小学 · 《全国通用-通用-年份待考小升初模拟卷》

历年真题

满分 100 分 · 时长 60 分钟 · 共 49 题 · 全国通用

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
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本卷答案与讲解
262 214
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一、找出每组单词中与其他三个发音不同的一个，将其编号填入括号里。（共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

1. 找出每组单词中与其他三个发音不同的一个，将其编号填入括号里。
A. have B. cake C. grade D. today

2. 找出每组单词中与其他三个发音不同的一个，将其编号填入括号里。
A. foot B. food C. classroom D. cook

3. 找出每组单词中与其他三个发音不同的一个，将其编号填入括号里。
A. snow B. yellow C. bowl D. now

4. 找出每组单词中与其他三个发音不同的一个，将其编号填入括号里。
A. brown B. flower C. know D. how

5. 找出每组单词中与其他三个发音不同的一个，将其编号填入括号里。
A. shower B. cow C. window D. down

6. 找出每组单词中与其他三个发音不同的一个，将其编号填入括号里。
A. about B. count C. soup D. loud

7. 找出每组单词中与其他三个发音不同的一个，将其编号填入括号里。
A. should B. would C. put D. you

8. 找出每组单词中与其他三个发音不同的一个，将其编号填入括号里。
A. touch B. other C. you D. cousin

二、完形填空。（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

One day a poor man traveled on horseback. At noon, he tied his horse to a tree and then ____9____ to eat something. A few minutes later, a rich man came along and tied his horse to the same tree. “Please tie your horse to another tree,” said the poor man. “My horse is wild. It will kill yours.” ____10____ the rich man said, “I shall tie my horse as I like!” He tied up his horse and had his lunch nearby. After a moment they heard a terrible ____11____, the two horses were fighting. They went up to them, but it was too ____12____. The rich man’s horse was killed. “See what your horse has done!” cried the rich man. “You will have to ____13____ it.” And he brought the poor man before Mr. Know. Mr. Know asked the poor man some questions. But he made no ____14____. At last Mr. Know said, “This man is dumb. He cannot speak.” “Oh,” the rich man shouted ____15____. “He can! He spoke to me when I met him.” “Are you sure?” asked Mr. Know. “What did he ____16____?” “He told me not to tie my horse to the same tree because his horse was wild and would kill my horse.” “Oh,” said Mr. Know. “So he ____17____ you. Then can you expect to get money ____18____ him?” The rich man said nothing and left silently. ( ) ____9____. A. put down B. set down C. sat down D. turned down ( ) ____10____. A. So B. But C. And D. Though ( ) ____11____. A. song B. word C. bell D. noise ( ) ____12____. A. late B. slow C. hard D. quick ( ) ____13____. A. pay for B. look for C. wait for D. care for ( ) ____14____. A. idea B. mistake C. money D. answer ( ) ____15____. A. quietly B. angrily C. happily D. heavily ( ) ____16____. A. speak B. tell C. talk D. say ( ) ____17____. A. helped B. thanked C. warned D. ordered ( ) ____18____. A. for B. from C. with D. about

9. A. put down B. set down C. sat down D. turned down
10. A. So B. But C. And D. Though
11. A. song B. word C. bell D. noise
12. A. late B. slow C. hard D. quick
13. A. pay for B. look for C. wait for D. care for
14. A. idea B. mistake C. money D. answer
15. A. quietly B. angrily C. happily D. heavily
16. A. speak B. tell C. talk D. say
17. A. helped B. thanked C. warned D. ordered
18. A. for B. from C. with D. about

三、阅读理解。（共 15 小题，每小题 3 分，共 45 分）

Mike likes to collect stamps. He started this hobby of collecting stamp the year before last. He has stamps from China, France and Japan. But most of his stamps are from China, because he has lots of friends in China. Mike’ s stamps are of various shapes--triangle, square, rectangle and circle. His favorite shape is circle. Mike puts all his shapes in several albums. To increase his collection, Mike sometimes exchanges stamps with his friends. John is one of his friends, who also like to collect stamps. His stamps are pretty and colorful. John and Mike meet once a week. Each time they meet they will show each other their new collection.

19. Mike’ s hobby is to _____.

A. collect stamps B. make friends C. traveling D. keep albums

20. Most of Mike’ s stamps are from _____.

A. Japan B. France C. China D. Not mentioned

21. Mike has stamps of different shapes.

A. five B. four C. three D. two

22. John is Mike’ s _____.

A. father B. neighbor C. classmate D. friend

23. How often do John and Mike meet?

A. four times a week

B. three times a week

C. twice a week

D. once a week (B) “Joe, you are a very old dog,” said policeman Fred. “Today is your birthday again. I remember you were 14 years old last year. But you are still the best police dog in the world!” “ARF! ARF!” barked Joe. “You are welcome,” said Fred. “Now let’s get your birthday dinner. Show me where you want to eat. Joe led Fred down the street. Good smells came from all the eating places. But Joe wandered on (闲逛). At last he stopped at a small place. He smelled around the door. Then he pushed the door open. “Is this where you want to eat?” asked Fred. But Joe did not bark an answer. He put his nose to the floor and ran across the room. Then he jumped on a man at a table! “Good boy, Joe!” said Fred. Joe and Fred have looked for the robber (抢劫犯) for ten years. “And now you have found him!” Joe and Fred took the robber to the police station. Then Fred said, “All right, Joe, you have done your work. Well done! Congratulations. Now do you want that birthday dinner?” “ARF!” barked Joe, “ARF! ARF!” “Let’s go,” said Fred. “I’m hungry, too.”

“Joe, you are a very old dog,” said policeman Fred. “Today is your birthday again. I remember you were 14 years old last year. But you are still the best police dog in the world!” “ARF! ARF!” barked Joe. “You are welcome,” said Fred. “Now let’s get your birthday dinner. Show me where you want to eat. Joe led Fred down the street. Good smells came from all the eating places. But Joe wandered on (闲逛). At last he stopped at a small place. He smelled around the door. Then he pushed the door open. “Is this where you want to eat?” asked Fred. But Joe did not bark an answer. He put his nose to the floor and ran across the room. Then he jumped on a man at a table! “Good boy, Joe!” said Fred. Joe and Fred have looked for the robber (抢劫犯) for ten years. “And now you have found him!” Joe and Fred took the robber to the police station. Then Fred said, “All right, Joe, you have done your work. Well done! Congratulations. Now do you want that birthday dinner?” “ARF!” barked Joe, “ARF! ARF!” “Let’s go,” said Fred. “I’m hungry, too.”

24. How old is Joe?

A. Fifteen. B. Five. C. Thirteen. D. Fourteen.

25. How many years have the police and Joe looked for the robber?

A. 13 B. 10 C. 6 D. 7

26. In the story, Joe says “ARF! ARF!” twice. The first time he means “_____”.

A. Hello! How are you? B. Thank you.

C. Oh. No. I’ m not a good dog. D. I’ m sorry to hear that.

27. Fred wants to give Joe a dinner because ____.

A. it’ s Joe’ s birthday B. today is Fred’ s birthday

C. Fred found an eating place D. Joe caught the robber

28. Joe is great, isn’ t he?

A. Yes, he is.

B. No, he isn’t.

C. Yes, he isn’t.

D. No, he is. (C) Many of us don’t pay much attention to the importance of eye care. It is said that if you take care of your body, then you can surely be healthy. That is why our eyes should be given a lot of care. Natural eye care should be put in a No. 1 place. There are several causes (因素) leading to poor eyesight like not enough food, genes(基因) and aging (老化). Televisions, computers and reading are also the causes of having poor eyesight. If you happen to work in front of the computer, it is best to take a break every once in a while. Something dirty can cause redness and they will make you feel uncomfortable. It is bad for your eyes, too. If this happens, the best way is to clean your eyes by using cold water. You must also try your best to protect your eyes from harmful things. For example, sunglasses are not just for fashion but they can also serve as a great way to protect your eyesight from UV rays. Eating healthy foods will be good to your eyesight. Remember that vitamins A, C and E are good for eyes. Try to eat food groups that have these vitamins. And you should do eye exercises because exercise protects your eyesight, too. If a person exercises regularly(定期地) and eats the right kind of food, his eyes will stay in good condition for a long time. All above are natural ways of eye care that help us keeping healthy eyes. Being happy all the time can be helpful to a person’s eyesight, too. In a word, eye care is very important, no matter how old a person is.

A Yes, he is. B No, he isn’ t. C Yes, he isn’ t. D No, he is. (C) Many of us don’ t pay much attention to the importance of eye care. It is said that if you take care of your body, then you can surely be healthy. That is why our eyes should be given a lot of care. Natural eye care should be put in a No. 1 place. There are several causes (因素) leading to poor eyesight like not enough food, genes(基因) and aging (老化). Televisions, computers and reading are also the causes of having poor eyesight. If you happen to work in front of the computer, it is best to take a break every once in a while. Something dirty can cause redness and they will make you feel uncomfortable. It is bad for your eyes, too. If this happens, the best way is to clean your eyes by using cold water. You must also try your best to protect your eyes from harmful things. For example, sunglasses are not just for fashion but they can also serve as a great way to protect your eyesight from UV rays. Eating healthy foods will be good to your eyesight. Remember that vitamins A, C and E are good for eyes. Try to eat food groups that have these vitamins. And you should do eye exercises because exercise protects your eyesight, too. If a person exercises regularly(定期地) and eats the right kind of food, his eyes will stay in good condition for a long time. All above are natural ways of eye care that help us keeping healthy eyes. Being happy all the time can be helpful to a person’ s eyesight, too. In a word, eye care is very important, no matter how old a person is.

29. _____ is the most important way to protect our eyes.

A. Natural eye care　　B. Taking medicine

C. Seeing the doctor　　D. Being happy all the time

30. All the following causes can lead to bad eyesight except _____.

A. age　　B. height　　C. reading　　D. computers

31. What should you do if you have to work in front of the computer?

A. Eat healthy food　　B. Wear a pair of sunglasses

C. Clean the eyes by using cold water　　D. Have a rest after working for a while

32. What do the underlined words “UV rays” mean?

A. 沙尘　　B. 闪电　　C. 紫外线　　D. 超声波

33. Which is the best title (标题) of the passage?

A. Ways of Eye Care　　B. Ways of Eye Exercises

C. Ways of Being Happy　　D. Ways of Being Healthy

四、看答句，写问句。（共 16 小题，每小题 2 分，共 32 分）

34. _____ No, my home is far.

35. _____ Yes, I get to the zoo by subway. 3. _____ Yes, there is a cinema near here.

36. _____ No, I can’ t walk to Beijing.

37. _____ No, my mother doesn’ t go to work by bus.

38. _____ No, I am going to buy a book.

39. _____ Yes, she is going to buy some fruits.

40. _____ No, I’ m not going to the park on foot.

41. _____ I usually go to school by bike.

42. _____ My father goes to Hong Kong by train. 11. _____ You can get to the cinema on foot.

43. _____ The bookstore is next to the cinema.

44. _____ I am going to buy a pair of shoes on the weekend.

45. _____ Walk east for 5 minutes, the museum is on the right.

46. _____ His mother is going at 3 o’ clock.

47. _____ They are going to the bookstore.

48. _____ I’ m going to plant trees tomorrow.

49. _____ I’ m going to be a teacher. 五. 写一篇“自我介绍”(Your name, age, character, school, family, hobbies, daily life, etc.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ HYPERLINK "http://www.gaoedu.org" http://www.gaoedu.org/ 状元堂教育 打造精品辅导 PAGE 5

—— 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

9. C	10. B	11. D	12. A	13. A	14. D	15. B	16. D	17. C	18. B
19. A	20. C	21. B	22. D	23. D	24. A	25. B	26. B	27. A	28. A
29. A	30. B	31. D	32. C	33. A					

1. A

2. B

3. D

4. C

5. C

6. C

7. D

8. C

34. Is your home near?

35. How do you get to the zoo?

36. Can you walk to Beijing?

37. Does your mother go to work by bus?

38. What are you going to buy?

39. Is she going to buy some fruits?

40. How are you going to the park?

41. How do you usually go to school?

42. How does your father go to Hong Kong?

43. Where is the bookstore?

44. What are you going to do on the weekend?

45. How can I get to the museum?

46. When is his mother going?

47. Where are they going?

48. What are you going to do tomorrow?

49. What are you going to be?

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

识别元音字母 'a' 在开音节中的发音规律 → 对比选项发音 → 选出发音不同的项

考点：元音字母发音规律　开音节与闭音节发音对比

2. 【答案】B

识别元音字母组合 'oo' 的发音规律 → 对比选项发音 → 选出发音不同的项

考点：元音字母组合发音规律　长短音辨析

3. 【答案】D

识别元音字母组合 'ow' 的发音规律 → 对比选项发音 → 选出发音不同的项

考点：元音字母组合发音规律　多音字辨析

4. 【答案】C

识别元音字母组合 'ow' 的发音规律 → 对比选项发音 → 选出发音不同的项

考点：元音字母组合发音规律　多音字辨析

5. 【答案】C

识别元音字母组合 'ow' 的发音规律 → 对比选项发音 → 选出发音不同的项

考点：元音字母组合发音规律　多音字辨析

6. 【答案】C

辨析元音发音差异 → 识别 /u⊠/ 音 → 匹配正确选项

考点：元音辨音　长元音 /u⊠/

7. 【答案】D

辨析元音发音差异 → 识别 /u⊠/ 音 → 匹配正确选项

考点：元音辨音　长元音 /u⊠/

8. 【答案】C

辨析元音发音差异 → 识别 /u⊠/ 音 → 匹配正确选项

考点：元音辨音　长元音 /u⊠/

9. 【答案】C

1 空 根据语境‘tied his horse to a tree and then __1__ to eat something’，需要表示‘坐下’的动词短语 → 辨析 put down, set down, sat down, turned down 的含义与搭配 → sat down 符合‘坐下吃东西’的语境

2 空 根据前文穷人警告‘My horse is wild. It will kill yours.’与后文富人回应‘I shall tie my horse as I like!’的转折关系 → 判断需要转折连词 → 选择 But

3 空 根据语境‘they heard a terrible __3__, the two horses were fighting’，需要表示‘声音’的名词 → 辨析 song, word, bell, noise 的含义 → noise 符合‘可怕的噪音’的语境

4 空 根据语境‘They went up to them, but it was too __4__. The rich man’s horse was killed.’，需要表示‘太晚了’的形容词 → 辨析 late, slow, hard, quick 的含义 → late 符合‘为时已晚’的语境

5 空 根据语境‘You will have to __5__ it.’，富人要求穷人赔偿马的损失 → 辨析 pay for, look for, wait for, care

for 的含义与搭配 → pay for 符合‘赔偿’的语境
6 空 定位空格前‘made no’ → 根据法官询问后穷人未回应的语境 → 推断出‘answer’为最符合‘问答’场景的搭配
7 空 定位空格前‘shouted’及富人反驳法官‘He can!’的语境 → 推断出富人因被质疑而愤怒 → 得出‘angrily’
8 空 定位空格前‘What did he’及后文富人转述的具体内容 → 根据‘say’后接直接引语或具体内容的用法 → 得出‘say’
9 空 定位空格前‘So he’及后文富人索赔无理的语境 → 根据穷人之前‘Please tie your horse to another tree...’的提醒 → 推断出‘warned’（警告）
10 空 定位空格前‘get money’及后文‘him’ → 根据‘get sth. from sb.’（从某人处得到某物）的固定搭配 → 得出‘from’

考点：动词短语辨析 语境选词 状语从句连词 逻辑关系判断 名词辨析 形容词辨析 固定搭配 make no answer 人物情绪推断 近义词辨析 say/tell/speak/talk 情节逻辑推断 固定搭配 get money from sb.

10. 【答案】B

1 空 根据语境‘tied his horse to a tree and then __1__ to eat something’，需要表示‘坐下’的动词短语 → 辨析 put down, set down, sat down, turned down 的含义与搭配 → sat down 符合‘坐下吃东西’的语境
2 空 根据前文穷人警告‘My horse is wild. It will kill yours.’与后文富人回应‘I shall tie my horse as I like!’的转折关系 → 判断需要转折连词 → 选择 But
3 空 根据语境‘they heard a terrible __3__, the two horses were fighting’，需要表示‘声音’的名词 → 辨析 song, word, bell, noise 的含义 → noise 符合‘可怕的噪音’的语境
4 空 根据语境‘They went up to them, but it was too __4__. The rich man’s horse was killed.’，需要表示‘太晚了’的形容词 → 辨析 late, slow, hard, quick 的含义 → late 符合‘为时已晚’的语境
5 空 根据语境‘You will have to __5__ it.’，富人要求穷人赔偿马的损失 → 辨析 pay for, look for, wait for, care for 的含义与搭配 → pay for 符合‘赔偿’的语境
6 空 定位空格前‘made no’ → 根据法官询问后穷人未回应的语境 → 推断出‘answer’为最符合‘问答’场景的搭配
7 空 定位空格前‘shouted’及富人反驳法官‘He can!’的语境 → 推断出富人因被质疑而愤怒 → 得出‘angrily’
8 空 定位空格前‘What did he’及后文富人转述的具体内容 → 根据‘say’后接直接引语或具体内容的用法 → 得出‘say’
9 空 定位空格前‘So he’及后文富人索赔无理的语境 → 根据穷人之前‘Please tie your horse to another tree...’的提醒 → 推断出‘warned’（警告）
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考点：动词短语辨析 语境选词 状语从句连词 逻辑关系判断 名词辨析 形容词辨析 固定搭配 make no answer 人物情绪推断 近义词辨析 say/tell/speak/talk 情节逻辑推断 固定搭配 get money from sb.

11. 【答案】D

1 空 根据语境‘tied his horse to a tree and then __1__ to eat something’，需要表示‘坐下’的动词短语 → 辨析 put down, set down, sat down, turned down 的含义与搭配 → sat down 符合‘坐下吃东西’的语境
2 空 根据前文穷人警告‘My horse is wild. It will kill yours.’与后文富人回应‘I shall tie my horse as I like!’的转折关系 → 判断需要转折连词 → 选择 But
3 空 根据语境‘they heard a terrible __3__, the two horses were fighting’，需要表示‘声音’的名词 → 辨析 song, word, bell, noise 的含义 → noise 符合‘可怕的噪音’的语境
4 空 根据语境‘They went up to them, but it was too __4__. The rich man’s horse was killed.’，需要表

示‘太晚了’的形容词→辨析 late, slow, hard, quick 的含义→late 符合‘为时已晚’的语境
5 空 根据语境‘You will have to __5__ it.’，富人要求穷人赔偿马的损失→辨析 pay for, look for, wait for, care for 的含义与搭配→pay for 符合‘赔偿’的语境
6 空 定位空格前‘made no’→根据法官询问后穷人未回应的语境→推断出‘answer’为最符合‘问答’场景的搭配
7 空 定位空格前‘shouted’及富人反驳法官‘He can!’的语境→推断出富人因被质疑而愤怒→得出‘angrily’
8 空 定位空格前‘What did he’及后文富人转述的具体内容→根据‘say’后接直接引语或具体内容的用法→得出‘say’
9 空 定位空格前‘So he’及后文富人索赔无理的语境→根据穷人之前‘Please tie your horse to another tree...’的提醒→推断出‘warned’（警告）
10 空 定位空格前‘get money’及后文‘him’→根据‘get sth. from sb.’（从某人处得到某物）的固定搭配→得出‘from’

考点：动词短语辨析　语境选词　状语从句连词　逻辑关系判断　名词辨析　形容词辨析　固定搭配 make no answer　人物情绪推断　近义词辨析 say/tell/speak/talk　情节逻辑推断　固定搭配 get money from sb.

12. 【答案】A

1 空 根据语境‘tied his horse to a tree and then __1__ to eat something’，需要表示‘坐下’的动词短语→辨析 put down, set down, sat down, turned down 的含义与搭配→sat down 符合‘坐下吃东西’的语境
2 空 根据前文穷人警告‘My horse is wild. It will kill yours.’与后文富人回应‘I shall tie my horse as I like!’的转折关系→判断需要转折连词→选择 But
3 空 根据语境‘they heard a terrible __3__, the two horses were fighting’，需要表示‘声音’的名词→辨析 song, word, bell, noise 的含义→noise 符合‘可怕的噪音’的语境
4 空 根据语境‘They went up to them, but it was too __4__. The rich man’s horse was killed.’，需要表示‘太晚了’的形容词→辨析 late, slow, hard, quick 的含义→late 符合‘为时已晚’的语境
5 空 根据语境‘You will have to __5__ it.’，富人要求穷人赔偿马的损失→辨析 pay for, look for, wait for, care for 的含义与搭配→pay for 符合‘赔偿’的语境
6 空 定位空格前‘made no’→根据法官询问后穷人未回应的语境→推断出‘answer’为最符合‘问答’场景的搭配
7 空 定位空格前‘shouted’及富人反驳法官‘He can!’的语境→推断出富人因被质疑而愤怒→得出‘angrily’
8 空 定位空格前‘What did he’及后文富人转述的具体内容→根据‘say’后接直接引语或具体内容的用法→得出‘say’
9 空 定位空格前‘So he’及后文富人索赔无理的语境→根据穷人之前‘Please tie your horse to another tree...’的提醒→推断出‘warned’（警告）
10 空 定位空格前‘get money’及后文‘him’→根据‘get sth. from sb.’（从某人处得到某物）的固定搭配→得出‘from’

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13. 【答案】A

1 空 根据语境‘tied his horse to a tree and then __1__ to eat something’，需要表示‘坐下’的动词短语→辨析 put down, set down, sat down, turned down 的含义与搭配→sat down 符合‘坐下吃东西’的语境
2 空 根据前文穷人警告‘My horse is wild. It will kill yours.’与后文富人回应‘I shall tie my horse as I like!’的转折关系→判断需要转折连词→选择 But
3 空 根据语境‘they heard a terrible __3__, the two horses were fighting’，需要表示‘声音’的名词→辨析

song, word, bell, noise 的含义 → noise 符合‘可怕的噪音’的语境
4 空 根据语境‘They went up to them, but it was too __4__. The rich man’s horse was killed.’，需要表示‘太晚了’的形容词 → 辨析 late, slow, hard, quick 的含义 → late 符合‘为时已晚’的语境
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14. 【答案】D

1 空 根据语境‘tied his horse to a tree and then __1__ to eat something’，需要表示‘坐下’的动词短语 → 辨析 put down, set down, sat down, turned down 的含义与搭配 → sat down 符合‘坐下吃东西’的语境
2 空 根据前文穷人警告‘My horse is wild. It will kill yours.’与后文富人回应‘I shall tie my horse as I like!’的转折关系 → 判断需要转折连词 → 选择 But
3 空 根据语境‘they heard a terrible __3__, the two horses were fighting’，需要表示‘声音’的名词 → 辨析 song, word, bell, noise 的含义 → noise 符合‘可怕的噪音’的语境
4 空 根据语境‘They went up to them, but it was too __4__. The rich man’s horse was killed.’，需要表示‘太晚了’的形容词 → 辨析 late, slow, hard, quick 的含义 → late 符合‘为时已晚’的语境
5 空 根据语境‘You will have to __5__ it.’，富人要求穷人赔偿马的损失 → 辨析 pay for, look for, wait for, care for 的含义与搭配 → pay for 符合‘赔偿’的语境
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15. 【答案】B

1 空 根据语境‘tied his horse to a tree and then __1__ to eat something’，需要表示‘坐下’的动词短语 → 辨析 put down, set down, sat down, turned down 的含义与搭配 → sat down 符合‘坐下吃东西’的语境
2 空 根据前文穷人警告‘My horse is wild. It will kill yours.’与后文富人回应‘I shall tie my horse as I like!’的转

折关系 → 判断需要转折连词 → 选择 But
3 空 根据语境‘they heard a terrible __3__, the two horses were fighting’，需要表示‘声音’的名词 → 辨析 song, word, bell, noise 的含义 → noise 符合‘可怕的噪音’的语境
4 空 根据语境‘They went up to them, but it was too __4__. The rich man’s horse was killed.’，需要表示‘太晚了’的形容词 → 辨析 late, slow, hard, quick 的含义 → late 符合‘为时已晚’的语境
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16. 【答案】D

1 空 根据语境‘tied his horse to a tree and then __1__ to eat something’，需要表示‘坐下’的动词短语 → 辨析 put down, set down, sat down, turned down 的含义与搭配 → sat down 符合‘坐下吃东西’的语境
2 空 根据前文穷人警告‘My horse is wild. It will kill yours.’与后文富人回应‘I shall tie my horse as I like!’的转折关系 → 判断需要转折连词 → 选择 But
3 空 根据语境‘they heard a terrible __3__, the two horses were fighting’，需要表示‘声音’的名词 → 辨析 song, word, bell, noise 的含义 → noise 符合‘可怕的噪音’的语境
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17. 【答案】C

1 空 根据语境‘tied his horse to a tree and then __1__ to eat something’，需要表示‘坐下’的动词短语 → 辨析 put down, set down, sat down, turned down 的含义与搭配 → sat down 符合‘坐下吃东西’的语境

2 空 根据前文穷人警告‘My horse is wild. It will kill yours.’与后文富人回应‘I shall tie my horse as I like!’的转折关系 → 判断需要转折连词 → 选择 But

3 空 根据语境‘they heard a terrible __3__, the two horses were fighting’，需要表示‘声音’的名词 → 辨析 song, word, bell, noise 的含义 → noise 符合‘可怕的噪音’的语境

4 空 根据语境‘They went up to them, but it was too __4__. The rich man’s horse was killed.’，需要表示‘太晚了’的形容词 → 辨析 late, slow, hard, quick 的含义 → late 符合‘为时已晚’的语境

5 空 根据语境‘You will have to __5__ it.’，富人要求穷人赔偿马的损失 → 辨析 pay for, look for, wait for, care for 的含义与搭配 → pay for 符合‘赔偿’的语境

6 空 定位空格前‘made no’ → 根据法官询问后穷人未回应的语境 → 推断出‘answer’为最符合‘问答’场景的搭配

7 空 定位空格前‘shouted’及富人反驳法官‘He can!’的语境 → 推断出富人因被质疑而愤怒 → 得出‘angrily’

8 空 定位空格前‘What did he’及后文富人转述的具体内容 → 根据‘say’后接直接引语或具体内容的用法 → 得出‘say’

9 空 定位空格前‘So he’及后文富人索赔无理的语境 → 根据穷人之前‘Please tie your horse to another tree...’的提醒 → 推断出‘warned’（警告）

10 空 定位空格前‘get money’及后文‘him’ → 根据‘get sth. from sb.’（从某人处得到某物）的固定搭配 → 得出‘from’

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18. 【答案】B

1 空 根据语境‘tied his horse to a tree and then __1__ to eat something’，需要表示‘坐下’的动词短语 → 辨析 put down, set down, sat down, turned down 的含义与搭配 → sat down 符合‘坐下吃东西’的语境

2 空 根据前文穷人警告‘My horse is wild. It will kill yours.’与后文富人回应‘I shall tie my horse as I like!’的转折关系 → 判断需要转折连词 → 选择 But

3 空 根据语境‘they heard a terrible __3__, the two horses were fighting’，需要表示‘声音’的名词 → 辨析 song, word, bell, noise 的含义 → noise 符合‘可怕的噪音’的语境

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5 空 根据语境‘You will have to __5__ it.’，富人要求穷人赔偿马的损失 → 辨析 pay for, look for, wait for, care for 的含义与搭配 → pay for 符合‘赔偿’的语境

6 空 定位空格前‘made no’ → 根据法官询问后穷人未回应的语境 → 推断出‘answer’为最符合‘问答’场景的搭配

7 空 定位空格前‘shouted’及富人反驳法官‘He can!’的语境 → 推断出富人因被质疑而愤怒 → 得出‘angrily’

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9 空 定位空格前‘So he’及后文富人索赔无理的语境 → 根据穷人之前‘Please tie your horse to another tree...’的提醒 → 推断出‘warned’（警告）

10 空 定位空格前‘get money’及后文‘him’ → 根据‘get sth. from sb.’（从某人处得到某物）的固定搭配 → 得出‘from’

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19. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'hobby' → 在语篇首句找到 'Mike likes to collect stamps' → 同义替换为 'collect stamps' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Most of Mike’ s stamps are from' → 在语篇中找到 'But most of his stamps are from China' → 直接匹配 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

21. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'different shapes' → 在语篇中找到 'various shapes--triangle, square, rectangle and circle' → 计数形状数量为4 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息计数

22. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'John is Mike’ s' → 在语篇中找到 'John is one of his friends' → 同义替换为 'friend' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'How often' → 在语篇中找到 'John and Mike meet once a week' → 直接匹配 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

24. 【答案】A

定位关键句 'I remember you were 14 years old last year' → 推理今年年龄 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　简单推理

25. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'Joe and Fred have looked for the robber for ten years' → 直接提取数字 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

26. 【答案】B

定位第一次 'ARF! ARF!' 的上下文 → 分析Fred的赞美 'you are still the best police dog' → 推断狗的回应意图 → 得出答案

考点：语境推理　指代衔接

27. 【答案】A

定位Fred提议晚餐的语句 → 关联前文 'Today is your birthday again' → 推断原因 → 得出答案

考点：因果推理　细节关联

28. 【答案】A

识别反意疑问句结构 → 根据前文 'best police dog' 判断肯定事实 → 应用肯定事实的简略回答规则 → 得出答案

考点：反意疑问句　主谓一致

29. 【答案】A

定位首段末句 → 同义替换 'Natural eye care' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

30. 【答案】B

定位第二段列举的视力不佳原因 → 逐一比对选项 → 排除文中提及项，选出未提及项

考点：细节定位　排除法

31. 【答案】D

定位第二段条件句 'If you happen to work in front of the computer...' → 提取建议 'take a break' → 同义替换为 'Have a rest'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

32. 【答案】C

定位划线词所在句 → 根据上下文 'protect your eyesight from UV rays' 和 'sunglasses' 推断词义

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

33. 【答案】A

通读全文 → 概括各段核心内容（护眼重要性、导致视力不佳的原因、自然护眼方法） → 选择最全面概括的标题

考点：主旨大意　概括归纳

34. 【答案】Is your home near?

根据否定回答 'No, my home is far.' → 推断问句应为关于家是否近的一般疑问句 → 选择 'Is your home near?'

考点：SVO主干　一般疑问句结构

35. 【答案】How do you get to the zoo?

根据肯定回答 'Yes, I get to the zoo by subway.' → 推断问句为特殊疑问句，询问交通方式 → 匹配 'How do you get to the zoo?'

考点：特殊疑问句结构　语境逻辑推理

36. 【答案】Can you walk to Beijing?

根据否定回答 'No, I can’ t walk to Beijing.' → 推断问句为一般疑问句，询问能力或可能性 → 匹配 'Can you walk to Beijing?'

考点：情态动词疑问句　语境逻辑推理

37. 【答案】Does your mother go to work by bus?

根据否定回答 'No, my mother doesn’ t go to work by bus.' → 推断问句为一般疑问句，询问习惯性动作 → 匹配 'Does your mother go to work by bus?'

考点：一般现在时疑问句　语境逻辑推理

38. 【答案】What are you going to buy?

根据否定回答 'No, I am going to buy a book.' → 推断问句为特殊疑问句，询问具体计划或物品 → 匹配 'What are you going to buy?'

考点：be going to 结构　特殊疑问句

39. 【答案】Is she going to buy some fruits?
根据答句 'Yes, she is going to buy some fruits.' 的肯定回答，推断问句为一般疑问句，且主语、谓语、宾语与答句一致。
考点：一般疑问句结构　SVO主干

40. 【答案】How are you going to the park?
根据答句 'No, I’ m not going to the park on foot.' 的否定回答及方式状语 'on foot'，推断问句为询问方式的特殊疑问句。
考点：特殊疑问句结构　SVO主干　方式状语

41. 【答案】How do you usually go to school?
根据答句 'I usually go to school by bike.' 中的方式状语 'by bike'，推断问句为询问方式的特殊疑问句。
考点：特殊疑问句结构　SVO主干　方式状语

42. 【答案】How does your father go to Hong Kong?
根据答句 'My father goes to Hong Kong by train.' 中的方式状语 'by train'，推断问句为询问方式的特殊疑问句。
考点：特殊疑问句结构　SVO主干　方式状语

43. 【答案】Where is the bookstore?
根据答句 'The bookstore is next to the cinema.' 中的地点状语 'next to the cinema'，推断问句为询问地点的特殊疑问句。
考点：特殊疑问句结构　SVO主干　地点状语

44. 【答案】What are you going to do on the weekend?
识别答句为周末购物计划 → 提取核心信息（动作：买鞋） → 构建针对动作的特殊疑问句
考点：特殊疑问句构建　be going to 表将来

45. 【答案】How can I get to the museum?
识别答句为指路信息 → 提取核心信息（目的地：博物馆） → 构建针对方式/路线的特殊疑问句
考点：特殊疑问句构建　问路句型

46. 【答案】When is his mother going?
识别答句为时间信息 → 提取核心信息（时间：3点） → 构建针对时间的特殊疑问句
考点：特殊疑问句构建　时间状语提问

47. 【答案】Where are they going?
识别答句为地点信息 → 提取核心信息（地点：书店） → 构建针对地点的特殊疑问句
考点：特殊疑问句构建　地点状语提问

48. 【答案】What are you going to do tomorrow?
识别答句为未来计划 → 提取核心信息（动作：种树） → 构建针对动作的特殊疑问句
考点：特殊疑问句构建　be going to 表将来

49. 【答案】What are you going to be?
识别句子结构 → 判断空缺部分为疑问句主干 → 根据答句‘I’ m going to be a teacher’推断问句内容 → 选择符合‘be going to’将来时态的疑问句
考点：SVO主干结构　名词性从句（宾语从句）　be going to将来时态