小学 · 《全国通用-通用-年份待考小升初模拟卷》

历年真题

满分 76 分 · 时长 60 分钟 · 共 56 题 · 全国通用

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
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本卷答案与讲解
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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. visitor B. sister C. answer D. different

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. father B. hero C. ruler D. teacher

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. first B. turtle C. birthday D. tired

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. corner B. worm C. for D. short

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. morning B. mirror C. sport D. horn

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. fly B. easy C. angry D. busy

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. try B. type C. library D. cycle

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. candy B. year C. family D. party

二、照例子写单词。（共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

9. sing _____ _____

10. play _____ _____

11. dance _____ _____

12. have _____ _____

13. cook _____ _____

14. read _____ _____

15. live _____ _____

16. study _____ _____

三、单项选择。（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

17. What_____ your hobbies? I like singing and doing kung fu.
A. is B. are C. do D. does

18. Come and _____ my new pen pal.
A. look B. see C. watch D. know

19. Do you want to _____?
A. cook B. cooking C. cooks D. cooked

20. I write an e-mail _____Mike every week..
A. to B. from C. for D. with

21. His hobbies are _____ .
A. to read stories B. read stories C. reads stories D. reading stories

22. Does he _____ on the South Island?
A. lives B. live C. living D. to live

23. He lives _____ a farm.
A. in B. at C. on D. for

24. I have a friend. She _____ a friend, too.
A. have B. has C. had D. having

25. Can I also _____ his pen pal?

A. are B. is C. am D. be

26. She _____English.

A. study B. studies C. studying D. to study

四、阅读短文判断正（T）误(F)。（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

There are three people in my family: my father, my mother and I. We have different hobbies. My father likes playing football. He is busy. So he often plays football for a rest. My mother likes dancing. She says it can help her keep healthy. Do you know what my hobbies are? I like doing kungfu and doing word puzzles. Oh, I also like sleep. These are my family’ s hobbies. I love my family.

27. There are four people in my family.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

28. My father and I have the same(相同的) hobby.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

29. My father often listens to music for a rest.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

30. Dancing can help my mother keep healthy.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

31. I have three hobbies.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

五、完形填空。（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

One day a poor man traveled on horseback. At noon, he tied his horse to a tree and then ____32____ 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.” ____33____ 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 ____34____, the two horses were fighting. They went up to them, but it was too ____35____. The rich man’s horse was killed. “See what your horse has done!” cried the rich man. “You will have to ____36____ it.” And he brought the poor man before Mr. Know. Mr. Know asked the poor man some questions. But he made no ____37____. At last Mr. Know said, “This man is dumb. He cannot speak.” “Oh,” the rich man shouted ____38____. “He can! He spoke to me when I met him.” “Are you sure?” asked Mr. Know. “What did he ____39____?” “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 ____40____ you. Then can you expect to get money ____41____ him?” The rich man said nothing and left silently. ( ) ____32____. A. put down B. set down C. sat down D. turned down ( ) ____33____. A. So B. But C. And D. Though ( ) ____34____. A. song B. word C. bell D. noise ( ) ____35____. A. late B. slow C. hard D. quick ( ) ____36____. A. pay for B. look for C. wait for D. care for ( ) ____37____. A. idea B. mistake C. money D. answer ( ) ____38____. A. quietly B. angrily C. happily D. heavily ( ) ____39____. A. speak B. tell C. talk D. say ( ) ____40____. A. helped B. thanked C. warned D. ordered ( ) ____41____. A. for B. from C. with D. about

32. A. put down B. set down C. sat down D. turned down

33. A. So B. But C. And D. Though

34. A. song B. word C. bell D. noise

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40. A. helped B. thanked C. warned D. ordered

41. A. for B. from C. with D. about

六、阅读理解。（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

People sometimes like to read stories of dogs very much. They think that dogs are much cleverer than cats, sheep, cows or other animals in their homes. One of my close friends, Bob, has a very large police dog named Jack. Every Sunday afternoon, Bob and Jack have a walk in the park nearby. Jack likes these walks very much. One Sunday afternoon, I paid a visit to my friend. I stayed there for a long time and my friend and I had much more talk with each other than ever before. Soon it was time for them to take a walk in the park. We forgot that. Jack became worried about it. He walked around the room several times and then sat down in front of me and looked at me. But I still paid no attention to him. I went on talking with my friend. At last, Jack could not wait any longer. He went out of the room and came back a few minutes later. He sat down in front of me again. But this time, he held my hat in his mouth. Suddenly, I understood what Jack meant and so did my friend.

42. How many people are there in this story?

A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four

43. Jack _____.

A. is a close friend of mine

B. enjoys long walks in the park every Sunday afternoon

C. has many close friends

D. enjoys talks in the room

44. Jack was worried because_____.

A. he wanted to eat something

B. it was Sunday afternoon again

C. he was not feeling well

D. he wanted his master (主人) to take him for a walk

45. Jack took my hat in his mouth to show that _____.

A. I should leave the house at once

B. he liked my hat very much

C. he was hungry and he tried to eat it

D. he wanted to have a rest

46. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. When Jack and I were talking, my friend didn't pay any attention to us

B. When I was talking to my friend, Jack didn't pay any attention to us

C. When my friend and I were talking, we didn't pay any attention to Jack

D. When my friend was talking to Jack, I paid attention to them (B) The day was like any other day in his life. Tom walked past the shop on the street corner. He stopped to look at the front row of shoes, and he felt happy to see that the pair of shoes he wanted very much was still there. Looking down, he felt sorry for himself. He really wanted to have them for his birthday. He sadly walked away and thought how to tell his mother about it. He knew she would give him anything he liked if she could. But he also knew very well she had little money. He decided not to go home at once, as he looked worried and his mother would notice (注意) it. So he went to the park and sat on the grass. Then he saw a boy in a wheel chair (轮椅) . He noticed that the boy moved the wheel with his hands. Tom looked at him carefully and was surprised to see the boy have no feet. He looked at his own feet. “It's much better to be without shoes than without feet,” he thought. There was no reason (理由) for him to feel so sorry and sad. He sent away and smiled, thinking he was happier.

The day was like any other day in his life. Tom walked past the shop on the street corner. He stopped to look at the front row of shoes, and he felt happy to see that the pair of shoes he wanted very much was still there. Looking down, he felt sorry for himself. He really wanted to have them for his birthday. He sadly walked away and thought how to tell his mother about it. He knew she would give him anything he liked if she could. But he also knew very well she had little money. He decided not to go home at once, as he looked worried and his mother would notice (注意) it. So he went to the park and sat on the grass. Then he saw a boy in a wheel chair (轮椅) . He noticed that the boy moved the wheel with his hands. Tom looked at him carefully and was surprised to see the boy have no feet. He looked at his own feet. “It's much better to be without shoes than without feet,” he thought. There was no reason (理由) for him to feel so sorry and sad. He sent away and smiled, thinking he was happier.

47. Tom passed the shop_____.

A. on foot B. by bus C. by bike D. in a car

48. Why did Tom stop in front of the shop? Because he wanted_____.

A. to buy the shoes B. to look at the shoes he liked

C. to look at the shoes in the shop window D. to look at the shoes on the front row

49. The pair of shoes he liked was _____.

A. too expensive B. quite cheap C. not there D. not sold yet

50. Tom went into the park because he_____.

A. was thinking how to tell his mother about it B. wanted to see the boy

C. didn't want to make his mother worried D. he felt sad

51. From the story we can know that Tom_____.

A. liked new shoes very much B. loved his mother best

C. didn't want to go to school D. didn't want to stay at home

Not many years ago, some farmers were worried because hawks were taking many of their chicken. The farmers didn’ t know what to do. Finally they went to the country officials and asked for help. “Kill the hawks,” the officials said, “We will even pay for them,” so the farmers began to think of ways to kill the hawks. The farmers killed many hawks. They no longer had to worry about their chickens. But they now had a new worry. Field mice were eating up a lot of the farmers’ grain. How did this happen? Hawks eat not only chickens but also field mice. They eat more field mice than chickens. But the farmers didn’ t know this. When they killed a lot of hawks, they changed the balance. When people move into a new place, they often destroy many wild plants. Often these plants are food for the animals. If the animals can’ t find enough plants to eat, they will starve or have to leave the place. In one part of the USA, for example the deer there like to eat a certain kind of wild roses. The mountain lions there eat the deer. The number of deer, mountain lions and wild roses doesn’ t change much if people leave things as they are. But people killed many mountain lions in order to protect the deer. Soon there were so many deer that they ate up all the wild roses. Then the deer began to eat the green leaves of young trees. These trees were important to the farmers. So the farmers thought of ways to protect their trees. Now the deer had nothing to eat, and many of them died. This was another lesson from nature. To keep the balance of nature is important for us to remember. 根据以上短文内容判断正误，正确的用“T”表示，错误的用“F”表示。

52. Finally the officials told the farmers to kill the hawks.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

53. Field mice eat not only chickens but also the farmers’ grain.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

54. When the animals can’t find enough plants to eat in a place, they will starve or have to leave.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

55. The number of animals changes much if people leave things as they are.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

56. It is important for us to keep the balance of nature.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

—— 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. singing, sings	10. playing, plays	12. having, has	13. cooking, cooks	14. reading, reads
15. living, lives	17. B	18. B	19. A	20. A
21. D	22. B	23. C	24. B	25. D
26. B	27. B	28. B	29. B	30. A
31. A	32. C	33. B	34. D	35. A
36. A	37. D	38. B	39. D	40. C
41. B	42. C	43. B	44. D	45. A
46. C	47. A	48. B	49. D	50. C
51. A	52. A	53. B	54. A	55. B
56. A				

1. C

2. B

3. D

4. A

5. B

6. A

7. B

8. B

11. dancing, dances

16. studying, studies

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

辨析选项元音发音差异 → 识别正确项元音 /æ/ → 得出答案

考点：元音辨音

2. 【答案】B

辨析选项元音发音差异 → 识别正确项元音 /□□/ → 得出答案

考点：元音辨音

3. 【答案】D

辨析选项元音发音差异 → 识别正确项元音 /a□/ → 得出答案

考点：元音辨音

4. 【答案】A

辨析选项元音发音差异 → 识别正确项元音 /□□/ → 得出答案

考点：元音辨音

5. 【答案】B

辨析选项元音发音差异 → 识别正确项元音 /□/ → 得出答案

考点：元音辨音

6. 【答案】A

辨析元音发音 → 识别 /a□/ 音 → 排除其他选项

考点：元音发音辨析

7. 【答案】B

辨析辅音发音 → 识别 /p/ 音 → 排除其他选项

考点：辅音发音辨析

8. 【答案】B

辨析元音发音 → 识别 /□□/ 音 → 排除其他选项

考点：元音发音辨析

9. 【答案】singing, sings

分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作主语/宾语（动名词）或谓语（第三人称单数） → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词（动名词） 时态（一般现在时第三人称单数）

10. 【答案】playing, plays

分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作主语/宾语（动名词）或谓语（第三人称单数） → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词（动名词） 时态（一般现在时第三人称单数）

11. 【答案】dancing, dances
分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作主语/宾语（动名词）或谓语（第三人称单数） → 得出答案
考点：非谓语动词（动名词） 时态（一般现在时第三人称单数）

12. 【答案】having, has
分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作主语/宾语（动名词）或谓语（第三人称单数） → 得出答案
考点：非谓语动词（动名词） 时态（一般现在时第三人称单数）

13. 【答案】cooking, cooks
分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作主语/宾语（动名词）或谓语（第三人称单数） → 得出答案
考点：非谓语动词（动名词） 时态（一般现在时第三人称单数）

14. 【答案】reading, reads
分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作主语/宾语或谓语 → 根据语法规则选择非谓语形式或动词第三人称单数形式
考点：非谓语动词作主语/宾语 动词第三人称单数形式

15. 【答案】living, lives
分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作主语/宾语或谓语 → 根据语法规则选择非谓语形式或动词第三人称单数形式
考点：非谓语动词作主语/宾语 动词第三人称单数形式

16. 【答案】studying, studies
分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作主语/宾语或谓语 → 根据语法规则选择非谓语形式或动词第三人称单数形式
考点：非谓语动词作主语/宾语 动词第三人称单数形式

17. 【答案】B
识别主语hobbies为复数名词 → 根据主谓一致原则选择be动词are → 得出答案
考点：主谓一致 be动词选择

18. 【答案】B
识别固定搭配come and see → 辨析see/look/watch/know的语义差异 → 得出答案
考点：固定搭配 动词辨析

19. 【答案】A
识别want to后接动词原形 → 排除非谓语形式 → 得出答案
考点：不定式结构 动词原形

20. 【答案】A
识别write to sb固定搭配 → 排除其他介词 → 得出答案
考点：固定搭配 介词选择

21. 【答案】D
识别are后接表语 → 判断动名词作表语 → 排除不定式、原形、第三人称单数 → 得出答案
考点：动名词作表语 主谓一致

22. 【答案】B
识别一般疑问句结构 → 主语为第三人称单数 → 动词需用原形 → 得出答案
考点：一般疑问句动词原形 主谓一致

23. 【答案】C

识别固定搭配 → 'on a farm' 为标准介词搭配 → 得出答案

考点：介词搭配 on a farm

24. 【答案】B

识别主语 She → 第三人称单数 → 动词需用 has → 得出答案

考点：主谓一致　第三人称单数动词形式

25. 【答案】D

识别情态动词 can → 后接动词原形 → 得出答案

考点：情态动词后接动词原形　be 动词原形

26. 【答案】B

识别主语 She → 第三人称单数 → 动词需用 studies → 得出答案

考点：主谓一致　第三人称单数动词形式

27. 【答案】B

定位家庭成员数量 → 比对数字 → 判断正误

考点：细节定位与捕捉　数字信息比对

28. 【答案】B

定位父亲与“我”的爱好 → 比对是否相同 → 判断正误

考点：细节定位与捕捉　信息比对

29. 【答案】B

定位父亲休息方式 → 比对具体活动 → 判断正误

考点：细节定位与捕捉　具体活动信息比对

30. 【答案】A

定位母亲的爱好及其作用 → 比对陈述 → 判断正误

考点：细节定位与捕捉　信息匹配

31. 【答案】A

定位“我”的爱好列表 → 计数 → 判断正误

考点：细节定位与捕捉　信息列举与计数

32. 【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.

33. 【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）
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.

34. 【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
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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’
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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.

35. 【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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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
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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.

36. 【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’
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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.

37. 【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.

38. 【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）
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.

39. 【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.

40. 【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.

41. 【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）

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.

42. 【答案】C

定位人物关系 → 梳理文中出现的角色（我、Bob、Jack） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】B

定位关于Jack的描述 → 匹配选项细节 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

44. 【答案】D

定位Jack担心的原因 → 结合上下文（散步时间、Jack的行为）推理 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断

45. 【答案】A

定位Jack叼帽子的行为 → 结合前文（散步时间、Jack的着急）推理其意图 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断

46. 【答案】C

逐一核对选项与原文细节 → 特别注意人物动作与指代关系 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接

47. 【答案】A

定位首句 'Tom walked past the shop' → 推断 'walked past' 意为步行经过 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　动词短语推断

48. 【答案】B

定位 'He stopped to look at the front row of shoes' → 同义替换 'look at the shoes he liked' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】D

定位 'the pair of shoes he wanted very much was still there' → 推断 'still there' 意为仍在售卖 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　语境推断

50. 【答案】C

定位 'He decided not to go home at once, as he looked worried and his mother would notice it. So he went to the park' → 推断因果：不去公园是为了避免母亲担心 → 得出答案

考点：因果推断　细节关联

51. 【答案】A

通读全文 → 概括核心情节：汤姆因想要鞋子而难过，后因对比残疾男孩而释然 → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　细节支撑

52. 【答案】A

定位官员建议 → 匹配题干陈述 → 判断正误

考点：细节定位　事实核对

53. 【答案】B

定位田鼠与鹰的食性描述 → 对比题干陈述 → 判断正误

考点：细节定位　信息比对

54. 【答案】A

定位动物找不到食物的后果描述 → 匹配题干陈述 → 判断正误

考点：细节定位　事实核对

55. 【答案】B

定位生态平衡描述 → 对比题干中‘变化很大’的陈述 → 判断正误

考点：细节定位　信息比对

56. 【答案】A

定位文章结尾主旨句 → 匹配题干陈述 → 判断正误

考点：主旨概括　观点核对