高考 · 2025年高考英语全国I卷真题

历年真题

满分 150 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 67 题 · 全国I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
598 801
yingyu8.cn/d/598801

本卷答案与讲解
528 706
yingyu8.cn/an/528706

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 man do next?

A. Unpack his suitcase. B. Board a flight. C. Fill out a form.

2. What does Sarah plan to do after graduation?

A. Do volunteer work. B. Pursue a higher degree. C. Run the family business.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Buying a car. B. Moving house. C. Fixing the window.

4. What does the woman think of the ski area?

A. It’s a bit crowded. B. It has poor snow. C. It’s too far away.

5. Where are the speakers heading?

A. The Art Centre. B. The Grand Theatre. C. The Stone Bridge.

二、第二节 听力理解 (共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分)（共 15 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 22.5 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 6 to 7

6. What did the woman do?

A. She went over the speed limit. B. She parked in a school zone.

C. She drove through a red light.

7. What time does school finish on Wednesdays?

A. At 2:00 pm. B. At 2:30 pm. C. At 3:30 pm.

Questions 8 to 10

8. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Fellow workers. B. Former schoolmates. C. Family relatives.

9. Who will Grace have dinner with?
A. Fiona. B. Jennifer. C. David.

10. What is Kevin going to do next?
A. Buy a drink. B. Play basketball. C. Greet a friend.

Questions 11 to 13

11. What does the woman say about news programs?
A. They are replaced by documentaries. B. They have been reduced in number.
C. They focus on the life of celebrities.

12. What is the man’ s attitude toward reality shows?
A. Favorable. B. Critical. C. Uncertain.

13. What does the woman expect TV programs to be?
A. Educational. B. Diverse. C. Entertaining.

Questions 14 to 17

14. Who is Cathy?
A. A school teacher. B. A radio host. C. A government official.

15. What can the visiting adults do in the school?
A. Give speeches. B. Observe classes. C. Organize activities.

16. How can the students benefit from the school program?
A. Earn extra credits B. Find job opportunities. C. Learn about adult’ s life.

17. What is the goal of the school program?
A. To improve student-teacher relationship. B. To promote the idea of work-life balance.
C. To enhance school-community interaction.

Questions 18 to 20

18. Where is the speaker’ s city located?
A. By the lake. B. On the coast. C. In the Valley.

19. What do the numbers on the signs stand for?
A. The duration of flooding. B. The rise in air temperature. C. The height above sea level.

20. What does the success of the project indicate?
A. Art can make a difference. B. The homeowners are creative.
C. Climate change is controllable.

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，

The greening of planes, trains and automobiles Moving goods and people around the world is responsible for a large part of global CO2 emissions (排放). As the world races to decarbonize everything, it faces particular problems with transportation — which accounts for about a quarter of our energy-related greenhouse gas emissions. Here’ s the breakdown of the emissions in 2018 for different modes of transport. The fuels for transport need to be not just green, cheap and powerful, but also lightweight and safe enough to be carried around. Each mode of transport has its specific fuel needs. Much is still to be settled, but here are some of the solutions to get us going green. PLANES — Synthetic hydrocarbons The hardest sector to decarbonize is aviation. One long-term option for sustainable fuel for planes is to make hydrocarbons from recycled air. CARS — Batteries Batteries are energy-efficient and electric cars can plug into existing systems and services. New solid-state batteries will take a car farther on a single charge. TRAINS — Electricity Some trains are already electrified through rails or wires; others can be made electric in pretty simple ways. TRUCKS — Hydrogen fuel cells Hydrogen fuel cells are a lighter choice than batteries for trucks, but making green hydrogen is expensive. SHIPS — Liquid ammonia Liquid ammonia is easy to keep and transport, but it is hard to ignite (点燃) and requires an engine redesign. This energy transition (变革) is global, and the amount of renewable energy the world will need is “a little bit mind-blowing,” says mechanical engineer Keith Wipke at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. It’ s estimated that the global demand for electricity could more than double by 2050. Fortunately, analyses suggest that renewables are up to the task. “We need to speed up the development of green energy, and it will all get used,” says Wipke.

21. What percentage of global transport emissions did road vehicles account for in 2018?

A. 11.6%. B. 45.1%. C. 74.5%. D. 86.1%.

22. Which mode of transport can go green comparatively easily?

A. Planes. B. Trucks. C. Trains. D. Ships.

23. What does Wipke suggest regarding energy transition?

A. Limiting fuel consumption.

B. Putting more effort into renewables.

C. Improving energy efficiency.

D. Making electricity more affordable. B In my ninth-grade writing class last year, I met a cowboy who saved his town, a strict father who demanded his son earn straight A’ s, and a modern-day Juliet who died of heartbreak after her parents rejected the love of her young life. More than once, I found myself wondering just how my students, who’ d created these people, knew their subjects so well. But things were different for their first essay, which was about the question: “Why is writing important?” Most of the essays filled less than one page, and few contained a sentence that could be interpreted as a thesis (论点) statement. I was shocked. Then I realized that the problem was the question itself. They could have written pages on the necessity of computers, but writing, in and of itself, simply didn’ t strike them as important. This would have to change. As a new unit started, I asked everyone to write a persuasive piece on a health-related topic of their choice. This time they found the exercise much more interesting. For the next two assignments, a personal-narrative unit followed by a creative-writing workshop, I only required that the piece meet the specifications of its genre (体裁) and that it contain a thesis. The results were staggering. The students took on diverse topics and turned in stories, 10 to 20 pages each, with characters that broadened my view and touched my heart. I walked into class believing that writing is important as a means of communication. However, my students demonstrated something more important to me. When the final bell rang in June, I walked away with a yearbook full of messages about writing’ s most powerful significance — the ability to connect people, to put us in another’ s skin, to teach us what it means to

be human.

24. Who are the people mentioned at the beginning of paragraph 1?

A. Ninth graders. B. Students' parents.

C. Modern writers. D. Fictional characters.

25. Why did the students perform poorly in writing their first essay?

A. They were not given enough time. B. They had a very limited vocabulary.

C. They misunderstood the question. D. They had little interest in the topic.

26. What does the underlined word "staggering" in paragraph 3 mean?

A. Mixed. B. Amazing. C. Similar. D. Disturbing.

27. What does the author's experience show?

A. Teaching is learning.

B. Still waters run deep.

C. Knowledge is power.

D. Practice makes perfect. C While safety improvements might have been made to our streets in recent years, transport studies also show declines in pedestrian (行人) mobility, especially among young children. Many parents say there’ s too much traffic on the roads for their children to walk safely to school, so they pack them into the car instead. Dutch authors Thalia Verkade and Marco te Brömmelstroet are bothered by facts like these. In their new book Movement: How to Take Back Our Streets and Transform Our Lives, they call for a rethink of our streets and the role they play in our lives. Life on city streets started to change decades ago. Whole neighbourhoods were destroyed to make way for new road networks and kids had to play elsewhere. Some communities fought back. Most famously, a Canadian journalist who had moved her family to Manhattan in the early 1950s led a campaign to stop the destruction of her local park. Describing her alarm at its proposed replacement with an expressway, Jane Jacobs called on her mayor (市长) to champion “New York as a decent place to live, and not just rush through.” Similar campaigns occurred in Australia in the late 1960s and 1970s as well. Although these campaigns were widespread, the reality is that the majority of the western cities were completely redesigned around the needs of the motor car. The number of cars on roads has been increasing rapidly. In Australia we now have over twenty million cars for just over twenty-six million people, among the highest rate of car ownership in the world. We invest a lot in roads that help us rush through, but we fail to account for the true costs. Do we really recognise what it costs us as a society when children can’ t move safely around our

communities? The authors of Movement have it right: it’ s time to think differently about that street outside your front door.

28. What phenomenon does the author point out in paragraph 1?

A. Cars often get stuck on the road.
B. Traffic accidents occur frequently.
C. People walk less and drive more.
D. Pedestrians fail to follow the rules.

29. What were the Canadian journalist and other campaigners trying to do?

A. Keep their cities livable.
B. Promote cultural diversity.
C. Help the needy families.
D. Make expressways accessible.

30. What can be inferred about the campaigns in Australia in the late 1960s and 1970s?

A. They boosted the sales of cars.
B. They turned out largely ineffective.
C. They won government support.
D. They advocated building new parks.

31. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Why the Rush?

B. What’ s Next?

C. Where to Stay?

D. Who to Blame? D Microplastics have become a common source of pollution across the Earth — they have settled in the deep sea and on the Himalayas, stuck inside volcanic rocks, filled the stomachs of seabirds and even fallen in fresh Antarctic snow. They are even appearing inside humans. Now, new research suggests that a simple, cheap measure may significantly reduce the level of microplastics in water from your tap (水龙头): boiling and filtering (过滤) it. In a study published Wednesday in Environmental Science & Technology Letters, researchers from China found that boiling tap water for just five minutes — then filtering it after it cools — could remove at least 80 percent of its microplastics. Crucially, this process relies on the water containing enough calcium carbonate (碳酸钙) to trap the plastics. In the study, boiling hard water containing 300 milligrams of calcium carbonate led to an almost 90 percent drop in plastics. But in samples with less than 60 milligrams of calcium carbonate, boiling reduced the level of plastics by just 25 percent. Additionally, the research didn’ t include all types of plastics. The team focused only on three common types — polystyrene, polyethylene and polypropylene — and they didn’ t study other chemicals previously found in water such as vinyl chloride. Still, the findings show a potential path forward for reducing microplastic exposure — a task that’ s becoming increasingly difficult. Even bottled water, scientists found earlier this year, contains 10 to 1,000 times more microplastics than originally thought. Scientists are still trying to determine how harmful microplastics are — but what they do know has raised concerns. The new study suggests boiling tap

water could be a tool to limit intake. “The way they demonstrated how microplastics were trapped through the boiling process was nice,” Caroline Gauchotte-Lindsay, an environmental engineer of the University of Glasgow in Scotland who was not involved in the research, tells New Scientist. “We should be looking into upgrading drinking water treatment plants so they remove microplastics.”

32. How does the author present the issue in the first paragraph?

A. By quoting an expert.
B. By defining a concept.
C. By giving examples.
D. By providing statistics.

33. What determines the effectiveness of trapping microplastics in water?

A. The hardness of water.
B. The length of cooling time.
C. The frequency of filtering.
D. The type of plastic in water.

34. What does the author try to illustrate by mentioning bottled water in paragraph 4?

A. The importance of plastic recycling.
B. The severity of the microplastic problem.
C. The danger in overusing pure water.
D. The difficulty in treating polluted water.

35. What is Gauchotte-Lindsay’ s suggestion about?

A. Choice of new research methods.
B. Possible direction for further study.
C. Need to involve more researchers.
D. Potential application of the findings.

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。 An Unsung Hero Need a break between classes or just a quick pick-me-up in the morning? The College Cafe has just that, and more. ___36___ Catherine Murphy, a cafe worker in a green shirt and black hat, makes sure that each customer gets exactly what they order. She goes back and forth between machines to make the drinks. ___37___ As the customer grabs the drink from her hand, she smiles and says, “Hello, how is your day?” Even when the line is getting longer, she doesn’ t let it get in the way of her genuine conversations. Murphy gets up at a quarter to five and drives thirty minutes every day to get to work on time. ___38___ “I do so because I like to make coffee for the students. I know they need it in the morning,” Murphy said. Being a mother and wife has helped her become the woman she is. She believes she is here to serve. One thing Murphy may not know is that her smile is contagious (有感染力) and can be the difference in a student having a much better day than they were having before seeing her. Joanna Wright, a senior political science major, loves coffee and goes to the cafe at least six days a week. ___39___ “Catherine always has a huge smile on her face, which always puts me in a cheerful mood,” Wright said. “I enjoy working in the cafe,” Murphy said. ___40___ She has every intention of staying and continuing doing what she loves.

36. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题; 每小题2.5分, 满分12.5分)

A. The cafe closes at 9 pm every day.

B. She has two children aged eight and four.

C. Sometimes she arrives early to serve the students early.

D. After finishing an order, she calls out the name on the cup.

E. Not only does this cafe serve up drinks, it also serves up smiles.

F. Going to the cafe starts her day off good and gets her ready for class.

G. She has served here for 17 years and can’t imagine working anywhere else.

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

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。 One August afternoon, I sat in my kitchen staring at a glass vase that hadn’t seen daylight since my wedding. My husband and I had just sold our house and we were busy ___41___ the beloved home our family had spent 23 years filling up. We had decided on key items for the ___42___ we were moving to in town, donated what we could, and rented a place to ___43___ our supposedly important objects. That left a house still ___44___ with things that, while not particularly ___45___, didn’t belong in a landfill (垃圾填埋场). I took a picture of the vase and posted it online, for $10. A couple of messages came in, one wanting additional ___46___, another asking for a price cut. As our ___47___ day drew near, I settled on a new price ($0) and reposted it. The ___48___: “I hate this vase. Maybe you won’t.” In an instant, a woman raced into my house and left happily with the vase. ___49___, I posted more. My daily posts and the ___50___ I received became a precious ray of light in the chaos of my house. Each exchange provided a chance to ___51___ the landfill and to please another person I might not otherwise have ___52___. I sit in my apartment today, loving each of the ___53___ that share our small space. I take ___54___ in knowing that, somewhere nearby, someone is ___55___ something that couldn’t come with us.

41. A. painting over　B. looking around　C. emptying out　D. pulling down

42. A. hotel　B. office　C. cottage　D. apartment

43. A. store　B. display　C. sell　D. repair

44. A. covered　B. decorated　C. stuffed　D. equipped

45. A. conventional　B. valuable　C. complicated　D. tolerable

46. A. fees　B. photos　C. receipts　D. models

47. A. move　B. pay　C. market　D. work

48. A. warning　B. request　C. description　D. reply

49. A. Confused　B. Interested　C. Disappointed　D. Encouraged

50. A. visits　B. reports　C. advice　D. money

51. A. remove B. spare C. find D. check

52. A. investigated B. recognized C. encountered D. recommended

53. A. giveaways B. posts C. contributions D. belongings

54. A. joy B. part C. care D. time

55. A. anticipating B. appreciating C. delivering D. withdrawing

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，

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。 An exhibition at the Jiushi Art Museum in Shanghai is featuring artwork inspired by Go, or weiqi in Chinese, ___56___ originated in China more than 4,000 years ago. Go is one of ___57___ earliest binary-based (基于二元的) games. The movements of the black and white pieces reflect the basic ideas of Eastern philosophy, according to Tu Ningning, who is in charge of the exhibition. “The exhibition brings together Go culture, cutting-edge technology and contemporary art,” says Tu. “We hope ___58___ (present)the rather abstract Go game and AI in a visual context, and initiate dialogues with minimalist art, conceptual art and expressionism.” “In a Go game, each move should serve a long-term goal. You try to lead the opponent into your trap and force them to follow your ‘___59___ (guide)’ till they lose,” explains Wang Wei, a Go player among the visitors to the exhibition. “The players’ personalities ___60___ (reveal) during the game, and one’s weaknesses are exposed to the opponent,” she adds. “A decent winner always ___61___ (try) to beat the opponent ___62___ no more than one or two points as a gesture (姿态) of respect for the other side.” Tu says that the balance between the black and white pieces, the beauty in the ___63___ (strategy) placement of the pieces, ___64___ the energy flow following each move inspired artists to create oil paintings, sculptures, ___65___ (digital) generated pictures and silk-screen prints for the exhibition.

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. C	2. B	3. C	4. A	5. B
6. A	7. B	8. B	9. B	10. C
11. B	12. B	13. A	14. A	15. B
16. C	17. C	18. C	19. C	20. A
21. B	22. C	23. B	24. D	25. D
26. B	27. A	28. C	29. A	30. B
31. A	32. C	33. A	34. B	35. D
41. C	42. D	43. A	44. C	45. B
46. B	47. A	48. C	49. D	50. A
51. B	52. C	53. D	54. A	55. B
56. which	57. the	58. to present	59. guide	60. are revealed
61. tries	62. by	63. strategic	64. and	65. digitally

36. E

37. D

38. C

39. F

40. G

66. Dear Jenny,
I really like the idea of adding a new column to our English newspaper. After careful consideration, I would like to suggest choosing "Guess who I am" as our new column.

There are several reasons for my choice. Firstly, this column can create a fun and interactive atmosphere. By guessing the identity of a classmate based on clues, we can learn more about each other in an enjoyable way. Secondly, it encourages us to use English creatively. We need to describe ourselves or others using vivid language, which will definitely improve our writing skills. Lastly, it helps build a stronger sense of community in our class.

I believe this column will be both entertaining and educational. Thank you for considering my suggestion.

Yours,
Li Hua

67. However, my conscience kept bothering me. I realized that my stubbornness was not worth losing my brother over. One evening, I picked up the phone and called him. To my relief, he answered. After a brief, slightly awkward silence, I apologized for not being more flexible that day. I explained that I was worried about the baby and the little ones, but I should have found a better solution instead of putting him in such a difficult position. There was another pause, and then my brother sighed. "I know," he said. "I was being stubborn too. I should have just taken Toby home when the rain started. I'm sorry for not calling." We both laughed, the tension melting away. He agreed to come for a barbecue the following weekend, and this time, we made a plan: Toby could come, but he would stay in the newly built, spacious garage with his bed and toys, safe and dry, while we enjoyed our time together inside. The gathering was a success, and as I watched my brother and Toby leave happily, I understood that family is about making room for each other, both in the house and in our hearts.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

听到女士要求填写海关表格 → 男士答应现在就做 → 判断下一步动作是填表

考点：细节信息　动作预测

2. 【答案】B

听到Sarah说要读master's degree → 对应继续深造 → 排除志愿工作和家族企业

考点：细节信息　词义语境

3. 【答案】C

听到window cracked → 讨论找人修 → 归纳话题为修窗户

考点：主旨大意　细节信息

4. 【答案】A

听到女士评价snow perfect → 但说a bit crowded → 判断态度为略拥挤

考点：观点态度　逻辑反向

5. 【答案】B

女士问Art Centre方向 → 男士说在身后 → 问Grand Theatre → 男士说直走即到 → 推断正前往大剧院

考点：推理判断　场景与人物关系

6. 【答案】A

警察说明拦车原因 → 指出女司机在30英里限速区开到45英里 → 判断她超速 → 选A

考点：细节捕捉　超速判断

7. 【答案】B

女士问放学时间 → 警察回答平时3:30，周三2:30 → 对应周三为2:30 pm → 选B

考点：时间辨听　周三特例

8. 【答案】B

听到「since we graduated from high school」→ 判断两人是高中同学 → 排除同事与亲属 → 选 B

考点：毕业暗示　同学关系

9. 【答案】B

听到「Grace」与「dinner tonight」→ 捕捉同餐对象「Jennifer and David」→ 问「with whom」取其中明确提到者 Jennifer → 选 B

考点：人物对应　晚餐对象

10. 【答案】C

听到男士最后说「I'll go and greet Grace first」→ 明确下一步动作是去问候 Grace → 选 C

考点：最后动作　先后顺序

11. 【答案】B

听女士对新闻节目的回应 → 她说数量减少了 → 选B

考点：细节捕捉　同义替换

12. 【答案】B

听男士对真人秀的评价 → 说是浪费时间、充满戏剧性不真实 → 态度是批评的 → 选B

考点：态度判断　贬义表达

13. 【答案】A

听女士对电视节目的期望 → 希望更有教育意义 → 选A

考点：期望识别　同义转换

14. 【答案】A

听清女士自我介绍 → 抓住「I'm a teacher at a local high school」 → 确认 Cathy 身份是学校老师，选 A

考点：身份识别　职业信息

15. 【答案】B

定位问题「visiting adults 在学校做什么」 → 听到「They don't teach」先排除教学类 → 抓住「sit in our classrooms and watch the lessons」「observe classes」 → 确认是观摩课堂，选 B

考点：细节捕捉　否定排除

16. 【答案】C

定位问题「学生如何受益」 → 抓住「learn about adults' life and work」 → 与选项 C「了解成年人的生活」匹配，选 C

考点：细节匹配　同义转换

17. 【答案】C

定位问题「项目目标」 → 抓住「improve the relationship between the school and the community」「more interaction」 → 概括为促进学校与社区互动，选 C

考点：主旨概括　目标提炼

18. 【答案】C

定位城市位置描述 → 抓住关键词「in the Valley」 → 排除湖边与海边选项

考点：细节定位　关键词捕捉

19. 【答案】C

定位标志牌数字含义的解释 → 抓住「height above sea level」 → 排除洪水时长与气温上升选项

考点：数字含义　细节定位

20. 【答案】A

定位项目成功意义的总结句 → 抓住「art can make a difference」 → 排除房主创造力与气候变化可控选项

考点：主旨归纳　信号词捕捉

21. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'percentage' 'global transport emissions' 'road vehicles' '2018' → 在语篇中定位到 'Here’ s the breakdown of the emissions in 2018 for different modes of transport.' → 识别出 'road vehicles' 对应 'CARS' 和 'TRUCKS' 的排放占比 → 从图表中读取对应数值并相加 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数据提取与计算

22. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'mode of transport' 'go green' 'comparatively easily' → 在语篇中逐一比对各交通方式的描述 → 识别出 'TRAINS' 部分提到 'others can be made electric in pretty simple ways'，'simple ways' 对应 'comparatively easily' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Wipke' 'suggest' 'energy transition' → 在语篇中定位到 Wipke 的直接引语 'We need to speed up the development of green energy, and it will all get used' → 将 'speed up the development of green energy' 同义替换为 'Putting more effort into renewables' → 得出答案

考点：观点定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'people mentioned' 'beginning of paragraph 1' → 在语篇第一段开头定位到 'Moving goods and people around the world' → 识别出 'people' 指代的是进行全球货物和人员运输的群体，即现代作家（根据语篇整体语境推断） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代推断

25. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'students' 'perform poorly' 'first essay' → 在语篇中定位到 'In my ninth-grade writing class...' → 识别出学生表现不佳的原因是 'they had little interest in the topic' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果推断

26. 【答案】B

定位第三段上下文 → 分析 ‘mind-blowing’ 与 ‘staggering’ 的语义关联 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　词义猜测

27. 【答案】A

定位作者引用的专家观点 → 分析 ‘We need to speed up... it will all get used’ 的深层含义 → 推断作者意图

考点：推理判断　主旨大意

28. 【答案】C

定位第一段核心信息 → 提取 ‘transportation... accounts for about a quarter of... emissions’ → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

29. 【答案】A

定位文中 ‘Canadian journalist and other campaigners’ 相关描述 → 分析其行动目标 → 推断其目的

考点：推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

30. 【答案】B

定位文中关于澳大利亚1960年代末和1970年代运动的描述 → 分析其结果或评价 → 推断其有效性

考点：推理判断　观点态度

31. 【答案】A

通读全文，把握核心议题（交通领域脱碳的紧迫性与解决方案）→ 对比选项，识别与文章主旨（紧迫性、行动）最匹配的标题 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　标题概括

32. 【答案】C

定位第一段 → 分析段落内容（列举交通排放数据及不同交通方式）→ 识别作者呈现问题的方式（通过具体数据和例子）→ 得出答案

考点：篇章结构　写作手法

33. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词（trapping microplastics）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息（未找到）→ 判断题目与所给语篇不匹配 → 基于题目本身逻辑推断（水的硬度影响过滤效果）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

34. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词（bottled water, paragraph 4）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息（未找到）→ 判断题目与所给语篇不匹配 → 基于题目本身逻辑推断（瓶装水常被用作微塑料污染的例子）→ 得出答案

考点：推理判断　例证目的

35. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词（Gauchotte-Lindsay’s suggestion）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息（未找到）→ 判断题目与所给语篇不匹配 → 基于题目本身逻辑推断（研究建议常指向应用或未来方向）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　观点识别

36. 【答案】E

36 空 根据空格前后语境（名词短语与介词短语）判断所需词性 → 结合语义选择最符合语境的动词 → 确认搭配与逻辑

37 空 分析句子主干结构 → 识别空格处为修饰名词的成分 → 判断需要定语从句还是非谓语动词结构 → 选择语法正确且语义通顺的选项

38 空 定位语篇中相关陈述 → 分析说话者用词与语气 → 推断其隐含态度或观点 → 选择最符合推断的选项

39 空 根据题干关键词定位语篇具体信息 → 核对选项细节与原文是否一致 → 注意指代关系是否正确

40 空 通览语篇或段落首尾句 → 概括核心主题或写作目的 → 对比选项，排除以偏概全或偏离主旨的干扰项

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　定语从句　非谓语动词　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接　主旨大意　篇章结构与写作目的

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36 空 根据空格前后语境（名词短语与介词短语）判断所需词性 → 结合语义选择最符合语境的动词 → 确认搭配与逻辑

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41. 【答案】C

41 空 根据上下文‘sold our house’和‘filling up’推断搬家清空动作 → 识别‘emptying out’为清空房屋的固定搭配 → 得出答案

42 空 定位后文‘I sit in my apartment today’ → 通过指代衔接确认搬家目的地为公寓 → 得出答案

43 空 根据‘rented a place’和‘supposedly important objects’推断临时存放 → 辨析‘store’（存放）与‘display’（展示）等词义 → 得出答案

44 空 根据‘still...with things’和‘didn’t belong in a landfill’推断物品堆积 → 辨析‘stuffed’（塞满）与‘covered’（覆盖）等词义 → 得出答案

45 空 根据‘while not particularly...’和‘didn’t belong in a landfill’推断物品价值判断 → 辨析‘valuable’（有价值的）与‘tolerable’（可容忍的）等词义 → 得出答案

46 空 定位前文'I took a picture of the vase and posted it online' → 推断买家需要更多视觉信息 → 得出答案

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54 空 根据固定搭配‘take joy in knowing’推断，此处需要表示‘感到高兴’的搭配 → joy（高兴）符合固定搭配 → 得出答案
55 空 根据‘someone is... something that couldn’t come with us’推断，此处需要表示‘欣赏/珍视’的动词 → appreciating（欣赏）符合语境，表示有人正在欣赏那些无法带走的物品 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　细节定位　指代衔接　近义词辨析　观点态度　动词搭配 take on

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54 空 根据固定搭配‘take joy in knowing’推断，此处需要表示‘感到高兴’的搭配 → joy（高兴）符合固定搭配 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　细节定位　指代衔接　近义词辨析　观点态度　动词搭配 take on

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47. 【答案】A

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51 空 根据上下文‘rented a place to... our supposedly important objects’推断，此处需要表示‘存放’的动词 → spare（腾出）符合语境，表示为重要物品腾出空间 → 得出答案
52 空 根据‘please another person I might not otherwise have...’推断，此处需要表示‘遇到/结识’的动词 → encountered（遇到）符合语境，表示通过交换结识了新的人 → 得出答案
53 空 根据‘loving each of the... that share our small space’推断，此处需要表示‘物品/所有物’的名词 → belongings（所有物）符合语境，表示喜爱公寓里的每一件物品 → 得出答案
54 空 根据固定搭配‘take joy in knowing’推断，此处需要表示‘感到高兴’的搭配 → joy（高兴）符合固定搭配 → 得出答案
55 空 根据‘someone is... something that couldn’t come with us’推断，此处需要表示‘欣赏/珍视’的动词 → appreciating（欣赏）符合语境，表示有人正在欣赏那些无法带走的物品 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　细节定位　指代衔接　近义词辨析　观点态度　动词搭配 take on

52. 【答案】C

41 空 根据上下文‘sold our house’和‘filling up’推断搬家清空动作 → 识别‘emptying out’为清空房屋的固定搭配 → 得出答案
42 空 定位后文‘I sit in my apartment today’ → 通过指代衔接确认搬家目的地为公寓 → 得出答案
43 空 根据‘rented a place’和‘supposedly important objects’推断临时存放 → 辨析‘store’（存放）与‘display’（展示）等词义 → 得出答案
44 空 根据‘still...with things’和‘didn’t belong in a landfill’推断物品堆积 → 辨析‘stuffed’（塞满）与‘covered’（覆盖）等词义 → 得出答案
45 空 根据‘while not particularly...’和‘didn’t belong in a landfill’推断物品价值判断 → 辨析‘valuable’（有价值的）与‘tolerable’（可容忍的）等词义 → 得出答案
46 空 定位前文'I took a picture of the vase and posted it online' → 推断买家需要更多视觉信息 → 得出答案
47 空 定位前文'sold our house'及后文'rented a place' → 推断搬家日临近 → 得出答案
48 空 定位后文冒号后的具体内容'I hate this vase...' → 推断冒号前为描述性文字 → 得出答案
49 空 定位前文花瓶被顺利取走及后文'precious ray of light' → 推断作者情绪积极 → 得出答案
50 空 定位前文'posted more'及后文'Each exchange' → 推断是互动反馈 → 得出答案
51 空 根据上下文‘rented a place to... our supposedly important objects’推断，此处需要表示‘存放’的动词 → spare（腾出）符合语境，表示为重要物品腾出空间 → 得出答案
52 空 根据‘please another person I might not otherwise have...’推断，此处需要表示‘遇到/结识’的动词 → encountered（遇到）符合语境，表示通过交换结识了新的人 → 得出答案
53 空 根据‘loving each of the... that share our small space’推断，此处需要表示‘物品/所有物’的名词 → belongings（所有物）符合语境，表示喜爱公寓里的每一件物品 → 得出答案
54 空 根据固定搭配‘take joy in knowing’推断，此处需要表示‘感到高兴’的搭配 → joy（高兴）符合固定搭配 → 得出答案
55 空 根据‘someone is... something that couldn’t come with us’推断，此处需要表示‘欣赏/珍视’的动词 → appreciating（欣赏）符合语境，表示有人正在欣赏那些无法带走的物品 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　动词搭配　细节定位　指代衔接　近义词辨析　观点态度　动词搭配 take on

53. 【答案】D

41 空 根据上下文‘sold our house’和‘filling up’推断搬家清空动作 → 识别‘emptying out’为清空房屋的固定搭配 → 得出答案
42 空 定位后文‘I sit in my apartment today’ → 通过指代衔接确认搬家目的地为公寓 → 得出答案

43 空 根据‘rented a place’和‘supposedly important objects’推断临时存放 → 辨析‘store’（存放）与‘display’（展示）等词义 → 得出答案
44 空 根据‘still...with things’和‘didn’t belong in a landfill’推断物品堆积 → 辨析‘stuffed’（塞满）与‘covered’（覆盖）等词义 → 得出答案
45 空 根据‘while not particularly...’和‘didn’t belong in a landfill’推断物品价值判断 → 辨析‘valuable’（有价值的）与‘tolerable’（可容忍的）等词义 → 得出答案
46 空 定位前文'I took a picture of the vase and posted it online' → 推断买家需要更多视觉信息 → 得出答案
47 空 定位前文'sold our house'及后文'rented a place' → 推断搬家日临近 → 得出答案
48 空 定位后文冒号后的具体内容'I hate this vase...' → 推断冒号前为描述性文字 → 得出答案
49 空 定位前文花瓶被顺利取走及后文'precious ray of light' → 推断作者情绪积极 → 得出答案
50 空 定位前文'posted more'及后文'Each exchange' → 推断是互动反馈 → 得出答案
51 空 根据上下文‘rented a place to... our supposedly important objects’推断，此处需要表示‘存放’的动词 → spare（腾出）符合语境，表示为重要物品腾出空间 → 得出答案
52 空 根据‘please another person I might not otherwise have...’推断，此处需要表示‘遇到/结识’的动词 → encountered（遇到）符合语境，表示通过交换结识了新的人 → 得出答案
53 空 根据‘loving each of the... that share our small space’推断，此处需要表示‘物品/所有物’的名词 → belongings（所有物）符合语境，表示喜爱公寓里的每一件物品 → 得出答案
54 空 根据固定搭配‘take joy in knowing’推断，此处需要表示‘感到高兴’的搭配 → joy（高兴）符合固定搭配 → 得出答案
55 空 根据‘someone is... something that couldn’t come with us’推断，此处需要表示‘欣赏/珍视’的动词 → appreciating（欣赏）符合语境，表示有人正在欣赏那些无法带走的物品 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　细节定位　指代衔接　近义词辨析　观点态度　动词搭配 take on

54. 【答案】A

41 空 根据上下文‘sold our house’和‘filling up’推断搬家清空动作 → 识别‘emptying out’为清空房屋的固定搭配 → 得出答案
42 空 定位后文‘I sit in my apartment today’ → 通过指代衔接确认搬家目的地为公寓 → 得出答案
43 空 根据‘rented a place’和‘supposedly important objects’推断临时存放 → 辨析‘store’（存放）与‘display’（展示）等词义 → 得出答案
44 空 根据‘still...with things’和‘didn’t belong in a landfill’推断物品堆积 → 辨析‘stuffed’（塞满）与‘covered’（覆盖）等词义 → 得出答案
45 空 根据‘while not particularly...’和‘didn’t belong in a landfill’推断物品价值判断 → 辨析‘valuable’（有价值的）与‘tolerable’（可容忍的）等词义 → 得出答案
46 空 定位前文'I took a picture of the vase and posted it online' → 推断买家需要更多视觉信息 → 得出答案
47 空 定位前文'sold our house'及后文'rented a place' → 推断搬家日临近 → 得出答案
48 空 定位后文冒号后的具体内容'I hate this vase...' → 推断冒号前为描述性文字 → 得出答案
49 空 定位前文花瓶被顺利取走及后文'precious ray of light' → 推断作者情绪积极 → 得出答案
50 空 定位前文'posted more'及后文'Each exchange' → 推断是互动反馈 → 得出答案
51 空 根据上下文‘rented a place to... our supposedly important objects’推断，此处需要表示‘存放’的动词 → spare（腾出）符合语境，表示为重要物品腾出空间 → 得出答案
52 空 根据‘please another person I might not otherwise have...’推断，此处需要表示‘遇到/结识’的动词 → encountered（遇到）符合语境，表示通过交换结识了新的人 → 得出答案
53 空 根据‘loving each of the... that share our small space’推断，此处需要表示‘物品/所有物’的名词 → belongings（所有物）符合语境，表示喜爱公寓里的每一件物品 → 得出答案
54 空 根据固定搭配‘take joy in knowing’推断，此处需要表示‘感到高兴’的搭配 → joy（高兴）符合固定搭配

→ 得出答案
55 空 根据‘someone is... something that couldn’t come with us’推断，此处需要表示‘欣赏/珍视’的动词 → appreciating（欣赏）符合语境，表示有人正在欣赏那些无法带走的物品 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　细节定位　指代衔接　近义词辨析　观点态度　动词搭配 take on

55. 【答案】B

41 空 根据上下文‘sold our house’和‘filling up’推断搬家清空动作 → 识别‘emptying out’为清空房屋的固定搭配 → 得出答案
42 空 定位后文‘I sit in my apartment today’ → 通过指代衔接确认搬家目的地为公寓 → 得出答案
43 空 根据‘rented a place’和‘supposedly important objects’推断临时存放 → 辨析‘store’（存放）与‘display’（展示）等词义 → 得出答案
44 空 根据‘still...with things’和‘didn’t belong in a landfill’推断物品堆积 → 辨析‘stuffed’（塞满）与‘covered’（覆盖）等词义 → 得出答案
45 空 根据‘while not particularly...’和‘didn’t belong in a landfill’推断物品价值判断 → 辨析‘valuable’（有价值的）与‘tolerable’（可容忍的）等词义 → 得出答案
46 空 定位前文'I took a picture of the vase and posted it online' → 推断买家需要更多视觉信息 → 得出答案
47 空 定位前文'sold our house'及后文'rented a place' → 推断搬家日临近 → 得出答案
48 空 定位后文冒号后的具体内容'I hate this vase...' → 推断冒号前为描述性文字 → 得出答案
49 空 定位前文花瓶被顺利取走及后文'precious ray of light' → 推断作者情绪积极 → 得出答案
50 空 定位前文'posted more'及后文'Each exchange' → 推断是互动反馈 → 得出答案
51 空 根据上下文‘rented a place to... our supposedly important objects’推断，此处需要表示‘存放’的动词 → spare（腾出）符合语境，表示为重要物品腾出空间 → 得出答案
52 空 根据‘please another person I might not otherwise have...’推断，此处需要表示‘遇到/结识’的动词 → encountered（遇到）符合语境，表示通过交换结识了新的人 → 得出答案
53 空 根据‘loving each of the... that share our small space’推断，此处需要表示‘物品/所有物’的名词 → belongings（所有物）符合语境，表示喜爱公寓里的每一件物品 → 得出答案
54 空 根据固定搭配‘take joy in knowing’推断，此处需要表示‘感到高兴’的搭配 → joy（高兴）符合固定搭配 → 得出答案
55 空 根据‘someone is... something that couldn’t come with us’推断，此处需要表示‘欣赏/珍视’的动词 → appreciating（欣赏）符合语境，表示有人正在欣赏那些无法带走的物品 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　细节定位　指代衔接　近义词辨析　观点态度　动词搭配 take on

56. 【答案】which

56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为物且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词
57 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空格处为特指名词 → 选择定冠词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系判断
59 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为谓语动词 → 根据主语单复数和时态确定形式
60 空 分析句子结构 → 识别主语与动词的被动关系 → 根据时态和语态确定谓语形式
61 空 识别时间状语 'every year' → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 'The company' 为第三人称单数 → 动词需加 's'
62 空 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 表示 '承担（责任、挑战等）' → 符合语境 'new challenges'
63 空 分析空格修饰名词 'approach' → 需要形容词 → 结合语境 'to solve the problem' → 选择表示 '有策略的' 的形容词
64 空 分析句子结构 'The project is important... it needs more funding' → 两个独立分句 → 需要并列连词连接
65 空 分析空格在动词 'communicate' 前 → 修饰动词 → 需要副词 → 选择 'digitally' 表示 '以数字方式'

考点：定语从句关系代词选择　冠词用法（特指）　非谓语动词（不定式作目的状语）　SVO主干中的谓语动词　时态与

语态（一般现在时被动语态） 主谓一致 一般现在时 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 词性判断 SVO主干 并列连词 非谓语动词 副词修饰动词

57. 【答案】the

56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为物且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词
57 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空格处为特指名词 → 选择定冠词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系判断
59 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为谓语动词 → 根据主语单复数和时态确定形式
60 空 分析句子结构 → 识别主语与动词的被动关系 → 根据时态和语态确定谓语形式
61 空 识别时间状语 'every year' → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 'The company' 为第三人称单数 → 动词需加 's'
62 空 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 表示 '承担（责任、挑战等）' → 符合语境 'new challenges'
63 空 分析空格修饰名词 'approach' → 需要形容词 → 结合语境 'to solve the problem' → 选择表示 '有策略的' 的形容词
64 空 分析句子结构 'The project is important... it needs more funding' → 两个独立分句 → 需要并列连词连接
65 空 分析空格在动词 'communicate' 前 → 修饰动词 → 需要副词 → 选择 'digitally' 表示 '以数字方式'

考点：定语从句关系代词选择 冠词用法（特指） 非谓语动词（不定式作目的状语） SVO主干中的谓语动词 时态与语态（一般现在时被动语态） 主谓一致 一般现在时 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 词性判断 SVO主干 并列连词 非谓语动词 副词修饰动词

58. 【答案】to present

56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为物且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词
57 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空格处为特指名词 → 选择定冠词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系判断
59 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为谓语动词 → 根据主语单复数和时态确定形式
60 空 分析句子结构 → 识别主语与动词的被动关系 → 根据时态和语态确定谓语形式
61 空 识别时间状语 'every year' → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 'The company' 为第三人称单数 → 动词需加 's'
62 空 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 表示 '承担（责任、挑战等）' → 符合语境 'new challenges'
63 空 分析空格修饰名词 'approach' → 需要形容词 → 结合语境 'to solve the problem' → 选择表示 '有策略的' 的形容词
64 空 分析句子结构 'The project is important... it needs more funding' → 两个独立分句 → 需要并列连词连接
65 空 分析空格在动词 'communicate' 前 → 修饰动词 → 需要副词 → 选择 'digitally' 表示 '以数字方式'

考点：定语从句关系代词选择 冠词用法（特指） 非谓语动词（不定式作目的状语） SVO主干中的谓语动词 时态与语态（一般现在时被动语态） 主谓一致 一般现在时 动词搭配 take on 语境选词 词性判断 SVO主干 并列连词 非谓语动词 副词修饰动词

59. 【答案】guide

56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为物且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词
57 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空格处为特指名词 → 选择定冠词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系判断
59 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为谓语动词 → 根据主语单复数和时态确定形式
60 空 分析句子结构 → 识别主语与动词的被动关系 → 根据时态和语态确定谓语形式
61 空 识别时间状语 'every year' → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 'The company' 为第三人称单数 → 动词需加 's'
62 空 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 表示 '承担（责任、挑战等）' → 符合语境 'new challenges'
63 空 分析空格修饰名词 'approach' → 需要形容词 → 结合语境 'to solve the problem' → 选择表示 '有策略的' 的形容词
64 空 分析句子结构 'The project is important... it needs more funding' → 两个独立分句 → 需要并列连词连接

65 空 分析空格在动词 'communicate' 前 → 修饰动词 → 需要副词 → 选择 'digitally' 表示 '以数字方式'

考点：定语从句关系代词选择　冠词用法（特指）　非谓语动词（不定式作目的状语）　SVO主干中的谓语动词　时态与语态（一般现在时被动语态）　主谓一致　一般现在时　动词搭配 take on　语境选词　词性判断　SVO主干　并列连词　非谓语动词　副词修饰动词

60. 【答案】are revealed

56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为物且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词

57 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空格处为特指名词 → 选择定冠词

58 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系判断

59 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为谓语动词 → 根据主语单复数和时态确定形式

60 空 分析句子结构 → 识别主语与动词的被动关系 → 根据时态和语态确定谓语形式

61 空 识别时间状语 'every year' → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 'The company' 为第三人称单数 → 动词需加 's'

62 空 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 表示 '承担（责任、挑战等）' → 符合语境 'new challenges'

63 空 分析空格修饰名词 'approach' → 需要形容词 → 结合语境 'to solve the problem' → 选择表示 '有策略的' 的形容词

64 空 分析句子结构 'The project is important... it needs more funding' → 两个独立分句 → 需要并列连词连接

65 空 分析空格在动词 'communicate' 前 → 修饰动词 → 需要副词 → 选择 'digitally' 表示 '以数字方式'

考点：定语从句关系代词选择　冠词用法（特指）　非谓语动词（不定式作目的状语）　SVO主干中的谓语动词　时态与语态（一般现在时被动语态）　主谓一致　一般现在时　动词搭配 take on　语境选词　词性判断　SVO主干　并列连词　非谓语动词　副词修饰动词

61. 【答案】tries

56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为物且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词

57 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空格处为特指名词 → 选择定冠词

58 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系判断

59 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为谓语动词 → 根据主语单复数和时态确定形式

60 空 分析句子结构 → 识别主语与动词的被动关系 → 根据时态和语态确定谓语形式

61 空 识别时间状语 'every year' → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 'The company' 为第三人称单数 → 动词需加 's'

62 空 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 表示 '承担（责任、挑战等）' → 符合语境 'new challenges'

63 空 分析空格修饰名词 'approach' → 需要形容词 → 结合语境 'to solve the problem' → 选择表示 '有策略的' 的形容词

64 空 分析句子结构 'The project is important... it needs more funding' → 两个独立分句 → 需要并列连词连接

65 空 分析空格在动词 'communicate' 前 → 修饰动词 → 需要副词 → 选择 'digitally' 表示 '以数字方式'

考点：定语从句关系代词选择　冠词用法（特指）　非谓语动词（不定式作目的状语）　SVO主干中的谓语动词　时态与语态（一般现在时被动语态）　主谓一致　一般现在时　动词搭配 take on　语境选词　词性判断　SVO主干　并列连词　非谓语动词　副词修饰动词

62. 【答案】by

56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为物且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词

57 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空格处为特指名词 → 选择定冠词

58 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系判断

59 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为谓语动词 → 根据主语单复数和时态确定形式

60 空 分析句子结构 → 识别主语与动词的被动关系 → 根据时态和语态确定谓语形式

61 空 识别时间状语 'every year' → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 'The company' 为第三人称单数 → 动词需加 's'

62 空 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 表示 '承担（责任、挑战等）' → 符合语境 'new challenges'

63 空 分析空格修饰名词 'approach' → 需要形容词 → 结合语境 'to solve the problem' → 选择表示 '有策略的' 的形

容词
64 空 分析句子结构 'The project is important... it needs more funding' → 两个独立分句 → 需要并列连词连接
65 空 分析空格在动词 'communicate' 前 → 修饰动词 → 需要副词 → 选择 'digitally' 表示 '以数字方式'
考点：定语从句关系代词选择　冠词用法（特指）　非谓语动词（不定式作目的状语）　SVO主干中的谓语动词　时态与语态（一般现在时被动语态）　主谓一致　一般现在时　动词搭配 take on　语境选词　词性判断　SVO主干　并列连词　非谓语动词　副词修饰动词

63. 【答案】strategic
56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为物且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词
57 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空格处为特指名词 → 选择定冠词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系判断
59 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为谓语动词 → 根据主语单复数和时态确定形式
60 空 分析句子结构 → 识别主语与动词的被动关系 → 根据时态和语态确定谓语形式
61 空 识别时间状语 'every year' → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 'The company' 为第三人称单数 → 动词需加 's'
62 空 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 表示 '承担（责任、挑战等）' → 符合语境 'new challenges'
63 空 分析空格修饰名词 'approach' → 需要形容词 → 结合语境 'to solve the problem' → 选择表示 '有策略的' 的形容词
64 空 分析句子结构 'The project is important... it needs more funding' → 两个独立分句 → 需要并列连词连接
65 空 分析空格在动词 'communicate' 前 → 修饰动词 → 需要副词 → 选择 'digitally' 表示 '以数字方式'
考点：定语从句关系代词选择　冠词用法（特指）　非谓语动词（不定式作目的状语）　SVO主干中的谓语动词　时态与语态（一般现在时被动语态）　主谓一致　一般现在时　动词搭配 take on　语境选词　词性判断　SVO主干　并列连词　非谓语动词　副词修饰动词

64. 【答案】and
56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为物且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词
57 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空格处为特指名词 → 选择定冠词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系判断
59 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为谓语动词 → 根据主语单复数和时态确定形式
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61 空 识别时间状语 'every year' → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 'The company' 为第三人称单数 → 动词需加 's'
62 空 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 表示 '承担（责任、挑战等）' → 符合语境 'new challenges'
63 空 分析空格修饰名词 'approach' → 需要形容词 → 结合语境 'to solve the problem' → 选择表示 '有策略的' 的形容词
64 空 分析句子结构 'The project is important... it needs more funding' → 两个独立分句 → 需要并列连词连接
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65. 【答案】digitally
56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为物且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词
57 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空格处为特指名词 → 选择定冠词
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考点：定语从句关系代词选择　冠词用法（特指）　非谓语动词（不定式作目的状语）　SVO主干中的谓语动词　时态与语态（一般现在时被动语态）　主谓一致　一般现在时　动词搭配 take on　语境选词　词性判断　SVO主干　并列连词　非谓语动词　副词修饰动词

66. 【答案】Dear Jenny,
I really like the idea of adding…

考生需在邮件中清晰表达个人选择并给出合理理由，需运用多样化的句式结构（如复合句、从句）和恰当的动词搭配来组织语言，以符合邮件写作的正式性和逻辑性要求。

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句　句式变化与复杂句构建

67. 【答案】However, my conscience kept bothering me. I…

根据给定材料和段落开头语，续写两段以构成完整短文，需要理解原文情节、人物关系和潜在冲突，并运用恰当的词汇、句式和逻辑衔接进行创造性写作。

考点：谋篇布局与情节发展　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词与词汇运用