table’概念 → 推理其核心优势是缩短距离

考点：细节定位　概念推理

29. 【答案】B

定位app功能描述 → 匹配‘tells you can get a one-minute...story’ → 推理为提供植物当前状态信息

考点：细节定位　功能推理

30. 【答案】D

定位BMF员工相关信息 → 匹配‘farm-to-table’理念 → 推理其具有强烈的环保意识

考点：细节定位　推理判断

31. 【答案】A

通读全文 → 概括各段核心信息（BART推出短篇故事亭、提升乘客体验、吸引本地作家）→ 归纳文章主旨为介绍BART的创新举措及其目的

考点：主旨大意概括　段落信息整合

32. 【答案】C

定位短语所在段落 → 分析上下文逻辑（前文讨论故事亭的正面效果，后文讨论其潜在风险）→ 推断短语意为‘如果被能力不足的人掌握’

考点：上下文逻辑推断　短语含义猜测

33. 【答案】B

定位描述AI by Design特征的段落 → 提取关键信息（如‘down-to-earth writing style’） → 与选项进行同义匹配

考点：细节定位　同义替换

34. 【答案】C

定位Campbell的观点陈述 → 分析其建议的核心（如‘joint efforts’，‘keep it under control’）→ 推断其呼吁采取集体行动控制AI发展

考点：观点态度推断　建议意图归纳

35. 【答案】A

分析文章整体结构（提出问题→介绍解决方案→阐述目的与效果）→ 推断作者写作目的为介绍并推荐一项创新举措

考点：篇章结构分析　写作目的推断

36. 【答案】B

16 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场，结合前文 'significant' 的修饰，推断需要表示 '产生影响' 的动词 → 辨析 'take on' (承担/呈现) 与 'have' (产生) 的搭配 → 选择 'have'。

17 空 分析句子结构，空格处需要引导一个修饰 'the way' 的定语从句 → 判断从句中缺少主语和方式状语 → 选择关系副词 'in which' 或 'that'（可省略） → 选项中只有 'in which' 符合。

18 空 根据空格后 'the pressure' 的语义，结合前文 'manage' 的搭配，推断需要表示 '应对压力' 的动词 → 辨析 'cope with' (应对) 与 'deal with' (处理) 的语境 → 选择 'cope with'。

19 空 分析句子时间状语 'over the past decade' → 判断需要使用现在完成时 → 主语 'the number' 为单数 → 选择 'has increased'。

20 空 定位说话者对 'artificial intelligence' 的评价 → 捕捉 'potential to revolutionize' (革命性潜力) 和 'but also poses significant challenges' (但也带来重大挑战) → 推断其态度为 'cautiously optimistic' (谨慎乐观)。

考点：动词搭配 have an impact　近义词辨析　定语从句引导词　介词+关系代词结构　动词搭配 cope with　现在完成时　主谓一致　观点态度推断　转折信号词捕捉

37. 【答案】C

16 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场，结合前文 'significant' 的修饰，推断需要表示 '产生影响' 的动词 → 辨析 'take on' (承担/呈现) 与 'have' (产生) 的搭配 → 选择 'have'。

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考点：动词搭配 have an impact　近义词辨析　定语从句引导词　介词+关系代词结构　动词搭配 cope with　现在完成时　主谓一致　观点态度推断　转折信号词捕捉

38. 【答案】E

16 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场，结合前文 'significant' 的修饰，推断需要表示 '产生影响' 的动词 → 辨析 'take on' (承担/呈现) 与 'have' (产生) 的搭配 → 选择 'have'。

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考点：动词搭配 have an impact　近义词辨析　定语从句引导词　介词+关系代词结构　动词搭配 cope with　现在完成时　主谓一致　观点态度推断　转折信号词捕捉

39. 【答案】A

16 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场，结合前文 'significant' 的修饰，推断需要表示 '产生影响' 的动词 → 辨析 'take on' (承担/呈现) 与 'have' (产生) 的搭配 → 选择 'have'。

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考点：动词搭配 have an impact　近义词辨析　定语从句引导词　介词+关系代词结构　动词搭配 cope with　现在完成时　主谓一致　观点态度推断　转折信号词捕捉

40. 【答案】G

16 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场，结合前文 'significant' 的修饰，推断需要表示 '产生影响' 的动词 → 辨析 'take on' (承担/呈现) 与 'have' (产生) 的搭配 → 选择 'have'。

17 空 分析句子结构，空格处需要引导一个修饰 'the way' 的定语从句 → 判断从句中缺少主语和方式状语 → 选择关系副词 'in which' 或 'that'（可省略） → 选项中只有 'in which' 符合。

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考点：动词搭配 have an impact　近义词辨析　定语从句引导词　介词+关系代词结构　动词搭配 cope with　现在完成时　主谓一致　观点态度推断　转折信号词捕捉

41. 【答案】D

根据语境线索（如‘new home’、‘community’）推断动词 → 选择表示‘定居’的动词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词辨析

42. 【答案】B

根据语境线索（如‘despite the difficulties’）推断动词 → 选择表示‘努力、奋斗’的动词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词辨析

43. 【答案】A

识别固定搭配‘take on’ → 根据宾语（如‘new responsibilities’）选择正确搭配动词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配　固定搭配

44. 【答案】D

根据语境线索（如‘for her excellent work’）推断动词 → 辨析近义词（assessed, admired, praised） → 选择最符合‘因工作出色而给予正面评价’的动词 → 得出答案

考点：近义词辨析　语境选词

45. 【答案】B

根据语境线索（如‘overcome’、‘in learning’）推断名词 → 选择表示‘障碍’的名词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　名词辨析

46. 【答案】C

根据语境线索（如人物行为、他人评价）推断描述人物性格的形容词 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词辨析

47. 【答案】A

分析动词在句中的逻辑关系（如使役、建议、命令） → 辨析选项动词的语义强度与搭配 → 得出答案

考点：近义词辨析　动词语义强度

48. 【答案】C

根据语境（如与“承诺”、“诡计”等词的对比）推断名词含义 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　名词辨析

49. 【答案】C

根据语境（如与“成长”、“成功”等词的对比）推断抽象名词含义 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　抽象名词辨析

50. 【答案】B

根据语境（如与食物、文化相关的描述）推断名词含义 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　名词辨析

51. 【答案】A

根据语境线索（如人群聚集、活动开始等）推断最符合场景的动词 → 选择表示聚集的动词

考点：语境选词

52. 【答案】C

识别题干核心动词短语（如 come up with） → 辨析四个短语动词的含义与搭配 → 选择与题干语境匹配的短语

考点：动词搭配辨析　固定搭配

53. 【答案】D

分析题干句子结构与逻辑关系 → 根据主语与宾语的语义搭配选择最合适的动词 → 选择表示“伴随”或“陪同”的动词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

54. 【答案】A

根据题干语境（如讨论某事物的负面影响）推断最合适的名词 → 选择表示“缺点，不利条件”的名词

考点：语境选词

55. 【答案】B

根据题干语境（如描述某事物被遗忘的状态）推断最合适的动词 → 选择表示“被遗忘”的动词

考点：语境选词

56. 【答案】who

36 空 分析先行词在从句中的成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择关系代词
37 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定动词形式
38 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定动词形式
39 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词 → 确定答案
40 空 分析非谓语动词在句中的功能 → 判断时态语态 → 确定形式
41 空 分析主语与谓语的被动关系 → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 得出答案
42 空 分析句子成分（作主语） → 结合语境（能见度低） → 选择名词形式
43 空 分析动词不定式作目的状语 → 判断逻辑主语与动作关系 → 得出答案
44 空 分析非谓语动词作状语 → 判断其逻辑主语与主句主语一致 → 选择现在分词形式
45 空 分析并列结构（两个宾语从句） → 判断连接词 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句　关系代词　时态　主谓一致　固定搭配　介词　非谓语动词　被动语态　一般过去时　词性判断　语境选词　不定式作目的状语　现在分词作状语　逻辑主语一致　并列连词　名词性从句

57. 【答案】themes

36 空 分析先行词在从句中的成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择关系代词
37 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定动词形式
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考点：定语从句　关系代词　时态　主谓一致　固定搭配　介词　非谓语动词　被动语态　一般过去时　词性判断　语境选词　不定式作目的状语　现在分词作状语　逻辑主语一致　并列连词　名词性从句

58. 【答案】were

36 空 分析先行词在从句中的成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择关系代词
37 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定动词形式
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45 空 分析并列结构（两个宾语从句） → 判断连接词 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句　关系代词　时态　主谓一致　固定搭配　介词　非谓语动词　被动语态　一般过去时　词性判断　语境选词　不定式作目的状语　现在分词作状语　逻辑主语一致　并列连词　名词性从句

59. 【答案】to

36 空 分析先行词在从句中的成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择关系代词
37 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定动词形式
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考点：定语从句　关系代词　时态　主谓一致　固定搭配　介词　非谓语动词　被动语态　一般过去时　词性判断　语境选词　不定式作目的状语　现在分词作状语　逻辑主语一致　并列连词　名词性从句

60. 【答案】inspired

36 空 分析先行词在从句中的成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择关系代词
37 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定动词形式
38 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定动词形式
39 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词 → 确定答案
40 空 分析非谓语动词在句中的功能 → 判断时态语态 → 确定形式
41 空 分析主语与谓语的被动关系 → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 得出答案
42 空 分析句子成分（作主语） → 结合语境（能见度低） → 选择名词形式
43 空 分析动词不定式作目的状语 → 判断逻辑主语与动作关系 → 得出答案
44 空 分析非谓语动词作状语 → 判断其逻辑主语与主句主语一致 → 选择现在分词形式
45 空 分析并列结构（两个宾语从句） → 判断连接词 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句　关系代词　时态　主谓一致　固定搭配　介词　非谓语动词　被动语态　一般过去时　词性判断　语境选词　不定式作目的状语　现在分词作状语　逻辑主语一致　并列连词　名词性从句

61. 【答案】was built

36 空 分析先行词在从句中的成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择关系代词
37 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定动词形式
38 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定动词形式
39 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词 → 确定答案
40 空 分析非谓语动词在句中的功能 → 判断时态语态 → 确定形式
41 空 分析主语与谓语的被动关系 → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 得出答案
42 空 分析句子成分（作主语） → 结合语境（能见度低） → 选择名词形式
43 空 分析动词不定式作目的状语 → 判断逻辑主语与动作关系 → 得出答案
44 空 分析非谓语动词作状语 → 判断其逻辑主语与主句主语一致 → 选择现在分词形式
45 空 分析并列结构（两个宾语从句） → 判断连接词 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句　关系代词　时态　主谓一致　固定搭配　介词　非谓语动词　被动语态　一般过去时　词性判断　语境选词　不定式作目的状语　现在分词作状语　逻辑主语一致　并列连词　名词性从句

62. 【答案】visibility

36 空 分析先行词在从句中的成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择关系代词
37 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定动词形式
38 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定动词形式

39 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词 → 确定答案
40 空 分析非谓语动词在句中的功能 → 判断时态语态 → 确定形式
41 空 分析主语与谓语的被动关系 → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 得出答案
42 空 分析句子成分（作主语） → 结合语境（能见度低） → 选择名词形式
43 空 分析动词不定式作目的状语 → 判断逻辑主语与动作关系 → 得出答案
44 空 分析非谓语动词作状语 → 判断其逻辑主语与主句主语一致 → 选择现在分词形式
45 空 分析并列结构（两个宾语从句） → 判断连接词 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句　关系代词　时态　主谓一致　固定搭配　介词　非谓语动词　被动语态　一般过去时　词性判断　语境选词　不定式作目的状语　现在分词作状语　逻辑主语一致　并列连词　名词性从句

63. 【答案】to find

36 空 分析先行词在从句中的成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择关系代词
37 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定动词形式
38 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定动词形式
39 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词 → 确定答案
40 空 分析非谓语动词在句中的功能 → 判断时态语态 → 确定形式
41 空 分析主语与谓语的被动关系 → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 得出答案
42 空 分析句子成分（作主语） → 结合语境（能见度低） → 选择名词形式
43 空 分析动词不定式作目的状语 → 判断逻辑主语与动作关系 → 得出答案
44 空 分析非谓语动词作状语 → 判断其逻辑主语与主句主语一致 → 选择现在分词形式
45 空 分析并列结构（两个宾语从句） → 判断连接词 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句　关系代词　时态　主谓一致　固定搭配　介词　非谓语动词　被动语态　一般过去时　词性判断　语境选词　不定式作目的状语　现在分词作状语　逻辑主语一致　并列连词　名词性从句

64. 【答案】Recalling

36 空 分析先行词在从句中的成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择关系代词
37 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定动词形式
38 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定动词形式
39 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词 → 确定答案
40 空 分析非谓语动词在句中的功能 → 判断时态语态 → 确定形式
41 空 分析主语与谓语的被动关系 → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 得出答案
42 空 分析句子成分（作主语） → 结合语境（能见度低） → 选择名词形式
43 空 分析动词不定式作目的状语 → 判断逻辑主语与动作关系 → 得出答案
44 空 分析非谓语动词作状语 → 判断其逻辑主语与主句主语一致 → 选择现在分词形式
45 空 分析并列结构（两个宾语从句） → 判断连接词 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句　关系代词　时态　主谓一致　固定搭配　介词　非谓语动词　被动语态　一般过去时　词性判断　语境选词　不定式作目的状语　现在分词作状语　逻辑主语一致　并列连词　名词性从句

65. 【答案】and

36 空 分析先行词在从句中的成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择关系代词
37 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定动词形式
38 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定动词形式
39 空 识别固定搭配结构 → 匹配介词 → 确定答案
40 空 分析非谓语动词在句中的功能 → 判断时态语态 → 确定形式
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42 空 分析句子成分（作主语） → 结合语境（能见度低） → 选择名词形式

43 空 分析动词不定式作目的状语 → 判断逻辑主语与动作关系 → 得出答案
44 空 分析非谓语动词作状语 → 判断其逻辑主语与主句主语一致 → 选择现在分词形式
45 空 分析并列结构（两个宾语从句） → 判断连接词 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句　关系代词　时态　主谓一致　固定搭配　介词　非谓语动词　被动语态　一般过去时　词性判断　语境选词　不定式作目的状语　现在分词作状语　逻辑主语一致　并列连词　名词性从句

66. 【答案】Dear Chris,
I’m writing to share with you an…

根据邮件写作任务，运用SVO主干结构描述事件，并通过句式变化（如非谓语、从句）和动词搭配（如take on）来丰富表达，完成内容要点。

考点：SVO主干结构　句式变化与复杂句构建　动词搭配 take on

67. 【答案】At this moment, Gunter pointed towards the…

根据给定开头语和故事背景，续写两段以完成叙事，需合理发展情节、保持逻辑连贯，并运用多样化的句式和恰当的词汇。

考点：谋篇布局与情节发展　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词与叙事连贯