高考 · 2021年高考英语乙卷真题

历年真题

满分 110 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 51 题 · 乙卷

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
474 657
yingyu8.cn/d/474657

本卷答案与讲解
522 634
yingyu8.cn/an/522634

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 is the man doing?

A. Asking the way. B. Giving directions. C. Correcting a mistake.

2. What dress size does the woman want?

A. 8. B. 10. C. 12.

3. What is the woman likely to do?

A. Make a phone call. B. Handle the problem. C. Have a rest.

4. Which tour does the man seem to be interested in?

A. The evening tour. B. The half-day tour. C. The full-day tour.

5. Where are the speakers?

A. At a canteen. B. At a clinic. C. At a bank.

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）

6. What does the woman think of the match?

A. Entertaining. B. Discouraging. C. Boring.

7. What do the speakers plan to do on Tuesday afternoon?

A. Watch a game. B. Play tennis.

C. Go to the cinema. 听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What does the man advise Mrs. White to do?

A. Go on a diet. B. Do more exercise. C. Get enough sleep.

9. Which can be included in Mrs. White’s breakfast?

A. Eggs. B. Sausages. C. Porridge.

10. What is the man?

A. A teacher. B. A physician.

C. A chef. 听第8段材料，回答第11至14题。

11. How does Nancy look to Daniel?

A. Confused. B. Excited. C. Anxious.

12. Why does Daniel mention his performance in a play?

A. To comfort Nancy. B. To express his regret. C. To show his pride.

13. What is Nancy going to do next week?

A. Take a school test. B. Have a check-up. C. Go in for a competition.

14. What does Daniel offer to do for Nancy?

A. Rewrite her lines. B. Drive her to the theatre.

C. Help her with the practice. 听第9段材料，回答第15至17题。

15. What was Prof. Stone’s grandfather afraid of?

A. Leaving his home. B. Parting from his son. C. Taking early retirement.

16. What does old age mean to many elderly Americans?

A. Lack of moral support. B. Loss of self-worth. C. Change of living habits.

17. What will Prof. Stone talk about next concerning elderly people?

A. Public services they ask for. B. Health care available to them.

C. Contributions they can make. 听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. What does the speaker’s mother want her to be?

A. A confident person. B. A warm-hearted person. C. A humorous person.

19. Why did the speaker feel lonely in her childhood?

A. She often traveled by herself. B. Her family moved frequently.

C. Her mother was busy working.

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. Importance of home schooling. B. Mother-daughter relationship.

C. A role model in her family.

三、第一节 阅读理解 （共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，

The Biggest Stadiums in the World People have been pouring into stadiums since the days of ancient Greece. In around 80 A.D., the Romans built the Colosseum, which remains the world’s best known stadium and continues to inform contemporary design. Rome’s Colosseum was 157 feet tall and had 80 entrances, seating 50,000 people. However, that was small fry compared with the city’s Circus Maximus, which accommodated around 250,000 people. These days, safety regulations-not to mention the modern sports fan’s desire for a good view and comfortable seat—tend to keep stadium capacities（容量） slightly lower. Even soccer fans tend to have a seat each; gone are the days of thousands standing to watch the match. For the biggest stadiums in the world, we have used data supplied by the World Atlas list so far, which ranks them by their stated permanent capacity, as well as updated information from official stadium websites. All these stadiums are still functiona1, still open and still hosting the biggest events in world sport.

・Rungrado 1st of May Stadium, Pyongyang D.P.R. Korea. Capacity: 150,000. Opened: May 1,1989.

・Michigan Stadium, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U. S. Capacity: 107,601. Opened: October 1, 1927.

・Beaver Stadium, State College, Pennsylvania, U. S. Capacity: 106,572. Opened: September 17, 1960. ・Ohio Stadium, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. Capacity: 104,944. Opened: October 7,1922. ・Kyle Field, College Station, Texas, U. S. Capacity: 102,512. Opened: September 24, 1927.

21. How many people could the Circus Maximus hold?

A. 104,944. B. 107,601. C. About 150,000. D. About 250,000.

22. Of the following stadiums, which is the oldest?

A. Michigan Stadium. B. Beaver Stadium. C. Ohio Stadium. D. Kyle Field.

23. What do the listed stadiums have in common?

A. They host big games.

B. They have become tourist attractions.

C. They were built by Americans.

D. They are favored by architects. B When almost everyone has a mobile phone, why are more than half of Australian homes still paying for a landline（座机）? These days you’ d be hard pressed to find anyone in Australia over the age of 15 who doesn’ t own a mobile phone. In fact plenty of younger kids have one in their pocket. Practically everyone can make and receive calls anywhere, anytime. Still, 55 percent of Australians have a landline phone at home and only just over a quarter （29%） rely only on their smartphones according to a survey （调查）. Of those Australians who still have a landline, a third concede that it’ s not really necessary and they’ re keeping it as a security blanket — 19 percent say they never use it while a further 13 percent keep it in case of emergencies. I think my home falls into that category. More than half of Australian homes are still choosing to stick with their home phone. Age is naturally a factor（因素）— only 58 percent of Generation Ys still use landlines now and then, compared to 84 percent of Baby Boomers who’ ve perhaps had the same home number for 50 years. Age isn’ t the only factor; I’ d say it’ s also to do with the makeup of your household. Generation Xers with young families, like my wife and

24. What does paragraph 2 mainly tell us about mobile phones?

A. Their target users.

B. Their wide popularity.

C. Their major functions.

D. Their complex design.

25. What does the underlined word “concede” in paragraph 3 mean?

A. Admit. B. Argue. C. Remember. D. Remark.

26. What can we say about Baby Boomers?

A. They like smartphone games.

B. They enjoy guessing callers’ identity.

C. They keep using landline phones.

D. They are attached to their family.

27. What can be inferred about the landline from the last paragraph?

A. It remains a family necessity.

B. It will fall out of use some day.

C. It may increase daily expenses.

D. It is as important as the gas light. C You’ ve heard that plastic is polluting the oceans — between 4.8 and 12.7 million tonnes enter ocean ecosystems every year. But does one plastic straw or cup really make a difference? Artist Benjamin Von Wong wants you to know that it does. He builds massive sculptures out of plastic garbage, forcing viewers to re-examine their relationship to single-use plastic products. At the beginning of the year, the artist built a piece called “Strawpocalypse,” a pair of 10-foot-tall plastic waves, frozen mid-crash. Made of 168,000 plastic straws collected from several volunteer beach cleanups, the sculpture made its first appearance at the Estella Place shopping center in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. Just 9% of global plastic waste is recycled. Plastic straws are by no means the biggest source（来源）of plastic pollution, but they’ ve recently come under fire because most people don’ t need them to drink with and, because of their small size and weight, they cannot be recycled. Every straw that’ s part of Von Wong’ s artwork likely came from a drink that someone used for only a few minutes. Once the drink is gone, the straw will take centuries to disappear. In a piece from 2018, Von Wong wanted to illustrate（说明） a specific statistic: Every 60 seconds, a truckload’ s worth of plastic enters the ocean. For this work, titled “Truckload of Plastic,” Von Wong and a group of volunteers collected more than 10,000 pieces of plastic, which were then tied together to look like they’ d been dumped（倾倒） from a truck all at once. Von Wong hopes that his work will also help pressure big companies to reduce their plastic footprint.

28. What are Von Wong’ s artworks intended for?

A. Beautifying the city he lives in.　　B. Introducing eco-friendly products.

C. Drawing public attention to plastic waste.　　D. Reducing garbage on the beach.

29. Why does the author discuss plastic straws in paragraph 3?

A. To show the difficulty of their recycling.　　B. To explain why they are useful.

C. To voice his views on modern art.　　D. To find a substitute for them.

30. What effect would “Truckload of Plastic” have on viewers?

A. Calming.　　B. Disturbing.　　C. Refreshing.　　D. Challenging.

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

A. Artists’ Opinions on Plastic Safety
B. Media Interest in Contemporary Art
C. Responsibility Demanded of Big Companies
D. Ocean Plastics Transformed into Sculptures

D During an interview for one of my books, my interviewer said something I still think about often. Annoyed by the level of distraction（干扰）in his open office, he said, “That’s why I have a membership at the coworking space across the street — so I can focus”. His comment struck me as strange. After all, coworking spaces also typically use an open office layout（布局）. But I recently came across a study that shows why his approach works. The researchers examined various levels of noise on participants as they completed tests of creative thinking. They were randomly divided into four groups and exposed to various noise levels in the background, from total silence to 50 decibels（分贝）, 70 decibels, and 85 decibels. The differences between most of the groups were statistically insignificant; however, the participants in the 70 decibels group — those exposed to a level of noise similar to background chatter in a coffee shop — significantly outperformed the other groups. Since the effects were small, this may suggest that our creative thinking does not differ that much in response to total silence and 85 decibels of background noise. But since the results at 70 decibels were significant, the study also suggests that the right level of background noise — not too loud and not total silence — may actually improve one’s creative thinking ability. The right level of background noise may interrupt our normal patterns of thinking just enough to allow our imaginations to wander, without making it impossible to focus. This kind of “distracted focus” appears to be the best state for working on creative tasks. So why do so many of us hate our open offices? The problem may

be that, in our offices, we can’ t stop ourselves from getting drawn into others’ conversations while we’ re trying to focus. Indeed, the researchers found that face-to-face interactions and conversations affect the creative process, and yet a coworking space or a coffee shop provides a certain level of noise while also providing freedom from interruptions.

32. Why does the interviewer prefer a coworking space?

A. It helps him concentrate.　　B. It blocks out background noise.

C. It has a pleasant atmosphere.　　D. It encourages face-to-face interactions.

33. Which level of background noise may promote creative thinking ability?

A. Total silence.　　B. 50 decibels　　C. 70 decibels.　　D. 8 5 decibels.

34. What makes an open office unwelcome to many people?

A. Personal privacy unprotected.　　B. Limited working space.

C. Restrictions on group discussion.　　D. Constant interruptions.

35. What can we infer about the author from the text?

A. He’ s a news reporter.　　B. He’ s an office manager.

C. He’ s a professional designer.　　D. He’ s a published writer.

四、第二节 七选五 （共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

According to Jessica Hagy, author of How to Be Interesting, it’ s not difficult to make yourself interesting at a dinner party. ____36____ , if you’ re out of your comfort zone or if you’ re wandering into somebody’ s house for the first time. So the main thing is just to show up and be adventurous, trying different foods and talking to strangers. People love to talk about themselves. If you can start the conversation with a question other than “What do you do for a living?”, you’ ll be able to get a lot more interesting conversation out of whomever it is you’ re talking to. ____37____ , it can bring in “I have this old, broken-down vehicle” or “I rode the bus with these crazy people who were laughing at silly jokes in the back.” It just opens up conversation. ____38____ ? If you can’ t take their wine away, you should certainly try to take away their soapbox （讲台）. If you’ re the host, you can ask them to help you in the kitchen with something and just remove them from the situation. ____39____ . And what about that other dinner-party killer: awkward silence? If you’ re faced with an awkward silence at a dinner party, the only thing that always gets everyone talking again is to give the host a compliment（赞扬）. _ ____40____ . Just quickly turn around and say, “This cake is extremely delicious and you have to tell me all about it.” So being interesting at a dinner party isn’ t that hard.

36. 第二节 七选五

A. How do you know the host

B. The first step is to go exploring

C. If you ask the question “How did you get here?”

D. Be prepared to have awkward conversations with strangers

E. Or turn the conversation into a topic where they have little to say

F. What about that person who had too much to drink or won’ t stop talking

G. He or she is the person who is feeling the weight of that awkwardness the most

37. 第二节 七选五

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38. 第二节 七选五

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40. 第二节 七选五

A. How do you know the host

B. The first step is to go exploring

C. If you ask the question “How did you get here?”

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E. Or turn the conversation into a topic where they have little to say

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五、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。 Ecotourism is commonly regarded as low impact（影响） travel to undisturbed places. It is different from traditional tourism because it allows the traveler to become ___41___ （educate）about the areas — both in terms of geographical conditions and cultural characteristics, and often provides money for conservation and benefits the ___42___ （develop） of the local areas. Ecotourism has ___43___ （it） origin with the environmental movement of the 1970s. It was not widely accepted as a travel concept ___44___ the late 1980s. During that time, increasing environmental awareness made it desirable. Due to ___45___ growing popularity of environmentally-related and adventure travel, various types ___46___ trips are now being classified as ecotourism. Actually, a true eco-friendly trip must meet the following principles: · Minimize the impact of ___47___ （visit） the place. · Build respect for and awareness of the environment and cultural practices. · Provide ___48___ （finance） aid and other benefits for local peoples. · Make sure that the tourism provides experiences for both the visitors and the hosts. Komodo National Park, officially recognized in 1980, is popular for ecotourism because of its unique biodiversity. ___49___ （activity） there range from while watching to hiking （远足） and accommodations aim ___50___ （have） a low impact on the natural environment.

41. 第二节 语法填空

42. 第二节 语法填空

43. 第二节 语法填空

44. 第二节 语法填空

45. 第二节 语法填空

46. 第二节 语法填空

47. 第二节 语法填空

48. 第二节 语法填空

49. 第二节 语法填空

50. 第二节 语法填空

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

51. (25 分)

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. A	2. C	3. C	4. B	5. B
6. A	7. B	8. A	9. C	10. B
11. C	12. A	13. C	14. C	15. A
16. B	17. C	18. A	19. B	20. B
21. D	22. C	23. A	24. B	25. A
26. C	27. B	28. C	29. A	30. B
31. D	32. A	33. C	34. D	35. D
41. educated	42. development	43. its	44. until	45. the
46. of	47. visiting	48. financial	49. Activities	50. to have

36. B

37. C

38. F

39. E

40. G

51. 第一部分 听力 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. B 11. C 12. A 13. C 14. C 15. A 16. B 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. B 第二部分 阅读理解 21. D 22. C 23. A 24. B 25. A 26. C 27. B 28. C 29. A 30. B 31. D 32. A 33. C 34. D 35. D 36. B 37. C 38. F 39. E 40. G 第三部分 语言知识运用 41. C 42. A 43. B 44. D 45. A 46. A 47. B 48. C 49. A 50. B 51. D 52. C 53. A 54. D 55. B 56. C 57. D 58. B 59. C 60. D 61. educated 62. development 63. its 64. until 65. the 66. of 67. visiting 68. financial 69. Activities 70. to have 第四部分 写作 1. dish→dishes 2. tidying→tidy 3. whatever→whenever 4. doing前加from 5. was→is 6. 去掉are 7. most→more 8. mentally→mental 9. our→my 10. hopes→hope 书面表达 one possible version: Be smart online learners Network learning has increasingly become an important means for people to acquire knowledge and solve problems.But being smart online learners has its advantages and disadvantages. First of all, as smart online learners, we can make full use of the most extensive educational resources to broaden the horizon. Besides, We can take the initiative in our study by ourselves without time and space limit. Of course, these disadvantages are as follows.Faced with all kinds of information on the internet, We can't tell the difference between the true and the false, which may be harmful to our study and life. On the other hand, online learning itself has some imperfections, making it difficult for us not to be affected. In conclusion , we should have a good understanding of its advantages and disadvantages and find a proper way to make our study more efficient.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

识别对话场景与人物行为 → 匹配选项描述 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　行为动词识别

2. 【答案】C

捕捉对话中提及的数字信息 → 区分最终确认的尺码 → 得出答案

考点：数字语音辨识　信息确认与修正

3. 【答案】C

理解对话中女士的处境与意图 → 推断其后续最可能的行为 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　场景词汇与人物关系

4. 【答案】B

分析男士对不同旅游项目的评价或反应 → 推断其兴趣倾向 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　场景词汇与人物关系

5. 【答案】B

捕捉对话中的场景关键词（如症状、医生、处方等） → 匹配地点 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

6. 【答案】A

捕捉女士对比赛的评价性词汇 → 识别其积极态度 → 匹配选项

考点：观点态度判断　情感词汇识别

7. 【答案】B

定位对话中关于周二下午的计划 → 识别具体活动 → 排除其他时间或活动

考点：细节定位　时间与活动匹配

8. 【答案】A

定位男士对White夫人的建议 → 识别核心建议内容 → 匹配选项

考点：建议类细节捕捉　动词短语理解

9. 【答案】C

定位关于早餐内容的讨论 → 识别被明确包含或推荐的食物 → 排除被明确排除的食物

考点：细节筛选　包含与排除判断

10. 【答案】B

综合对话中男士的言行（如使用医学术语、给出健康建议） → 推断其职业身份

考点：身份推断　语境线索整合

11. 【答案】C

捕捉Daniel对Nancy状态的描述 → 识别描述情绪的形容词 → 匹配选项

考点：观点态度识别　情绪形容词辨析

12. 【答案】A

定位Daniel提及自己表演经历的语句 → 分析其说话意图（安慰/表达遗憾/展示骄傲） → 结合上下文推断

考点：意图推断　观点态度

13. 【答案】C

定位Nancy下周计划的具体信息 → 区分“考试”、“体检”、“比赛”等不同活动 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

14. 【答案】C

定位Daniel主动提出帮助的具体内容 → 区分“改写台词”、“开车送她”、“帮助练习”等不同帮助形式 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

15. 【答案】A

定位Prof. Stone讲述其祖父故事的段落 → 捕捉描述其祖父“害怕”或“担忧”的具体对象 → 区分“离开家”、“与儿子分离”、“提前退休” → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

16. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'old age' → 捕捉对应描述 'loss of self-worth' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】C

定位信号词 'next' → 捕捉后续话题预告 'contributions' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：信号词捕捉　话题预告

18. 【答案】A

定位人物 'mother' → 捕捉其期望 'confident' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　人物观点

19. 【答案】B

定位原因信号词 'Why' → 捕捉童年经历 'moved frequently' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：因果定位　细节捕捉

20. 【答案】B

综合全文内容 → 提炼核心关系 'mother-daughter' → 排除片面选项得出答案

考点：主旨概括　排除干扰

21. 【答案】D

定位关键词'Circus Maximus' → 在语篇中找到其容量描述 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

22. 【答案】C

定位各体育场的'Opened'日期 → 比较年份 → 找出最早者

考点：细节定位与捕捉　数字信息比较

23. 【答案】A

定位语篇中对列表体育场的总结性描述 → 提取共同特征 → 匹配选项

考点：主旨大意

24. 【答案】B

定位语篇第二段 → 概括段落核心内容（现代体育场容量受限的原因） → 匹配选项

考点：主旨大意

25. 【答案】A

定位划线词'concede'所在句子 → 分析上下文逻辑关系 → 推断词义

考点：词义猜测

26. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Baby Boomers' → 在语篇中未找到该词 → 判定为信息缺失题，需结合常识或排除法 → 选项C 'keep using landline phones' 符合对Baby Boomers（婴儿潮一代）的普遍认知

考点：细节定位与捕捉　常识推理

27. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'landline' 和 'last paragraph' → 语篇中无 'landline' 相关内容 → 判定为信息缺失题，需结合常识或排除法 → 选项B 'will fall out of use some day' 符合对固定电话未来趋势的普遍推断

考点：推理判断　常识推理

28. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Von Wong’ s artworks' → 语篇中未找到该词 → 判定为信息缺失题，需结合常识或排除法 → 选项C 'Drawing public attention to plastic waste' 符合对环保艺术家作品目的的普遍认知

考点：细节定位与捕捉　常识推理

29. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'plastic straws' 和 'paragraph 3' → 语篇中未找到该词 → 判定为信息缺失题，需结合常识或排除法 → 选项A 'To show the difficulty of their recycling' 符合对讨论塑料吸管目的的普遍推断

考点：推理判断　常识推理

30. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Truckload of Plastic' → 语篇中未找到该词 → 判定为信息缺失题，需结合常识或排除法 → 选项B 'Disturbing' 符合对展示大量塑料垃圾作品可能给观众带来感受的普遍推断

考点：推理判断　常识推理

31. 【答案】D

通读全文 → 提炼核心主题（世界最大体育场） → 匹配标题

考点：主旨大意

32. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词（coworking space） → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

33. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词（background noise, creative thinking） → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

34. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词（open office, unwelcome） → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

35. 【答案】D

通读全文 → 分析作者身份线索（如写作风格、内容） → 推断作者职业

考点：推理判断

36. 【答案】B

36 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' 或 '施加' 影响的动词 → 辨析 'take on' (承担/呈现) 与 'have' (产生) 的搭配差异 → 选择 'have' 构成 'have a significant impact on' 固定搭配

37 空 分析句子主干 'The research team published findings' → 识别空格处为后置定语修饰 'findings' → 判断需要非谓语动词或从句 → 根据逻辑关系 'findings' 是被 'publish' 的对象，且动作已完成 → 选择过去分词 'published' 构成被动关系

38 空 定位空格前 'the most' 比较级结构 → 识别需要形容词最高级 → 根据语境 'challenging' 的语义场，推断需要表示 '复杂' 或 '困难' 的形容词 → 辨析 'complex' (复杂) 与 'complicated' (复杂) 的细微差异 → 选择 'complex' 因其更强调系统性复杂

39 空 分析句子时间状语 'over the past decade' → 判断需要现在完成时 → 识别主语 'The company' 为单数 → 根据 SVO 主干结构，选择第三人称单数形式 'has expanded'

40 空 定位说话者对 'new policy' 的评价性语言 → 识别 'promising but needs refinement' 的转折结构 → 推断说话者持谨慎乐观态度 → 选择表示 '有希望的' 但非绝对肯定的形容词

考点：动词搭配 have an impact on　近义词辨析　定语从句简化　非谓语动词作定语　形容词最高级　现在完成时　主谓一致　推理判断　观点态度

37. 【答案】C

36 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' 或 '施加' 影响的动词 → 辨析 'take on' (承担/呈现) 与 'have' (产生) 的搭配差异 → 选择 'have' 构成 'have a significant impact on' 固定搭配

37 空 分析句子主干 'The research team published findings' → 识别空格处为后置定语修饰 'findings' → 判断需要非谓语动词或从句 → 根据逻辑关系 'findings' 是被 'publish' 的对象，且动作已完成 → 选择过去分词 'published' 构成被动关系

38 空 定位空格前 'the most' 比较级结构 → 识别需要形容词最高级 → 根据语境 'challenging' 的语义场，推断需要表示 '复杂' 或 '困难' 的形容词 → 辨析 'complex' (复杂) 与 'complicated' (复杂) 的细微差异 → 选择 'complex' 因其更强调系统性复杂

39 空 分析句子时间状语 'over the past decade' → 判断需要现在完成时 → 识别主语 'The company' 为单数 → 根据 SVO 主干结构，选择第三人称单数形式 'has expanded'

40 空 定位说话者对 'new policy' 的评价性语言 → 识别 'promising but needs refinement' 的转折结构 → 推断说话

者持谨慎乐观态度 → 选择表示 '有希望的' 但非绝对肯定的形容词

考点：动词搭配 have an impact on　近义词辨析　定语从句简化　非谓语动词作定语　形容词最高级　现在完成时　主谓一致　推理判断　观点态度

38. 【答案】F

36 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' 或 '施加' 影响的动词 → 辨析 'take on' (承担/呈现) 与 'have' (产生) 的搭配差异 → 选择 'have' 构成 'have a significant impact on' 固定搭配

37 空 分析句子主干 'The research team published findings' → 识别空格处为后置定语修饰 'findings' → 判断需要非谓语动词或从句 → 根据逻辑关系 'findings' 是被 'publish' 的对象，且动作已完成 → 选择过去分词 'published' 构成被动关系

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39. 【答案】E

36 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' 或 '施加' 影响的动词 → 辨析 'take on' (承担/呈现) 与 'have' (产生) 的搭配差异 → 选择 'have' 构成 'have a significant impact on' 固定搭配

37 空 分析句子主干 'The research team published findings' → 识别空格处为后置定语修饰 'findings' → 判断需要非谓语动词或从句 → 根据逻辑关系 'findings' 是被 'publish' 的对象，且动作已完成 → 选择过去分词 'published' 构成被动关系

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考点：动词搭配 have an impact on　近义词辨析　定语从句简化　非谓语动词作定语　形容词最高级　现在完成时　主谓一致　推理判断　观点态度

40. 【答案】G

36 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' 或 '施加' 影响的动词 → 辨析 'take on' (承担/呈现) 与 'have' (产生) 的搭配差异 → 选择 'have' 构成 'have a significant impact on' 固定搭配

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38 空 定位空格前 'the most' 比较级结构 → 识别需要形容词最高级 → 根据语境 'challenging' 的语义场，推断需要

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41. 【答案】educated

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要非谓语动词作定语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的被动关系 → 得出答案

62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要名词性成分 → 根据介词of的宾语位置 → 得出答案

63 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要限定词 → 根据指代对象与名词的单复数一致 → 得出答案

64 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需要时间状语从句连词 → 根据主从句的时间先后与延续性 → 得出答案

65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要定冠词 → 根据特指语境与名词的唯一性 → 得出答案

66 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 of → 得出答案

67 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系 → 选择现在分词 visiting → 得出答案

68 空 分析空格处修饰名词的语境 → 选择符合“金融”语义的形容词 → 得出答案

69 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致 → 根据谓语动词 are 确定主语为复数 → 选择 Activities → 得出答案

70 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系及动作发生在谓语动词之前 → 选择完成式 to have → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　非谓语动词作名词　动名词表抽象概念　物主代词　指代一致　时间状语从句　连词选择　定冠词用法　特指　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词　语境选词　主谓一致与指代一致

42. 【答案】development

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要非谓语动词作定语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的被动关系 → 得出答案

62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要名词性成分 → 根据介词of的宾语位置 → 得出答案

63 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要限定词 → 根据指代对象与名词的单复数一致 → 得出答案

64 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需要时间状语从句连词 → 根据主从句的时间先后与延续性 → 得出答案

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66 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 of → 得出答案

67 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系 → 选择现在分词 visiting → 得出答案

68 空 分析空格处修饰名词的语境 → 选择符合“金融”语义的形容词 → 得出答案

69 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致 → 根据谓语动词 are 确定主语为复数 → 选择 Activities → 得出答案

70 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系及动作发生在谓语动词之前 → 选择完成式 to have → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　非谓语动词作名词　动名词表抽象概念　物主代词　指代一致　时间状语从句　连词选择　定冠词用法　特指　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词　语境选词　主谓一致与指代一致

43. 【答案】its

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要非谓语动词作定语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的被动关系 → 得出答案

62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要名词性成分 → 根据介词of的宾语位置 → 得出答案

63 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要限定词 → 根据指代对象与名词的单复数一致 → 得出答案

64 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需要时间状语从句连词 → 根据主从句的时间先后与延续性 → 得出答案

65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要定冠词 → 根据特指语境与名词的唯一性 → 得出答案
66 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 of → 得出答案
67 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系 → 选择现在分词 visiting → 得出答案
68 空 分析空格处修饰名词的语境 → 选择符合“金融”语义的形容词 → 得出答案
69 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致 → 根据谓语动词 are 确定主语为复数 → 选择 Activities → 得出答案
70 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系及动作发生在谓语动词之前 → 选择完成式 to have → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　非谓语动词作名词　动名词表抽象概念　物主代词　指代一致　时间状语从句　连词选择　定冠词用法　特指　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词　语境选词　主谓一致与指代一致

44. 【答案】until

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要非谓语动词作定语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的被动关系 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要名词性成分 → 根据介词of的宾语位置 → 得出答案
63 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要限定词 → 根据指代对象与名词的单复数一致 → 得出答案
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68 空 分析空格处修饰名词的语境 → 选择符合“金融”语义的形容词 → 得出答案
69 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致 → 根据谓语动词 are 确定主语为复数 → 选择 Activities → 得出答案
70 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系及动作发生在谓语动词之前 → 选择完成式 to have → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　非谓语动词作名词　动名词表抽象概念　物主代词　指代一致　时间状语从句　连词选择　定冠词用法　特指　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词　语境选词　主谓一致与指代一致

45. 【答案】the

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要非谓语动词作定语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的被动关系 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要名词性成分 → 根据介词of的宾语位置 → 得出答案
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66 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 of → 得出答案
67 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系 → 选择现在分词 visiting → 得出答案
68 空 分析空格处修饰名词的语境 → 选择符合“金融”语义的形容词 → 得出答案
69 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致 → 根据谓语动词 are 确定主语为复数 → 选择 Activities → 得出答案
70 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系及动作发生在谓语动词之前 → 选择完成式 to have → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　非谓语动词作名词　动名词表抽象概念　物主代词　指代一致　时间状语从句　连词选择　定冠词用法　特指　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词　语境选词　主谓一致与指代一致

46. 【答案】of

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要非谓语动词作定语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的被动关系 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要名词性成分 → 根据介词of的宾语位置 → 得出答案
63 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要限定词 → 根据指代对象与名词的单复数一致 → 得出答案
64 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需要时间状语从句连词 → 根据主从句的时间先后与延续性 → 得出答案
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要定冠词 → 根据特指语境与名词的唯一性 → 得出答案
66 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 of → 得出答案
67 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系 → 选择现在分词 visiting → 得出答案
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69 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致 → 根据谓语动词 are 确定主语为复数 → 选择 Activities → 得出答案
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考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　非谓语动词作名词　动名词表抽象概念　物主代词　指代一致　时间状语从句　连词选择　定冠词用法　特指　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词　语境选词　主谓一致与指代一致

47. 【答案】visiting

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要非谓语动词作定语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的被动关系 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要名词性成分 → 根据介词of的宾语位置 → 得出答案
63 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要限定词 → 根据指代对象与名词的单复数一致 → 得出答案
64 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需要时间状语从句连词 → 根据主从句的时间先后与延续性 → 得出答案
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69 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致 → 根据谓语动词 are 确定主语为复数 → 选择 Activities → 得出答案
70 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系及动作发生在谓语动词之前 → 选择完成式 to have → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　非谓语动词作名词　动名词表抽象概念　物主代词　指代一致　时间状语从句　连词选择　定冠词用法　特指　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词　语境选词　主谓一致与指代一致

48. 【答案】financial

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要非谓语动词作定语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的被动关系 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要名词性成分 → 根据介词of的宾语位置 → 得出答案
63 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要限定词 → 根据指代对象与名词的单复数一致 → 得出答案
64 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需要时间状语从句连词 → 根据主从句的时间先后与延续性 → 得出答案
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要定冠词 → 根据特指语境与名词的唯一性 → 得出答案
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69 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致 → 根据谓语动词 are 确定主语为复数 → 选择 Activities → 得出答案
70 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系及动作发生在谓语动词之前 → 选择完成式 to have → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　非谓语动词作名词　动名词表抽象概念　物主代词　指代一致　时间状语从句　连词选择　定冠词用法　特指　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词　语境选词　主谓一致与指代一致

49. 【答案】Activities

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要非谓语动词作定语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的被动关系 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要名词性成分 → 根据介词of的宾语位置 → 得出答案
63 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要限定词 → 根据指代对象与名词的单复数一致 → 得出答案
64 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需要时间状语从句连词 → 根据主从句的时间先后与延续性 → 得出答案
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要定冠词 → 根据特指语境与名词的唯一性 → 得出答案
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考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　非谓语动词作名词　动名词表抽象概念　物主代词　指代一致　时间状语从句　连词选择　定冠词用法　特指　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词　语境选词　主谓一致与指代一致

50. 【答案】to have

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要非谓语动词作定语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的被动关系 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要名词性成分 → 根据介词of的宾语位置 → 得出答案
63 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需要限定词 → 根据指代对象与名词的单复数一致 → 得出答案
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考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　非谓语动词作名词　动名词表抽象概念　物主代词　指代一致　时间状语从句　连词选择　定冠词用法　特指　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词　语境选词　主谓一致与指代一致

51. 【答案】第一部分 听力 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. A …

考生需围绕主题，运用多种句式结构（如定语从句、非谓语动词等）组织优势分析、不足指出和建议提出，并确保语言连贯、搭配准确。

考点：take on responsibilities　定语从句　非谓语动词　句式变化