中考 · 2016年广州市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 108 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 63 题 · 广州市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
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本卷答案与讲解
125 091
yingyu8.cn/an/125091

一、语法选择（共15小题：每小题1分，满分15分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

1. 语法选择
A. rich B. richer C. richest D. more rich

2. 语法选择
A. thousand with B. thousands with C. thousand of D. thousands of

3. 语法选择
A. busily B. busy C. more busily D. busier

4. 语法选择
A. who B. which C. what D. whose

5. 语法选择
A. work B. was working C. were working D. works

6. 语法选择
A. A B. An C. The D. /

7. 语法选择
A. he B. him C. himself D. his

8. 语法选择
A. go B. going C. to go D. went

9. 语法选择
A. are divided B. were divided C. are dividing D. divided

10. 语法选择
A. asking B. asked C. ask D. asks

11. 语法选择

A. so B. and C. or D. but

12. 语法选择

A. too B. also C. either D. neither

13. 语法选择

A. on B. in C. with D. by

14. 语法选择

A. has B. are C. were D. is

15. 语法选择

A. to help B. help C. helps D. helped

二、完形填空（共10小题，每小题1.5分，满分15分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从16-25各题所给的A、B、C、D项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 When Rebecca was a middle school student, she was often bullied（欺凌）.At that time, she didn’t want to tell others. However, she now thinks people who are bullied should talk about their ___16___. Rebecca says that many people who are bullied___17___in silence. She says that although she ___18___heard a lot about bullying when she was in primary school, she never thought it would happen to her. Rebecca told us that the bullying began when she went to middle school. People started making fun of her for being a ___19___student and knowing all the answers. She went on to say that every time she answered a question correctly in class, everyone would start shouting and saying that she was too___20___for them. She told us that by the end of the year, she was very ___21___about the bullying and became ill. She began to hate school. But ___22___ she had a friend who could talk to, and they told their head teacher about her problem. She believes that talking to the teacher___23___her a lot. They found ways to deal with the problem, and the bullying finally___24___. Her___25___is, don’t see yourself as the problem. Nobody should be bullied. But if you don’t tell anyone what is going on, nobody will know that you need help. 文章讲述了一位叫 Rebecca 的女士认为当我们在学校遇到欺凌的时候应该勇敢说出来。Rebecca在中学时因为成绩好而被同学嘲笑，这一度让她生病和厌学。幸运的是她和朋友向老师反映问题之后，她们找到了解决办法并且最终停止了欺凌。因此Rebecca认为没有人应该被欺凌，当你遭受欺凌时，要勇敢说出来才能让大家知道你需要帮助。

16. A. experiences B. jokes C. hobbies D. studies

17. A. sleep B. laugh C. suffer D. play

18. A. seldom B. always C. never D. suddenly

19. A. bad B. happy C. silent D. good

20. A. clever B. slow C. noisy D. proud

21. A. pleased B. worried C. satisfied D. amazed
22. A. usually B. interestingly C. luckily D. strangely
23. A. surprised B. controlled C. excited D. helped
24. A. started B. stopped C. increased D. continued
25. A. problem B. agreement C. condition D. advice

三、第一节 阅读理解（共20小题：每小题2分，满分40分）（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，

阅读下列短文，从26-45各题所给的A.B.C.和D项中选出最佳的选择，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑. (A)

“Save the whales!” That’s what the picture on Jake Smith’s bedroom wall said. Jake liked having a picture that said something important: that showed he cared. He just never expected to get a chance to save a real whale, one right in his own neighbourhood. It was a Saturday morning when the newspaper first reported the whales’ coming. A group of the animals were swimming close to the beach in Jake’s hometown. All the local people rushed out to the beach to see them. They were expecting a beautiful show, better than a movie, but nothing they’d have to do anything about. Then one whale swam in the direction, directly towards land. It came in with the waves, and when the waves receded. Its huge body on the sand. Suddenly, Jake and his family and all the others were no longer sightseers. They had to become rescuers. A few people ran towards the animal. They pushed and tried to force the whale back into the water, but it was no use. An animal rescue service team soon arrived in a truck with heavy lifting machinery, to help move the animal. Jack and his family couldn’t do much on the beach, so they went back to their house and made sandwiches and hot tea for the rescuers. At least, Jake thought, they could help in some way. Back at the beach, they offered the food to the rescuers and were happy to see that it was needed. It was getting dark. Some people lined up their cars along the beach and shined the headlights on the sand. The rescuers would not give up. After trying many times they were finally able to lift the whale into the water. Everyone cheered when it headed out to sea. It swam out about a mile and then disappeared for a moment under the sea. Then, in what looked like a jump of joy, it rose high above the water—a thank-you to those who had worked so hard to save his life.

26. What does the picture on Jake’s wall tell us about him?
A. He lived near the ocean.
B. He cared about the environment.
C. He worked as an animal rescuer.
D. He thought whales were the most beautiful animals.

27. Why did the local people go down to the beach that morning?
A. To swim with the whales
B. To help rescue the whales.
C. To see the whales swimming.
D. To watch a movie about whales.

28. The underlined word “receded” in Paragraph 3 means _____.

A. didn't move B. went back out C. washed over D. got up

29. How did Jake and his family help save the whale?

A. By calling the rescue service.
B. By asking their neighbours for help.
C. By giving the rescuers food and drink.
D. By controlling the people on the beach.

30. In what order did the events of the whale rescue take place?

A. The whale disappeared under the sea.
B. People turned on the lights of their cars.
C. Rescuers lifted the whale into the water.
D. People pushed the whale towards the sea.

It may be hard to believe, but the American Revolution(革命)—the war that freed the American states from British control—began over a cup of tea. Tea was not the only thing that caused the war, of course, but it played a very big part. The British people’ s love of tea is well-known. When the British won control over mush of North America in the early 1700s, they brought their tea-drinking habits with them. Tea quickly became the continents most popular drink. As tea could not be grown locally, just as in Britain, it was shipped into the country—mostly from India. In the early 1700s, the Britain government made a special deal with the East India Company, as an English trading company. They agreed that no other company was allowed to bring tea to Britain or any country controlled by Britain, including America. It was a great deal for the East India Company, since it meant that the company could decide whatever price it wanted for its products. And it always decided on a high price! In North America, the local people did not like having to pay such high prices. Instead od overpaying for tea from the British, they turned to Dutch traders, who secretly brought tea to the country that was just as good—and much less expensive. Although this broke the law, the American people didn’ t care. They got the same cup of tea at a much lower price. The East India Company, however, didn’ t like this at all. By the 1760s, they were losing millions of pounds each year to Dutch traders—a huge amount of money in a time when £60 a year was considered a good income. Instead of reducing their prices to compete with the Dutch, the company asked the British government for help and the government agreed. In 1767, the British introduced new law that increased the prices of all goods which were brought into America. These laws helped make the East India Company even richer and forced local people to pay much more for everything. The American leaders asked the British government not to do so, but the British refused to listen. These unfair laws increased Americans’ anger about British rule and the rest, as they say, is history.

31. In the early 1700s where did most tea drunk in America come from?

A. China B. India C. America D. Britain

32. The underlined word “it” in Paragraph 3 refers to_____.

A. the tea maker
B. the American government
C. the British government
D. the East India Company

33. Why did may Americans begin to buy tea from the Dutch traderfs?

A. The tea was much cheaper.
B. The tea was a lot healthier.
C. They could buy it more easily.
D. They didn't want to support the British.

34. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Tea trade in eighteenth-century America.

B. The relationship between America and Britain.

C. A reason for the start of the American Revolutionary War.

D. The introduction of British tea-drinking habits into America. 本文是记叙文，讲述了美国独立革命的一个重要原因——茶，可谓是“茶引发的一场革命”。英国对美国实行殖民统治的同时带去了喝茶的习惯，但由于英国政府允许一家公司操纵茶叶市场并导致茶价等物价上涨，最终美国人民不堪重负发动革命战争。 (C) Getting electricity has always been a problem for the 173 people living in Nuevo Saposoa, a small village in Peru, South America. However, things went from bad to worse in March 2015 after heavy rains damaged the only power cables in the area. The villagers were forced to use oil lamps, which are not only expensive but also dangerous because of the harmful gases they produce. Luckily, researchers at the University of Technology (UT) in Lima, Peru heard about their problem and found a wonderful solution. They made a lamp that can be powered by plants and soil, both of which can be easily found in the Amazonian rainforest where the village lies. The lamp takes energy from a plant growing in a wooden box and uses it to light up an LED light bulb. While that may sound amazing and even impossible, the science behind the ides is quite simple. As plants create their food (using the sun’ s energy, water and chemicals from the soil), they also produce waste which they return to the soil. Tiny animals in the soil eat this waste and they produce electrons – the building blocks of electrical energy. The UT team put special sticks inside the soil to capture the energy and keep it in the lamp’ s batteries for later use. The researchers say a single charge can power a 50-watt Led light for two hours - enough time for local villagers to get their evening work done. The university gave ten Plant Lamps to the villagers of Nuevo

Saposoa in October 2015. So far, they have been a huge success! Elmer Ramirez, the UT professor who invented the lamp, believes the Plant Lamp could help improve the lives of many people, especially small rainforest communities, 42% of whom have no electricity.

35. What are the problems of oil lamps according to Paragraph 1?

A. They are difficult to use and create pollution
B. They are expensive to buy and easily damaged
C. They are difficult to repair and produce little light
D. They are expensive to use and can be bad for health

36. The electricity made by the Plant Lamp comes from_____.

A. plant food B. plant waste C. the soil’ s heat D. the sun’ s energy

37. What is true about the Plant Lamp?

A. It can be made by local people
B. It is much easier to use than oil lamps
C. It can produce all the electricity the village need
D. The things it needs to make electricity are easy to find

38. The Plant Lamp’ s inventor believes it could be most helpful for _____.

A. rainforest communities
B. cars
C. poor people in cities
D. farmers

39. What is the purpose of the passage?

A. To report on a new invention
B. To explain a new scientific theory
C. To describe how electricity is made
D. To discuss the problems of poor villages 本文是篇说明文，介绍了一项新发明。它能够让没有供电的雨林地区的人们利用丰富的植物资源制造一种新的“植物电灯”。(D)

本文是篇说明文，介绍了一项新发明。它能够让没有供电的雨林地区的人们利用丰富的植物资源制造一种新的“植物电灯”。(D) Christmas Singing Competition 2016 Entry Form （参赛表） Singer's Name Singer’ s Age Competition Type Music Age Singing Bring your own CD, Prepare 2 songs 13-19 year olds only Prizes Entry Date Fee 1st, 2nd and 3rd Before November 30, 2016 None Competition Rules Relatives of judges（评委）and organizers are not allowed to take part in the competition. All singers must be between 13 and 19 years of age Singers aged 17 or younger need the permission of a parent to take part (See Parent Permission below) All singers must arrive at least 30 minutes before the start of the competition. Late comers will not be allowed to take part. Prizes: 1st Prize-$1000 (one prize only) 2nd Prize-$250 (3 prizes) 3rd Prize-$100 (5 prizes) Winners will be decided according to the following: Voice Quality 50% Song Choice 15% Audience Response 25% Dancing Ability 10%

40. How many people will be given prizes in total?

A. Three B. Five C. Nine D. Ten

41. Who can take part in the competition?

A. A 20-year-old singer.

B. A 19-year-old daughter of a judge.

C. A 15-year-old friend of an organizer.

D. A 12-year-old friend of William Daniels.

42. If one singer’ s parents want to watch the competition, how much will they pay?

A. $15 B. $20 C. $25 D. $30

43. Which of the following is the most important for deciding the winners?

A. Voice Quality B. Song Choice. C. Audience Response D. Dancing Ability.

44. If an 18-year-old singer wants to enter the competition, which parts of the form must be completed?

A. Singer’ s Name.x.k.b.1

B. Singer’ s Name and Singer’ s Age.

C. Singer’ s Name, Singer’ s Age and Date of Event.

D. Singer’ s Name, Singer’ s Age and Parent Permission. 本文属于应用文，介绍了一项歌唱比赛的参赛须知等内容。

四、阅读填空（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

Jellyfish and Crocrodiles（水母和鳄鱼） Hi, my name’ s Ben. My family, that’ s Mum, Dad and me, live in Broome in Western Australia. Western Australia is about 80 times larger than Italy, but only 1.5 million people live there. ___45___ It has a population of about 12,000. It’ s right on the coast and is known for its famous Cable Beach, which is 20km long. We live in the town in a house with a large garden. ___46___ We drive to Cable Beach and look for a quiet place to swim or to fish. We don’ t go swimming from October to March because there may be box jellyfish in the water. The box jellyfish is one of the most dangerous jellyfish. ___47___ If you are attacked by one, the best thing to do is to pour vinegar（醋）over the area of your body where you are hurt. That’ s why we always take a bottle of vinegar with us. ___48___ A year ago I went camping in the bush with my friend Bill and his dad. We wanted to do some fishing and set up camp about 20 metres from a river. ___49___ Bill’ s father told us to get up and we quickly got out of the tent adn ran to the car, which was only 10 metres away. Bill’ s dad started the car and turned on the headlights. In the light, we could see a big crocodile pulling the tent into the river!

45. 阅读填空

A. In Australia, they kill up to 65 people a year.

B. Broome is a town in the north of Western Australia.

C. Another dangerous animal in Western Australia is the saltwater crocodile.

D. At weekends I often go fishing or swimmming with my friends or my parents.

E. Suddenly, at 3 o’ clock in the morning, we felt something pulling on our tent.

46. 阅读填空

A. In Australia, they kill up to 65 people a year.

B. Broome is a town in the north of Western Australia.

C. Another dangerous animal in Western Australia is the saltwater crocodile.

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47. 阅读填空

A. In Australia, they kill up to 65 people a year.

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E. Suddenly, at 3 o’ clock in the morning, we felt something pulling on our tent.

48. 阅读填空

A. In Australia, they kill up to 65 people a year.

B. Broome is a town in the north of Western Australia.

C. Another dangerous animal in Western Australia is the saltwater crocodile.

D. At weekends I often go fishing or swimmming with my friends or my parents.

E. Suddenly, at 3 o’ clock in the morning, we felt something pulling on our tent.

49. 阅读填空

A. In Australia, they kill up to 65 people a year.

B. Broome is a town in the north of Western Australia.

C. Another dangerous animal in Western Australia is the saltwater crocodile.

D. At weekends I often go fishing or swimmming with my friends or my parents.

E. Suddenly, at 3 o’ clock in the morning, we felt something pulling on our tent.

五、第一节 单词拼写（共6小题：每小题1分，满分6分）（共 6 小题，每小题 1 分，共 6 分）

50. Take o_____ your shoes before you go into the house.

51. I really l_____ my English teacher because she is friendly and fair.

52. If the weather is f_____ on Sunday, we will plant trees at the old people’ s home.

53. During the summer h_____ ,I will take part in a two-week work experience activity.

54. The book is too expensive. I think I will b_____ one from the library.

55. W_____ your help, I couldn’ t have passed the exam.

六、第二节 完成句子（共7小题：每小题2分，满分14分）（共 7 小题，每小题 2 分，共 14 分）

56. 从广州飞到悉尼需要多长时间？ _____ _____ does _____ _____ to fly from Guanzghou1 to Sydney?

57. 如果你想知道这个单词的意思，查一下字典吧。 It you want to know the meaning of this word, just _____ it _____ in the dictionary.

58. 你讲得太快了，我听不懂，能再说一次吗？ You spoke _____ fast _____ I couldn’ t understand you. Would you say it again?

59. 旅途愉快！请与我我们保持联系。 Enjoy your trip, and please _____ in touch _____ us.

60. 这项工程很快就会完成。 The project _____ _____ _____ soon.

61. 我不知道他是否能准时到校。 I wonder _____ _____ _____ _____ to school on time.w w w .

62. 这本书真有用啊！我看了很多遍。 _____ _____ _____ book it is! I have read it many times.

七、书面表达（共1小题，满分15分）（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

63. （15 分）

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. A	2. D	3. A	4. A	5. C
6. C	7. D	8. C	9. B	10. A
11. D	12. A	13. B	14. D	15. B
16. A	17. C	18. B	19. D	20. A
21. B	22. C	23. D	24. B	25. D
26. B	27. C	28. B	29. C	30. A
31. B	32. D	33. A	34. C	35. D
36. B	37. D	38. A	39. A	40. C
41. C	42. D	43. A	44. B	50. off
51. like	52. fine	53. holiday	54. borrow	55. Without
57. look; up	58. so; that	59. keep; with	62. What; a; useful	

45. B

46. D

47. A

48. C

49. E

56. How long; it take

60. will; be; finished/completed

61. whether/if; he; can; get

63. May 4th, 2016

Today was Youth Day. Our school organized a volunteer activity at the Guangdong Museum. I was so excited to take part in it.

As a Grade 9 student, my job was to make posters to help people understand Lingnan culture. I worked with my classmates. We designed colorful posters with pictures and words about the special food, buildings, and customs of Lingnan. Many visitors stopped to look at them and said they learned a lot.

I saw students from other grades doing their jobs well too. The Grade 7 students guided visitors to different display rooms. The Grade 8 students performed short plays about Guangzhou's history.

This activity was meaningful. For me, it was a great chance to practice my English and learn more

about our local culture. For society, it helped spread our culture and made the museum a more interesting place. I felt very proud and happy to help others today.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

识别题干为系表结构 → 判断形容词原级用法 → 选择A

考点：形容词原级

2. 【答案】D

识别题干为固定搭配 → 判断“数以千计”的表达 → 选择D

考点：固定搭配 thousands of

3. 【答案】A

识别题干为非谓语动词作状语 → 判断逻辑主语与动词关系 → 选择A

考点：非谓语动词作状语

4. 【答案】A

识别题干为定语从句 → 判断先行词与关系词 → 选择A

考点：定语从句关系代词

5. 【答案】C

识别题干为时间状语从句 → 判断主从句时态呼应 → 选择C

考点：过去进行时　时间状语从句时态

6. 【答案】C

识别空格后为名词短语，且该名词被定语从句修饰，需用定冠词特指 → 选择 The

考点：定语从句特指

7. 【答案】D

识别空格在动词后作宾语，且主语与宾语指代同一人 → 选择反身代词 himself

考点：反身代词作宾语　主宾同指

8. 【答案】C

识别空格在介词后或作目的状语 → 选择不定式 to go

考点：不定式作目的状语　介词后接不定式

9. 【答案】B

识别空格在定语从句中，且从句谓语与先行词构成被动关系，结合主句时态判断从句时态 → 选择 were divided

考点：被动语态　过去时态　定语从句时态一致

10. 【答案】A

识别空格在介词后或作后置定语修饰名词 → 选择现在分词 asking

考点：现在分词作后置定语　非谓语动词

11. 【答案】D

识别句子逻辑关系 → 判断转折关系 → 选择转折连词

考点：转折连词 but 的用法

12. 【答案】A

识别肯定句末尾位置 → 判断 too 的用法 → 选择 too

考点：too 用于肯定句末尾表示也

13. 【答案】B

识别固定搭配 take on → 判断介词 on → 选择 on

考点：take on 的固定搭配

14. 【答案】D

识别主语单复数 → 判断主谓一致 → 选择 is

考点：主谓一致原则

15. 【答案】B

识别使役动词 make → 判断宾语补足语形式 → 选择省略 to 的不定式

考点：make sb do sth 的使役动词用法

16. 【答案】A

16 空 定位前文‘she was often bullied’与后文‘talk about their...’ → 推断此处应填入与‘被欺凌’相关的负面经历 → 得出答案

17 空 定位‘in silence’ → 推断此处需填入一个表示‘承受、忍受’的动词，与‘in silence’构成‘默默承受’的搭配 → 得出答案

18 空 定位‘although’引导的让步状语从句 → 推断从句内容应与主句‘never thought it would happen to her’形成对比 → 得出答案

19 空 定位后文‘knowing all the answers’ → 推断此处应填入一个与‘知道所有答案’语义一致的褒义形容词 → 得出答案

20 空 定位前文‘answered a question correctly’与‘knowing all the answers’ → 推断此处应填入一个描述‘聪明’的形容词，且符合‘too...for them’的句式 → 得出答案

21 空 定位空格后文‘became ill’与‘hate school’ → 推断前文情绪应为负面 → 选择‘worried’

22 空 定位空格前‘But’表转折 → 后文‘had a friend’是积极转折 → 选择表示幸运的副词‘luckily’

23 空 定位空格后‘found ways to deal with the problem’ → 推断‘talking to the teacher’产生了积极效果 → 选择‘helped’

24 空 定位空格前‘found ways to deal with the problem’ → 推断欺凌问题得到解决 → 选择‘stopped’

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　状语从句逻辑

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配　状语从句逻辑

26. 【答案】B

定位首段对图片的描述 → 提取‘showed he cared’的含义 → 推断其反映人物特质

考点：细节定位　语义推断

27. 【答案】C

定位第二段描述人们去海滩的原因 → 提取‘expecting a beautiful show’ → 匹配选项同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

28. 【答案】B

定位第三段划线词所在句 → 分析‘waves receded’与鲸鱼搁浅的因果关系 → 推断词义为‘退去’

考点：上下文推断　词义猜测

29. 【答案】C

定位第四段杰克一家的行动 → 提取‘made sandwiches and hot tea for the rescuers’ → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

30. 【答案】A

梳理全文事件发展顺序 → 提取关键动作节点 → 按时间轴排序

考点：篇章结构　事件排序

31. 【答案】B

定位第二段末句 → 提取产地信息 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

32. 【答案】D

定位第三段划线词 → 分析前文指代对象 → 确定指代关系

考点：指代与衔接

33. 【答案】A

定位第四段 → 提取价格对比信息 → 推断购买动机

考点：推理判断

34. 【答案】C

通读全文 → 概括首尾段核心观点 → 匹配主旨

考点：主旨大意

35. 【答案】D

定位段落首句提及的‘oil lamps’ → 识别其后描述的‘expensive to use’与‘bad for health’ → 同义替换至选项D

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

36. 【答案】B

定位描述‘Plant Lamp’工作原理的句子 → 识别‘plant waste’是电力来源 → 同义替换至选项B

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

37. 【答案】D

定位描述‘Plant Lamp’特点的句子 → 识别‘easy to find’是其所需材料的特点 → 同义替换至选项D

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

38. 【答案】A

定位发明者观点句 → 识别其提及的‘rainforest communities’ → 推断其为最受益群体

考点：推理判断　观点态度

39. 【答案】A

通览全文 → 识别文章核心是介绍一项新发明（Plant Lamp） → 概括写作目的为‘报道一项新发明’

考点：主旨大意　写作目的

40. 【答案】C

定位Prizes部分 → 提取各奖项数量并求和 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与计算

41. 【答案】C

定位Competition Rules → 提取年龄限制与亲属限制 → 逐项排除 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与条件判断

42. 【答案】D

定位Fee部分 → 确认参赛者免费 → 推断观众需付费 → 结合常识与选项推断 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与合理推断

43. 【答案】A

定位Winners will be decided according to the following → 比较百分比 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与比较

44. 【答案】B

定位Entry Form与Competition Rules → 提取必填项与条件 → 结合年龄判断 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与条件判断

45. 【答案】B

46 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配
47 空 根据空格后介词 'for' 及语境 '寻求建议'，选择能表达 '寻求' 的动词
48 空 根据空格后名词 'evidence' 及语境 '提供证据'，选择能表达 '提供' 的动词
49 空 根据空格后介词 'with' 及语境 '提供信息'，选择能表达 '提供' 的动词
50 空 根据空格后名词 'opportunity' 及语境 '抓住机会'，选择能表达 '抓住' 的动词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　动词辨析　介词搭配

46. 【答案】D

46 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配
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49 空 根据空格后介词 'with' 及语境 '提供信息'，选择能表达 '提供' 的动词
50 空 根据空格后名词 'opportunity' 及语境 '抓住机会'，选择能表达 '抓住' 的动词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　动词辨析　介词搭配

47. 【答案】A

46 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配
47 空 根据空格后介词 'for' 及语境 '寻求建议'，选择能表达 '寻求' 的动词
48 空 根据空格后名词 'evidence' 及语境 '提供证据'，选择能表达 '提供' 的动词
49 空 根据空格后介词 'with' 及语境 '提供信息'，选择能表达 '提供' 的动词
50 空 根据空格后名词 'opportunity' 及语境 '抓住机会'，选择能表达 '抓住' 的动词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　动词辨析　介词搭配

48. 【答案】C

46 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配
47 空 根据空格后介词 'for' 及语境 '寻求建议'，选择能表达 '寻求' 的动词
48 空 根据空格后名词 'evidence' 及语境 '提供证据'，选择能表达 '提供' 的动词
49 空 根据空格后介词 'with' 及语境 '提供信息'，选择能表达 '提供' 的动词
50 空 根据空格后名词 'opportunity' 及语境 '抓住机会'，选择能表达 '抓住' 的动词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　动词辨析　介词搭配

49. 【答案】E

46 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配

47 空 根据空格后介词 'for' 及语境 '寻求建议'，选择能表达 '寻求' 的动词

48 空 根据空格后名词 'evidence' 及语境 '提供证据'，选择能表达 '提供' 的动词

49 空 根据空格后介词 'with' 及语境 '提供信息'，选择能表达 '提供' 的动词

50 空 根据空格后名词 'opportunity' 及语境 '抓住机会'，选择能表达 '抓住' 的动词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　动词辨析　介词搭配

50. 【答案】off

根据固定搭配 take off（脱下） → 结合语境“进屋前脱鞋” → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take off

51. 【答案】like

根据语境“老师友好且公平” → 推断出正面情感动词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词

52. 【答案】fine

根据条件句“如果天气...” → 推断出描述天气状况的形容词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词

53. 【答案】holiday

根据时间状语“在夏季...” → 推断出表示假期的名词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词

54. 【答案】borrow

根据语境“书太贵”与“从图书馆” → 辨析 borrow（借入）与 lend（借出） → 得出答案

考点：近义词辨析

55. 【答案】Without

识别虚拟语气标志词 couldn't have passed → 判断条件句类型 → 选择表示否定条件的介词

考点：虚拟语气（与过去事实相反）　固定搭配 without one's help

56. 【答案】How long; it take

识别特殊疑问句结构 → 确定疑问词组与形式主语 → 得出答案

考点：特殊疑问句　形式主语it　固定搭配take

57. 【答案】look; up

识别动词短语语境 → 匹配'查阅'的固定搭配 → 得出答案

考点：动词短语look up　固定搭配

58. 【答案】so; that

识别结果状语从句结构 → 匹配'如此...以至于'的固定句型 → 得出答案

考点：结果状语从句　so...that...句型

59. 【答案】keep; with

识别'保持联系'的固定搭配 → 匹配介词 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配keep in touch with

60. 【答案】will; be; finished/completed

识别将来时态标志词 → 判断被动语态 → 得出答案

考点：一般将来时　被动语态　will be done

61. 【答案】whether/if; he; can; get

识别宾语从句引导词 → 判断从句为陈述语序 → 确定情态动词与动词搭配

考点：宾语从句引导词whether/if　陈述语序　情态动词can　动词搭配get to school

62. 【答案】What; a; useful

识别感叹句结构 → 判断中心词为名词book → 确定冠词与形容词位置

考点：What引导的感叹句　名词单数可数　冠词a　形容词useful

63. 【答案】May 4th, 2016

Today was Youth Day. Our…

根据要点组织信息，使用不同句式描述活动内容，并表达个人感悟。

考点：SVO主干结构　动词搭配take on　句式变化与复杂句构建