高考 · 2021年6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-6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
320 471
yingyu8.cn/d/320471

本卷答案与讲解
589 166
yingyu8.cn/an/589166

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. Why did the woman go to Mallorca?

A. To teach Spanish　　B. To look for a job.　　C. To see a friend.

2. What does the man ask the woman to do?

A. Take him to hospital.　　B. Go to a class with him.　　C. Submit à report for him.

3. Who will look after the children?

A. Jennifer.　　B. Suzy.　　C. Marie.

4. What are the speakers going to do?

A. Drive home.　　B. Go shopping.　　C. Eat out.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. How to fry fish.　　B. How to make coffee.　　C. How to remove a bad smell.

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. When does Gomez watch a football game on TV?

A. When he fails to get a ticket. mm WLL L　　B. When the stadium is crowded

C. When his friends are too busy.

7. How much did Gomez pay for the football game last time?

A. $20　　B. $25.

C. $50. 听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What did Alex do in the afternoon?

A. He bad a walk. B. He went hunting C. He planted trees

9. What did Alex bring back?

A. Flowers B. Leaves. C. Books.

10. What was Bob doing when Alex saw him?

A. Fishing B. Taking pictures

C. Swimming 听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What did David do on his most recent holiday?

A. He had a boat trip B. He took a balloon flight. C. He climbed a mountain.

12. What is on David’ s list?

A. Gifts he needed to buy. B. Things he wished to do. C. Dates he had to remember.

13. Where does the woman suggest David go for his next holiday?

A. Australia. B. California.

C. The Amazon. 听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Why did Sarah make the phone call?

A. To ask a favor. B. To pass on a message. C. To make an appointment.

15. Where is Sarah now?

A. In Brighton. B. At her home. C. At the Shelton Hotel.

16. What time is Michael leaving his place tomorrow morning?

A. At 7：40. B. At 8：00. C. At 8：20.

17. What is the probable relationship between John and Sarah?

A. Neighbors. B. Fellow workers.

C. Husband and wife. 听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What do most people think is very important in spoken communication?

A. Pronunciation. B. Vocabulary. C. Grammar. mm WLL L

19. Why should you listen to experts according to the speaker?

A. To develop your reading fluency. B. To improve your note-taking skills.

C. To find out your mispronunciations.

20. What is the speaker’ s last suggestion?

A. Spell out the difficult words B. Check the words in a dictionary.

C. Practice reading the words aloud.

三、第一节 阅读理解 （共 10 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 分）（共 10 小题，每小题

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A Leslie Nielsen’ s childhood was a difficult one, but he had one particular shining star in his life — his uncle, who was a well-known actor. The admiration and respect his uncle earned inspired Nielsen to make a career（职业） in acting. Even though he often felt he would be discovered to be a no-talent, he moved forward, gaining a scholarship to the Neighborhood Playhouse and making his first television appearance a few years later in 1948. However, becoming a full-time, successful actor would still be an uphill battle for another eight years until he landed a number of film roles that finally got him noticed. But even then, what he had wasn’ t quite what he wanted. Nielsen always felt he should be doing comedy but his good looks and distinguished voice kept him busy in dramatic roles. It wasn’ t until1980 - 32 years into his career — that he landed the role it would seem he was made for in Airplane! That movie led him into the second half of his career where his comedic presence alone could make a movie a financial success even when movie reviewers would not rate it highly. Did Nielsen then feel content in his career? Yes and no. He was thrilled to be doing the comedy that he always felt he should do, but even during his last few years, he always had a sense of curiosity, wondering what new role or challenge might be just around the corner. He never stopped working, never retired. Leslie Nielsen’ s devotion to acting is wonderfully inspiring. He built a hugely successful career with little more than plain old hard work and determination. He showed us that even a single desire, never given up on, can make for a remarkable life.

21. Why did Nielsen want to be an actor? mm WLL L

A. He enjoyed watching movies.
B. He was eager to earn money.
C. He wanted to be like his uncle.
D. He felt he was good at acting.

22. What do we know about Nielsen in the second half of his career?

A. He directed some high quality movies.
B. He avoided taking on new challenges.
C. He focused on playing dramatic roles.
D. He became a successful comedy actor.

23. What does Nielsen’ s career story tell us?

A. Art is long, life is short.
B. He who laughs last laughs longest.
C. It’ s never too late to learn.
D. Where there’ s a will there’ s a way. B

We live in a town with three beaches. There are two parks less than 10 minutes’ walk from home where neighbourhood children gather to play. However, what my children want to do after school is pick up a screen — any screen — and stare at it for hours. They are not alone. Today’s children spend an average of four and a half hours a day looking at screens, split between watching television and using the Internet. In the past few years, an increasing number of people and organisations have begun coming up with plans to counter this trend. A couple of years ago, film-maker David Bond realised that his children, then aged five and three, were attached to screens to the point where he was able to say "chocolate" into his three-year-old son’s ear without getting a response. He realised that something needed to change, and, being a London media type, appointed himself "marketing director for Nature". He documented his journey as he set about treating nature as a brand to be marketed to young people. The result was Project Wild Thing, a film which charts the birth of the Wild Network a group of organisations with the common goal of getting children out into nature. "Just five more minutes outdoors can make a difference," David Bond says. "There is a lot of really interesting evidence which seems to be suggesting that if children are inspired up to the age of seven, then being outdoors will be a habit for life." His own children have got into the habit of playing outside now: "We just send them out into the garden and tell them not to come back in for a while." Summer is upon us. There is an amazing world out there, and it needs our children as much as they need it. Let us get them out and let them play.

24. What is the problem with the author’s children?

A. They often annoy the neighbours.
B. They are tired of doing their homework.
C. They have no friends to play with.
D. They stay in front of screens for too long.

25. How did David Bond advocate his idea?

A. By making a documentary film.
B. By organizing outdoor activities.
C. By advertising in London media.
D. By creating a network of friends.

26. Which of the following can replace the underlined word "charts" in paragraph 2

A. records B. predicts C. delays D. confirms

27. What can be a suitable title for the text? mm WLL L

A. Let Children Have Fun
B. Young Children Need More Free Time
C. Market Nature to Children
D. David Bond: A Role Model for Children C

If you ever get the impression that your dog can "tell" whether you look content or annoyed, you may be onto something. Dogs may indeed be able to distinguish between happy and angry human faces, according to a new study. Researchers trained a group of 11 dogs to distinguish between images（图像）of the same person making either a happy or an angry face. During the training stage, each dog was shown only the upper half or the lower half of the person’ s face. The researchers then tested the dogs’ ability to distinguish between human facial expressions by showing them the other half of the person’ s face or images totally different from the ones used in training. The researchers found that the dogs were able to pick the angry or happy face by touching a picture of it with their noses more often than one would expect by random chance. The study showed the animals had figured out how to apply what they learned about human faces during training to new faces in the testing stage. "We can rule out that the dogs simply distinguish between the pictures based on a simple cue, such as the sight of teeth," said study author Corsin Muller. "Instead, our results suggest that the successful dogs realized that a smiling mouth means the same thing as smiling eyes, and the same rule applies to an angry mouth having the same meaning as angry eyes.” "With our study, we think we can now confidently conclude that at least some dogs can distinguish human facial expressions," Muller told Live Science. At this point, it is not clear why dogs seem to be equipped with the ability to recognize different facial expressions in humans. "To us, the most likely explanation appears to be that the basis lies in their living with humans, which gives them a lot of exposure to human facial expressions," and this exposure has provided them with many chances to learn to distinguish between them, Muller said.

28. The new study focused on whether dogs can_____.

A. distinguish shapes
B. make sense of human faces
C. feel happy or angry
D. communicate with each other

29. What can we learn about the study from paragraph 2?

A. Researchers tested the dogs in random order.
B. Diverse methods were adopted during training.
C. Pictures used in the two stages were different
D. The dogs were photographed before the test.

30. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

A. A suggestion for future studies.
B. A possible reason for the study findings.
C. A major limitation of the study
D. An explanation of the research method.

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，

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 You’ve got mail…and it’s a postcard mm WLL L Paulo Magalhaes, a 34-year-old Portuguese computer engineer, loves to open his mailbox and find a brightly colored picture of Rome’s Colosseum. Or Africa’s Victoria Falls. Or China’s Great Wall. ___31___ "I often send postcards to family and friends." he says to China Daily, "but you can imagine that after a while, you never receive as many as you send, and you realize that not everyone is into it ___32___ ” Seeking other like-minded souls, however, Paulo started looking in a somewhat unlikely place: online. Many would say the Internet is a place for people who have given up on the traditional postal service, but Paulo’s hunch（直觉）paid off. Today his hobby has developed into the website postcrossing.com, a social network that has grown to 575,217 registered users in 214 countries and regions since he started it 10 years ago. ___33___ Running the website has almost turned into a full-time job. Language is certainly a barrier for many people. For postcrossing to work worldwide, a common communication language is needed so that everyone can understand each other. As cool as it may be to receive a postcard written in Chinese, the concept doesn’t work if one doesn’t understand it. ___34___ So a common language is required and in postcrossing that’s English since it’s widely spoken. "Many people in China have limited exposure to English. ___35___ That said, we know of many postcrossing members, including Chinese, who have actually improved their English skills through their use of postcrossing," Paulo says.

31. 第二节 七选五

A. And that’s totally fine.

B. That makes it extra hard to learn and practice it.

C. He likes to think of sending postcards as a family-friendly hobby.

D. Many love to make a connection with someone from across the world.

E. On August 5, the number of postcards exchanged by members topped 31 million.

F. Similarly, if you speak only Chinese, receiving a card in Swedish takes part of the fun away.

G. In short, he loves postcards, and the excitement of getting a hand-written note from someone far away.

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五、第一节 完形填空 （共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）（共 20 小题，每小题

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。 My mother is doctor, providing ___36___ and transportation. During the week, however, she likes to go to a nearby store to ___37___ some small things she needs. Last week she walked up to the store, but when she went to pay for her groceries, she was ___38___ about three dollars. The only ___39___ to pay for the groceries was to take off the ___40___ she could do without: a bottle of rubbing alcohol（医用酒精）and a bar off soup. By taking off these, she was able to ___41___ the new total to the amount of cash she had with her. mm WLL L At this store, people ___42___ and then go off to the side to ___43___ their own groceries. My mother was putting her groceries into shopping bags when a ___44___ came up to her and said, "Here are the things that you ___45___ ." handing her the rubbing alcohol and the ___46___ . My mother, who is never speechless, was speechless. She ___47___ for the woman’ s name and address so that she could ___48___ her. The woman told her it was her ___49___ . My mother was so ___50___ by her gesture that she decided to go back to the store and give the cashier（收银 员）a five-dollar bill to keep on hand ___51___ the same happened to someone else if they didn’ t have enough ___52___ for all of their groceries. So, whoever you are, thank you for the random act of ___53___ that not only helped my mother out, but ___54___ too.

36. A. exercise B. housework C. cooking D. shopping

37. A. reward B. medicine C. company D. shelter

38. A. return B. collect C. order D. buy

39. A. short B. cautious C. wrong D. concerned

40. A. aim B. way C. advice D. reason

41. A. weight B. things C. mask D. glasses

42. A. raise B. add C. bring D. switch
43. A. show up B. call in C. check out D. sit down
44. A. store B. select C. deliver D. bag
45. A. stranger B. cashier C. friend D. doctor
46. A. looked for B. talked about C. threw away D. put back
47. A. receipt B. soap C. cash D. bottle
48. A. asked B. waited C. cared D. searched
49. A. repay B. trust C. recognize D. help
50. A. luck B. chance C. gift D. turn
51. A. surprised B. amused C. touched D. convinced
52. A. in case B. even if C. as though D. so that
53. A. energy B. money C. space D. time
54. A. faith B. courage C. kindness D. honor
55. A. made her day B. changed her mind C. caught her eye D. met her demand

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

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。 It doesn’t impress like George Washington’s plantation on the Potomac, but Lincoln’s home in downtown Springfield, Illinois, ___56___ （prove）irresistible to visitors since it opened to the public. Beautifully restored（修 复）to its 1860 appearance, the house was Abraham and Mary Lincoln’s home for 17 years. In 1844 they bought it ___57___ $1,200 and some land from Charles Dresser, who performed their ___58___ （marry）ceremony in 1842. When the house was built, it was much ___59___ （small）than it is today. Mary’s niece wrote, "The little home ___60___ （paint）white. It was sweet and fresh. Mary loved it. She was extremely pretty, and her house was a reflection of ___61___ （she）, everything in good taste and in perfect order. Although Mary loved flowers, ___62___ she nor her husband was known as a gardener. A long- time neighbor said they never planted trees and only kept a garden for one year. Mary’s sister, Frances Todd Wallace, often came over ___63___ （plant）flowers in the front yard. ___64___ Lincolns enlarged the house to a full two stories in 1856 to meet the needs of their growing family. Three of the four Lincoln sons were born here. After Lincoln was elected President of the US in 1861, they rented the house and ___65___ （sell）most of their furniture.

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. C	3. B	4. A	5. C
6. A	7. B	8. A	9. B	10. A
11. C	12. B	13. C	14. A	15. B
16. A	17. C	18. B	19. C	20. C
21. C	22. D	23. D	24. D	25. A
26. A	27. C	28. B	29. C	30. B
36. D	37. C	38. D	39. A	40. B
41. B	42. C	43. C	44. D	45. A
46. D	47. B	48. A	49. A	50. C
51. C	52. A	53. B	54. C	55. A
57. for	58. marriage	59. smaller	60. was painted	61. herself
62. neither	63. to plant	64. The	65. sold	

31. G

32. A

33. E

34. F

35. B

56. has proved/has proven

66. Yesterday, I had the pleasure of visiting the Student Chinese Painting Exhibition held in our school's Art Gallery. The exhibition, which runs from Monday to Friday this week, showcases a stunning collection of works created by our talented classmates.

Walking through the gallery, I was deeply impressed by the delicate brushstrokes and the rich cultural heritage reflected in each painting. From majestic landscapes to elegant plum blossoms, every piece tells a story of tradition and creativity. It was a wonderful opportunity to appreciate the beauty of Chinese art and feel proud of our peers' artistic achievements.

I highly recommend this exhibition to everyone. It is not only a visual feast but also a chance to immerse yourself in the charm of Chinese culture. Don't miss it!

67. At home, my dad said, "A job's a big step to growing up." He didn't say much more, but I could see a hint of pride in his eyes. That summer, I learned more than just identifying weeds; I learned the value of hard work and the satisfaction of earning my own money. When I finally received my pay, it wasn't as much as I had imagined, but it felt like a fortune. I decided to save it for something special.

The following year, as I entered high school, my focus shifted to football. I practiced tirelessly, determined to become the star quarterback I dreamed of being. However, the reality of high school sports was tougher than I expected. The competition was fierce, and I often found myself on the bench, watching others play. Frustration set in, and I began to doubt myself.

One evening, after a particularly disappointing practice, I came home feeling defeated. My dad was in the garage, fixing an old tractor. He looked up and saw the dejection on my face. Without a word, he handed me a wrench and pointed to a loose bolt. "Help me with this," he said. As we worked together in silence, I noticed how methodical and patient he was. He didn't rush; he just focused on the task at hand.

Finally, he spoke. "You know, this tractor has been with me for years. It breaks down sometimes, but with a little care and effort, it always gets back to work." He paused, then added, "Life's like that too. You'll face setbacks, but it's how you respond that matters. Don't give up on your dreams, but also learn to appreciate the journey."

His words struck a chord. I realized that my dad, with his limited education, had built a life of quiet dignity through perseverance. He didn't need grand achievements to feel proud; he found meaning in his work and his family. Inspired, I returned to football with a new perspective. I worked harder, not just to be the best, but to enjoy the process and support my teammates.

By my senior year, I had earned the starting quarterback position. On graduation day, as I walked across the stage, I saw my dad in the audience. His eyes were shining with tears of pride. In that moment, I understood that surpassing his accomplishments wasn't about fame or glory. It was about carrying forward the values he had taught me: hard work, humility, and resilience. I had grown up, not just in age, but in character, thanks to the quiet lessons from my dad.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C
定位对话中关于Mallorca行程目的的陈述 → 识别关键信息 'see a friend' → 排除其他选项
考点：细节定位　目的识别

2. 【答案】C
定位对话中男士对女士的请求 → 识别关键信息 'submit a report for him' → 排除其他选项
考点：细节定位　请求识别

3. 【答案】B
定位对话中关于照看孩子的人选讨论 → 识别关键信息 'Suzy' → 排除其他选项
考点：细节定位　人物识别

4. 【答案】A
定位对话中关于接下来行动的讨论 → 识别关键信息 'drive home' → 排除其他选项
考点：细节定位　行动识别

5. 【答案】C
综合对话中关于问题（坏气味）和解决方案（咖啡）的讨论 → 归纳核心话题 → 排除具体操作细节
考点：主旨归纳　话题识别

6. 【答案】A
定位关键词 'watch a football game on TV' → 听到 'when I can't get a ticket' → 同义替换为 'fails to get a ticket' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】B
定位关键词 'pay for the football game last time' → 听到 'I paid 25 dollars' → 直接捕捉数字 → 得出答案
考点：数字语音捕捉

8. 【答案】A
定位关键词 'Alex' 和 'afternoon' → 听到 'I went for a walk' → 同义替换为 'had a walk' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】B
定位关键词 'Alex' 和 'bring back' → 听到 'I picked some leaves' → 同义替换为 'brought back leaves' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】A
定位关键词 'Bob' 和 'when Alex saw him' → 听到 'I saw Bob fishing' → 直接匹配选项 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位

11. 【答案】C
定位关键词 'most recent holiday' → 匹配录音中 'climbed a mountain' 的事实 → 排除其他活动
考点：细节定位　事实匹配

12. 【答案】B
定位关键词 'list' → 结合上下文推断其性质（愿望清单） → 匹配 'Things he wished to do'
考点：细节定位　语境推断

13. 【答案】C
定位关键词 'suggest' 和 'next holiday' → 匹配女士建议的地点 'The Amazon' → 排除其他地点
考点：细节定位　建议识别

14. 【答案】A
分析对话开头Sarah的陈述目的 → 推断其核心意图是请求帮助（ask a favor） → 排除传递信息或预约
考点：意图推断　语用分析

15. 【答案】B
定位关键词 'Where is Sarah now' → 匹配对话中明确说明的地点 'at home' → 排除其他地点
考点：细节定位　事实匹配

16. 【答案】A
定位时间信息 → 识别数字与时间表达 → 区分出发时间与相关时间点
考点：数字时间语音　时间点区分

17. 【答案】C
定位人物关系线索 → 分析对话内容与语气 → 推断人物关系
考点：场景词汇与人物关系　对话内容推断

18. 【答案】B
定位观点陈述 → 识别“大多数人认为”的表述 → 匹配具体要素
考点：细节定位与捕捉　观点识别

19. 【答案】C
定位建议内容 → 分析“为什么”的因果逻辑 → 推断具体目的
考点：推理判断　因果逻辑

20. 【答案】C
定位“最后建议”的表述 → 识别建议的具体动作 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位与捕捉　建议识别

21. 【答案】C
定位首段关键句 → 提取因果关系（叔叔的榜样作用） → 同义替换得出答案
考点：细节定位　因果关系

22. 【答案】D
定位第二段关键句 → 提取职业生涯后半段的核心特征（喜剧成功） → 同义替换得出答案
考点：细节定位　信息匹配

23. 【答案】D

通读全文提炼主旨 → 匹配选项寓意 → 选择最贴合的谚语

考点：主旨概括　寓意匹配

24. 【答案】D

定位首段关键句 → 提取作者孩子的问题（沉迷屏幕） → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

25. 【答案】A

定位第二段关键句 → 提取David Bond的行动方式（制作电影） → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

26. 【答案】A

定位第二段末句 → 分析'charts'在'charts the birth of the Wild Network'中的语境义 → 识别其为'记录、追踪'之意 → 匹配同义词'records'

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

27. 【答案】C

通读全文 → 概括各段核心：第一段提出问题（儿童沉迷屏幕），第二段介绍解决方案（David Bond将自然品牌化），第三、四段阐述效果与呼吁 → 识别文章核心是介绍“将自然品牌化以吸引儿童”这一具体行动 → 匹配标题C

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

28. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词“new study”和“focused on” → 在第一段找到研究目的“distinguish between happy and angry human faces” → 在第二段找到具体方法“distinguish between images of the same person making either a happy or an angry face” → 综合推断研究核心是“理解人类面孔” → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

29. 【答案】C

定位题干“paragraph 2” → 仔细阅读第二段关于实验设计的描述 → 对比训练阶段（只展示上半脸或下半脸）和测试阶段（展示另一半脸或完全不同的图片） → 得出结论：两个阶段使用的图片不同 → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位与捕捉

30. 【答案】B

定位最后一段 → 分析段落结构：首句提出未知问题（为何狗有此能力），随后引用研究者的话给出“最可能的解释”（与人类共同生活提供了大量接触和学习机会） → 概括段落主旨为“对研究发现的一种可能解释” → 匹配选项B

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

31. 【答案】G

31 空 根据空格前后语境（名词短语与介词短语）判断所需词性 → 结合段落主题（科技发展）与逻辑关系（转折/递进）筛选选项 → 通过词义与搭配验证确定答案

32 空 分析句子结构，识别空格处为定语从句或非谓语动词结构 → 根据先行词与从句逻辑关系（主动/被动、完成/进行）筛选选项 → 验证语法正确性与语义通顺性

33 空 定位题干关键词在语篇中的对应信息 → 分析该信息与选项的逻辑关系（同义、推断、矛盾） → 排除直接矛盾或无依据选项，选择最合理的推断

34 空 识别语篇中表达观点态度的关键词（如形容词、副词、情态动词、特定句式） → 分析作者或说话人对所述话

题的整体倾向 → 区分事实陈述与态度表达，选择最匹配的选项
35 空 分析语篇段落或句子间的逻辑关系（如因果、转折、举例、总分） → 识别空格处所需的逻辑衔接功能（如总结、转折、递进） → 选择最能体现该逻辑关系的选项

考点：语境选词　词性判断　逻辑衔接　定语从句　非谓语动词　句子成分分析　推理判断　细节定位　逻辑推断　观点态度　主旨大意　情感色彩判断　篇章结构　谋篇布局

32. 【答案】A

31 空 根据空格前后语境（名词短语与介词短语）判断所需词性 → 结合段落主题（科技发展）与逻辑关系（转折/递进）筛选选项 → 通过词义与搭配验证确定答案
32 空 分析句子结构，识别空格处为定语从句或非谓语动词结构 → 根据先行词与从句逻辑关系（主动/被动、完成/进行）筛选选项 → 验证语法正确性与语义通顺性
33 空 定位题干关键词在语篇中的对应信息 → 分析该信息与选项的逻辑关系（同义、推断、矛盾） → 排除直接矛盾或无依据选项，选择最合理的推断
34 空 识别语篇中表达观点态度的关键词（如形容词、副词、情态动词、特定句式） → 分析作者或说话人对所述话题的整体倾向 → 区分事实陈述与态度表达，选择最匹配的选项
35 空 分析语篇段落或句子间的逻辑关系（如因果、转折、举例、总分） → 识别空格处所需的逻辑衔接功能（如总结、转折、递进） → 选择最能体现该逻辑关系的选项

考点：语境选词　词性判断　逻辑衔接　定语从句　非谓语动词　句子成分分析　推理判断　细节定位　逻辑推断　观点态度　主旨大意　情感色彩判断　篇章结构　谋篇布局

33. 【答案】E

31 空 根据空格前后语境（名词短语与介词短语）判断所需词性 → 结合段落主题（科技发展）与逻辑关系（转折/递进）筛选选项 → 通过词义与搭配验证确定答案
32 空 分析句子结构，识别空格处为定语从句或非谓语动词结构 → 根据先行词与从句逻辑关系（主动/被动、完成/进行）筛选选项 → 验证语法正确性与语义通顺性
33 空 定位题干关键词在语篇中的对应信息 → 分析该信息与选项的逻辑关系（同义、推断、矛盾） → 排除直接矛盾或无依据选项，选择最合理的推断
34 空 识别语篇中表达观点态度的关键词（如形容词、副词、情态动词、特定句式） → 分析作者或说话人对所述话题的整体倾向 → 区分事实陈述与态度表达，选择最匹配的选项
35 空 分析语篇段落或句子间的逻辑关系（如因果、转折、举例、总分） → 识别空格处所需的逻辑衔接功能（如总结、转折、递进） → 选择最能体现该逻辑关系的选项

考点：语境选词　词性判断　逻辑衔接　定语从句　非谓语动词　句子成分分析　推理判断　细节定位　逻辑推断　观点态度　主旨大意　情感色彩判断　篇章结构　谋篇布局

34. 【答案】F

31 空 根据空格前后语境（名词短语与介词短语）判断所需词性 → 结合段落主题（科技发展）与逻辑关系（转折/递进）筛选选项 → 通过词义与搭配验证确定答案
32 空 分析句子结构，识别空格处为定语从句或非谓语动词结构 → 根据先行词与从句逻辑关系（主动/被动、完成/进行）筛选选项 → 验证语法正确性与语义通顺性
33 空 定位题干关键词在语篇中的对应信息 → 分析该信息与选项的逻辑关系（同义、推断、矛盾） → 排除直接矛盾或无依据选项，选择最合理的推断
34 空 识别语篇中表达观点态度的关键词（如形容词、副词、情态动词、特定句式） → 分析作者或说话人对所述话题的整体倾向 → 区分事实陈述与态度表达，选择最匹配的选项
35 空 分析语篇段落或句子间的逻辑关系（如因果、转折、举例、总分） → 识别空格处所需的逻辑衔接功能（如总结、转折、递进） → 选择最能体现该逻辑关系的选项

考点：语境选词　词性判断　逻辑衔接　定语从句　非谓语动词　句子成分分析　推理判断　细节定位　逻辑推断　观点

态度　主旨大意　情感色彩判断　篇章结构　谋篇布局

35. 【答案】B

31 空 根据空格前后语境（名词短语与介词短语）判断所需词性 → 结合段落主题（科技发展）与逻辑关系（转折/递进）筛选选项 → 通过词义与搭配验证确定答案

32 空 分析句子结构，识别空格处为定语从句或非谓语动词结构 → 根据先行词与从句逻辑关系（主动/被动、完成/进行）筛选选项 → 验证语法正确性与语义通顺性

33 空 定位题干关键词在语篇中的对应信息 → 分析该信息与选项的逻辑关系（同义、推断、矛盾） → 排除直接矛盾或无依据选项，选择最合理的推断

34 空 识别语篇中表达观点态度的关键词（如形容词、副词、情态动词、特定句式） → 分析作者或说话人对所述话题的整体倾向 → 区分事实陈述与态度表达，选择最匹配的选项

35 空 分析语篇段落或句子间的逻辑关系（如因果、转折、举例、总分） → 识别空格处所需的逻辑衔接功能（如总结、转折、递进） → 选择最能体现该逻辑关系的选项

考点：语境选词　词性判断　逻辑衔接　定语从句　非谓语动词　句子成分分析　推理判断　细节定位　逻辑推断　观点态度　主旨大意　情感色彩判断　篇章结构　谋篇布局

36. 【答案】D

36 空 根据下文‘go to a nearby store’和‘pay for her groceries’的语境，推断母亲去商店是为了购物。

37 空 根据下文‘providing...and transportation’的并列结构，以及‘doctor’的职业背景，推断提供的是‘陪伴’。

38 空 根据‘go to a nearby store’和‘some small things she needs’的语境，推断动作为‘购买’。

39 空 根据下文‘take off...she could do without’和‘the new total to the amount of cash she had’的语境，推断她钱不够，即‘短缺’。

40 空 根据下文‘to pay for the groceries’和‘take off...she could do without’的语境，推断这是‘支付’的‘方式’。

41 空 定位空格前文‘take off the... she could do without’及后文‘a bottle of rubbing alcohol and a bar of soup’ → 推断空格需概括这两样具体物品 → 得出答案

42 空 定位空格前文‘By taking off these’及后文‘the new total to the amount of cash she had’ → 推断空格需表达‘使总额达到’的含义 → 得出答案

43 空 定位空格后文‘and then go off to the side to... their own groceries’ → 推断空格需表达‘结账’的含义 → 得出答案

44 空 定位空格前文‘go off to the side’及后文‘their own groceries’ → 推断空格需表达‘整理/打包’的含义 → 得出答案

45 空 定位空格后文‘came up to her and said... handing her the rubbing alcohol and the...’ → 推断空格需表达‘陌生人’的含义 → 得出答案

46 空 定位空格前文‘take off the... she could do without’ → 推断空格处动词需与‘take off’（拿掉）构成同义或近义动作 → 得出答案

47 空 定位前文‘a bottle of rubbing alcohol and a bar off soup’ → 推断空格处名词需与‘rubbing alcohol’并列，且为‘bar of’修饰的物品 → 得出答案

48 空 定位空格后文‘for the woman’s name and address so that she could... her’ → 推断空格处动词需与‘索要信息以回报’的意图匹配 → 得出答案

49 空 定位前文‘She asked for the woman’s name and address’ → 推断空格处动词需表达‘回报’或‘感谢’的意图 → 得出答案

50 空 定位空格前文‘The woman told her it was her...’ → 推断空格处名词需表达‘这是我的荣幸/应该做的’的谦逊回应 → 得出答案

51 空 定位母亲被陌生人帮助后的反应 → 结合‘speechless’与后续回报行为 → 推断情感为感动

52 空 分析空格前后句逻辑关系 → 前句为‘以防’，后句为‘同样的事发生在别人身上’ → 判断为条件/目的状语从句
53 空 定位前文‘was about three dollars’ → 结合‘pay for her groceries’ → 推断此处指‘钱’
54 空 定位全文核心事件（陌生人帮忙付钱） → 结合‘random act of’ 固定搭配 → 推断为‘善举’
55 空 定位‘not only helped my mother out, but... too’结构 → 结合全文积极基调 → 推断为‘让她开心/受益’
考点：语境选词 并列结构 固定搭配 近义词辨析 动词搭配 动词搭配 take off 指代与衔接 推理判断 状语从句 逻辑衔接词 搭配类 熟词僻义

37. 【答案】C
36 空 根据下文‘go to a nearby store’和‘pay for her groceries’的语境，推断母亲去商店是为了购物。
37 空 根据下文‘providing...and transportation’的并列结构，以及‘doctor’的职业背景，推断提供的是‘陪伴’。
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41 空 定位空格前文‘take off the... she could do without’及后文‘a bottle of rubbing alcohol and a bar of soup’ → 推断空格需概括这两样具体物品 → 得出答案
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51 空 定位母亲被陌生人帮助后的反应 → 结合‘speechless’与后续回报行为 → 推断情感为感动
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考点：语境选词 并列结构 固定搭配 近义词辨析 动词搭配 动词搭配 take off 指代与衔接 推理判断 状语从句 逻辑衔接词 搭配类 熟词僻义

38. 【答案】D

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46 空 定位空格前文‘take off the... she could do without’ → 推断空格处动词需与‘take off’（拿掉）构成同义或近义动作 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　并列结构　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 take off　指代与衔接　推理判断　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　搭配类　熟词僻义

39. 【答案】A

36 空 根据下文‘go to a nearby store’和‘pay for her groceries’的语境，推断母亲去商店是为了购物。
37 空 根据下文‘providing...and transportation’的并列结构，以及‘doctor’的职业背景，推断提供的是‘陪伴’。
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40 空 根据下文‘to pay for the groceries’和‘take off...she could do without’的语境，推断这是‘支付’的‘方式’。
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40. 【答案】B

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42. 【答案】C
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44. 【答案】D

36 空 根据下文‘go to a nearby store’和‘pay for her groceries’的语境，推断母亲去商店是为了购物。

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49 空 定位前文‘She asked for the woman’s name and address’ → 推断空格处动词需表达‘回报’或‘感谢’的意图 → 得出答案

50 空 定位空格前文‘The woman told her it was her...’ → 推断空格处名词需表达‘这是我的荣幸/应该做的’的谦逊回应 → 得出答案

51 空 定位母亲被陌生人帮助后的反应 → 结合‘speechless’与后续回报行为 → 推断情感为感动

52 空 分析空格前后句逻辑关系 → 前句为‘以防’，后句为‘同样的事发生在别人身上’ → 判断为条件/目的状语从句

53 空 定位前文‘was about three dollars’ → 结合‘pay for her groceries’ → 推断此处指‘钱’

54 空 定位全文核心事件（陌生人帮忙付钱） → 结合‘random act of’固定搭配 → 推断为‘善举’

55 空 定位‘not only helped my mother out, but... too’结构 → 结合全文积极基调 → 推断为‘让她开心/受益’

考点：语境选词　并列结构　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 take off　指代与衔接　推理判断　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　搭配类　熟词僻义

45. 【答案】A

36 空 根据下文‘go to a nearby store’和‘pay for her groceries’的语境，推断母亲去商店是为了购物。

37 空 根据下文‘providing...and transportation’的并列结构，以及‘doctor’的职业背景，推断提供的是‘陪伴’。

38 空 根据‘go to a nearby store’和‘some small things she needs’的语境，推断动作为‘购买’。

39 空 根据下文‘take off...she could do without’和‘the new total to the amount of cash she had’的语境，推断她钱不够，即‘短缺’。
40 空 根据下文‘to pay for the groceries’和‘take off...she could do without’的语境，推断这是‘支付’的‘方式’。
41 空 定位空格前文‘take off the... she could do without’及后文‘a bottle of rubbing alcohol and a bar of soup’ → 推断空格需概括这两样具体物品 → 得出答案
42 空 定位空格前文‘By taking off these’及后文‘the new total to the amount of cash she had’ → 推断空格需表达‘使总额达到’的含义 → 得出答案
43 空 定位空格后文‘and then go off to the side to... their own groceries’ → 推断空格需表达‘结账’的含义 → 得出答案
44 空 定位空格前文‘go off to the side’及后文‘their own groceries’ → 推断空格需表达‘整理/打包’的含义 → 得出答案
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51 空 定位母亲被陌生人帮助后的反应 → 结合‘speechless’与后续回报行为 → 推断情感为感动
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考点：语境选词　并列结构　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 take off　指代与衔接　推理判断　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　搭配类　熟词僻义

46. 【答案】D

36 空 根据下文‘go to a nearby store’和‘pay for her groceries’的语境，推断母亲去商店是为了购物。
37 空 根据下文‘providing...and transportation’的并列结构，以及‘doctor’的职业背景，推断提供的是‘陪伴’。
38 空 根据‘go to a nearby store’和‘some small things she needs’的语境，推断动作为‘购买’。
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41 空 定位空格前文‘take off the... she could do without’及后文‘a bottle of rubbing alcohol and a bar of soup’ → 推断空格需概括这两样具体物品 → 得出答案
42 空 定位空格前文‘By taking off these’及后文‘the new total to the amount of cash she had’ → 推断空格

需表达‘使总额达到’的含义→得出答案
43 空 定位空格后文‘and then go off to the side to... their own groceries’→推断空格需表达‘结账’的含义→得出答案
44 空 定位空格前文‘go off to the side’及后文‘their own groceries’→推断空格需表达‘整理/打包’的含义→得出答案
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47. 【答案】B
36 空 根据下文‘go to a nearby store’和‘pay for her groceries’的语境，推断母亲去商店是为了购物。
37 空 根据下文‘providing...and transportation’的并列结构，以及‘doctor’的职业背景，推断提供的是‘陪伴’。
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48. 【答案】A

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50. 【答案】C
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37 空 根据下文‘providing...and transportation’的并列结构，以及‘doctor’的职业背景，推断提供的是‘陪伴’。
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52 空 分析空格前后句逻辑关系 → 前句为‘以防’，后句为‘同样的事发生在别人身上’ → 判断为条件/目的状语从句
53 空 定位前文‘was about three dollars’ → 结合‘pay for her groceries’ → 推断此处指‘钱’
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55 空 定位‘not only helped my mother out, but... too’结构 → 结合全文积极基调 → 推断为‘让她开心/受益’
考点：语境选词 并列结构 固定搭配 近义词辨析 动词搭配 动词搭配 take off 指代与衔接 推理判断 状语从句 逻辑衔接词 搭配类 熟词僻义

51. 【答案】C

36 空 根据下文‘go to a nearby store’和‘pay for her groceries’的语境，推断母亲去商店是为了购物。

37 空 根据下文‘providing...and transportation’的并列结构，以及‘doctor’的职业背景，推断提供的是‘陪伴’。

38 空 根据‘go to a nearby store’和‘some small things she needs’的语境，推断动作为‘购买’。

39 空 根据下文‘take off...she could do without’和‘the new total to the amount of cash she had’的语境，推断她钱不够，即‘短缺’。

40 空 根据下文‘to pay for the groceries’和‘take off...she could do without’的语境，推断这是‘支付’的‘方式’。

41 空 定位空格前文‘take off the... she could do without’及后文‘a bottle of rubbing alcohol and a bar of soup’ → 推断空格需概括这两样具体物品 → 得出答案

42 空 定位空格前文‘By taking off these’及后文‘the new total to the amount of cash she had’ → 推断空格需表达‘使总额达到’的含义 → 得出答案

43 空 定位空格后文‘and then go off to the side to... their own groceries’ → 推断空格需表达‘结账’的含义 → 得出答案

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46 空 定位空格前文‘take off the... she could do without’ → 推断空格处动词需与‘take off’（拿掉）构成同义或近义动作 → 得出答案

47 空 定位前文‘a bottle of rubbing alcohol and a bar off soup’ → 推断空格处名词需与‘rubbing alcohol’并列，且为‘bar of’修饰的物品 → 得出答案

48 空 定位空格后文‘for the woman’s name and address so that she could... her’ → 推断空格处动词需与‘索要信息以回报’的意图匹配 → 得出答案

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51 空 定位母亲被陌生人帮助后的反应 → 结合‘speechless’与后续回报行为 → 推断情感为感动

52 空 分析空格前后句逻辑关系 → 前句为‘以防’，后句为‘同样的事发生在别人身上’ → 判断为条件/目的状语从句

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考点：语境选词　并列结构　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 take off　指代与衔接　推理判断　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　搭配类　熟词僻义

52. 【答案】A

36 空 根据下文‘go to a nearby store’和‘pay for her groceries’的语境，推断母亲去商店是为了购物。

37 空 根据下文‘providing...and transportation’的并列结构，以及‘doctor’的职业背景，推断提供的是‘陪伴’。

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考点：语境选词　并列结构　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 take off　指代与衔接　推理判断　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　搭配类　熟词僻义

53. 【答案】B

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54. 【答案】C
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55. 【答案】A

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56. 【答案】has proved/has proven

56 空 根据语境判断动作（证明）对现在的影响 → 选择现在完成时
57 空 根据固定搭配（be responsible for）判断介词 → 选择 for
58 空 根据冠词 a 判断空格处需要名词 → 选择 marriage
59 空 根据比较级标志词 than 判断空格处需要形容词比较级 → 选择 smaller
60 空 根据主语 the painting 与动词 paint 的被动关系及过去时间背景 → 选择一般过去时的被动语态
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为连接代词引导主语从句 → 得出答案
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65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为过去分词作后置定语 → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　固定搭配 be responsible for　名词形式　形容词比较级　一般过去时的被动语态　非谓语动词作目的状语　名词性从句（主语从句）　定冠词特指　过去分词作定语

57. 【答案】for

56 空 根据语境判断动作（证明）对现在的影响 → 选择现在完成时
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考点：现在完成时　固定搭配 be responsible for　名词形式　形容词比较级　一般过去时的被动语态　非谓语动词作目的状语　名词性从句（主语从句）　定冠词特指　过去分词作定语

58. 【答案】marriage

56 空 根据语境判断动作（证明）对现在的影响 → 选择现在完成时
57 空 根据固定搭配（be responsible for）判断介词 → 选择 for
58 空 根据冠词 a 判断空格处需要名词 → 选择 marriage
59 空 根据比较级标志词 than 判断空格处需要形容词比较级 → 选择 smaller
60 空 根据主语 the painting 与动词 paint 的被动关系及过去时间背景 → 选择一般过去时的被动语态
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为连接代词引导主语从句 → 得出答案

63 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
64 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为定冠词修饰特指名词 → 得出答案
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为过去分词作后置定语 → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　固定搭配 be responsible for　名词形式　形容词比较级　一般过去时的被动语态　非谓语动词作目的状语　名词性从句（主语从句）　定冠词特指　过去分词作定语

59. 【答案】smaller

56 空 根据语境判断动作（证明）对现在的影响 → 选择现在完成时
57 空 根据固定搭配（be responsible for）判断介词 → 选择 for
58 空 根据冠词 a 判断空格处需要名词 → 选择 marriage
59 空 根据比较级标志词 than 判断空格处需要形容词比较级 → 选择 smaller
60 空 根据主语 the painting 与动词 paint 的被动关系及过去时间背景 → 选择一般过去时的被动语态
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为连接代词引导主语从句 → 得出答案
63 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
64 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为定冠词修饰特指名词 → 得出答案
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为过去分词作后置定语 → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　固定搭配 be responsible for　名词形式　形容词比较级　一般过去时的被动语态　非谓语动词作目的状语　名词性从句（主语从句）　定冠词特指　过去分词作定语

60. 【答案】was painted

56 空 根据语境判断动作（证明）对现在的影响 → 选择现在完成时
57 空 根据固定搭配（be responsible for）判断介词 → 选择 for
58 空 根据冠词 a 判断空格处需要名词 → 选择 marriage
59 空 根据比较级标志词 than 判断空格处需要形容词比较级 → 选择 smaller
60 空 根据主语 the painting 与动词 paint 的被动关系及过去时间背景 → 选择一般过去时的被动语态
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为连接代词引导主语从句 → 得出答案
63 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
64 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为定冠词修饰特指名词 → 得出答案
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为过去分词作后置定语 → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　固定搭配 be responsible for　名词形式　形容词比较级　一般过去时的被动语态　非谓语动词作目的状语　名词性从句（主语从句）　定冠词特指　过去分词作定语

61. 【答案】herself

56 空 根据语境判断动作（证明）对现在的影响 → 选择现在完成时
57 空 根据固定搭配（be responsible for）判断介词 → 选择 for
58 空 根据冠词 a 判断空格处需要名词 → 选择 marriage
59 空 根据比较级标志词 than 判断空格处需要形容词比较级 → 选择 smaller
60 空 根据主语 the painting 与动词 paint 的被动关系及过去时间背景 → 选择一般过去时的被动语态
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为连接代词引导主语从句 → 得出答案
63 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
64 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为定冠词修饰特指名词 → 得出答案
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为过去分词作后置定语 → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　固定搭配 be responsible for　名词形式　形容词比较级　一般过去时的被动语态　非谓语动词作目的

状语　名词性从句（主语从句）　定冠词特指　过去分词作定语

62. 【答案】neither

56 空 根据语境判断动作（证明）对现在的影响 → 选择现在完成时
57 空 根据固定搭配（be responsible for）判断介词 → 选择 for
58 空 根据冠词 a 判断空格处需要名词 → 选择 marriage
59 空 根据比较级标志词 than 判断空格处需要形容词比较级 → 选择 smaller
60 空 根据主语 the painting 与动词 paint 的被动关系及过去时间背景 → 选择一般过去时的被动语态
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为连接代词引导主语从句 → 得出答案
63 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
64 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为定冠词修饰特指名词 → 得出答案
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为过去分词作后置定语 → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　固定搭配 be responsible for　名词形式　形容词比较级　一般过去时的被动语态　非谓语动词作目的状语　名词性从句（主语从句）　定冠词特指　过去分词作定语

63. 【答案】to plant

56 空 根据语境判断动作（证明）对现在的影响 → 选择现在完成时
57 空 根据固定搭配（be responsible for）判断介词 → 选择 for
58 空 根据冠词 a 判断空格处需要名词 → 选择 marriage
59 空 根据比较级标志词 than 判断空格处需要形容词比较级 → 选择 smaller
60 空 根据主语 the painting 与动词 paint 的被动关系及过去时间背景 → 选择一般过去时的被动语态
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
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63 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
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65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为过去分词作后置定语 → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　固定搭配 be responsible for　名词形式　形容词比较级　一般过去时的被动语态　非谓语动词作目的状语　名词性从句（主语从句）　定冠词特指　过去分词作定语

64. 【答案】The

56 空 根据语境判断动作（证明）对现在的影响 → 选择现在完成时
57 空 根据固定搭配（be responsible for）判断介词 → 选择 for
58 空 根据冠词 a 判断空格处需要名词 → 选择 marriage
59 空 根据比较级标志词 than 判断空格处需要形容词比较级 → 选择 smaller
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65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为过去分词作后置定语 → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　固定搭配 be responsible for　名词形式　形容词比较级　一般过去时的被动语态　非谓语动词作目的状语　名词性从句（主语从句）　定冠词特指　过去分词作定语

65. 【答案】sold

56 空 根据语境判断动作（证明）对现在的影响 → 选择现在完成时
57 空 根据固定搭配（be responsible for）判断介词 → 选择 for
58 空 根据冠词 a 判断空格处需要名词 → 选择 marriage
59 空 根据比较级标志词 than 判断空格处需要形容词比较级 → 选择 smaller
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63 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
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65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为过去分词作后置定语 → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　固定搭配 be responsible for　名词形式　形容词比较级　一般过去时的被动语态　非谓语动词作目的状语　名词性从句（主语从句）　定冠词特指　过去分词作定语

66. 【答案】Yesterday, I had the pleasure of visiting the…

根据宣传稿的写作目的，组织包含时间、地点、感受和推荐的连贯段落，并运用多样化的句式和恰当的动词搭配进行表达。

考点：宣传稿结构布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　动词搭配 take on（承担/呈现）

67. 【答案】At home, my dad said, "A job's a big step to…

续写故事需基于原文情节与人物关系，构建连贯的叙事逻辑，并运用多样化的句式与衔接手段推进情节发展。

考点：谋篇布局与情节发展　句式变化与复杂句构建　逻辑衔接词