小学 · 《全国通用-通用-年份待考小升初模拟卷》

历年真题

满分 73 分 · 时长 60 分钟 · 共 50 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
自动判分 · 手机作答

本卷答案与讲解
622 787
yingyu8.cn/an/622787

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. grape B. face C. flag D. date

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. apple B. van C. fax D. waste

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. let B. head C. desk D. bed

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. eleven B. neck C. bed D. leg

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. live B. rise C. fine D. smile

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. top B. sorry C. nose D. mom

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. go B. no C. home D. box

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. put B. sun C. cup D. gum

二、选择正确的答案，将其编号填入括号里。（共 12 小题，每小题 1 分，共 12 分）

9. Who’s taller, _____ ?

A. Jack’s or Kate’s　　B. Jack or Kate

C. Jack’s and Kate’s　　D. Jack and Kate

10. Whose dog is bigger, _____?

A. Jack’s or Kate’s　　B. Jack or Kate

C. Jack’s and Kate’s　　D. Jack and Kate

11. _____ of my parents can’t take care of my little sister, so I will stay at home to look after her.

A. both　　B. all　　C. some　　D. none

12. This is _____ of this term?

A. nineth　　B. the nineth　　C. ninth　　D. the ninth

13. _____ sun is much bigger than ____ moon.

A. /, /　　B. A, a　　C. the, the　　D. The, the

14. There’re many ____ on the farm.

A. milk　　B. tree　　C. rice　　D. sheep

15. Are they _____ raincoats or _____?

A. their, ours　　B. their, our　　C. theirs, ours　　D. their, us

16. Help _____ to some chicken, children.

A. themselves　　B. them　　C. yourself　　D. yourselves

17. – Would you like _____ wine? -- No, thanks.

A. some　　B. any　　C. no　　D. the

18. There are _____ eggs in the basket. I have to buy _____.

A. no, little　　B. a little, little　　C. few, some　　D. a few, few

19. Mother _____ me a nice present on my next birthday.

A. will gives　　B. will give　　C. is giving　　D. gives

20. The day after tomorrow they _____ a volleyball match.

A. will wacthing　　B. watches　　C. is watching　　D. is going to watch

三、根据短文内容，判断文后句子的正（T）误（F）。（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

My name is Amy. Tomorrow is Saturday. We have no classes. My parents aren’ t going to work, but we are going to be very busy tomorrow. My mother is going to buy something for next week. My father is going to visit my aunt and uncle. I’ m going to the bookstore by bus. Then I’ m going to buy a dictionary. Tomorrow evening we are going to visit my grandparents and have a big dinner. After that we are going to the cinema. I think we are going to have a nice weekend.

21. Amy’ s mother is going to buy something for next week.
A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

22. Amy’ s father is going to visit his grandparents in the morning.
A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

23. Amy is going to play computer games with his sister.
A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

24. Tomorrow evening Amy is going to watch TV.
A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

25. Tomorrow evening they are going to the cinema.
A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

四、完形填空。（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

Electricity (电) is very ___26___ in our daily life. It’ s a servant of mankind. Every day, we use electricity to do many ___27___ for us, from lighting our homes to our televisions and computers. We can’ t see electricity, but we can change it ___28___ different forms of energy and then we can hear it or feel it. For example, we can ___29___ light in a light bulb; we can hear songs from a CD player. ___30___ does electricity come to our home? Electricity is generated (产生)at a power station. It comes to your home ___31___ wires. The wires are connected to the cable hidden inside the walls of your home or under the street. We need electricity in our life. Without electricity, we can neither watch TV, ___32___ chat on line. Electricity is very important in our daily life, however, it may bring you problem if you ___33___ careful. So, when leaving home, remember to ___34___ the electric equipment (电器), like the TV set; remember___35___ put wet things on them, like the electric fan when it is working; and never forget about the time when you are heating food in the microwave. Whenever we use electricity at home, we should be careful. ( ) ___26___. A. cheerful B. famous C. useful D. use ( ) ___27___. A. work B. jobs C. task D. cleaning ( ) ___28___. A. for B. with C. of D. into ( ) ___29___. A. sees B. watch C. look D. sight ( ) ___30___. A. What B. Where C. When D. How ( ) ___31___. A. with B. through C. across D. to ( ) ___32___. A. nor B. or C. not D. also ( ) ___33___. A. are B. won’ t be C. aren’ t D. will be ( ) ___34___. A. turn on B. turn off C. put on D. put off ( ) ___35___. A. to no B. don’ t C. not D. not to

26. A. cheerful B. famous C. useful D. use
27. A. work B. jobs C. task D. cleaning
28. A. for B. with C. of D. into
29. A. sees B. watch C. look D. sight
30. A. What B. Where C. When D. How
31. A. with B. through C. across D. to
32. A. nor B. or C. not D. also
33. A. are B. won’ t be C. aren’ t D. will be
34. A. turn on B. turn off C. put on D. put off
35. A. to no B. don’ t C. not D. not to

五、根据短文内容选择正确答案，将序号填在题前括号内。（共 14 小题，每小题 2 分，

The students in Grade Six are going to face the biggest exams. They work very hard. Everyday they do a lot of exercises on Chinese, Maths and English. Also after school, they will do their homework until very late at night. Li Jun is a student in Class Two. He does very well in most of the subjects; only his Chinese is not so good. His mother asks him to read more Chinese books. So after finishing all his homework, he has to do some reading for an hour. He would like to study at No. 1 Middle School. Li Yan is Li Jun’ s cousin in Class Three. She likes singing and dancing very much. She took part in many singing and dancing contests and won some awards. She’ s going to choose Jinxing Art School. If she passes the exams, her parents will let her visit Paris as a present.

36. Li Jun is good at _____.

A. Maths and English　　B. Maths and Chinese

C. Chinese and English　　D. Chinese, Maths and English

37. Li Jun must read Chinese for an hour everyday, because _____.

A. he likes reading books　　B. he wants to do better in Chinese

C. he doesn’ t like Maths and English　　D. he doesn’ t want to do his homework

38. Li Jun is Li Yan’ s _____.

A. brother　　B. sister　　C. cousin　　D. classmate

A man was walking through a forest. He had a few caps in his hands. In the forest there were a lot of monkeys. The day was hot, so he decided (决定) to have a rest under a tree. He put one cap on his head and lay down to sleep. When he woke up (醒来), he couldn’ t find his caps. “Where are my caps?” he cried and looked up. He saw some monkeys in the trees. Each had a cap on its head. “Give me back my caps!” shouted the man to the monkeys. But the monkeys didn’ t understand him. They only jumped, laughed and danced. “How can I get back my caps?” he thought hard. In the end he had an idea. He took off his cap and threw (扔) it on the ground. The little animals did the same thing. Happily the man picked up all the caps and went on his way.

39. Li Yan will go to _____ if she does a good job in the exams.

A. the U.S.A.　　B. the U.K.　　C. Australia　　D. France

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40. “The biggest exams” means the exams are _____.

A. very big　　B. very difficult

C. very important　　D. very different (B) Do you know there are two kinds of football games? One is American football, and the other is soccer. In China many young men like playing soccer. It is very popular. But the Chinese don’ t call it soccer. We call it football. There are eleven players on a team. And the ball is round. Only the goalkeeper can touch the ball with his hands. The other players can’ t touch the ball with their hands. In American, soccer is not very popular. They like playing American football. It is very different. The ball is not round. It likes a big egg. There are also eleven players on a team. All the players can touch the ball with feet and hands.

Do you know there are two kinds of football games? One is American football, and the other is soccer. In China many young men like playing soccer. It is very popular. But the Chinese don’ t call it soccer. We call it football. There are eleven players on a team. And the ball is round. Only the goalkeeper can touch the ball with his hands. The other players can’ t touch the ball with their hands. In American, soccer is not very popular. They like playing American football. It is very different. The ball is not round. It likes a big egg. There are also eleven players on a team. All the players can touch the ball with feet and hands.

41. How many kinds of football games are there?

A. One　　B. Two　　C. Three　　D. Four

42. Do the Chinese like playing soccer?

A. Yes, they do. B. No. they don’ t. C. Yes, I do. D. I don’ t know.

43. What do the American people like very much?

A. Watching TV. B. Playing soccer.

C. Playing American football. D. Watching American football.

44. How many players are there on a soccer team?

A. Five. B. Eight. C. Eleven. D. Twenty-two.

45. Who can touch the ball with his hands in American football?

A. Only the goalkeeper. B. Some of the players.

C. The team leader. D. All the players. (C) A man was walking through a forest. He had a few caps in his hands. In the forest there were a lot of monkeys. The day was hot, so he decided (决定) to have a rest under a tree. He put one cap on his head and lay down to sleep. When he woke up (醒来), he couldn’ t find his caps. “Where are my caps?” he cried and looked up. He saw some monkeys in the trees. Each had a cap on its head. “Give me back my caps!” shouted the man to the monkeys. But the monkeys didn’ t understand him. They only jumped, laughed and danced. “How can I get back my caps?” he thought hard. In the end he had an idea. He took off his cap and threw (扔) it on the ground. The little animals did the same thing. Happily the man picked up all the caps and went on his way.

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46. One day a man was going _____.

A. to the forest B. through the forest C. to a village D. through the city

47. The man decided to have a rest because _____.

A. he was hungry B. he was tired C. the day was hot D. he was ill

48. When the man woke up _____.

A. he found his caps were gone B. he saw a fox

C. he had a fever D. he found many monkeys

49. The man was _____when he got all his caps back.

A. angry B. surprised C. sad D. pleased

六、作为一名学生，谈谈你在日常生活中是怎样遵守交通规则的。（共 1 小题，每小题 5 分，共 5 分）

50. (5 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

9. B	10. A	11. A	12. D	13. D	14. D	15. A	16. D	17. A	18. C
19. B	20. D	21. A	22. B	23. B	24. B	25. A	26. C	27. B	28. D
29. A	30. D	31. B	32. A	33. C	34. B	35. D	36. A	37. B	38. C
39. D	40. C	41. B	42. A	43. C	44. C	45. D	46. B	47. C	48. A
49. D									

1. C

2. D

3. B

4. A

5. A

6. C

7. D

8. A

50. I’ m a student. I usually go to school by bus. I must pay attention to the traffic lights. When the light is red, I stop and wait. When the light is green, I go. I also look left and right before I cross the road. My mother tells me safety is very important. I always follow the rules. I want to be a good student.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C
   辨析元音发音 → /e□/ 与 /æ/、/æ/、/e□/ 的区分 → 得出答案
   考点：元音发音辨析

2. 【答案】D
   辨析元音发音 → /e□/ 与 /æ/、/æ/、/æ/ 的区分 → 得出答案
   考点：元音发音辨析

3. 【答案】B
   辨析元音发音 → /e/ 与 /□/、/□/、/□/ 的区分 → 得出答案
   考点：元音发音辨析

4. 【答案】A
   辨析元音发音 → /i□/ 与 /□/、/□/、/□/ 的区分 → 得出答案
   考点：元音发音辨析

5. 【答案】A
   辨析元音发音 → /□/ 与 /a□/、/a□/、/a□/ 的区分 → 得出答案
   考点：元音发音辨析

6. 【答案】C
   辨析元音发音 → 识别 /□□/ 音 → 匹配选项 nose
   考点：元音音素辨析

7. 【答案】D
   辨析元音发音 → 识别 /□/ 音 → 匹配选项 box
   考点：元音音素辨析

8. 【答案】A
   辨析元音发音 → 识别 /□/ 音 → 匹配选项 put
   考点：元音音素辨析

9. 【答案】B
   识别比较级句型 → 判断比较对象为人物本身 → 选择主格代词
   考点：比较级句型　人称代词主格

10. 【答案】A
    识别比较级句型 → 判断比较对象为所属物（狗） → 选择所有格形式
    考点：比较级句型　名词所有格

11. 【答案】A

识别主语为复数名词 → 判断谓语动词为否定 → 选择表示部分否定的both

考点：主谓一致　不定代词用法

12. 【答案】D

识别序数词 → 判断拼写规则 → 选择正确形式

考点：序数词拼写　冠词用法

13. 【答案】D

识别专有名词 → 判断冠词用法 → 选择定冠词

考点：冠词用法　专有名词

14. 【答案】D

根据题干语境 'on the farm' 判断，需要选择一个能与农场场景搭配的名词 → 分析选项词义与农场场景的关联性 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　名词单复数

15. 【答案】A

分析句子结构，第一个空修饰名词 'raincoats'，需要形容词性物主代词 → 第二个空在 'or' 后，与 'raincoats' 并列，需要名词性物主代词 → 得出答案

考点：物主代词　并列结构

16. 【答案】D

分析句子结构，'Help' 后接反身代词，表示 '请自便' → 根据呼语 'children' 判断主语是复数 → 得出答案

考点：反身代词　主谓一致

17. 【答案】A

分析句子语境，'Would you like' 表示邀请或建议，通常用 'some' → 根据答语 'No, thanks' 确认是邀请场景 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　some与any的用法

18. 【答案】C

分析句子逻辑，第一个空描述篮子里鸡蛋的状态，第二个空描述需要购买的状态 → 根据 'I have to buy' 推断第一个空表示数量少 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　few与little的辨析

19. 【答案】B

识别时间状语 'on my next birthday' → 判断为将来时间 → 选择正确的将来时态结构

考点：将来时态　will + 动词原形

20. 【答案】D

识别时间状语 'The day after tomorrow' → 判断为将来时间 → 选择正确的将来时态结构

考点：将来时态　be going to + 动词原形

21. 【答案】A

定位关键句 → 直接信息匹配 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

22. 【答案】B

定位关键句 → 信息比对（人物与时间） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

23. 【答案】B

定位关键句 → 信息比对（活动内容） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

24. 【答案】B

定位关键句 → 信息比对（活动内容） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

25. 【答案】A

定位关键句 → 直接信息匹配 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

26. 【答案】C

1 空 根据后文“It’s a servant of mankind”及“use electricity to do many...”的语境，推断空格处需表达“有用的”含义 → 辨析形容词词义 → 选择useful

2 空 根据“do many __2__ for us”的搭配及后文“from lighting our homes to...”的举例，推断空格处需表达“工作、事务”含义 → 辨析名词词义与可数性 → 选择jobs

3 空 根据“change it __3__ different forms of energy”的固定搭配 → 识别“change...into...”意为“将...变成...” → 选择into

4 空 根据“we can __4__ light in a light bulb”的语境及“can”后接动词原形的要求 → 辨析see/watch/look/sight的词义与用法 → 选择see（意为“看到”）

5 空 根据下文“Electricity is generated at a power station. It comes to your home...”描述的是电如何到达家中 → 判断空格处需用疑问副词How引导宾语从句 → 选择How

6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词与动词come的搭配 → 结合语境‘通过电线’ → 得出答案

7 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别‘neither...nor...’固定结构 → 得出答案

8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘if’条件句的虚拟/真实语气 → 结合‘may bring’的现实可能性 → 得出答案

9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘remember to’后的动词短语 → 结合‘leaving home’的语境 → 得出答案

10 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别‘remember’后的非谓语动词结构 → 分析‘to do’与‘doing’的区别 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　名词性从句　介词搭配　并列连词　条件状语从句　时态与语态　动词短语辨析　非谓语动词

27. 【答案】B

1 空 根据后文“It’s a servant of mankind”及“use electricity to do many...”的语境，推断空格处需表达“有用的”含义 → 辨析形容词词义 → 选择useful

2 空 根据“do many __2__ for us”的搭配及后文“from lighting our homes to...”的举例，推断空格处需表达“工作、事务”含义 → 辨析名词词义与可数性 → 选择jobs

3 空 根据“change it __3__ different forms of energy”的固定搭配 → 识别“change...into...”意为“将...变成...” → 选择into

4 空 根据“we can __4__ light in a light bulb”的语境及“can”后接动词原形的要求 → 辨析see/watch/look/sight的词义与用法 → 选择see（意为“看到”）

5 空 根据下文“Electricity is generated at a power station. It comes to your home...”描述的是电如何到达家中

→ 判断空格处需用疑问副词How引导宾语从句 → 选择How
6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词与动词come的搭配 → 结合语境‘通过电线’ → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别‘neither...nor...’固定结构 → 得出答案
8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘if’条件句的虚拟/真实语气 → 结合‘may bring’的现实可能性 → 得出答案
9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘remember to’后的动词短语 → 结合‘leaving home’的语境 → 得出答案
10 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别‘remember’后的非谓语动词结构 → 分析‘to do’与‘doing’的区别 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 固定搭配 名词性从句 介词搭配 并列连词 条件状语从句 时态与语态 动词短语辨析 非谓语动词

28. 【答案】D
1 空 根据后文“It’s a servant of mankind”及“use electricity to do many...”的语境，推断空格处需表达“有用的”含义 → 辨析形容词词义 → 选择useful
2 空 根据“do many __2__ for us”的搭配及后文“from lighting our homes to...”的举例，推断空格处需表达“工作、事务”含义 → 辨析名词词义与可数性 → 选择jobs
3 空 根据“change it __3__ different forms of energy”的固定搭配 → 识别“change...into...”意为“将...变成...” → 选择into
4 空 根据“we can __4__ light in a light bulb”的语境及“can”后接动词原形的要求 → 辨析see/watch/look/sight的词义与用法 → 选择see（意为“看到”）
5 空 根据下文“Electricity is generated at a power station. It comes to your home...”描述的是电如何到达家中 → 判断空格处需用疑问副词How引导宾语从句 → 选择How
6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词与动词come的搭配 → 结合语境‘通过电线’ → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别‘neither...nor...’固定结构 → 得出答案
8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘if’条件句的虚拟/真实语气 → 结合‘may bring’的现实可能性 → 得出答案
9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘remember to’后的动词短语 → 结合‘leaving home’的语境 → 得出答案
10 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别‘remember’后的非谓语动词结构 → 分析‘to do’与‘doing’的区别 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 固定搭配 名词性从句 介词搭配 并列连词 条件状语从句 时态与语态 动词短语辨析 非谓语动词

29. 【答案】A
1 空 根据后文“It’s a servant of mankind”及“use electricity to do many...”的语境，推断空格处需表达“有用的”含义 → 辨析形容词词义 → 选择useful
2 空 根据“do many __2__ for us”的搭配及后文“from lighting our homes to...”的举例，推断空格处需表达“工作、事务”含义 → 辨析名词词义与可数性 → 选择jobs
3 空 根据“change it __3__ different forms of energy”的固定搭配 → 识别“change...into...”意为“将...变成...” → 选择into
4 空 根据“we can __4__ light in a light bulb”的语境及“can”后接动词原形的要求 → 辨析see/watch/look/sight的词义与用法 → 选择see（意为“看到”）
5 空 根据下文“Electricity is generated at a power station. It comes to your home...”描述的是电如何到达家中 → 判断空格处需用疑问副词How引导宾语从句 → 选择How
6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词与动词come的搭配 → 结合语境‘通过电线’ → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别‘neither...nor...’固定结构 → 得出答案
8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘if’条件句的虚拟/真实语气 → 结合‘may bring’的现实可能性 → 得出答案
9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘remember to’后的动词短语 → 结合‘leaving home’的语境 → 得出答案
10 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别‘remember’后的非谓语动词结构 → 分析‘to do’与‘doing’的区别 → 得出答

案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　名词性从句　介词搭配　并列连词　条件状语从句　时态与语态　动词短语辨析　非谓语动词

30. 【答案】D

1 空 根据后文“It’s a servant of mankind”及“use electricity to do many...”的语境，推断空格处需表达“有用的”含义 → 辨析形容词词义 → 选择useful

2 空 根据“do many __2__ for us”的搭配及后文“from lighting our homes to...”的举例，推断空格处需表达“工作、事务”含义 → 辨析名词词义与可数性 → 选择jobs

3 空 根据“change it __3__ different forms of energy”的固定搭配 → 识别“change...into...”意为“将...变成...” → 选择into

4 空 根据“we can __4__ light in a light bulb”的语境及“can”后接动词原形的要求 → 辨析see/watch/look/sight的词义与用法 → 选择see（意为“看到”）

5 空 根据下文“Electricity is generated at a power station. It comes to your home...”描述的是电如何到达家中 → 判断空格处需用疑问副词How引导宾语从句 → 选择How

6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词与动词come的搭配 → 结合语境‘通过电线’ → 得出答案

7 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别‘neither...nor...’固定结构 → 得出答案

8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘if’条件句的虚拟/真实语气 → 结合‘may bring’的现实可能性 → 得出答案

9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘remember to’后的动词短语 → 结合‘leaving home’的语境 → 得出答案

10 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别‘remember’后的非谓语动词结构 → 分析‘to do’与‘doing’的区别 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　名词性从句　介词搭配　并列连词　条件状语从句　时态与语态　动词短语辨析　非谓语动词

31. 【答案】B

1 空 根据后文“It’s a servant of mankind”及“use electricity to do many...”的语境，推断空格处需表达“有用的”含义 → 辨析形容词词义 → 选择useful

2 空 根据“do many __2__ for us”的搭配及后文“from lighting our homes to...”的举例，推断空格处需表达“工作、事务”含义 → 辨析名词词义与可数性 → 选择jobs

3 空 根据“change it __3__ different forms of energy”的固定搭配 → 识别“change...into...”意为“将...变成...” → 选择into

4 空 根据“we can __4__ light in a light bulb”的语境及“can”后接动词原形的要求 → 辨析see/watch/look/sight的词义与用法 → 选择see（意为“看到”）

5 空 根据下文“Electricity is generated at a power station. It comes to your home...”描述的是电如何到达家中 → 判断空格处需用疑问副词How引导宾语从句 → 选择How

6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词与动词come的搭配 → 结合语境‘通过电线’ → 得出答案

7 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别‘neither...nor...’固定结构 → 得出答案

8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘if’条件句的虚拟/真实语气 → 结合‘may bring’的现实可能性 → 得出答案

9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘remember to’后的动词短语 → 结合‘leaving home’的语境 → 得出答案

10 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别‘remember’后的非谓语动词结构 → 分析‘to do’与‘doing’的区别 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　名词性从句　介词搭配　并列连词　条件状语从句　时态与语态　动词短语辨析　非谓语动词

32. 【答案】A

1 空 根据后文“It’s a servant of mankind”及“use electricity to do many...”的语境，推断空格处需表达“有用的”含义 → 辨析形容词词义 → 选择useful

2 空 根据“do many __2__ for us”的搭配及后文“from lighting our homes to...”的举例，推断空格处需表达“工作、事务”含义 → 辨析名词词义与可数性 → 选择jobs

3 空 根据“change it __3__ different forms of energy”的固定搭配 → 识别“change...into...”意为“将...变成...” → 选择into

4 空 根据“we can __4__ light in a light bulb”的语境及“can”后接动词原形的要求 → 辨析see/watch/look/sight的词义与用法 → 选择see（意为“看到”）

5 空 根据下文“Electricity is generated at a power station. It comes to your home...”描述的是电如何到达家中 → 判断空格处需用疑问副词How引导宾语从句 → 选择How

6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词与动词come的搭配 → 结合语境 ‘通过电线’ → 得出答案

7 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别 ‘neither...nor...’ 固定结构 → 得出答案

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　名词性从句　介词搭配　并列连词　条件状语从句　时态与语态　动词短语辨析　非谓语动词

33. 【答案】C

1 空 根据后文“It’s a servant of mankind”及“use electricity to do many...”的语境，推断空格处需表达“有用的”含义 → 辨析形容词词义 → 选择useful

2 空 根据“do many __2__ for us”的搭配及后文“from lighting our homes to...”的举例，推断空格处需表达“工作、事务”含义 → 辨析名词词义与可数性 → 选择jobs

3 空 根据“change it __3__ different forms of energy”的固定搭配 → 识别“change...into...”意为“将...变成...” → 选择into

4 空 根据“we can __4__ light in a light bulb”的语境及“can”后接动词原形的要求 → 辨析see/watch/look/sight的词义与用法 → 选择see（意为“看到”）

5 空 根据下文“Electricity is generated at a power station. It comes to your home...”描述的是电如何到达家中 → 判断空格处需用疑问副词How引导宾语从句 → 选择How

6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词与动词come的搭配 → 结合语境 ‘通过电线’ → 得出答案

7 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别 ‘neither...nor...’ 固定结构 → 得出答案

8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析 ‘if’ 条件句的虚拟/真实语气 → 结合 ‘may bring’ 的现实可能性 → 得出答案

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　名词性从句　介词搭配　并列连词　条件状语从句　时态与语态　动词短语辨析　非谓语动词

34. 【答案】B

1 空 根据后文“It’s a servant of mankind”及“use electricity to do many...”的语境，推断空格处需表达“有用的”含义 → 辨析形容词词义 → 选择useful

2 空 根据“do many __2__ for us”的搭配及后文“from lighting our homes to...”的举例，推断空格处需表达“工作、事务”含义 → 辨析名词词义与可数性 → 选择jobs

3 空 根据“change it __3__ different forms of energy”的固定搭配 → 识别“change...into...”意为“将...变成...” → 选择into
4 空 根据“we can __4__ light in a light bulb”的语境及“can”后接动词原形的要求 → 辨析see/watch/look/sight的词义与用法 → 选择see（意为“看到”）
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6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词与动词come的搭配 → 结合语境‘通过电线’ → 得出答案
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8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘if’条件句的虚拟/真实语气 → 结合‘may bring’的现实可能性 → 得出答案
9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘remember to’后的动词短语 → 结合‘leaving home’的语境 → 得出答案
10 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别‘remember’后的非谓语动词结构 → 分析‘to do’与‘doing’的区别 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 固定搭配 名词性从句 介词搭配 并列连词 条件状语从句 时态与语态 动词短语辨析 非谓语动词

35. 【答案】D
1 空 根据后文“It’s a servant of mankind”及“use electricity to do many...”的语境，推断空格处需表达“有用的”含义 → 辨析形容词词义 → 选择useful
2 空 根据“do many __2__ for us”的搭配及后文“from lighting our homes to...”的举例，推断空格处需表达“工作、事务”含义 → 辨析名词词义与可数性 → 选择jobs
3 空 根据“change it __3__ different forms of energy”的固定搭配 → 识别“change...into...”意为“将...变成...” → 选择into
4 空 根据“we can __4__ light in a light bulb”的语境及“can”后接动词原形的要求 → 辨析see/watch/look/sight的词义与用法 → 选择see（意为“看到”）
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7 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别‘neither...nor...’固定结构 → 得出答案
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9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘remember to’后的动词短语 → 结合‘leaving home’的语境 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 固定搭配 名词性从句 介词搭配 并列连词 条件状语从句 时态与语态 动词短语辨析 非谓语动词

36. 【答案】A
定位Li Jun的学科表现描述 → 提取'only his Chinese is not so good' → 推断其擅长Maths and English

考点：细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】B
定位Li Jun阅读中文书的原因 → 提取'only his Chinese is not so good'及母亲要求 → 推断目的是提升中文水平

考点：推理判断

38. 【答案】C
定位Li Jun与Li Yan的关系描述 → 直接提取'Li Yan is Li Jun’ s cousin'
考点：细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】D
定位Li Yan的未来计划 → 提取'her parents will let her visit Paris' → 推断Paris在法国
考点：细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】C
定位'the biggest exams'所在语境 → 结合'face'、'work very hard'、'do a lot of exercises'等描述 → 推断其含义为'非常重要'的考试
考点：词义猜测

41. 【答案】B
定位首句 → 提取数量信息 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】A
定位描述中国的句子 → 提取肯定信息 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】C
定位描述美国的句子 → 提取偏好信息 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

44. 【答案】C
定位描述足球队人数的句子 → 提取数字信息 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】D
定位描述美式足球规则的句子 → 提取“all the players”信息 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

46. 【答案】B
定位首句 → 提取关键介词短语 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　介词短语辨析

47. 【答案】C
定位因果连词'so' → 提取原因分句 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　因果逻辑

48. 【答案】A
定位时间状语从句 → 提取主句核心事件 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　事件顺序

49. 【答案】D

定位结果状语 → 提取情感副词 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　情感态度

50. 【答案】I’ m a student. I usually go to school by bus.…

学生需根据上下文，用正确的时态和动词搭配（如take on）完成句子，构建完整的SVO结构。

考点：动词搭配 take on　时态与语态　SVO 主干