中考 · 2016年淮安市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 115 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 76 题 · 淮安市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
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本卷答案与讲解
568 296
yingyu8.cn/an/568296

一、单项选择(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. Jack often plays _____ piano and he wants to be a pianist when he grows up.
A. a B. an C. / D. the

2. Tomorrow is our teacher’ s birthday and we are going to give _____ a big surprise.
A. his B. him C. he D. himself

3. More than two _____ trees are planted in our neighborhood every year.
A. hundred B. hundreds C. hundreds of D. hundred of

4. It’ s cold outside, Sandy. You’ d better _____ your coat to keep warm.
A. put up B. put out C. put on D. put away

5. —Excuse me, _____ I take the magazine out of the reading room? —Sorry, you can’ t. Just here, please.
A. must B. would C. may D. need

6. —_____ do you go to the Buddy Club in your school? —Twice a month.
A. How far B. How long C. How soon D. How often

7. Andy, with his parents, _____ to Hong Kong, and they will stay there for a week.
A. have gone B. has gone C. have been D. has been

8. Lily often helps her mother do some cooking in the _____.
A. kitchen B. garden C. bathroom D. bedroom

9. —Dad, can you tell me _____? I miss her very much. —Next month, dear.
A. when will my mum come back B. when my mum will come back
C. how my mum goes to work D. where will my mum go

10. There is _____ juice in the fridge. Let’ s go and buy some.

A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

11. Doctor Ma is always careful with the operations. He often says “_____”.

A. A miss is as good as a mile B. Many hands make light work

C. No pain, no gain D. A friend in need is a friend indeed

12. —Aunt Li, who is the pretty girl in red in the picture? —It’ s my daughter. The picture _____ 10 years ago.

A. took B. is taken C. has taken D. was taken

13. I usually sleep with the window open _____ it’ s really cold.

A. if B. because C. so D. unless

14. —Have you found the information about famous scientists _____ you can use for the report? —Not yet. I’ ll search some on the Internet.

A. where B. which C. what D. who

15. _____ great fun Andrew has _____ DIY in the art room with his classmates!

A. What; doing B. What; done C. How; doing D. How; done

二、完形填空(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）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。 After their 15yearold pet dog died, Rain and his wife, Ann, looked for months to find the right new pet. “I love dogs，” said Rain, a worker at a health club in New York. “I can’t ___16___ not having one.” Finally, the couple found a lovely young ___23___ and decided to ___18___ him home. They named him Little Sheep. Little Sheep quickly made himself at home, sleeping on his new ___19___ bed at night. With heart disease for ___27___ years, Rain ___21___ took his medicine four times a day and always had no problems. ___22___ on March ___23___, he took the wrong amount(数量) of medicine before he went to sleep. When he got out of bed to ___24___ the bathroom at night, suddenly, he felt his heart beating fast and later fell to the floor heavily. “Little Sheep was usually very ___25___ and wellbehaved，” said Ann. “But when my husband hit the floor, the dog gave a loud cry like a wild animal. I was woken but didn’t know what was happening. Then I saw my husband ___26___ on the bathroom floor. I ran for the ___27___ and called a hospital at once.” Rain spent several hours in the hospital. By 6：___28___ a．m, he had been ___29___ enough to go home. “It surprises me that Little Sheep has such great ___30___，” said his thankful owner. “He’s becoming a calm little gentleman. We can walk him on our street, unleashed(未拴住的), without any problem. He’s got a lot of _____ now, and everyone wants to _____ him kindly.” “We feel the name Little Sheep is not good enough，” said Rain. “So now we call him Big Hero, more ___28___ for an animal of his ability.” ( ) ___16___. A. plan B. imagine C. win D. decide ( ) ___23___. A. dog B. cat C. sheep D. bird ( ) ___18___. A. ride B. catch C. throw D. take ( )___19___. A. relatives’ B. neighbors’ C. classmates’ D. owners’ ( ) ___21___. A. politely B. hardly C. carefully D. widelyw w w . ( ) ___22___. A. And B. But C. Or D. So ( ) ___24___. A. start B. sell C. use D. burn ( ) ___25___. A. quiet B. noisy C. worried D. rude ( ) ___26___. A. singing B. standing C. lying D. dancing ( ) ___27___. A. clock B. phone C. pen D. watch ( ) ___29___. A. good B. full C. weak D. beautiful ( ) ___30___. A. stress B. danger C. courage D. sadness ( ) _____. A. pollution B. nature C. advice D. confidence ( ) _____. A. touch B. throw C. hurt D. hit ( ) ___28___. A. wrong B. suitable C. colorful D. common

16. A. plan B. imagine C. win D. decide

17. A. dog B. cat C. sheep D. bird

18. A. ride B. catch C. throw D. take

19. A. relatives’ B. neighbors’ C. classmates’ D. owners’

20. A. politely B. hardly C. carefully D. widelyw w w .

21. A. And B. But C. Or D. So

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30. A. wrong B. suitable C. colorful D. common

三、阅读理解(共15小题；A、B两篇每小题2分，C篇每小题1分，满分25分)（共 15 小

One Thursday afternoon, when I was in Grade 9, a new boy came into my classroom. He was short and thin. He walked up to the teacher and told her, very seriously, that he was new. His name was Christian. He sat down, took a look at me, and then looked away. I didn’t think he was very nice and I was sure he wasn’t the type I would like to become friends with. During that year, I didn’t talk to him much, but he smiled at me when our eyes met, always shyly. He never ate lunch with anybody, and he never talked to anybody but me. But one day I joined those unkind kids who were making fun of him. We made fun of him though I thought it was wrong. “Haven’t you got any friends?” a kid asked Christian, who had walked past us alone, head down. “No, he hasn’t got any friends. He’s too stupid and shy，” I said. Then Christian looked up at me with the saddest dog eyes I had over seen. I felt very sorry at that moment. That night, I couldn’t sleep because I couldn’t get Christian’s face out of my mind. In the weeks that followed, he never met my eyes in class and never smiled at me. It was really hard for me to decide to write him a note asking him to forgive(原谅) me. But I thought I should. The next day in class, I wrote him a note telling him how sorry I felt. About five minutes later, I turned and saw tears in his eyes. “You will never realize what your apology(道歉) has meant to me, Jimmly.” he said to me. “I hope we can become friends.” We had lunch together that noon and we had the best talk I had ever had. Over the years at high school, we were close friends. When I think back, I realize that, if I had not apologized, I would never have known what a lovely person Christian was. Apologies can really change your life, so never miss the chance to tell somebody you are sorry.

31. From the passage, we know Christian was a _____ boy.
A. tall and fat B. short and shy C. short and active D. lovely and fat

32. Jimmly didn’ t talk to Christian much at first because _____.

A. he didn’ t think Christian was the type he wanted to become friends with

B. Christian wasn’ t nice to people around him after he came to the new class

C. Christian made friends with others

D. Christian had the saddest dog eyes

33. Jimmly felt _____ after he made fun of Christian with other unkind kids.

A. happy B. interested C. sorry D. bored

34. Jimmly asked Christian to forgive him by _____.

A. sending an email

B. wearing a smile

C. eating supper together

D. writing a note

35. This article tells us that _____.

A. we should make an apology when we hurt others

B. Jimmly’ s apology was unimportant to Christian

C. Christian wasn’ t lovely in fact

D. it is impossible to say sorry to others B Need good and long lasting friends I am very interested in meeting good friends from France, the UK and other European countries. I am a loving, caring, understanding and out going guy and I hope to get to know people, cultures and languages in other countries. I check mails often and I am good at English and French. So I will welcome all emails.

Need good and long lasting friends I am very interested in meeting good friends from France, the UK and other European countries. I am a loving, caring, understanding and out going guy and I hope to get to know people, cultures and languages in other countries. I check mails often and I am good at English and French. So I will welcome all emails. nibangwa@yahoo.com Thanks for stopping by. Tracy Looking for a Japanese penfriend for my language classes I am a Japanese teacher in Australia, looking for a penfriend for my classes in Japan. I have 2 classes of 26 students, so 52 in total, who I would like to find a penfriend for. Please contact me if you can help. Love123@sina.com Thanks. Simon Looking for a kind friend from the USA Hi all， My name is Li Fang. I am a lady aged 22, loving, caring, sporty and musical. I am planning to go for my studies in the United States so I need someone who can show me the way and how to do things and be a friend when I am there. I am Chinese and hope to hear from you. Thank you so much. jelbit@yahoo.com Searching for secondary school penfriends Hello, we are from Spain, near Barcelona city. Our students are 12～16 years old and they would like to build friendships with a school with similar age characteristics. They need to practice English. They speak Spanish and Catalan as mother languages. We are expecting to hear from you. Branka Foreign Languages Department Tel: 13912371550

36. According to the information above, we know _____ can speak French.

A. Tracy B. Li Fang C. Branka D. Simon

37. _____ are looking for penfriends for their students.

A. Tracy and Simon B. Simon and Branka C. Tracy and Branka D. Li Fang and Simon

38. If you are an American and you need a Chinese penfriend, you can contact _____.

A. nibangwa@yahoo.com B. Love123@sina.com

C. jelbit@yahoo.com D. 13912371550

39. We know from the passage that _____.

A. Tracy is planning to go for studies in the USA B. Li Fang is going to Australia to be a teacher

C. Branka wants to find some adult penfriends D. Simon has two classes with 52 students in total

40. You may see the information above _____.

A. in a film

B. on a website

C. in a play

D. on a map C Have you ever heard of “a ball of energy”？ People often use it to describe very active children. But today we tell about an invention called the sOccket, that is a real soccer ball of energy. Julia Silverman explains that in fact the sOccket is a portable generator(便携式发电机). Julia Silverman and Jessica Matthews developed the sOccket as part of a group project for an engineering class at Harvard University. There are mechanisms(装置) in a sOccket. When you kick, hit or throw it, energy is then kept in it by these mechanisms instead of disappearing into the environment. Then the user can put something directly into the ball, like a lamp, or a mobile phone charger so that they can get energy from it. For every fifteen minutes of the game play, the sOccket can provide enough electricity(电) for an LED lamp for three hours, and the ball can store(储藏) up to 24 hours’ electricity.

Have you ever heard of “a ball of energy”？ People often use it to describe very active children. But today we tell about an invention called the sOccket, that is a real soccer ball of energy. Julia Silverman explains that in fact the sOccket is a portable generator(便携式发电机). Julia Silverman and Jessica Matthews developed the sOccket as part of a group project for an engineering class at Harvard University. There are mechanisms(装置) in a sOccket. When you kick, hit or throw it, energy is then kept in it by these mechanisms instead of disappearing into the environment. Then the user can put something directly into the ball, like a lamp, or a mobile phone charger so that they can get energy from it. For every fifteen minutes of the game play, the sOccket can provide enough electricity(电) for an LED lamp for three hours, and the ball can store(储藏) up to 24 hours’ electricity. The International Energy Association reported last year that nearly one and a half billion people in the world had no electricity to use, and most of them live in subSaharan Africa and in India and other countries in Asia. Julia Silverman and Jessica Matthews both had experiences in developing countries before they began the project. They knew that power shortages are a serious problem in really areas. There’s an energy crisis in the world. One out of every five people in the world don’t have any electricity. And besides that, there are a lot of health problems because what people use instead of the electricity are harmful choices like kerosene(煤油) lamps, which produce a lot of smoke. Julia Silverman says the sOccket ball is one small solution(解决方法) to a big problem. Jessica Matthews and Julia Silverman hope their sOccket ball will shine more light on the problem of power shortages. It offers people a chance to put their energy into the world’s most popular sport and get some energy in return.

41. From the passage, we know the sOccket is _____.

A. an active child　B. an invention　C. a lamp　D. a mobile phone

42. If you play the sOccket for half an hour, it can provide an LED lamp with electricity for _____.

A. fifteen minutes　B. half an hour　C. six hours　D. three hours

43. The underlined word “crisis” in the passage means _____.

A. a time of safety　B. a time of difficulty　C. a time of success　D. a time of pride

44. We can infer(推断) from the passage that _____.

A. Julia Silverman has never been to developing countries before

B. Active children like to play sOccket

C. kicking a sOccket can let the energy disappear into the environment

D. people are expected to get some energy by playing sOccket

45. The best title for the passage should be “_____”.

A. The only way to produce electricity

B. The best way to solve energy crisis

C. A soccer ball that gives energy

D. An invention changing the world

四、词汇运用(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）

46. Jenny is my true friend and she always _____ for me.

47. There are _____ people swimming in the lake at present.

48. The meeting will begin at a _____ past eight. Let's hurry.

49. I like this bike, but it's too _____ for me to buy. What a pity!

50. It's kind of Lucy to donate some of her _____ to the students in poor areas.

51. The students are usually _____ into six groups to discuss questions in class.

52. Paul sits in the front of the classroom so that he can see the blackboard _____.

53. We shouldn't eat too much sugar because it _____ our teeth. B)根据句意，用括号中所给单词的正确形式填空。

54. On _____ (father) Day, I often prepare a special gift for my father.

55. Yang Jiang, a wellknown writer, went to England for _____ (far) study in 1935.

56. The young couple like kids very much and plan to have a _____ (two) baby.

57. Dick decided to lose _____ (weigh) by eating less and doing more exercise.

58. Linda and her friends enjoyed _____ (they) on the Great Wall yesterday.

59. Not only the players but also the coach _____ (be) playing football now.

60. The old film that is often thought of _____ (bring) us much happiness those days.

五、完成句子(共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

61. 他的叔叔习惯每天早饭后去散步。 His uncle gets _____ going out for a walk _____ every day.

62. 戴安娜已经离开家乡十年了，她希望尽快回来。 Diana _____ her hometown for ten years and she hopes to come back _____ possible.

63. 那辆大卡车突然失去控制，它停下来后占据了马路的三分之一。 That big truck was _____ suddenly. It _____ one third of the road after it stopped.

64. 我的弟弟有足够的耐心，他等半小时也不会生气。 My brother is _____ to wait for half an hour without _____.

65. TFBOYS的这首新歌很流行，我们大部分人都认为它值得一听。 The new song by TFBOYS is _____ that most of us think it is _____.

六、根据上面短文的内容回答问题。（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

66. How will the local people feel if tourists cause too much traffic?

_____

67. Is developing tourism helpful for the local economy?

_____

68. What should be kept by the local government to attract tourists?

_____

69. Why can people leave other jobs to work in the tourism industry?

_____

70. How much does it usually need to build a firstclass hotel room?

_____ B Some people succeed, while others may not. This is because some people own certain qualities, which others don't have. If you want to be successful, you should have the following qualities at least. The first thing you must remember is that in order to succeed, you must be optimistic(乐观的). If you do not expect to win, you will not try as hard as those who do expect to win. You also need to have a clear purpose and a reason for doing something. If you do not have a purpose, you will not do your best to work hard and make sure that every detail you have done is right. Reading is another thing to success, as it will help you learn about how other people have achieved success. If you want to learn how to set up a successful business, you should read books about like Bill Gates and Jerry Yang, who have achieved amazing success in their areas of business. Another quality that helps people succeed is creativity—thinking about things differently and wondering how others will do the same thing. Think about some successful people you know. They might be successful with a little creativity, but the most successful people are the most creative ones. Practicing is equally important if you want to succeed because practice make perfect. Practice every day at any career you are in, and by doing so, you will see yourself, your business and your selfconfidence begin to grow. If you feed confident about what you do, this confidence will make other people believe in you more as well. Your workmates will be happy to work with you, and your boss will give you more important things to do. Finally if you succeed, you can look people in the eye and smile confidently. Success is yours for the taking! Cheers!

71. Some people who succeed own _____， which others _____.

72. To _____ is the first thing you must remember in order to succeed. People who expect to win will try _____ than those who don't.

73. _____ is another thing to success. You should read books about people like Bill Gates and Jerry Yang to learn how to set up _____.

74. Creativity means people should think about things in a _____ way and wonder how the same thing _____by others.

75. A man who succeeds should have at least _____ qualities and if you are a _____ person at last, you can look people in the eye and smile confidently.

七、书面表达(满分20分)（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

76. (20 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. D	2. B	3. A	4. C	5. C
6. D	7. B	8. A	9. B	10. C
11. A	12. D	13. D	14. B	15. A
16. B	17. A	18. D	19. D	20. C
21. B	22. C	23. A	24. C	25. B
26. A	27. C	28. D	29. A	30. B
31. B	32. A	33. C	34. D	35. A
36. A	37. B	38. C	39. D	40. B
41. B	42. C	43. B	44. D	45. C
46. keeps secrets	47. a number of	48. quarter	49. expensive	50. pocket money
51. divided	52. clearly	53. is bad for	54. Father's	55. further
56. second	57. weight	58. themselves	59. is	60. brought
67. Yes, it is.	75. five; successful			

61. used to; after breakfast

62. has been away from; as soon as

63. out of control; took up

64. patient; getting angry

65. so popular; worth listening to

66. They will feel unhappy/annoyed/angry/upset.

68. A good environment / Beautiful scenery / Clean streets.

69. Because they can get more money / Because the pay is higher.

70. It usually needs about 100,000 dollars.

71. certain qualities; don't have

72. be optimistic; harder

73. Reading; a successful business

74. different; is done

76. Be a student with good manners

It's very important to be a person with good manners in our daily life. Last Friday, I was on the bus home from school. The bus was crowded, and an elderly woman got on. A boy in front of me quickly gave up his seat to her. He smiled and said, "Please sit here, Grandma." The woman thanked him warmly, and I felt very happy seeing this. It was a small act, but it showed great respect and kindness.

To be a student with good manners, I think we should first say "please" and "thank you" often in our daily communication. Second, we should respect others, like giving up seats to the elderly on public transport. Let's start with these small things to make our world more polite and warm.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

识别乐器名词 → 应用定冠词特指规则 → 选择 the

考点：定冠词特指　乐器名词搭配

2. 【答案】B

分析句子成分 → 识别 give 后接双宾语 → 选择宾格代词

考点：双宾语结构　代词格

3. 【答案】A

识别数词+名词结构 → 应用 hundred 等量词单复数规则 → 选择 hundred

考点：数词搭配　量词单复数

4. 【答案】C

分析语境 → 识别保暖需求 → 辨析 put 短语动词 → 选择 put on

考点：短语动词辨析　语境选词

5. 【答案】C

识别请求许可语境 → 应用情态动词 may 表示请求 → 选择 may

考点：情态动词用法　请求许可

6. 【答案】D

根据答语'Twice a month'（频率）→ 匹配询问频率的疑问词组 → 得出答案

考点：疑问词组辨析　语境选词

7. 【答案】B

分析主语'Andy'（单数）→ 识别'with his parents'为伴随状语（不影响主谓一致）→ 根据'will stay'判断为现在完成时（已发生）→ 得出答案

考点：主谓一致　现在完成时

8. 【答案】A

根据动词短语'do some cooking'（做饭）→ 匹配与做饭相关的地点名词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　名词辨析

9. 【答案】B

识别'tell me'后为宾语从句 → 宾语从句需用陈述语序 → 根据答语'Next month'判断从句引导词为'when' → 得出答案

考点：宾语从句语序　从句引导词

10. 【答案】C

根据名词'juice'（不可数）→ 排除修饰可数名词的'a few' → 根据后句'Let’s go and buy some'（去买一些）判断冰箱里果汁很少 → 得出答案

考点：可数/不可数名词修饰词辨析　语境选词

11. 【答案】A

根据语境“Doctor Ma is always careful with the operations”推断其谨慎态度 → 匹配谚语含义“失之毫厘，谬以千里” → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　谚语理解

12. 【答案】D

识别时间状语“10 years ago” → 判断动作发生在过去 → 主语“The picture”是动作承受者 → 使用一般过去时的被动语态 → 得出答案

考点：时态与语态　被动语态

13. 【答案】D

分析前后句逻辑关系：通常开窗睡觉，除非天气很冷 → 选择表示条件/例外的连词 → 得出答案

考点：状语从句　逻辑关系

14. 【答案】B

识别定语从句先行词“information” → 判断从句缺少宾语 → 选择能作宾语的关系代词 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句　关系代词

15. 【答案】A

识别感叹句结构“What + (a/an) + adj. + n. + 主谓！” → 判断“fun”为不可数名词 → 选择“What” → 判断“have fun doing sth.”固定搭配 → 得出答案

考点：倒装句型　非谓语动词　固定搭配

16. 【答案】B

16 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘not having one’的语境，推断说话者无法接受没有狗的生活 → 选择表示‘想象’的动词 → 得出答案

17 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘Little Sheep’的命名，结合全文多次出现‘dog’ → 定位宠物类型 → 得出答案

18 空 根据‘decided to ___ him home’的固定搭配 → 识别‘take home’为‘带回家’的固定搭配 → 得出答案

19 空 根据‘Little Sheep quickly made himself at home’和‘his new ___ bed’的语境 → 推断床属于宠物的新主人 → 得出答案

20 空 根据‘With heart disease for 25 years’和‘took his medicine four times a day and always had no problems’的语境 → 推断服药方式是‘仔细地’ → 得出答案

21 空 定位空格前后句 → 分析逻辑关系（前句：总是没问题；后句：某天吃错药） → 判断为转折关系 → 选择But

22 空 定位空格所在句（起床去_____浴室） → 结合生活常识与语境（夜间起床的目的） → 选择use（使用）

23 空 定位空格所在句（通常非常_____且行为端正） → 结合后文转折（但丈夫摔倒时狗大叫） → 推断前文描述其平时安静 → 选择quiet

24 空 定位空格所在句（看到丈夫_____在浴室地板上） → 结合前文（摔倒在地） → 推断状态为躺倒 → 选择lying

25 空 定位空格所在句（我跑去拿_____并立刻打电话） → 结合生活常识（紧急呼叫的工具） → 选择phone

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗在新床上睡觉）→ 分析选项词义与语境的匹配度 → 选择最符合温馨家庭氛围的形容词

27 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗在主人心脏病发作时大声嚎叫，救了主人）→ 分析选项词义与狗的行为所体现的品质 → 选择最符合“英雄”行为的抽象名词

28 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，现在可以不拴绳在街上走，大家都喜欢它）→ 分析选项词义与狗因英雄行

为而获得的正面变化 → 选择最符合“获得他人好感”的抽象名词
29 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，大家喜欢它）→ 分析选项动词与“him kindly”（友善地对待他）的搭配 → 选择最符合“表达喜爱”的动词
30 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，主人认为“小羊”这个名字不够好，改名为“大英雄”）→ 分析选项形容词与“for an animal of his ability”（对于有他这种能力的动物）的匹配度 → 选择最符合“能力与名字匹配”的形容词

考点：语境选词 动词辨析 细节定位 指代衔接 动词搭配 固定搭配 副词辨析 状语从句逻辑关系 转折信号词捕捉 近义词辨析 观点态度推断 细节定位与捕捉

17. 【答案】A
16 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘not having one’的语境，推断说话者无法接受没有狗的生活 → 选择表示‘想象’的动词 → 得出答案
17 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘Little Sheep’的命名，结合全文多次出现‘dog’ → 定位宠物类型 → 得出答案
18 空 根据‘decided to ___ him home’的固定搭配 → 识别‘take home’为‘带回家’的固定搭配 → 得出答案
19 空 根据‘Little Sheep quickly made himself at home’和‘his new ___ bed’的语境 → 推断床属于宠物的新主人 → 得出答案
20 空 根据‘With heart disease for 25 years’和‘took his medicine four times a day and always had no problems’的语境 → 推断服药方式是‘仔细地’ → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格前后句 → 分析逻辑关系（前句：总是没问题；后句：某天吃错药）→ 判断为转折关系 → 选择But
22 空 定位空格所在句（起床去_____浴室）→ 结合生活常识与语境（夜间起床的目的）→ 选择use（使用）
23 空 定位空格所在句（通常非常_____且行为端正）→ 结合后文转折（但丈夫摔倒时狗大叫）→ 推断前文描述其平时安静 → 选择quiet
24 空 定位空格所在句（看到丈夫_____在浴室地板上）→ 结合前文（摔倒在地）→ 推断状态为躺倒 → 选择lying
25 空 定位空格所在句（我跑去拿_____并立刻打电话）→ 结合生活常识（紧急呼叫的工具）→ 选择phone
26 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗在新床上睡觉）→ 分析选项词义与语境的匹配度 → 选择最符合温馨家庭氛围的形容词
27 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗在主人心脏病发作时大声嚎叫，救了主人）→ 分析选项词义与狗的行为所体现的品质 → 选择最符合“英雄”行为的抽象名词
28 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，现在可以不拴绳在街上走，大家都喜欢它）→ 分析选项词义与狗因英雄行为而获得的正面变化 → 选择最符合“获得他人好感”的抽象名词
29 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，大家喜欢它）→ 分析选项动词与“him kindly”（友善地对待他）的搭配 → 选择最符合“表达喜爱”的动词
30 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，主人认为“小羊”这个名字不够好，改名为“大英雄”）→ 分析选项形容词与“for an animal of his ability”（对于有他这种能力的动物）的匹配度 → 选择最符合“能力与名字匹配”的形容词

考点：语境选词 动词辨析 细节定位 指代衔接 动词搭配 固定搭配 副词辨析 状语从句逻辑关系 转折信号词捕捉 近义词辨析 观点态度推断 细节定位与捕捉

18. 【答案】D
16 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘not having one’的语境，推断说话者无法接受没有狗的生活 → 选择表示‘想象’的动词 → 得出答案
17 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘Little Sheep’的命名，结合全文多次出现‘dog’ → 定位宠物类型 → 得出答案

18 空 根据‘decided to ___ him home’的固定搭配 → 识别‘take home’为‘带回家’的固定搭配 → 得出答案
19 空 根据‘Little Sheep quickly made himself at home’和‘his new ___ bed’的语境 → 推断床属于宠物的新主人 → 得出答案
20 空 根据‘With heart disease for 25 years’和‘took his medicine four times a day and always had no problems’的语境 → 推断服药方式是‘仔细地’ → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格前后句 → 分析逻辑关系（前句：总是没问题；后句：某天吃错药） → 判断为转折关系 → 选择But
22 空 定位空格所在句（起床去_____浴室） → 结合生活常识与语境（夜间起床的目的） → 选择use（使用）
23 空 定位空格所在句（通常非常_____且行为端正） → 结合后文转折（但丈夫摔倒时狗大叫） → 推断前文描述其平时安静 → 选择quiet
24 空 定位空格所在句（看到丈夫_____在浴室地板上） → 结合前文（摔倒在地） → 推断状态为躺倒 → 选择lying
25 空 定位空格所在句（我跑去拿_____并立刻打电话） → 结合生活常识（紧急呼叫的工具） → 选择phone
26 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗在新床上睡觉）→ 分析选项词义与语境的匹配度 → 选择最符合温馨家庭氛围的形容词
27 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗在主人心脏病发作时大声嚎叫，救了主人）→ 分析选项词义与狗的行为所体现的品质 → 选择最符合“英雄”行为的抽象名词
28 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，现在可以不拴绳在街上走，大家都喜欢它）→ 分析选项词义与狗因英雄行为而获得的正面变化 → 选择最符合“获得他人好感”的抽象名词
29 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，大家喜欢它）→ 分析选项动词与“him kindly”（友善地对待他）的搭配 → 选择最符合“表达喜爱”的动词
30 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，主人认为“小羊”这个名字不够好，改名为“大英雄”）→ 分析选项形容词与“for an animal of his ability”（对于有他这种能力的动物）的匹配度 → 选择最符合“能力与名字匹配”的形容词

考点：语境选词　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　固定搭配　副词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　转折信号词捕捉　近义词辨析　观点态度推断　细节定位与捕捉

19. 【答案】D

16 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘not having one’的语境，推断说话者无法接受没有狗的生活 → 选择表示‘想象’的动词 → 得出答案
17 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘Little Sheep’的命名，结合全文多次出现‘dog’ → 定位宠物类型 → 得出答案
18 空 根据‘decided to ___ him home’的固定搭配 → 识别‘take home’为‘带回家’的固定搭配 → 得出答案
19 空 根据‘Little Sheep quickly made himself at home’和‘his new ___ bed’的语境 → 推断床属于宠物的新主人 → 得出答案
20 空 根据‘With heart disease for 25 years’和‘took his medicine four times a day and always had no problems’的语境 → 推断服药方式是‘仔细地’ → 得出答案
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22 空 定位空格所在句（起床去_____浴室） → 结合生活常识与语境（夜间起床的目的） → 选择use（使用）
23 空 定位空格所在句（通常非常_____且行为端正） → 结合后文转折（但丈夫摔倒时狗大叫） → 推断前文描述其平时安静 → 选择quiet
24 空 定位空格所在句（看到丈夫_____在浴室地板上） → 结合前文（摔倒在地） → 推断状态为躺倒 → 选择lying
25 空 定位空格所在句（我跑去拿_____并立刻打电话） → 结合生活常识（紧急呼叫的工具） → 选择phone

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗在新床上睡觉）→ 分析选项词义与语境的匹配度 → 选择最符合温馨家庭氛围的形容词
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30 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，主人认为“小羊”这个名字不够好，改名为“大英雄”）→ 分析选项形容词与“for an animal of his ability”（对于有他这种能力的动物）的匹配度 → 选择最符合“能力与名字匹配”的形容词

考点：语境选词　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　固定搭配　副词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　转折信号词捕捉　近义词辨析　观点态度推断　细节定位与捕捉

20. 【答案】C
16 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘not having one’的语境，推断说话者无法接受没有狗的生活 → 选择表示‘想象’的动词 → 得出答案
17 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘Little Sheep’的命名，结合全文多次出现‘dog’ → 定位宠物类型 → 得出答案
18 空 根据‘decided to ___ him home’的固定搭配 → 识别‘take home’为‘带回家’的固定搭配 → 得出答案
19 空 根据‘Little Sheep quickly made himself at home’和‘his new ___ bed’的语境 → 推断床属于宠物的新主人 → 得出答案
20 空 根据‘With heart disease for 25 years’和‘took his medicine four times a day and always had no problems’的语境 → 推断服药方式是‘仔细地’ → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格前后句 → 分析逻辑关系（前句：总是没问题；后句：某天吃错药） → 判断为转折关系 → 选择But
22 空 定位空格所在句（起床去_____浴室） → 结合生活常识与语境（夜间起床的目的） → 选择use（使用）
23 空 定位空格所在句（通常非常_____且行为端正） → 结合后文转折（但丈夫摔倒时狗大叫） → 推断前文描述其平时安静 → 选择quiet
24 空 定位空格所在句（看到丈夫_____在浴室地板上） → 结合前文（摔倒在地） → 推断状态为躺倒 → 选择lying
25 空 定位空格所在句（我跑去拿_____并立刻打电话） → 结合生活常识（紧急呼叫的工具） → 选择phone
26 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗在新床上睡觉）→ 分析选项词义与语境的匹配度 → 选择最符合温馨家庭氛围的形容词
27 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗在主人心脏病发作时大声嚎叫，救了主人）→ 分析选项词义与狗的行为所体现的品质 → 选择最符合“英雄”行为的抽象名词
28 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，现在可以不拴绳在街上走，大家都喜欢它）→ 分析选项词义与狗因英雄行为而获得的正面变化 → 选择最符合“获得他人好感”的抽象名词
29 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，大家喜欢它）→ 分析选项动词与“him kindly”（友善地对待他）的搭配 → 选择最符合“表达喜爱”的动词
30 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，主人认为“小羊”这个名字不够好，改名为“大英雄”）→ 分析选项形容词与“for an animal of his ability”（对于有他这种能力的动物）的匹配度 → 选择最符合“能力与名字匹配”的形容词

考点：语境选词　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　固定搭配　副词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　转折信号词捕捉　近义词辨析　观点态度推断　细节定位与捕捉

21. 【答案】B

16 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘not having one’的语境，推断说话者无法接受没有狗的生活 → 选择表示‘想象’的动词 → 得出答案

17 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘Little Sheep’的命名，结合全文多次出现‘dog’ → 定位宠物类型 → 得出答案

18 空 根据‘decided to ___ him home’的固定搭配 → 识别‘take home’为‘带回家’的固定搭配 → 得出答案

19 空 根据‘Little Sheep quickly made himself at home’和‘his new ___ bed’的语境 → 推断床属于宠物的新主人 → 得出答案

20 空 根据‘With heart disease for 25 years’和‘took his medicine four times a day and always had no problems’的语境 → 推断服药方式是‘仔细地’ → 得出答案

21 空 定位空格前后句 → 分析逻辑关系（前句：总是没问题；后句：某天吃错药） → 判断为转折关系 → 选择But

22 空 定位空格所在句（起床去_____浴室） → 结合生活常识与语境（夜间起床的目的） → 选择use（使用）

23 空 定位空格所在句（通常非常_____且行为端正） → 结合后文转折（但丈夫摔倒时狗大叫） → 推断前文描述其平时安静 → 选择quiet

24 空 定位空格所在句（看到丈夫_____在浴室地板上） → 结合前文（摔倒在地） → 推断状态为躺倒 → 选择lying

25 空 定位空格所在句（我跑去拿_____并立刻打电话） → 结合生活常识（紧急呼叫的工具） → 选择phone

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗在新床上睡觉）→ 分析选项词义与语境的匹配度 → 选择最符合温馨家庭氛围的形容词

27 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗在主人心脏病发作时大声嚎叫，救了主人）→ 分析选项词义与狗的行为所体现的品质 → 选择最符合“英雄”行为的抽象名词

28 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，现在可以不拴绳在街上走，大家都喜欢它）→ 分析选项词义与狗因英雄行为而获得的正面变化 → 选择最符合“获得他人好感”的抽象名词

29 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，大家喜欢它）→ 分析选项动词与“him kindly”（友善地对待他）的搭配 → 选择最符合“表达喜爱”的动词

30 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，主人认为“小羊”这个名字不够好，改名为“大英雄”）→ 分析选项形容词与“for an animal of his ability”（对于有他这种能力的动物）的匹配度 → 选择最符合“能力与名字匹配”的形容词

考点：语境选词　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　固定搭配　副词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　转折信号词捕捉　近义词辨析　观点态度推断　细节定位与捕捉

22. 【答案】C

16 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘not having one’的语境，推断说话者无法接受没有狗的生活 → 选择表示‘想象’的动词 → 得出答案

17 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘Little Sheep’的命名，结合全文多次出现‘dog’ → 定位宠物类型 → 得出答案

18 空 根据‘decided to ___ him home’的固定搭配 → 识别‘take home’为‘带回家’的固定搭配 → 得出答案

19 空 根据‘Little Sheep quickly made himself at home’和‘his new ___ bed’的语境 → 推断床属于宠物的新主人 → 得出答案

20 空 根据‘With heart disease for 25 years’和‘took his medicine four times a day and always had no problems’的语境 → 推断服药方式是‘仔细地’ → 得出答案

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22 空 定位空格所在句（起床去_____浴室） → 结合生活常识与语境（夜间起床的目的） → 选择use（使用）

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24 空 定位空格所在句（看到丈夫_____在浴室地板上）→ 结合前文（摔倒在地）→ 推断状态为躺倒 → 选择lying
25 空 定位空格所在句（我跑去拿_____并立刻打电话）→ 结合生活常识（紧急呼叫的工具）→ 选择phone
26 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗在新床上睡觉）→ 分析选项词义与语境的匹配度 → 选择最符合温馨家庭氛围的形容词
27 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗在主人心脏病发作时大声嚎叫，救了主人）→ 分析选项词义与狗的行为所体现的品质 → 选择最符合“英雄”行为的抽象名词
28 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，现在可以不拴绳在街上走，大家都喜欢它）→ 分析选项词义与狗因英雄行为而获得的正面变化 → 选择最符合“获得他人好感”的抽象名词
29 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，大家喜欢它）→ 分析选项动词与“him kindly”（友善地对待他）的搭配 → 选择最符合“表达喜爱”的动词
30 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，主人认为“小羊”这个名字不够好，改名为“大英雄”）→ 分析选项形容词与“for an animal of his ability”（对于有他这种能力的动物）的匹配度 → 选择最符合“能力与名字匹配”的形容词

考点：语境选词　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　固定搭配　副词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　转折信号词捕捉　近义词辨析　观点态度推断　细节定位与捕捉

23. 【答案】A

16 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘not having one’的语境，推断说话者无法接受没有狗的生活 → 选择表示‘想象’的动词 → 得出答案
17 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘Little Sheep’的命名，结合全文多次出现‘dog’ → 定位宠物类型 → 得出答案
18 空 根据‘decided to ___ him home’的固定搭配 → 识别‘take home’为‘带回家’的固定搭配 → 得出答案
19 空 根据‘Little Sheep quickly made himself at home’和‘his new ___ bed’的语境 → 推断床属于宠物的新主人 → 得出答案
20 空 根据‘With heart disease for 25 years’和‘took his medicine four times a day and always had no problems’的语境 → 推断服药方式是‘仔细地’ → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格前后句 → 分析逻辑关系（前句：总是没问题；后句：某天吃错药）→ 判断为转折关系 → 选择But
22 空 定位空格所在句（起床去_____浴室）→ 结合生活常识与语境（夜间起床的目的）→ 选择use（使用）
23 空 定位空格所在句（通常非常_____且行为端正）→ 结合后文转折（但丈夫摔倒时狗大叫）→ 推断前文描述其平时安静 → 选择quiet
24 空 定位空格所在句（看到丈夫_____在浴室地板上）→ 结合前文（摔倒在地）→ 推断状态为躺倒 → 选择lying
25 空 定位空格所在句（我跑去拿_____并立刻打电话）→ 结合生活常识（紧急呼叫的工具）→ 选择phone
26 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗在新床上睡觉）→ 分析选项词义与语境的匹配度 → 选择最符合温馨家庭氛围的形容词
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30 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，主人认为“小羊”这个名字不够好，改名为“大英雄”）→ 分析选项形容词与“for an animal of his ability”（对于有他这种能力的动物）的匹配度 → 选择最符合“能力与名字匹配”的形容词

考点：语境选词　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　固定搭配　副词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　转折信号词捕捉　近义词辨析　观点态度推断　细节定位与捕捉

24. 【答案】C

16 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘not having one’的语境，推断说话者无法接受没有狗的生活 → 选择表示‘想象’的动词 → 得出答案

17 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘Little Sheep’的命名，结合全文多次出现‘dog’ → 定位宠物类型 → 得出答案

18 空 根据‘decided to ___ him home’的固定搭配 → 识别‘take home’为‘带回家’的固定搭配 → 得出答案

19 空 根据‘Little Sheep quickly made himself at home’和‘his new ___ bed’的语境 → 推断床属于宠物的新主人 → 得出答案

20 空 根据‘With heart disease for 25 years’和‘took his medicine four times a day and always had no problems’的语境 → 推断服药方式是‘仔细地’ → 得出答案

21 空 定位空格前后句 → 分析逻辑关系（前句：总是没问题；后句：某天吃错药） → 判断为转折关系 → 选择But

22 空 定位空格所在句（起床去_____浴室） → 结合生活常识与语境（夜间起床的目的） → 选择use（使用）

23 空 定位空格所在句（通常非常_____且行为端正） → 结合后文转折（但丈夫摔倒时狗大叫） → 推断前文描述其平时安静 → 选择quiet

24 空 定位空格所在句（看到丈夫_____在浴室地板上） → 结合前文（摔倒在地） → 推断状态为躺倒 → 选择lying

25 空 定位空格所在句（我跑去拿_____并立刻打电话） → 结合生活常识（紧急呼叫的工具） → 选择phone

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗在新床上睡觉）→ 分析选项词义与语境的匹配度 → 选择最符合温馨家庭氛围的形容词

27 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗在主人心脏病发作时大声嚎叫，救了主人）→ 分析选项词义与狗的行为所体现的品质 → 选择最符合“英雄”行为的抽象名词

28 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，现在可以不拴绳在街上走，大家都喜欢它）→ 分析选项词义与狗因英雄行为而获得的正面变化 → 选择最符合“获得他人好感”的抽象名词

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30 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，主人认为“小羊”这个名字不够好，改名为“大英雄”）→ 分析选项形容词与“for an animal of his ability”（对于有他这种能力的动物）的匹配度 → 选择最符合“能力与名字匹配”的形容词

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25. 【答案】B

16 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘not having one’的语境，推断说话者无法接受没有狗的生活 → 选择表示‘想象’的动词 → 得出答案

17 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘Little Sheep’的命名，结合全文多次出现‘dog’ → 定位宠物类型 → 得出答案

18 空 根据‘decided to ___ him home’的固定搭配 → 识别‘take home’为‘带回家’的固定搭配 → 得出答案

19 空 根据‘Little Sheep quickly made himself at home’和‘his new ___ bed’的语境 → 推断床属于宠物的新

主人 → 得出答案
20 空 根据‘With heart disease for 25 years’和‘took his medicine four times a day and always had no problems’的语境 → 推断服药方式是‘仔细地’ → 得出答案
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24 空 定位空格所在句（看到丈夫_____在浴室地板上） → 结合前文（摔倒在地） → 推断状态为躺倒 → 选择lying
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26. 【答案】A
16 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘not having one’的语境，推断说话者无法接受没有狗的生活 → 选择表示‘想象’的动词 → 得出答案
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22 空 定位空格所在句（起床去_____浴室） → 结合生活常识与语境（夜间起床的目的） → 选择use（使用）
23 空 定位空格所在句（通常非常_____且行为端正） → 结合后文转折（但丈夫摔倒时狗大叫） → 推断前文描述其平时安静 → 选择quiet
24 空 定位空格所在句（看到丈夫_____在浴室地板上） → 结合前文（摔倒在地） → 推断状态为躺倒 → 选择lying
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质 → 选择最符合“英雄”行为的抽象名词
28 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，现在可以不拴绳在街上走，大家都喜欢它）→ 分析选项词义与狗因英雄行为而获得的正面变化 → 选择最符合“获得他人好感”的抽象名词
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考点：语境选词　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　固定搭配　副词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　转折信号词捕捉　近义词辨析　观点态度推断　细节定位与捕捉

27. 【答案】C
16 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘not having one’的语境，推断说话者无法接受没有狗的生活 → 选择表示‘想象’的动词 → 得出答案
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22 空 定位空格所在句（起床去_____浴室）→ 结合生活常识与语境（夜间起床的目的）→ 选择use（使用）
23 空 定位空格所在句（通常非常_____且行为端正）→ 结合后文转折（但丈夫摔倒时狗大叫）→ 推断前文描述其平时安静 → 选择quiet
24 空 定位空格所在句（看到丈夫_____在浴室地板上）→ 结合前文（摔倒在地）→ 推断状态为躺倒 → 选择lying
25 空 定位空格所在句（我跑去拿_____并立刻打电话）→ 结合生活常识（紧急呼叫的工具）→ 选择phone
26 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗在新床上睡觉）→ 分析选项词义与语境的匹配度 → 选择最符合温馨家庭氛围的形容词
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考点：语境选词　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　固定搭配　副词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　转折信号词捕捉　近义词辨析　观点态度推断　细节定位与捕捉

28. 【答案】D

16 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘not having one’的语境，推断说话者无法接受没有狗的生活 → 选择表示‘想象’的动词 → 得出答案

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22 空 定位空格所在句（起床去_____浴室） → 结合生活常识与语境（夜间起床的目的） → 选择use（使用）

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24 空 定位空格所在句（看到丈夫_____在浴室地板上） → 结合前文（摔倒在地） → 推断状态为躺倒 → 选择lying

25 空 定位空格所在句（我跑去拿_____并立刻打电话） → 结合生活常识（紧急呼叫的工具） → 选择phone

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗在新床上睡觉）→ 分析选项词义与语境的匹配度 → 选择最符合温馨家庭氛围的形容词

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28 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，现在可以不拴绳在街上走，大家都喜欢它）→ 分析选项词义与狗因英雄行为而获得的正面变化 → 选择最符合“获得他人好感”的抽象名词

29 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，大家喜欢它）→ 分析选项动词与“him kindly”（友善地对待他）的搭配 → 选择最符合“表达喜爱”的动词

30 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗救了主人，主人认为“小羊”这个名字不够好，改名为“大英雄”）→ 分析选项形容词与“for an animal of his ability”（对于有他这种能力的动物）的匹配度 → 选择最符合“能力与名字匹配”的形容词

考点：语境选词　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　固定搭配　副词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　转折信号词捕捉　近义词辨析　观点态度推断　细节定位与捕捉

29. 【答案】A

16 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘not having one’的语境，推断说话者无法接受没有狗的生活 → 选择表示‘想象’的动词 → 得出答案

17 空 根据前文‘I love dogs’和后文‘Little Sheep’的命名，结合全文多次出现‘dog’ → 定位宠物类型 → 得出答案

18 空 根据‘decided to ___ him home’的固定搭配 → 识别‘take home’为‘带回家’的固定搭配 → 得出答案

19 空 根据‘Little Sheep quickly made himself at home’和‘his new ___ bed’的语境 → 推断床属于宠物的新主人 → 得出答案

20 空 根据‘With heart disease for 25 years’和‘took his medicine four times a day and always had no problems’的语境 → 推断服药方式是‘仔细地’ → 得出答案

21 空 定位空格前后句 → 分析逻辑关系（前句：总是没问题；后句：某天吃错药） → 判断为转折关系 → 选择But

22 空 定位空格所在句（起床去_____浴室） → 结合生活常识与语境（夜间起床的目的） → 选择use（使用）

23 空 定位空格所在句（通常非常_____且行为端正）→ 结合后文转折（但丈夫摔倒时狗大叫）→ 推断前文描述其平时安静 → 选择quiet
24 空 定位空格所在句（看到丈夫_____在浴室地板上）→ 结合前文（摔倒在地）→ 推断状态为躺倒 → 选择lying
25 空 定位空格所在句（我跑去拿_____并立刻打电话）→ 结合生活常识（紧急呼叫的工具）→ 选择phone
26 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗在新床上睡觉）→ 分析选项词义与语境的匹配度 → 选择最符合温馨家庭氛围的形容词
27 空 定位空格前后的语境（狗在主人心脏病发作时大声嚎叫，救了主人）→ 分析选项词义与狗的行为所体现的品质 → 选择最符合“英雄”行为的抽象名词
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考点：语境选词　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　固定搭配　副词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　转折信号词捕捉　近义词辨析　观点态度推断　细节定位与捕捉

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31. 【答案】B

定位首段对Christian外貌的直接描述 → 提取关键特征 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

32. 【答案】A

定位首段叙述者对Christian的第一印象 → 提取原因 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　因果推理

33. 【答案】C

定位叙述者欺负Christian后的直接心理描写 → 提取情感词 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　情感态度

34. 【答案】D

定位叙述者决定道歉的具体方式 → 提取关键动作 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　动作识别

35. 【答案】A

定位文章结尾的总结性语句 → 提炼核心观点 → 匹配选项

考点：主旨归纳　观点提炼

36. 【答案】A

定位Tracy的广告 → 提取其语言能力信息 → 匹配题干要求

考点：细节定位　信息提取

37. 【答案】B

逐一扫描各广告 → 识别“为学生寻找笔友”的行为者 → 匹配选项组合

考点：细节定位　信息筛选

38. 【答案】C

定位Li Fang的广告 → 提取其国籍（中国）与需求（去美国学习） → 匹配题干条件（美国人需要中国笔友）

考点：细节定位　条件匹配

39. 【答案】D

逐一验证各选项陈述 → 与语篇细节比对 → 找出唯一正确陈述

考点：细节验证　信息比对

40. 【答案】B

分析语篇整体形式（多则广告、联系方式） → 推断信息发布的常见载体 → 得出答案

考点：形式推断　常识推理

41. 【答案】B

定位首段对sOccket的定义 → 识别其核心属性为 ‘an invention’ → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　词义理解

42. 【答案】C

定位原文 ‘十五分钟供电三小时’ → 计算半小时（两倍时间）对应供电时长 → 得出六小时

考点：细节定位　数字运算

43. 【答案】B

定位划线词所在句 → 结合上下文 ‘能源短缺’、‘无电可用’、‘健康问题’ 等负面描述 → 推断 ‘crisis’ 意为 ‘困难时期’

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

44. 【答案】D

综合全文信息 → 定位末段 ‘get some energy in return’ → 推断sOccket的设计目的之一是让人们通过运动获得能源

考点：推理判断　细节综合

45. 【答案】C

通览全文 → 识别文章核心是介绍sOccket这一发明及其功能 → 概括为 ‘一个提供能源的足球’

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

46. 【答案】keeps secrets

根据语境 ‘为我保密’ → 识别固定搭配 keep secrets → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 keep secrets

47. 【答案】a number of

根据语境 ‘许多人’ → 区分 a number of (许多) 与 the number of (数量) → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 a number of

48. 【答案】quarter

根据语境 ‘八点过一点’ → 识别时间表达 a quarter past eight → 得出答案

考点：时间表达 quarter

49. 【答案】expensive

根据语境 ‘太...而不能买’ → 识别表示价格高的形容词 expensive → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 expensive

50. 【答案】pocket money

根据语境 ‘捐出一些...给贫困地区学生’ → 识别表示零花钱的短语 pocket money → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 pocket money

51. 【答案】divided

识别固定搭配 be divided into → 确定动词 divide 的被动语态形式 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 be divided into

52. 【答案】clearly

分析句子结构，空格修饰动词 see → 需要副词 → 结合语境“看清黑板” → 选择 clearly

考点：副词修饰动词　语境选词

53. 【答案】is bad for

识别固定短语 be bad for → 根据主语 it 确定谓语动词形式 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 be bad for

54. 【答案】Father's

识别节日名称 Father's Day → 根据名词所有格规则 → 在 Father 后加 's → 得出答案

考点：名词所有格　节日名称构成

55. 【答案】further

识别比较级语境 for...study → 区分 far/farther/further → 选择表示抽象“进一步”的 further → 得出答案

考点：近义词辨析 far/farther/further　比较级用法

56. 【答案】second

分析句子结构 → 识别序数词修饰名词的固定用法 → 得出答案

考点：序数词作定语

57. 【答案】weight

分析句子结构 → 识别固定搭配 lose weight → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 lose weight

58. 【答案】themselves

分析句子结构 → 识别反身代词作宾语的用法 → 得出答案

考点：反身代词作宾语

59. 【答案】is

分析句子结构 → 识别 not only...but also... 就近原则 → 得出答案

考点：主谓一致就近原则

60. 【答案】brought

分析句子结构 → 识别定语从句与主句时态分离 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句时态与主句时态

61. 【答案】used to; after breakfast

识别固定搭配 'get used to doing sth' → 结合语境 'after breakfast' 表示时间顺序 → 得出答案

考点：get used to doing sth　after breakfast

62. 【答案】has been away from; as soon as

识别时间状语 'for ten years' → 判断需用现在完成时 → 结合 'be away from' 表示状态延续 → 识别 'as soon as possible' 固定搭配 → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　be away from　as soon as possible

63. 【答案】out of control; took up
识别 'lose control' 的同义表达 'out of control' → 结合语境 '占据马路' 判断 'take up' → 得出答案
考点：out of control　take up

64. 【答案】patient; getting angry
识别 'be patient to do sth' 结构 → 结合 'without' 后接动名词 → 得出答案
考点：be patient to do sth　without doing sth

65. 【答案】so popular; worth listening to
识别 'so...that...' 结构 → 结合 'be worth doing' 固定搭配 → 得出答案
考点：so...that...　be worth doing

66. 【答案】They will feel unhappy/annoyed/angry/upset.
识别条件状语从句（if引导）→ 判断主句时态（一般将来时）→ 构建SVO主干
考点：条件状语从句时态呼应　一般将来时 will + 动词原形

67. 【答案】Yes, it is.
识别一般疑问句结构 → 判断时态（一般现在时）→ 构建简略回答
考点：一般现在时　简略回答 Yes, it is.

68. 【答案】A good environment / Beautiful scenery /…
识别特殊疑问句（What引导）→ 判断谓语动词（should be kept）→ 构建被动语态回答
考点：特殊疑问句　情态动词被动语态 should be kept

69. 【答案】Because they can get more money / Because the…
识别原因状语从句（Why引导）→ 判断回答结构（Because引导）→ 构建因果逻辑
考点：原因状语从句　因果逻辑表达

70. 【答案】It usually needs about 100,000 dollars.
识别特殊疑问句（How much引导）→ 判断时态（一般现在时）→ 构建数字表达回答
考点：特殊疑问句　数字表达　一般现在时

71. 【答案】certain qualities; don't have
分析句子结构 → 识别定语从句修饰'some people' → 根据从句语义选择动词搭配 → 得出答案
考点：定语从句　动词搭配 take on

72. 【答案】be optimistic; harder
分析句子结构 → 识别不定式作主语 → 根据后文'succeed'推断态度 → 得出答案
考点：不定式作主语　SVO主干

73. 【答案】Reading; a successful business
分析句子结构 → 识别主语从句 → 根据后文'learn how to set up'推断内容 → 得出答案
考点：主语从句　语境选词

74. 【答案】different; is done
分析句子结构 → 识别宾语从句 → 根据主语'the same thing'判断被动语态 → 得出答案
考点：宾语从句　被动语态

75. 【答案】five; successful

分析句子结构 → 识别并列结构 → 根据后文'qualities'和'person'推断词性 → 得出答案

考点：主谓一致　语境选词

76. 【答案】Be a student with good manners

It's very…

学生需围绕主题组织篇章结构，叙述具体事例并提出建议，同时根据语境选择恰当词汇和句式进行表达。

考点：篇章结构与写作目的　谋篇布局　语境选词