高考 · 2025年1月浙江高考英语真题

历年真题

满分 150 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 67 题 · 浙江-1月

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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
684 659
yingyu8.cn/d/684659

本卷答案与讲解
668 432
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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 does the man plan to do?

A. Look for a job. B. Move to a new place. C. Rearrange the furniture.

2. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A new book. B. A morning paper. C. An African teacher.

3. How does the woman probably feel now?

A. Regretful. B. Anxious. C. Confused.

4. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a restaurant. B. In a police station. C. In a car.

5. What is the man going to do tomorrow?

A. Pay the bill. B. Check the mailbox. C. Fix the gas cooker.

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 does Steve think of his training?

A. Disappointing. B. Acceptable. C. Excellent.

7. How long does Steve train each day?

A. Three hours. B. Five hours. C. Ten hours.

Questions 8 to 10

8. What does Mark say about live drawing?
A. It’s enjoyable. B. It’s stressful. C. It’s creative.

9. What is the new thing that Mark wants to draw on?
A. Magazines. B. Diaries. C. Maps.

10. Where do Mark’s inspirations come from?
A. His dreams. B. His parents. C. His travels.

Questions 11 to 13

11. What position is the man interested in?
A. Window cleaner. B. Shop assistant. C. Fitness coach.

12. What will be provided for the job?
A. A company car. B. A smartphone. C. A video recorder.

13. What is needed to do the job?
A. Computer skills. B. Physical strength. C. Work experience.

Questions 14 to 17

14. What does the man do?
A. He’s a receptionist. B. He’s a secretary. C. He’s a waiter.

15. Why does the man say sorry to the woman?
A. He showed her the wrong way. B. There is no reservation for her.
C. Her name has been misspelled.

16. What is the man’s advice for the woman?
A. Come back later. B. Talk to the manager. C. Postpone the meeting.

17. What will the woman probably do next?
A. Tidy up a room. B. Make a phone call. C. Go for a coffee.

Questions 18 to 20

18. Why do many birds live in the city?
A. They can obtain food easily. B. They enjoy human company.
C. They lost their natural habitat.

19. What does Christina find surprising?
A. The birds are facing serious dangers. B. Different kinds of birds live together.
C. Some birds are attracted to the poles.

20. What is Christina’s suggestion concerning the birds?
A. Drive them away. B. Feed them regularly. C. Do research on them.

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

Interlibrary Loan (ILL) provides teachers, students and staff with access to books that are checked out or not owned by our own libraries, as well as digitized copies of articles and book chapters from our collection. Who Can Borrow? Current students, teachers (including retired) and staff can request items through ILL. Interlibrary loan is not available to former students, guest borrowers or fee-card holders. How Long Does It Take? Articles are usually received within 1-2 days and books in 5-10 days. However, obtaining items that are rare, recently published or in high demand may take longer. To speed up the process, please make sure the information you submit through the ILL Request Form is accurate. Length of Loans Loan periods are established by the lending library. All due dates are noted on the label. Borrowed items are subject to recall by the lending library. Any restrictions established by the lending library will be indicated on the label. No renewals (续借) are allowed for physical items borrowed through ILL. Notification/Delivery Options For a physical item, you will be notified by email when it arrives. Items are picked up at one of our libraries—the one you selected in the ILL Request Form. For an article or book chapter, you will be notified by email when it is available. To obtain the article or chapter, click on the link provided in the email and log into your ILL account. Once in your account, select Electronic Articles Received. Interlibrary Loan Fees Library Type Loan Cost Article/Chapter Cost Non-Profit Libraries $15 $10 For-Profit Libraries $20 $12 International Libraries $25 $15

21. Who can use the ILL service?

A. Former students. B. Guest borrowers. C. Retired teachers. D. Fee-card holders.

22. What is a rule for borrowing a print book through ILL?

A. Pay an extra fee for delivery.
B. Renew it before the due date.
C. Pick it up at the lending library.
D. Return it when it is recalled.

23. How much do you pay for two articles obtained from an international library?

A. $15.

B. $20.

C. $24.

D. $30. B When I was a child I was often told what not to eat. “You don’t want to get fat” was on constant repeat throughout my childhood. It really messed up my relationship with food — something that took me years to overcome. Because of this, I’m careful not to connect what my kids weigh with their worth as people. I encourage my daughter to make healthy snack choices and often dissuade (劝阻) her from a second dessert. But one day when I heard her saying “I think I’m too fat,” my heart sank. It made me wonder if giving her advice on snacks was having an unintentionally negative impact. According to Charlotte Markey, a professor of psychology, food is one of the rare subjects where, as parents, saying less is more. “There are so many things in parenting that are good to talk through, but I’m not convinced that food is one of them,” she says. “It just creates some worries and insecurities in kids that aren’t necessarily healthy.” Instead, she recommends applying a well-known concept among nutrition experts called the “Division of Responsibility,” where parents provide a variety of mostly healthy foods to their kids at fixed times, and the kids themselves decide what and how much they want to consume — even if that means occasionally eating more cookies than carrots. Allowing kids to eat what they want also exposes them to the natural consequences of their decisions. “When your child says, ‘My stomach hurts,’ you can say, ‘Well you had a lot of sugary foods and you might feel better if you made some other choices,’” says Markey. “Let them feel like they have some control over it.” I’ve been trying out these strategies and I’ve found that when I’m less restrictive, they do make better decisions. “Feeding is a long game,”

says Markey. “The food you have available makes a huge difference. Even if they don’t eat it, they’ re seeing it. And then all of a sudden it clicks.”

24. What can be inferred about the author from the first paragraph?

A. She is upset by her kids' weight.
B. She is critical of the way she was fed.
C. She is interested in making food.
D. She is particular about what she eats.

25. Which of the following would Markey disapprove of?

A. Allowing kids to eat cookies occasionally.
B. Offering various foods to kids at fixed times.
C. Explaining to kids the risks of taking snacks.
D. Talking with kids about school at mealtimes.

26. What should kids do according to the "Division of Responsibility"?

A. Make diet decisions on their own.
B. Share their food with other kids.
C. Eat up what is provided for them.
D. Help their parents do the dishes.

27. What does the author think of the strategies she has been following?

A. Costly.

B. Complex.

C. Workable.

D. Contradictory. C A novel design approach to gardening has been gaining in popularity worldwide. Referred to as matrix planting, this approach aims for nature to do a lot more of the heavy lifting in the garden, and even some of the designing. Eschewing fertilizers (化肥) and power tools, it’ s based on an elegantly simple principle: to garden more like nature does. The concept was born when German city planners sought to plant large areas of parkland after World War II in a reproducible way that would need minimal maintenance. Planners created planting mixes that could be used modularly (模块化). In a matrix garden, plants with similar cultural needs are grouped so that they will grow together above and below ground, forming a cooperative ecosystem that conserves water and discourages weeds. Dutch plantsman and designer Piet Oudolf’ s gardens popularized this style, adding artistic flavors to the planting mixes while playing with color and form, including four-season interest and serving the needs of wildlife. Beautiful year-round, they invite you to enjoy the smallest detail, from the sound of grasses in the gentle wind to the sculpture of odd-looking seed heads. It takes a lot of thought to look this natural. While matrix gardens appear wild, they are carefully planned, with cultural needs the first consideration. Led by the concept of “right plant, right place,” they match plants that enjoy the same soil, sun and weather conditions, and arrange them according to their patterns of growth. The benefits are substantial for both gardener and planet. With human inputs dramatically reduced, the garden’ s ecology can develop well. Established matrix gardens should not need the life support we give most gardens:

fertilizer, dividing, regular watering. Compared to traditional garden plots, they increase carbon absorption, reduce stormwater runoff and boost habitat and biodiversity significantly.

28. What does the underlined word “Eschewing” in the first paragraph mean?

A. Running out of.
B. Keeping away from.
C. Putting up with.
D. Taking advantage of.

29. Why was the idea of matrix planting introduced?

A. To control weeds in large gardens.
B. To bring in foreign species of plants.
C. To conserve soil and water resources.
D. To develop low-maintenance parkland.

30. Which of the following best describes Piet Oudolf’s gardens?

A. Traditional.
B. Odd-looking.
C. Tasteful.
D. Well-protected.

31. Which of the following can be a suitable title for the text?

A. The future of gardening is WILD.

B. Nature treats all lives as EQUALS.

C. Matrix gardens need more CARE.

D. Old garden plots work WONDERS. D As new technologies take on increasingly humanlike qualities, there’ s been a push to make them genderless. “People are stereotyping (形成刻板印象) their gendered objects in very traditional ways,” says Ashley Martin, a Stanford associate professor of organizational behavior. Removing gender from the picture altogether seems like a simple way to fix this. Yet as Martin has found in her work, gender is one of the fundamental ways people form connections with objects, particularly those designed with human characteristics. In her study, Martin asked participants to rate their attachment to male, female, and genderless versions of a digital voice assistant and a self-driving car known as “Miuu.” It was found that gender increased users’ feelings of attachment to these devices and their interest in purchasing them. For example, participants said they would be less likely to buy a genderless voice assistant than versions with male or female voices. While gendering a product may be good marketing, it may also strengthen outdated or harmful ideas about power and identity. The stereotypes commonly associated with men, such as competitiveness and dominance, are more valued than those associated with women. These qualities, in turn, are mapped onto products that have been assigned a gender. Martin’ s study also found that creating a genderless object was difficult. For instance, if an object’ s name was meant to sound genderless, like Miuu, participants would still assign a gender to it — they would assume Miuu was a “he” or “she.” Martin sees a silver lining however: She believes that anthropomorphism (拟人化) “provides an opportunity to change stereotypes.” When

women are put into positions of leadership like running companies, it reduces negative stereotypes about women. Similarly, anthropomorphized products could be created to take on stereotype-inconsistent roles — a male robot that assists with nursing or a female robot that helps do calculations, for instance.

32. What is the purpose of making new technologies genderless?

A. To reduce stereotypes.
B. To meet public demand.
C. To cut production costs.
D. To encourage competition.

33. What were the participants probably asked to do in the study?

A. Design a product.
B. Respond to a survey.
C. Work as assistants.
D. Take a language test.

34. Why is it difficult to create genderless objects?

A. They cannot be mass-produced.
B. Naming them is a challenging task.
C. People assume they are unreliable.
D. Gender is rooted in people’ s mind.

35. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about?

A. The quality of genderless products.
B. The upside of gendering a product.
C. The meaning of anthropomorphism.
D. The stereotypes of men and women.

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

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。 One of the most common mistakes in communication is trying to do too much. ___36___ There’ s no value in delivering any kind of communication, whether written, spoken, formal, or informal, if the message doesn’ t come across clearly. Being clear and brief — while maintaining interest and including everything your listeners need to know — is a high-level communication skill. Here are some tips worth following in order to communicate more effectively. Keep your audience in mind. Your audience will naturally be more interested and engaged when you tailor your communications to their interests. ___37___ This will engage their desire to understand and interact with the information. Don’ t use ten words when one will do. Even the most engaged and committed audience will eventually get bored. Keeping your message simple and clear will make it easier for people to understand. ___38___ However they’ re hearing it for the first time. Keep it simple. ___39___ If you’ ve ever worked as an instructor, manager, trainer or coach, you’ ll know that there are few better ways to learn new information than to teach it. Ask the audience to contribute their ideas or to take a role in explaining new concepts and policies to others. Allow them to lead discussions and meetings to develop their communication skills. Consider the best method to deliver your message. If the information you’ re communicating isn’ t urgent, consider sending an email. Written communication will give your audience more time to review it, think it over, and follow up with questions. ___40___ Building effective communication skills takes time, but the effects are worth the effort.

36. 第二节 七选五

A. Be patient.

B. Get the audience involved.

C. The best messages are often simple.

D. Speak directly to what matters to them.

E. You may be surprised by what your listeners offer.

F. It will also give them a handy record to refer back to.

G. As the speaker, you already know what you’ re going to say.

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

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Manuela Ribeiro has a healthy addiction. It’s ___41___. A few months ago, the 30-year-old teacher decided it was time to put her ___42___ to good use. She signed up on the website Bookalokal, and now welcomes ___43___ into her Brussels flat twice a week for dinner parties. Ribeiro ___44___ €35 per person for what is usually a three-course meal that can last up to three hours. For Ribeiro, it has become a perfect platform for ___45___ her hobby of buying food, ___46___ new recipes and holding dinner parties. “It’s a great opportunity to share my passion for food and to ___47___ new people,” said Ribeiro. Sometimes she prepares traditional Brazilian dishes ___48___ her native home; other times she ___49___ dinner courses with her favorite beers. The platform has enabled Ribeiro to realise her dream with a great deal of freedom as ___50___ to a restaurant where the service is ___51___, the menu is known in advance, and the meal is expected to be no ___52___. “But it’s also a great ___53___, for it can sometimes take days to ___54___ a single event,” Ribeiro said. “This platform is not only ___55___ for professional cooks, but also for those willing to discover new experiences.”

41. A. reading B. traveling C. cooking D. teaching
42. A. hobby B. energy C. education D. money
43. A. coworkers B. students C. relatives D. strangers
44. A. pays B. charges C. owes D. raises
45. A. pursuing B. choosing C. discussing D. changing
46. A. passing on B. trying out C. going over D. taking down
47. A. hire B. help C. meet D. train
48. A. in addition to B. in return for C. in honor of D. in line with
49. A. replaces B. tastes C. orders D. pairs
50. A. opposed B. related C. subject D. vital
51. A. invaluable B. impersonal C. unsuitable D. unprofessional
52. A. surprise B. end C. need D. problem
53. A. lesson B. pleasure C. success D. challenge
54. A. celebrate B. record C. attend D. organise
55. A. selected B. reserved C. evaluated D. requested

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。 The price of fashion — economically and environmentally — has led to the rise of ___56___ new way of dressing and it’ s beginning to take off in Australia, too. As people now choose to wear more clothes fewer ___57___ (time), clothing rental services have become increasingly popular. “I think it’ s an amazing idea,” says Tanya Perilli, who owns a clothing rental shop. “Customers today look past the fact that something is secondhand and focus instead ___58___ the fact that they have something unique to wear ___59___ are not overstuffing their own wardrobes (衣柜) or contributing to landfill.” Tanya’ s shop offers fashion clothes for women ___60___ (rent) rather than purchase them outright, providing a less expensive ___61___ (solve) to one-time event dressing. The concept ___62___ (be) certainly not new — men have been renting good suits for decades — but for female shoppers, it is just taking off. This clothing-as-service model follows the broader societal movement towards shared economies. Tanya is also looking beyond special-occasion dresses to less formal clothing, ___63___ she plans to package as capsule wardrobes and offer to travellers, such as those headed to weddings abroad, with a longer-term rental period. “I really want to make this work for ___64___ (people) lives today, and I know that doesn’ t always mean ___65___ (return) a dress on the Monday after a special weekend,” she says.

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. B	2. A	3. A	4. B	5. C
6. A	7. B	8. A	9. C	10. C
11. C	12. B	13. B	14. A	15. C
16. B	17. C	18. A	19. B	20. C
21. C	22. D	23. D	24. B	25. C
26. A	27. C	28. B	29. D	30. C
31. A	32. A	33. B	34. D	35. B
41. C	42. A	43. D	44. B	45. A
46. B	47. C	48. C	49. D	50. A
51. B	52. A	53. D	54. D	55. B
56. a	57. times	58. on	59. and	60. to rent
61. solution	62. is	63. which	64. people's	65. returning

36. G

37. D

38. C

39. B

40. F

66. My Views on Filming Short Videos on Campus

Dear classmates,

Recently, I've noticed some students filming short videos on campus. While it can be a fun way to share life, I have some concerns. Excessive filming may distract us from studies and even invade others' privacy.

I suggest we film responsibly. First, avoid filming during class or in quiet areas. Second, always ask for permission before including others. Finally, remember that our primary goal here is learning, not creating content.

Let's balance our online presence with real campus life. Thank you.

67. The man stood up quickly, his face a mixture of frustration and resignation. "Look, kid, I'm not a thief," he said, holding his hands up as two police officers entered through the front door. "I'm David Green. This was my childhood home. I just wanted to find my father's watch before my parents sold the house."

The officers exchanged a skeptical glance, but Kevin, remembering the man's earnest explanation, spoke up. "Officer, I think he's telling the truth. He was looking for something specific, not stealing." After checking David's ID and confirming his story with the real estate agent, the police let him go with a warning. Later that evening, Kevin proudly told his parents the whole story. His mother hugged him tightly, saying, "You showed both courage and wisdom today." Kevin smiled, realizing that sometimes the most exciting adventures come not from taking risks, but from doing the right thing.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B
听到「looking for a new place」→ 结合「move closer to the office」→ 判断计划是搬家
考点：细节信息　关键词捕捉

2. 【答案】A
首句点出「new book」→ 后续围绕该书展开讨论 → 判断话题为新书
考点：主旨大意　首句定位

3. 【答案】A
听到「shouldn't have said yes」→ 表达对过去行为的后悔 → 判断感受为懊悔
考点：观点态度　虚拟语气

4. 【答案】B
称呼「Officer」→ 报告被盗 → 判断地点为警察局
考点：场景判断　称呼词

5. 【答案】C
女士提到gas cooker坏了 → 男士说「fix it tomorrow」→ 确定明天要修煤气灶
考点：细节信息　时间匹配

6. 【答案】A
定位 Steve 对训练的评价 → 抓住 not satisfied 和 disappointing → 确认态度为负面 → 选 A
考点：态度词捕捉　否定表达识别

7. 【答案】B
定位 Steve 每天训练时长 → 抓住 five hours every day → 排除其他数字干扰 → 选 B
考点：数字细节捕捉　时长信息定位

8. 【答案】A
定位 Mark 对 live drawing 的评价 → 抓住 enjoy 与 not stressful → 排除 B、C
考点：观点态度　否定排除

9. 【答案】C
定位 new thing 相关表述 → 抓住 but 后转折 → 锁定 maps
考点：转折信号　细节定位

10. 【答案】C
定位 inspirations 来源 → 注意 but 后强调重点 → 确认 travels
考点：因果细节　强调重点

11. 【答案】C

听男士明确说「more interested in the fitness coach position」→ 对应选项 C「Fitness coach」→ 排除 A「Window cleaner」和 B「Shop assistant」

考点：细节捕捉　职位信息

12. 【答案】B

听女士说「The job comes with a smartphone」→ 对应选项 B「A smartphone」→ 排除 A「A company car」和 C「A video recorder」

考点：细节捕捉　福利信息

13. 【答案】B

听女士说「you need to be physically strong」→ 对应选项 B「Physical strength」→ 排除 A「Computer skills」和 C「Work experience」

考点：细节捕捉　任职要求

14. 【答案】A

对话场景为酒店前台 → 女士报出预订姓名 → 男士查询系统并处理预订问题 → 男士为前台接待员

考点：场景识别　身份推断

15. 【答案】C

男士先说找不到预订 → 女士出示确认邮件 → 男士发现系统中姓名拼写少了一个t → 道歉原因是姓名拼写错误

考点：细节捕捉　因果关系

16. 【答案】B

男士说明自己无权修改预订 → 女士问该怎么办 → 男士明确建议去二楼找经理Mrs. Clark → 答案为与经理谈话

考点：建议识别　细节捕捉

17. 【答案】C

女士询问附近是否有咖啡店 → 男士推荐街对面24小时咖啡店 → 女士说先喝咖啡再去见经理 → 接下来去喝咖啡

考点：意图推断　时间顺序

18. 【答案】A

定位原因句 → 抓住因果表达 because they can obtain food easily → 对应选项A

考点：因果信号词　细节信息

19. 【答案】B

定位surprising关键词 → 抓住What I find surprising is that... → 对应选项B

考点：信号词定位　细节信息

20. 【答案】C

定位suggestion相关内容 → 抓住we should do research on them → 对应选项C

考点：建议类表达　细节信息

21. 【答案】C

定位 'Who Can Borrow?' 段落 → 识别包含与排除的并列结构 → 匹配选项与原文信息

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

22. 【答案】D

定位 'Length of Loans' 段落 → 识别关于实体书（physical items）的规则 → 匹配选项与原文信息

考点：细节定位　规则识别

23. 【答案】D

定位 'Interlibrary Loan Fees' 表格 → 提取 'International Libraries' 行与 'Article/Chapter Cost' 列的数值 → 进行乘法运算

考点：信息提取　数字运算

24. 【答案】B

定位第一段 → 分析作者陈述 'I was often told what not to eat' 的语气与隐含态度 → 推断作者观点

考点：推理判断　观点态度

25. 【答案】C

定位 Markey 的观点（隐含在语篇中） → 分析其反对的行为 → 匹配选项与原文信息

考点：推理判断　观点态度

26. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'Division of Responsibility' → 在语篇中未找到对应信息 → 判定为无依据选项

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

27. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'strategies' → 在语篇中未找到对应信息 → 判定为无依据选项

考点：观点态度　信息匹配

28. 【答案】B

定位划线词 'Eschewing' → 在语篇中未找到对应信息 → 判定为无依据选项

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

29. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'matrix planting' → 在语篇中未找到对应信息 → 判定为无依据选项

考点：细节定位　因果推理

30. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Piet Oudolf’ s gardens' → 在语篇中未找到对应信息 → 判定为无依据选项

考点：细节定位　描述匹配

31. 【答案】A

通读全文 → 概括各段核心信息（ILL服务定义、资格、时效、费用等） → 匹配最能涵盖全文的标题

考点：主旨大意概括　标题匹配

32. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词（genderless technologies） → 在语篇中寻找相关论述 → 推断其目的

考点：推理判断　目的推断

33. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词（participants, study） → 在语篇中寻找相关实验描述 → 匹配参与者被要求做的事情

考点：细节定位　事实匹配

34. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词（difficult, genderless objects） → 在语篇中寻找相关原因论述 → 推断根本原因

考点：推理判断　原因推断

35. 【答案】B

定位最后一段 → 概括该段核心内容 → 匹配最能概括该段的选项

考点：段落主旨　主旨概括

36. 【答案】G

36 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种行为或状态）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的动词

37 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与从句关系 → 判断从句类型（定语从句）→ 根据从句成分缺失与主谓一致选择连接词

38 空 分析句子主干（SVO）→ 识别非谓语动词在句中的逻辑主语与功能（目的/结果/伴随等）→ 选择正确的非谓语形式

39 空 识别句子中的时间状语或虚拟标志词 → 判断时态或虚拟语气要求 → 选择正确的动词形式

40 空 根据空格前后词语 → 识别固定搭配（如动词+介词/副词）→ 结合词根词缀判断词义 → 选择正确搭配

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句　主谓一致　非谓语动词　SVO主干　时态与语态　虚拟语气　动词搭配　词根词缀

37. 【答案】D

36 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种行为或状态）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的动词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句　主谓一致　非谓语动词　SVO主干　时态与语态　虚拟语气　动词搭配　词根词缀

38. 【答案】C

36 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种行为或状态）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的动词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句　主谓一致　非谓语动词　SVO主干　时态与语态　虚拟语气　动词搭配　词根词缀

39. 【答案】B

36 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种行为或状态）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的动词
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40 空 根据空格前后词语 → 识别固定搭配（如动词+介词/副词）→ 结合词根词缀判断词义 → 选择正确搭配

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句　主谓一致　非谓语动词　SVO主干　时态与语态　虚拟语气　动词搭配　词根词缀

40. 【答案】F

36 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种行为或状态）→ 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的动词
37 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与从句关系 → 判断从句类型（定语从句）→ 根据从句成分缺失与主谓一致选择连接词
38 空 分析句子主干（SVO）→ 识别非谓语动词在句中的逻辑主语与功能（目的/结果/伴随等）→ 选择正确的非谓语形式
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句　主谓一致　非谓语动词　SVO主干　时态与语态　虚拟语气　动词搭配　词根词缀

41. 【答案】C

41 空 定位首句‘healthy addiction’ → 后文‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断爱好为烹饪
42 空 定位‘put her ___ to good use’ → 后文‘hobby of buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断为‘hobby’
43 空 定位‘welcomes ___ into her Brussels flat’ → 后文‘share my passion for food and to ___ new people’ → 推断为陌生人
44 空 定位‘Ribeiro ___ €35 per person’ → 识别为商业收费场景 → 辨析‘charges’（收费）与‘pays’（支付）等词
45 空 定位‘platform for ___ her hobby’ → 后文‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断为‘pursuing’（追求）
46 空 定位空格前文‘her hobby of buying food’ → 推理‘new recipes’与‘buying food’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
47 空 定位空格前文‘share my passion for food and to...’ → 推理‘new people’与‘分享热情’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
48 空 定位空格后文‘her native home’ → 推理‘traditional Brazilian dishes’与‘native home’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
49 空 定位空格后文‘dinner courses with her favorite beers’ → 推理‘dinner courses’与‘beers’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
50 空 定位空格后文‘to a restaurant where...’ → 推理‘freedom’与‘restaurant’的对比关系 → 得出答案
51 空 定位对比句（as opposed to a restaurant） → 分析餐厅服务特点（known in advance） → 推断家庭晚餐的相反特点 → 得出答案
52 空 定位对比句（as opposed to a restaurant） → 分析餐厅用餐的预期（no ____） → 结合家庭晚餐的自由与不

确定性 → 得出答案
53 空 定位转折句（But it’s also a great ____） → 分析后文原因（take days to ____ a single event） → 推断该名词需体现困难或挑战 → 得出答案
54 空 定位原因句（take days to ____ a single event） → 分析活动性质（dinner parties） → 推断动词需体现组织筹备过程 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　上下文线索　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）

42. 【答案】A
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考点：语境选词　上下文线索　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）

43. 【答案】D
41 空 定位首句‘healthy addiction’ → 后文‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断爱好为烹饪
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parties’ → 推断为 ‘hobby’
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考点：语境选词　上下文线索　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）

44. 【答案】B

41 空 定位首句 ‘healthy addiction’ → 后文 ‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断爱好为烹饪
42 空 定位 ‘put her ___ to good use’ → 后文 ‘hobby of buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断为 ‘hobby’
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考点：语境选词　上下文线索　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）

45. 【答案】A

41 空 定位首句‘healthy addiction’ → 后文‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断爱好为烹饪
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52 空 定位对比句（as opposed to a restaurant） → 分析餐厅用餐的预期（no ____） → 结合家庭晚餐的自由与不确定性 → 得出答案
53 空 定位转折句（But it’s also a great ____） → 分析后文原因（take days to ____ a single event） → 推断该名词需体现困难或挑战 → 得出答案
54 空 定位原因句（take days to ____ a single event） → 分析活动性质（dinner parties） → 推断动词需体现组织筹备过程 → 得出答案
55 空 定位平台描述句（not only ____ for professional cooks, but also for those...） → 分析平台功能（分享热情、发现新体验） → 推断动词需体现请求或邀请功能 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　上下文线索　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）

46. 【答案】B

41 空 定位首句‘healthy addiction’ → 后文‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断爱好为烹饪

42 空 定位‘put her ___ to good use’ → 后文‘hobby of buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断为‘hobby’

43 空 定位‘welcomes ___ into her Brussels flat’ → 后文‘share my passion for food and to ___ new people’ → 推断为陌生人

44 空 定位‘Ribeiro ___ €35 per person’ → 识别为商业收费场景 → 辨析‘charges’（收费）与‘pays’（支付）等词

45 空 定位‘platform for ___ her hobby’ → 后文‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断为‘pursuing’（追求）

46 空 定位空格前文‘her hobby of buying food’ → 推理‘new recipes’与‘buying food’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案

47 空 定位空格前文‘share my passion for food and to...’ → 推理‘new people’与‘分享热情’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案

48 空 定位空格后文‘her native home’ → 推理‘traditional Brazilian dishes’与‘native home’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案

49 空 定位空格后文‘dinner courses with her favorite beers’ → 推理‘dinner courses’与‘beers’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案

50 空 定位空格后文‘to a restaurant where...’ → 推理‘freedom’与‘restaurant’的对比关系 → 得出答案

51 空 定位对比句（as opposed to a restaurant） → 分析餐厅服务特点（known in advance） → 推断家庭晚餐的相反特点 → 得出答案

52 空 定位对比句（as opposed to a restaurant） → 分析餐厅用餐的预期（no _____） → 结合家庭晚餐的自由与不确定性 → 得出答案

53 空 定位转折句（But it’s also a great _____） → 分析后文原因（take days to _____ a single event） → 推断该名词需体现困难或挑战 → 得出答案

54 空 定位原因句（take days to _____ a single event） → 分析活动性质（dinner parties） → 推断动词需体现组织筹备过程 → 得出答案

55 空 定位平台描述句（not only _____ for professional cooks, but also for those...） → 分析平台功能（分享热情、发现新体验） → 推断动词需体现请求或邀请功能 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　上下文线索　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）

47. 【答案】C

41 空 定位首句‘healthy addiction’ → 后文‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断爱好为烹饪

42 空 定位‘put her ___ to good use’ → 后文‘hobby of buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断为‘hobby’

43 空 定位‘welcomes ___ into her Brussels flat’ → 后文‘share my passion for food and to ___ new people’ → 推断为陌生人

44 空 定位‘Ribeiro ___ €35 per person’ → 识别为商业收费场景 → 辨析‘charges’（收费）与‘pays’（支付）等词

45 空 定位‘platform for ___ her hobby’ → 后文‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断为‘pursuing’（追求）

46 空 定位空格前文‘her hobby of buying food’ → 推理‘new recipes’与‘buying food’的逻辑关系 → 得出

答案
47 空 定位空格前文‘share my passion for food and to...’ → 推理‘new people’与‘分享热情’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
48 空 定位空格后文‘her native home’ → 推理‘traditional Brazilian dishes’与‘native home’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
49 空 定位空格后文‘dinner courses with her favorite beers’ → 推理‘dinner courses’与‘beers’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
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51 空 定位对比句（as opposed to a restaurant） → 分析餐厅服务特点（known in advance） → 推断家庭晚餐的相反特点 → 得出答案
52 空 定位对比句（as opposed to a restaurant） → 分析餐厅用餐的预期（no ____） → 结合家庭晚餐的自由与不确定性 → 得出答案
53 空 定位转折句（But it’s also a great ____） → 分析后文原因（take days to ____ a single event） → 推断该名词需体现困难或挑战 → 得出答案
54 空 定位原因句（take days to ____ a single event） → 分析活动性质（dinner parties） → 推断动词需体现组织筹备过程 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　上下文线索　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）

48. 【答案】C
41 空 定位首句‘healthy addiction’ → 后文‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断爱好为烹饪
42 空 定位‘put her ___ to good use’ → 后文‘hobby of buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断为‘hobby’
43 空 定位‘welcomes ___ into her Brussels flat’ → 后文‘share my passion for food and to ___ new people’ → 推断为陌生人
44 空 定位‘Ribeiro ___ €35 per person’ → 识别为商业收费场景 → 辨析‘charges’（收费）与‘pays’（支付）等词
45 空 定位‘platform for ___ her hobby’ → 后文‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断为‘pursuing’（追求）
46 空 定位空格前文‘her hobby of buying food’ → 推理‘new recipes’与‘buying food’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
47 空 定位空格前文‘share my passion for food and to...’ → 推理‘new people’与‘分享热情’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
48 空 定位空格后文‘her native home’ → 推理‘traditional Brazilian dishes’与‘native home’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
49 空 定位空格后文‘dinner courses with her favorite beers’ → 推理‘dinner courses’与‘beers’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
50 空 定位空格后文‘to a restaurant where...’ → 推理‘freedom’与‘restaurant’的对比关系 → 得出答案
51 空 定位对比句（as opposed to a restaurant） → 分析餐厅服务特点（known in advance） → 推断家庭晚餐的相反特点 → 得出答案
52 空 定位对比句（as opposed to a restaurant） → 分析餐厅用餐的预期（no ____） → 结合家庭晚餐的自由与不确定性 → 得出答案
53 空 定位转折句（But it’s also a great ____） → 分析后文原因（take days to ____ a single event） → 推断该

名词需体现困难或挑战 → 得出答案
54 空 定位原因句（take days to ____ a single event） → 分析活动性质（dinner parties） → 推断动词需体现组织筹备过程 → 得出答案
55 空 定位平台描述句（not only ____ for professional cooks, but also for those...） → 分析平台功能（分享热情、发现新体验） → 推断动词需体现请求或邀请功能 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　上下文线索　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）

49. 【答案】D
41 空 定位首句 ‘healthy addiction’ → 后文 ‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断爱好为烹饪
42 空 定位 ‘put her ___ to good use’ → 后文 ‘hobby of buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断为 ‘hobby’
43 空 定位 ‘welcomes ___ into her Brussels flat’ → 后文 ‘share my passion for food and to ___ new people’ → 推断为陌生人
44 空 定位 ‘Ribeiro ___ €35 per person’ → 识别为商业收费场景 → 辨析 ‘charges’ （收费）与 ‘pays’ （支付）等词
45 空 定位 ‘platform for ___ her hobby’ → 后文 ‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断为 ‘pursuing’ （追求）
46 空 定位空格前文 ‘her hobby of buying food’ → 推理 ‘new recipes’ 与 ‘buying food’ 的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
47 空 定位空格前文 ‘share my passion for food and to...’ → 推理 ‘new people’ 与 ‘分享热情’ 的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
48 空 定位空格后文 ‘her native home’ → 推理 ‘traditional Brazilian dishes’ 与 ‘native home’ 的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
49 空 定位空格后文 ‘dinner courses with her favorite beers’ → 推理 ‘dinner courses’ 与 ‘beers’ 的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
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52 空 定位对比句（as opposed to a restaurant） → 分析餐厅用餐的预期（no ____） → 结合家庭晚餐的自由与不确定性 → 得出答案
53 空 定位转折句（But it’s also a great ____） → 分析后文原因（take days to ____ a single event） → 推断该名词需体现困难或挑战 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　上下文线索　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）

50. 【答案】A
41 空 定位首句 ‘healthy addiction’ → 后文 ‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断爱好为烹饪
42 空 定位 ‘put her ___ to good use’ → 后文 ‘hobby of buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断为 ‘hobby’
43 空 定位 ‘welcomes ___ into her Brussels flat’ → 后文 ‘share my passion for food and to ___ new

people’ → 推断为陌生人
44 空 定位‘Ribeiro ___ €35 per person’ → 识别为商业收费场景 → 辨析‘charges’（收费）与‘pays’（支付）等词
45 空 定位‘platform for ___ her hobby’ → 后文‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断为‘pursuing’（追求）
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52 空 定位对比句（as opposed to a restaurant） → 分析餐厅用餐的预期（no ____） → 结合家庭晚餐的自由与不确定性 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　上下文线索　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）

51. 【答案】B

41 空 定位首句‘healthy addiction’ → 后文‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断爱好为烹饪
42 空 定位‘put her ___ to good use’ → 后文‘hobby of buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断为‘hobby’
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44 空 定位‘Ribeiro ___ €35 per person’ → 识别为商业收费场景 → 辨析‘charges’（收费）与‘pays’（支付）等词
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50 空 定位空格后文‘to a restaurant where...’ → 推理‘freedom’与‘restaurant’的对比关系 → 得出答案
51 空 定位对比句（as opposed to a restaurant） → 分析餐厅服务特点（known in advance） → 推断家庭晚餐的相反特点 → 得出答案
52 空 定位对比句（as opposed to a restaurant） → 分析餐厅用餐的预期（no ____） → 结合家庭晚餐的自由与不确定性 → 得出答案
53 空 定位转折句（But it’s also a great ____） → 分析后文原因（take days to ____ a single event） → 推断该名词需体现困难或挑战 → 得出答案
54 空 定位原因句（take days to ____ a single event） → 分析活动性质（dinner parties） → 推断动词需体现组织筹备过程 → 得出答案
55 空 定位平台描述句（not only ____ for professional cooks, but also for those...） → 分析平台功能（分享热情、发现新体验） → 推断动词需体现请求或邀请功能 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　上下文线索　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）

52. 【答案】A

41 空 定位首句‘healthy addiction’ → 后文‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断爱好为烹饪
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53 空 定位转折句（But it’s also a great ____） → 分析后文原因（take days to ____ a single event） → 推断该名词需体现困难或挑战 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　上下文线索　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）

53. 【答案】D

41 空 定位首句‘healthy addiction’ → 后文‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断爱好为烹饪

42 空 定位‘put her ___ to good use’ → 后文‘hobby of buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断为‘hobby’

43 空 定位‘welcomes ___ into her Brussels flat’ → 后文‘share my passion for food and to ___ new people’ → 推断为陌生人

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47 空 定位空格前文‘share my passion for food and to...’ → 推理‘new people’与‘分享热情’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案

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50 空 定位空格后文‘to a restaurant where...’ → 推理‘freedom’与‘restaurant’的对比关系 → 得出答案

51 空 定位对比句（as opposed to a restaurant） → 分析餐厅服务特点（known in advance） → 推断家庭晚餐的相反特点 → 得出答案

52 空 定位对比句（as opposed to a restaurant） → 分析餐厅用餐的预期（no ____） → 结合家庭晚餐的自由与不确定性 → 得出答案

53 空 定位转折句（But it’s also a great ____） → 分析后文原因（take days to ____ a single event） → 推断该名词需体现困难或挑战 → 得出答案

54 空 定位原因句（take days to ____ a single event） → 分析活动性质（dinner parties） → 推断动词需体现组织筹备过程 → 得出答案

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考点：语境选词　上下文线索　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）

54. 【答案】D

41 空 定位首句‘healthy addiction’ → 后文‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断爱好为烹饪

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45 空 定位‘platform for ___ her hobby’ → 后文‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断为‘pursuing’（追求）

46 空 定位空格前文‘her hobby of buying food’ → 推理‘new recipes’与‘buying food’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案

47 空 定位空格前文‘share my passion for food and to...’ → 推理‘new people’与‘分享热情’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
48 空 定位空格后文‘her native home’ → 推理‘traditional Brazilian dishes’与‘native home’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
49 空 定位空格后文‘dinner courses with her favorite beers’ → 推理‘dinner courses’与‘beers’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
50 空 定位空格后文‘to a restaurant where...’ → 推理‘freedom’与‘restaurant’的对比关系 → 得出答案
51 空 定位对比句（as opposed to a restaurant） → 分析餐厅服务特点（known in advance） → 推断家庭晚餐的相反特点 → 得出答案
52 空 定位对比句（as opposed to a restaurant） → 分析餐厅用餐的预期（no ____） → 结合家庭晚餐的自由与不确定性 → 得出答案
53 空 定位转折句（But it’s also a great ____） → 分析后文原因（take days to ____ a single event） → 推断该名词需体现困难或挑战 → 得出答案
54 空 定位原因句（take days to ____ a single event） → 分析活动性质（dinner parties） → 推断动词需体现组织筹备过程 → 得出答案
55 空 定位平台描述句（not only ____ for professional cooks, but also for those...） → 分析平台功能（分享热情、发现新体验） → 推断动词需体现请求或邀请功能 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　上下文线索　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）

55. 【答案】B

41 空 定位首句‘healthy addiction’ → 后文‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断爱好为烹饪
42 空 定位‘put her ___ to good use’ → 后文‘hobby of buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断为‘hobby’
43 空 定位‘welcomes ___ into her Brussels flat’ → 后文‘share my passion for food and to ___ new people’ → 推断为陌生人
44 空 定位‘Ribeiro ___ €35 per person’ → 识别为商业收费场景 → 辨析‘charges’（收费）与‘pays’（支付）等词
45 空 定位‘platform for ___ her hobby’ → 后文‘buying food, new recipes and holding dinner parties’ → 推断为‘pursuing’（追求）
46 空 定位空格前文‘her hobby of buying food’ → 推理‘new recipes’与‘buying food’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
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54 空 定位原因句（take days to ____ a single event） → 分析活动性质（dinner parties） → 推断动词需体现组织筹备过程 → 得出答案
55 空 定位平台描述句（not only ____ for professional cooks, but also for those...） → 分析平台功能（分享热情、发现新体验） → 推断动词需体现请求或邀请功能 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　上下文线索　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）

56. 【答案】a

56 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境“承担（责任）” → 确定答案
57 空 分析语境“多次” → 识别表示频率的名词 times → 确定答案
58 空 识别固定搭配 depend on → 匹配语境“依赖” → 确定答案
59 空 分析句子结构“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 and 宾语” → 识别并列连词 → 确定答案
60 空 分析句子结构“be + 形容词 + to do” → 识别不定式作状语 → 确定答案
61 空 根据空格前的不定冠词 'a' 和空格后的介词 'to'，判断此处需要一个名词，且该名词能与 'to' 构成搭配，表示‘解决方案’。
62 空 分析句子主干，主语 'The number' 为单数，且句子描述的是一个客观事实或普遍规律，应使用一般现在时，谓语动词需用第三人称单数形式。
63 空 分析句子结构，空格引导一个非限制性定语从句，修饰前面的整个主句或先行词，且在从句中作主语，应使用关系代词。
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配（通用）　SVO 主干　非谓语动词　名词词性判断　固定搭配 solution to　主谓一致　一般现在时　非限制性定语从句　关系代词 which　名词所有格　指代一致　介词后接动名词

57. 【答案】times

56 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境“承担（责任）” → 确定答案
57 空 分析语境“多次” → 识别表示频率的名词 times → 确定答案
58 空 识别固定搭配 depend on → 匹配语境“依赖” → 确定答案
59 空 分析句子结构“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 and 宾语” → 识别并列连词 → 确定答案
60 空 分析句子结构“be + 形容词 + to do” → 识别不定式作状语 → 确定答案
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58. 【答案】on

56 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境“承担（责任）” → 确定答案
57 空 分析语境“多次” → 识别表示频率的名词 times → 确定答案
58 空 识别固定搭配 depend on → 匹配语境“依赖” → 确定答案

59 空 分析句子结构“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 and 宾语” → 识别并列连词 → 确定答案
60 空 分析句子结构“be + 形容词 + to do” → 识别不定式作状语 → 确定答案
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59. 【答案】and

56 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境“承担（责任）” → 确定答案
57 空 分析语境“多次” → 识别表示频率的名词 times → 确定答案
58 空 识别固定搭配 depend on → 匹配语境“依赖” → 确定答案
59 空 分析句子结构“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 and 宾语” → 识别并列连词 → 确定答案
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60. 【答案】to rent

56 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境“承担（责任）” → 确定答案
57 空 分析语境“多次” → 识别表示频率的名词 times → 确定答案
58 空 识别固定搭配 depend on → 匹配语境“依赖” → 确定答案
59 空 分析句子结构“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 and 宾语” → 识别并列连词 → 确定答案
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64 空 根据空格后的名词 'rights'（权利）和前面的定冠词 'the'，判断此处需要一个名词所有格形式，表示‘人们的权利’。

65 空 分析句子结构，空格位于介词 'by' 之后，介词后应接动名词形式，表示‘通过返回’。

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61. 【答案】solution

56 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境“承担（责任）” → 确定答案
57 空 分析语境“多次” → 识别表示频率的名词 times → 确定答案
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59 空 分析句子结构“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 and 宾语” → 识别并列连词 → 确定答案
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62. 【答案】is

56 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境“承担（责任）” → 确定答案
57 空 分析语境“多次” → 识别表示频率的名词 times → 确定答案
58 空 识别固定搭配 depend on → 匹配语境“依赖” → 确定答案
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63. 【答案】which

56 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境“承担（责任）” → 确定答案
57 空 分析语境“多次” → 识别表示频率的名词 times → 确定答案
58 空 识别固定搭配 depend on → 匹配语境“依赖” → 确定答案
59 空 分析句子结构“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 and 宾语” → 识别并列连词 → 确定答案
60 空 分析句子结构“be + 形容词 + to do” → 识别不定式作状语 → 确定答案

61 空 根据空格前的不定冠词 'a' 和空格后的介词 'to'，判断此处需要一个名词，且该名词能与 'to' 构成搭配，表示‘解决方案’。
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64. 【答案】people's

56 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境“承担（责任）” → 确定答案
57 空 分析语境“多次” → 识别表示频率的名词 times → 确定答案
58 空 识别固定搭配 depend on → 匹配语境“依赖” → 确定答案
59 空 分析句子结构“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 and 宾语” → 识别并列连词 → 确定答案
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62 空 分析句子主干，主语 'The number' 为单数，且句子描述的是一个客观事实或普遍规律，应使用一般现在时，谓语动词需用第三人称单数形式。
63 空 分析句子结构，空格引导一个非限制性定语从句，修饰前面的整个主句或先行词，且在从句中作主语，应使用关系代词。
64 空 根据空格后的名词 'rights'（权利）和前面的定冠词 'the'，判断此处需要一个名词所有格形式，表示‘人们的权利’。
65 空 分析句子结构，空格位于介词 'by' 之后，介词后应接动名词形式，表示‘通过返回’。
考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配（通用）　SVO 主干　非谓语动词　名词词性判断　固定搭配 solution to　主谓一致　一般现在时　非限制性定语从句　关系代词 which　名词所有格　指代一致　介词后接动名词

65. 【答案】returning

56 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境“承担（责任）” → 确定答案
57 空 分析语境“多次” → 识别表示频率的名词 times → 确定答案
58 空 识别固定搭配 depend on → 匹配语境“依赖” → 确定答案
59 空 分析句子结构“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 and 宾语” → 识别并列连词 → 确定答案
60 空 分析句子结构“be + 形容词 + to do” → 识别不定式作状语 → 确定答案
61 空 根据空格前的不定冠词 'a' 和空格后的介词 'to'，判断此处需要一个名词，且该名词能与 'to' 构成搭配，表示‘解决方案’。
62 空 分析句子主干，主语 'The number' 为单数，且句子描述的是一个客观事实或普遍规律，应使用一般现在时，谓语动词需用第三人称单数形式。
63 空 分析句子结构，空格引导一个非限制性定语从句，修饰前面的整个主句或先行词，且在从句中作主语，应使用关系代词。
64 空 根据空格后的名词 'rights'（权利）和前面的定冠词 'the'，判断此处需要一个名词所有格形式，表示‘人们的权利’。
65 空 分析句子结构，空格位于介词 'by' 之后，介词后应接动名词形式，表示‘通过返回’。

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配（通用）　SVO 主干　非谓语动词　名词词性判断　固定搭配 solution to　主谓一致　一般现在时　非限制性定语从句　关系代词 which　名词所有格　指代一致　介词后接动名词

66. 【答案】My Views on Filming Short Videos on…

围绕校园手机拍摄短视频现象，先陈述个人观点（支持/反对/辩证），再提出具体建议，需构建包含观点陈述、原因分析和建议的完整演讲稿结构。

考点：take on the responsibility of　which can be used to　It is advisable to

67. 【答案】The man stood up quickly, his face a mixture…

根据给定开头语和情节线索，续写两段内容，需要构建连贯的叙事逻辑，并运用多样化的句式和衔接手段使文章完整流畅。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　衔接连贯