中考 · 2016年荆州市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 85 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 54 题 · 荆州市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
923 074
yingyu8.cn/an/923074

一、单项选择。（共10分，每小题1分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

1. —Mike, who helped make the paper plane? —Nobody! I made it all by myself.
A. your B. yours C. you D. yourself

2. —Can you tell me some about the Brazil Olympic Games? —OK. Let me help you search the Internet.
A. service B. information C. discussion D. success

3. —I eat vegetables. —But they are good for your health! We should eat them every day.
A. often B. usually C. always D. seldom

4. —I can hardly believe my eyes. Is that you, Joy? —Yes. It has been almost ten years we were together.
A. since B. before C. until D. after

5. —My English is so weak. Can you help me, Gina? —Practice more and the most important is to a good habit of reading.
A. make B. complete C. develop D. show

6. —I’ m sorry, Mrs. Green. I’ ve made a lot of mistakes in the exam. —Never mind. , the exam is a little difficult.
A. Above all B. After all C. In all D. At last

7. —How was your interview for the work? —Oh, I couldn’ t feel any . I hardly understood most of the questions they asked.
A. happier B. better C. worse D. harder

8. —Why are you feeling sleepy all the time? —Because I late watching the film Kung Fu Panda III last night.
A. stayed up B. cheered up C. gave up D. took up

9. —Do you know this afternoon? —I’ m not sure, but I’ ll tell you as soon as she comes.

A. how will Betty arrive　　B. what time Betty will arrive

C. where Betty will arrive　　D. whether will Betty arrive

10. —Bill, can I get you anything to drink? —Thanks.

A. You are welcome.　　B. It doesn’ t matter.

C. No problem.　　D. I wouldn’ t mind a coffee.

二、完形填空。（共10分， 每小题1分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给各题的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。 Mr. Hamel now picked up a French grammar book and started to teach. It all seemed so ___11___ during that last lesson. I understood all the participles（分词）which Mr. Hamel explained. “ ___12___ didn’ t French seem so interesting before?” I asked myself. But I knew the answer. It was my last French lesson, and I regretted not studying hard before. I ___13___ to listen very carefully. Mr. Hamel was trying to teach us everything he knew. He had never taught a lesson so well before. The grammar lesson finished, and then we started ___14___ . I had never seen so many hardworking students before. Everyone had their ___15___ down, and the sound of pens on paper was the only sound to be heard. Students were usually distracted(分心) by even the smallest thing. However, when some beetles（甲壳虫）flew into the classroom, not one student looked at them today. It was very ___16___ . I looked at Mr. Hamel. He was sitting still in his chair. The only things he ___17___ were his eyes. He looked carefully at one thing in the classroom for a while ___18___ looking at the next thing. For forty years, the only classroom was like his ___19___ , and now it was being taken from him. Mr. Hamel looked at all of the walls, windows, desks, and chairs ___20___ we were working hard. I was sure he wanted to remember everything like it was now. （ ） ___11___. A. difficult B. easy C. common D. great ( ) ___12___. A. Why B. Who C. Where D. When ( ) ___13___. A. went B. began C. expected D. continued ( ) ___14___. A. listening B. speaking C. reading D. writing ( ) ___15___. A. heads B. hands C. pens D. books ( ) ___16___. A. impossible B. excellent C. unusual D. valuable ( ) ___17___. A. moved B. closed C. opened D. noticed ( ) ___18___. A. without B. before C. about D. after ( ) ___19___. A. courage B. dream C. home D. country ( ) ___20___. A. because B. unless C. whatever D. while

11. A. difficult　B. easy　C. common　D. great

12. A. Why　B. Who　C. Where　D. When

13. A. went　B. began　C. expected　D. continued

14. A. listening　B. speaking　C. reading　D. writing

15. A. heads　B. hands　C. pens　D. books

16. A. impossible B. excellent C. unusual D. valuable

17. A. moved B. closed C. opened D. noticed

18. A. without B. before C. about D. after

19. A. courage B. dream C. home D. country

20. A. because B. unless C. whatever D. while

三、阅读选择。（共24分，每小题2分）（共 12 小题，每小题 2 分，共 24 分）

21. What is the first thing a pet does in a new place?

A. It travels a long way.
B. It smells the new place.
C. It finds its way in the dark
D. It follows something it knows.

22. Put these events in the right order that they happened. ①Smoky got to Tennessee. ②Smoky jumped out of the car. ③Smoky went to his old house.

A. ③①② B. ①③② C. ②③① D. ③②①

23. What does the underlined word "wandered" mean in the passage?

A. 游荡 B. 思考 C. 搜寻 D. 围绕

24. What is the best title of the passage?

A. A Kind Owner
B. A Humorours Cat
C. A Surprising Journey
D. An Excellent Memory B Who is smarter, human being or artificial intelligence(AI, 人工智能)? The question swept the world a few months ago. In March 2016, AlphaGo, an AI program developed by Google, had the Go(围棋) match with Lee Sedol, a South Korean Go player. He is the world top player of this old Chinese game. In October 2015, AlphaGo became the first computer program to beat a professional(职业的) human Go player. And this time, it beat Lee Sedol 4-1. In fact, before the match, most people believed that Lee would certainly be the winner, because they didn’ t think that AI was good enough to beat the human mind. However, the result was disappointing. As a machine, AlphaGo would never get tired, while Lee Sedol was only a human and humans must have some weaknesses. AlphaGo’ s wins over a human champion(冠军) show that computers can do more difficult tasks. Some people may worry whether computers are now smart enough to beat us at everything. But scientists say that is not the case. Real life problems can be more difficult than the Go game. Thomas Johnson, a scientist of AI said, “It’ s not hard to get a computer program to remember and produce facts. What is hard is getting computers to use knowledge in everyday situation.” We believe we can use the technology of AI to improve the world.

25. The match between AlphaGo and Lee Sedol is mentioned at the beginning of the article mainly to_____.

A. get the reader to think about AI
B. draw the reader’ s attention to AlphaGo
C. show how AI is usually tested
D. tell the reader AI has over the human brain

26. What was the result of the match?

A. Google program beat AlphaGo.
B. Lee Sedol won AlphaGo 4-1.
C. Lee Sedol was beaten.
D. Neither side won the match.

27. —Why did most people believe Lee would be the winner? —Because .

A. computers had weaknesses and also got tired

B. AlphaGo only beat a human Go player once

C. the Go game was invented by Chinese people

D. computers were not so smart as a human

28. What does Thomas Johnson probably agree with?

A. AI does better than humans in every situation.

B. It’ s hard for AI to beat the human at everything.

C. The development of AI could be harmful one day.

D. AI should be used to help us make difficult decisions.

29. From Paragraph 2, we learn that Joe .

A. knew his grandchildren very well

B. liked doing housework very much

C. got tired of his grandchildren’ s visits

D. looked forward to his grandchildren’ s visits

30. Why did Joe feel upset when he found the watch was lost?

A. Because it was very expensive.

B. Because it was full of memories with his wife.

C. Because it was a gift from his first child.

D. Because it had been with him since he was born.

31. How did one of the grandchildren find the watch?

A. He cleaned the barn carefully again.

B. He searched the barn carefully for two hours.

C. He made no noise and followed the ticking sound.

D. He asked other children for help.

32. What does the story mainly tell us ?

A. Helping those in need can make you feel good.

B. We must learn to be silent and wait in order to help others.

C. Believe in yourself and you can surely succeed in the end.

D. Silence sometimes is more powerful than using your voice.

四、阅读填词。（共10分， 每小题1分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读短文，并选择方框中的词或短语用适当形式填空，每个词或短语最多选用一次，有一项是多余的。they, true, all over, though, as，instead of，eye, use, change，age，both Thanks to the development of technology in the past few years, people now can read news on the Internet quickly. ___33___ holding a newspaper to read, some people prefer to get worldwide news on mobile phones, computers and so on. So, does it mean it is the ___34___ of information technology and newspapers will be replaced(取代)in the future? On the one hand, many people believe that newspapers will be replaced. Online news ___35___ in a minute but newspapers can’t. So, by taking advantage of technology, people can connect ___36___ with the world in minutes. What’s more, many people prefer to read electronic news ___37___ they think it is not only fast but also cost little. Besides, using paper means cutting trees. Reading online news can ___38___ protect trees and save paper. On the other hand, some people believe that newspapers will still exist(存在) in the future. Firstly, not everyone likes to read online news since some of them think it is bad for ___39___ . Secondly, the development of high technology is not spread ___40___ the world. The online services will only be ___41___ in developed countries, but not in some other developing or poor countries. So, people there may still read newspapers. In short, although it is ___42___ that electronic news has developed quickly in the past years, newspapers still play a certain role in our modern life.

33. 阅读填词。

34. 阅读填词。

35. 阅读填词。

36. 阅读填词。

37. 阅读填词。

38. 阅读填词。

39. 阅读填词。

40. 阅读填词。

41. 阅读填词。

_____

42. 阅读填词。

_____

五、词语运用。（共6分，每小题1分）（共 6 小题，每小题 1 分，共 6 分）

43. — What smells terrible? —Sorry, I’ ll take away my [☒u:z] and wash them at once.

_____

44. —Excuse me, where are the books that you bought yesterday? — Oh, they are not [' au☒z]. We bought them for the students as presents.

_____

45. —I think Tom has changed a lot these days. —Yes. He’ s not a boy. He [☒sel☒ ☒bre☒t☒d] his eighteenth birthday a week ago.

_____

46. —What did Martin do just now? —He took a piece of paper from an inside pocket and h it to me. But I found nothing on the paper.

_____

47. —I have a headache and I can't move my neck. What should I do, doctor? — Oh, nothing s . I think you should lie down and rest for a few days.

_____

48. In order to create social trust, the Chinese government recently gave people lots of a_____ on how to deal with an elderly person who has fallen down.

_____

六、完成句子。（共10分，每小题2分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

49. Harry _____ school yesterday. (be) 昨天哈利上学迟到了。

_____

50. Mr. Wang is ill in hospital and now his daughter _____ him. (take) 王先生因病住院了，他的女儿正在照顾他。

_____

51. Many waste things _____ a paper-like material. (turn) 很多废弃物能变成像纸一样的材料。

_____

52. I have to tell you the truth, the writer _____ most of his money to charity already. (give) 我只好告诉你真相，那位作家已经把大部分钱捐给了慈善组织。

_____

53. The scientist calls on the world _____ weather change as well as the protection of endangered animals. (pay) 科学家呼吁全球多关注气候变化和濒危动物的保护。

_____

七、短文写作。（共15分）（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

54. (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. D	2. B	3. D	4. A	5. C
6. B	7. C	8. A	9. B	10. D
11. B	12. A	13. B	14. D	15. C
16. C	17. A	18. D	19. C	20. D
21. B	22. C	23. A	24. D	25. A
26. C	27. D	28. B	29. D	30. B
31. C	32. D	33. Instead of	34. age	35. changes
36. themselves	37. as	38. help	39. their eyes	40. all over
41. used	42. true	43. shoes	44. ours	45. celebrated
46. handed	47. serious	48. advice	49. was late for	50. is taking care of
52. has given away				

51. can be turned into

53. to pay more attention to

54. 听力材料 Ⅰ、对话理解。（共15分，每小题1分） 听对话，根据你听到的内容从每小题的三个选项中选出一个正确选项。每段对话听两遍。 听第1段对话，回答第1小题。 W: I brought lunch this morning. We can eat it in the park together. M: That’s more fun than eating in the office. 听第2段对话，回答第2小题。 W: What a pretty toy! How much does it cost? M: It costs only $12. It was $30 last week. W: Oh, great. I’ll take one, please. 听第3段对话，回答第3、4两个小题。 W: Hello, where are you from? M: Oh, I’m American. W: Really? Which part do you come from? M: Well, I live in Los Angeles, but I was born in New York. 听第4段对话，回答第5至7三个小题。 W: This is Linda. Who’s that? M: This is David. Are you free this Saturday evening? W: Yes. What’s the matter? M: I have two tickets to Jay Chou’s concert. Would you like to go with me? W: Certainly, I’d love to. He’s my favorite singer. Thanks for your invitation. When and where shall we meet? M: Let’s meet at the gate of the gym at seven o’clock. W: Could you please get there earlier? M: What about a quarter to seven? W: OK. See you then. M: See you. 听第5段对话，回答第8至11四个小题。 W: Peter, you’re learning to drive, aren’t you? M: Yes, I went to Jingzhou Driving School. W: Was it expensive? I want to learn to drive, too. M: Each lesson was fifteen yuan. W: Is that for an hour? M: Mm… ten minutes less than that. W: I see. And is the teacher’s car new? M: Yes, and it’s not a big car so parking is easy, and it doesn’t go very fast! W: When are you going to take your driving test? M: I didn’t pass it last week. The traffic lights were red but I didn’t see them and I couldn’t stop in time. W: Never mind. You can take the test again. Tell me about your teacher. Is he friendly? M: Yes, he's quite young and interesting to talk to. But my father will give me next lessons. w w w . W: Oh, that’s good. 听第6段对话，回答第12至15四个小题。 W: Doctor, what do you think of American food? M: Well, it’s better than it was. People are making some good changes. W: So there’s a great change in American food? M: Not really. We still eat a lot of fat and salty food. I know you like it. But that’s bad for your heart. W: What kind of food do you think is healthy? M: I think healthy food uses less oil in cooking and there are lots of fruits and vegetables. Not as many desserts. W: Um, that’s right. M: Americans love sugar: desserts, cake, ice

cream……and so on. W: What about Asian food? M: Traditional Asian food is even better. A lot of vegetables and fish. Of course, there’ s quite a lot of salt in some Asian dishes, but it is still very healthy. W: Oh, I see. Perhaps I need to change my eating habits. II 、短文理解。（共10分，每小题2分） 听短文, 从每小题的三个选项中选出一个正确选项。短文听两遍。 Jeremy has got 20 dollars. Mom took him to the store to buy his favorite toys. Inside, Jeremy saw many wonderful toys. But Mom always reminded him that he had only 20 dollars. When Jeremy saw his favorite toy, a computer game, he felt sad. Because it cost 46 dollars! But he really wanted that computer game. He thought about this and decided to save more money to buy it later. “If you do some chores, I’ ll give you five dollars every week,” said Mom. “After six weeks, you’ ll have 30 dollars.” Every week, Jeremy did his chores. He took out the rubbish, swept the floor and sometimes even brushed the cat. Finally, Jeremy had 30 dollars. He added his 30 dollars to the 20 in his wallet. Jeremy and Mom returned to the store. But the computer games were sold out. “I can’ t believe it!” said Jeremy sadly. Then his eyes stopped at a row of shining bikes. They were 80 dollars each! Jeremy looked at the 50 dollars in his pocket. He looked back at the bikes, then at Mom. “Mom, if I keep doing chores, will you keep giving me five dollars every week?” “Of course!” Mom answered.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

分析对话逻辑 → 识别反身代词用法 → 得出答案

考点：反身代词作同位语　主语与宾语指代一致

2. 【答案】B

分析语境需求 → 识别固定搭配 → 得出答案

考点：some + 不可数名词　search for information

3. 【答案】D

分析转折逻辑 → 识别频率副词差异 → 得出答案

考点：转折词but的逻辑提示　频率副词语义辨析

4. 【答案】A

分析时间状语从句结构 → 识别since的用法 → 得出答案

考点：It has been + 时间 + since从句　时间状语从句连接词

5. 【答案】C

分析固定搭配 → 识别动词与habit的搭配 → 得出答案

考点：develop a habit　动词与名词搭配

6. 【答案】B

根据语境（安慰对方考试难）→ 辨析四个短语的语义与用法 → 选择表示“毕竟”的 after all

考点：固定搭配 after all　近义词辨析

7. 【答案】C

根据后文“几乎没听懂问题”推断面试感受 → 选择表示负面感受的 worse

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

8. 【答案】A

根据“熬夜看电影”这一语境 → 辨析四个动词短语的语义 → 选择表示“熬夜”的 stayed up

考点：固定搭配 stay up　近义词辨析

9. 【答案】B

识别宾语从句 → 应用“陈述语序”规则 → 排除倒装选项 → 根据答句“不确定”推断问的是具体时间

考点：名词性从句（宾语从句）　陈述语序

10. 【答案】D

根据问句“给你拿点喝的吗？”这一提供帮助的语境 → 选择表示接受提议的得体回应

考点：语境选词　日常交际用语

11. 【答案】B

31 空 定位空格后句「I understood all the participles」→ 推理「理解分词」与「课程难度」的语义关系 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格后句「I asked myself」→ 分析疑问句结构与语义 → 推理「为什么之前不觉得有趣」的因果关系 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前句「I regretted not studying hard before」→ 推理「后悔」与「开始认真听」的因果关系 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格后句「the sound of pens on paper」→ 推理「笔在纸上」的声音与「写作」活动的关联 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格后句「the sound of pens on paper」→ 推理「笔在纸上」与「手」的固定搭配 → 得出答案

36 空 定位前文‘Students were usually distracted... However, when some beetles flew into the classroom, not one student looked at them today.’ → 对比‘usually’与‘today’的反常行为 → 推断出‘unusual’

37 空 定位前文‘He was sitting still in his chair.’ → 推断‘still’状态下唯一能动的器官 → 结合‘looked carefully at one thing... for a while’ → 得出‘moved’

38 空 定位前文‘He looked carefully at one thing... for a while’ → 推断‘looking at the next thing’是前一动作的后续 → 选择表示时间顺序的连词‘after’

39 空 定位前文‘For forty years, the only classroom was like his...’ → 结合‘now it was being taken from him’ → 推断‘home’（家）最能体现长期归属感与被剥夺的失落感

40 空 定位前文‘Mr. Hamel looked at all of the walls...’ → 推断‘we were working hard’是同时发生的背景动作 → 选择表示时间伴随的连词‘while’

考点：语境选词 逻辑推理 名词性从句 疑问词选择 细节推理 固定搭配 近义词辨析 状语从句

12. 【答案】A

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32 空 定位空格后句「I asked myself」→ 分析疑问句结构与语义 → 推理「为什么之前不觉得有趣」的因果关系 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前句「I regretted not studying hard before」→ 推理「后悔」与「开始认真听」的因果关系 → 得出答案

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32 空 定位空格后句「I asked myself」→ 分析疑问句结构与语义 → 推理「为什么之前不觉得有趣」的因果关系 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前句「I regretted not studying hard before」→ 推理「后悔」与「开始认真听」的因果关系 → 得出答案

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40 空 定位前文‘Mr. Hamel looked at all of the walls...’ → 推断‘we were working hard’是同时发生的背景动作 → 选择表示时间伴随的连词‘while’

考点：语境选词 逻辑推理 名词性从句 疑问词选择 细节推理 固定搭配 近义词辨析 状语从句

14. 【答案】D

31 空 定位空格后句「I understood all the participles」→ 推理「理解分词」与「课程难度」的语义关系 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格后句「I asked myself」→ 分析疑问句结构与语义 → 推理「为什么之前不觉得有趣」的因果关系 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前句「I regretted not studying hard before」→ 推理「后悔」与「开始认真听」的因果关系 → 得出答案

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15. 【答案】C

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16. 【答案】C

31 空 定位空格后句「I understood all the participles」→ 推理「理解分词」与「课程难度」的语义关系 → 得出答案

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17. 【答案】A

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18. 【答案】D

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20. 【答案】D

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21. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 → 匹配语篇中宠物行为描述 → 确认首项行为

考点：细节定位与捕捉

22. 【答案】C

定位事件关键词 → 梳理语篇中事件发生顺序 → 排序

考点：细节定位与捕捉　顺序颠倒

23. 【答案】A

定位划线词 → 分析其所在语境 → 选择最符合语境的词义

考点：语境选词

24. 【答案】D

通览全文 → 概括核心内容 → 选择最能涵盖主旨的标题

考点：主旨大意

25. 【答案】A

定位文章开头提及的事件 → 分析其在篇章结构中的作用 → 推断作者意图

考点：篇章结构与写作目的　推理判断

26. 【答案】C

定位比赛结果描述 → 识别同义替换（was beaten） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

27. 【答案】D

定位人们相信李世石会赢的原因 → 推断其核心逻辑（计算机不如人类智能） → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　原因归纳

28. 【答案】B

定位Thomas Johnson的观点 → 推断其对AI能力的总体看法（并非全能） → 得出答案

考点：观点态度　推理判断

29. 【答案】D

定位第二段关于Joe的描述 → 识别同义替换（looked forward to） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

30. 【答案】B

定位Joe对手表丢失感到难过的原因 → 识别同义替换（full of memories with his wife） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

31. 【答案】C

定位关键动作描述 → 匹配‘made no noise’与‘followed the ticking sound’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

32. 【答案】D

综合故事核心情节（安静倾听找到手表） → 提炼主旨（沉默/倾听的力量） → 匹配选项D

考点：主旨大意

33. 【答案】Instead of

58 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境‘承担（责任）’ → 选择 Instead of
59 空 分析句子主语与谓语逻辑 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 选择 age
60 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 判断空格处需动词第三人称单数 → 选择 changes
61 空 分析句子主语与反身代词指代 → 判断空格处需与主语一致的反身代词 → 选择 themselves
62 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需引导时间/方式状语从句 → 选择 as
63 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选用动词原形 help 构成不定式
64 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语为复数名词 → 选用形容词性物主代词 their 保持指代一致
65 空 分析句子语境 → 判断需要表示“到处、遍布”的短语 → 选用固定搭配 all over
66 空 分析句子时态标志词 → 判断描述过去习惯性动作 → 选用一般过去时 used
67 空 分析句子语境 → 判断需要表示“真实的、正确的”形容词 → 选用 true 符合语义

考点：动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　语境选词　时态与语态　主谓一致与指代一致　状语从句　非谓语动词作目的状语　固定搭配 all over

34. 【答案】age

58 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境‘承担（责任）’ → 选择 Instead of
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35. 【答案】changes

58 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境‘承担（责任）’ → 选择 Instead of
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考点：动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　语境选词　时态与语态　主谓一致与指代一致　状语从句　非谓语动词作目的状语　固定搭配 all over

36. 【答案】themselves

58 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境‘承担（责任）’ → 选择 Instead of
59 空 分析句子主语与谓语逻辑 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 选择 age
60 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 判断空格处需动词第三人称单数 → 选择 changes

61 空 分析句子主语与反身代词指代 → 判断空格处需与主语一致的反身代词 → 选择 themselves
62 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需引导时间/方式状语从句 → 选择 as
63 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选用动词原形 help 构成不定式
64 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语为复数名词 → 选用形容词性物主代词 their 保持指代一致
65 空 分析句子语境 → 判断需要表示“到处、遍布”的短语 → 选用固定搭配 all over
66 空 分析句子时态标志词 → 判断描述过去习惯性动作 → 选用一般过去时 used
67 空 分析句子语境 → 判断需要表示“真实的、正确的”形容词 → 选用 true 符合语义

考点：动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　语境选词　时态与语态　主谓一致与指代一致　状语从句　非谓语动词作目的状语　固定搭配 all over

37. 【答案】as

58 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境‘承担（责任）’ → 选择 Instead of
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考点：动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　语境选词　时态与语态　主谓一致与指代一致　状语从句　非谓语动词作目的状语　固定搭配 all over

38. 【答案】help

58 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境‘承担（责任）’ → 选择 Instead of
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66 空 分析句子时态标志词 → 判断描述过去习惯性动作 → 选用一般过去时 used
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考点：动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　语境选词　时态与语态　主谓一致与指代一致　状语从句　非谓语动词作目的状语　固定搭配 all over

39. 【答案】their eyes

58 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境‘承担（责任）’ → 选择 Instead of
59 空 分析句子主语与谓语逻辑 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 选择 age
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65 空 分析句子语境 → 判断需要表示“到处、遍布”的短语 → 选用固定搭配 all over
66 空 分析句子时态标志词 → 判断描述过去习惯性动作 → 选用一般过去时 used
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考点：动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　语境选词　时态与语态　主谓一致与指代一致　状语从句　非谓语动词作目的状语　固定搭配 all over

40. 【答案】all over

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59 空 分析句子主语与谓语逻辑 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 选择 age
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考点：动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　语境选词　时态与语态　主谓一致与指代一致　状语从句　非谓语动词作目的状语　固定搭配 all over

41. 【答案】used

58 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境‘承担（责任）’ → 选择 Instead of
59 空 分析句子主语与谓语逻辑 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 选择 age
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考点：动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　语境选词　时态与语态　主谓一致与指代一致　状语从句　非谓语动词作目的状语　固定搭配 all over

42. 【答案】true

58 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境‘承担（责任）’ → 选择 Instead of
59 空 分析句子主语与谓语逻辑 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 选择 age
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考点：动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　语境选词　时态与语态　主谓一致与指代一致　状语从句　非谓语动词作目

的状语　固定搭配 all over

43. 【答案】shoes

根据发音 [□u:z] 和语境 'smells terrible' → 联想与气味相关的物品 → 结合动词短语 'take away' → 确定为 'shoes'

考点：动词搭配 take away　语境选词

44. 【答案】ours

分析句子结构 'they are not [空格]' → 空格处需作表语 → 表语需指代 'the books' → 排除主格 'we' 和宾格 'us' → 选择名词性物主代词 'ours'

考点：SVO主干　主谓一致与指代一致

45. 【答案】celebrated

定位时间状语 'a week ago' → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 结合语境 'his eighteenth birthday' → 确定动词为 'celebrated'

考点：时态与语态　语境选词

46. 【答案】handed

分析动作链 'took a piece of paper... and [空格] it to me' → 根据 'to me' 判断为传递动作 → 结合首字母 'h' → 确定为 'handed'

考点：语境选词　动词搭配

47. 【答案】serious

分析医生建议 'lie down and rest for a few days' → 推断病情不严重 → 结合 'nothing [空格]' 结构 → 选择形容词 'serious' 构成 'nothing serious'

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

48. 【答案】advice

根据句意“政府给予人们大量关于如何处理摔倒老人的_____”，结合固定搭配“give sb. advice on sth.”（就某事给某人建议）进行判断

考点：give advice on sth.　不可数名词

49. 【答案】was late for

根据时间状语yesterday确定时态为一般过去时 → 结合语境“上学迟到”锁定固定搭配be late for → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配be late for　一般过去时

50. 【答案】is taking care of

根据时间状语now确定时态为现在进行时 → 结合语境“照顾”锁定固定搭配take care of → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配take care of　现在进行时

51. 【答案】can be turned into

根据语境“变成”锁定固定搭配turn into → 结合主语waste things与动词turn的被动关系确定被动语态 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配turn into　被动语态

52. 【答案】has given away

根据时间状语already和语境“已经捐出”确定时态为现在完成时 → 结合语境“捐出”锁定固定搭配give away → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配give away　现在完成时

53. 【答案】to pay more attention to

根据动词call on的固定搭配call on sb. to do sth. → 结合语境“关注”锁定固定搭配pay attention to → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配call on sb. to do sth.　固定搭配pay attention to　不定式作宾补

54. 【答案】听力材料 Ⅰ、对话理解。（共15分，每小题1分） 听对话，根据你听到的内容从每小题的三个选项…

根据题目要求，以书信格式组织内容，描述值日见闻并提出建议，需运用多种句式和连接词使文章连贯。

考点：书信格式　描述性语言　建议表达　逻辑衔接