# 中考 · 2017年天津市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 111 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 77 题 · 天津市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
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本卷答案与讲解
145 214
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## 一、出与你所听句子内容相匹配的图画。（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. How many students are there in Linda’s class?
A. 25. B. 35. C. 45.

2. When will Lucy’s brother arrive?
A. This morning. B. This afternoon. C. This evening.

3. Who is Lingling talking to?
A. Her sister. B. Her classmate. C. Her mother.

4. Whose bag is it?
A. Li Lei’s. B. Tony’s. C. Jack’s.

5. What can Jenny do?
A. Dance. B. Cook. C. Play the piano.

6. What colour is the skirt?
A. Blue. B. Green. C. Purple.

7. Where is the woman going?
A. The cinema. B. The bank. C. The hospital.

8. Who was Daming’s first teacher?
A. Ms Gao. B. Ms Li. C. Ms Wang.

9. What’s the name of the book?
A. Teahouse. B. Tom Sawyer.
C. Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland.

10. When will Bob get to the tea party?

A. At 3:00 p.m. B. At 3:30 p.m.

C. At 4:00 p.m. C) 听下面长对话或独白。每段长对话或独白后都有几个问题，从题中所给的A、B、C

## 二、个选项中选出最佳选项。（共 6 小题，每小题 1 分，共 6 分）

11. Where did Kate go?

A. Paris. B. London. C. New York.

12. How was the weather there?

A. Rainy. B. Snowy. C. Sunny.

13. What did Mike do during the holiday?

A. He climbed the mountains. B. He practised playing basketball.

C. He went to do volunteer work. 听下面一段材料，回答第18 至第20 题。

14. What does the girl’ s father do?

A. A doctor. B. A teacher. C. A policeman.

15. What did the girl want to do for her father?

A. Clean the room. B. Buy some flowers. C. Give him a special gift.

16. Who came to the girl’ s home?

A. Her aunt. B. Her uncle. C. Her grandfather.

## 三、单项填空（本大题共20 小题，每小题1 分，共20 分）（共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

17. Shenzhen is on coast near Hong Kong. It was small village many years ago.

A. a; the B. the; a C. 不填; 不填 D. the; the

18. —Is this computer? —Yes, it’ s . My mother bought it for me.

A. you; me B. your; my C. yours; mine D. your; mine

19. When you break the rules, you should to your teacher.

A. apologise B. introduce C. expect D. compare

20. Don’ t stand too close to North Americans. You’ d better give them more personal .

A. time B. system C. space D. pity

21. The earth is a planet and it around the sun.

A. goes B. go C. will go D. went

22. I in the city since I left school.

A. live B. will live C. was living D. have lived

23. Helping others makes us very .
A. lonely B. proud C. lazy D. harmful

24. We only planned the play for an hour, but in the end, we stayed for three hours.
A. watch B. watches C. to watch D. watched

25. John the TV and helped his mother with the housework.
A. turned off B. heard from C. joined in D. looked after

26. My father wants me to doing my homework as soon as I get home.
A. stand for B. win the heart of
C. stay in touch with D. get into the habit of

27. We had a football match yesterday. Our fans cheered us on and we felt more confident.
A. slowly B. loudly C. nearly D. carelessly

28. —My friends and I will go fishing today. —
A. My pleasure. B. Thanks a lot. C. Have a nice day! D. Nice to meet you.

29. We’ ll stay at home it rains tomorrow.
A. and B. if C. but D. so

30. Let’ s wait and see whether books by the Internet in the future.
A. replace B. replaced C. will be replaced D. were replaced

31. —The cheese doesn’ t good. Why don’ t we go to buy some fresh cheese? —Sounds great!
A. see B. find C. sound D. taste

32. —Which do you prefer, traditional Western music pop music? —Pop music.
A. but B. as C. or D. from

33. When you are travelling, bring a map because it help you.
A. can’ t B. mustn’ t C. used to D. may

34. Mr Jackson hasn’ t decided this weekend.
A. where he will have a picnic B. where will he have a picnic
C. where he had a picnic D. where did he have a picnic

35. It’ s not always safe to pay over the Internet, you should be careful.
A. so B. after C. because D. as soon as

36. —We have won the first prize in the match! —
A. Never mind. B. Nice work! C. Have a good trip! D. Wait a moment!

## 四、完形填空（本大题共10 小题，每小题1 分，共10 分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳 选项。 Vincent got up at half past six in the morning. He hurriedly put on his clothes and finished the ___37___ prepared by Grandma. His grandparents were the only two people ___38___ with him. As soon as he waved goodbye to them, Vincent ___39___ out to the small car park (停车场). Dad’ s car was already there. “Good morning, Dad. You are earlier than I expected,” said Vincent. And he got into the car happily. “I ___40___ you,” Dad smiled and drove off. “Me too. ___41___ can I live with Mum and you again?” asked Vincent. “I’ ve told you hundreds of times. Mum will be back in two months. We will live together again then. Mum always loves her ___42___ and she wants to take the chance to meet more clients (客户),” Dad explained, “And her boss told her that she might become the manager. Are you ___43___ ?” “Not at all. Is work more important than me?” asked Vincent. “No, of course not. You are the most important to Mum and Dad, ___44___ we have to work. You will understand us when you grow up,” said Dad as he ___45___ at the school gate. Vincent got out of the ___46___ . Dad drove off, going back to his office.

37. A. breakfast B. lunch C. supper D. dinner
38. A. working B. climbing C. living D. separating
39. A. kept B. rushed C. pointed D. found
40. A. beat B. ask C. hate D. miss
41. A. Why B. Who C. When D. Where
42. A. housework B. garden C. job D. trousers
43. A. happy B. healthy C. honest D. strict
44. A. or B. because C. after D. but
45. A. moved B. stopped C. met D. shouted
46. A. house B. office C. school D. car

## 五、阅读理解（本大题共15 小题；51～60 小题，每小题2 分；61～65 小题，每小题1

Dear Liza, I will be ten years old on Friday, 22nd July. To celebrate my birthday, I will invite several friends and I hope that all of you will be able to come to the party on that day. There will be two parts in my party. The first part will be at the swimming pool near our school. Please bring your swimsuit (游泳衣) and a change of clothes. We have planned some pool games. My parents will be at the pool to protect the swimmers. The pool party will be from 2 to 3 p.m. The second part of the party will be at my house. A bus will take us all from the pool to my house. A singer is coming to my house. He will sing popular songs for us. I am sure you will enjoy them. The home party may last till 5 p.m. Please let me know by Friday, 15th July, whether you will come to my party, so that I will know how much food to prepare. Love, Tracy

47. How old will Tracy be?

A. Seven. B. Eight. C. Nine. D. Ten.

48. Where will the first part of the party be?

A. At Liza’ s house. B. At Tracy’ s house.

C. At the swimming pool. D. At a cinema.

49. How long will the pool party last?

A. For 1 hour. B. For 2 hours. C. For 3 hours. D. For 4 hours.

50. How will they go to Tracy’ s house from the pool?

A. On foot. B. By bus. C. By car. D. By bike.

51. Why does Tracy want to know earlier whether her friends will come?

A. Her parents can protect the swimmers. B. She will know what games to prepare.

C. The singer can prepare the songs. D. She will know how much food to prepare.

On my recent trip to Sydney with my parents, we visited the Wildlife Park. The Wildlife Park has lots of different animals and birds. Some are native (当地的) to Australia and can only be found there. There are over 600 animals there, including kangaroos, koalas and crocodiles (鳄鱼). They are kept in their natural environment. I like the Wildlife Park better than a zoo where most of the animals are in cages (笼子). We first spent some time with the kangaroos. We were allowed to touch and feed them. It was very exciting to be so close to them. There were koalas there too. They looked very cuddly (令人想拥抱的). Although we were not allowed to carry them, I got to take a photo with one. It is a wonderful souvenir (纪念品) of my holiday in Sydney. The Wildlife Park has plenty of freshwater and saltwater crocodiles. Some of them arew w w . really big and scary (吓人的) with huge teeth! I did not want to get too close to them. There was also a bird show. The keepers showed us different species (种类) they had. I saw an old parrot which could “talk”. It made a great impression on me. I enjoyed the trip very much. There was so much to see.

52. Where is the Wildlife Park?

A. In Sydney. B. In Cairo. C. In Athens. D. In Rome.

53. What is a wonderful souvenir of the writer’ s holiday?

A. A parrot that could talk. B. A chance to feed a koala.

C. A photo with a koala. D. Food for the kangaroos.

54. Why didn’ t the writer want to get very close to the crocodiles?

A. They lived in water. B. The writer was afraid of them.

C. The writer did not want to feed them. D. The writer did not like the smell of saltwater.

55. Which of the following is true?

A. The kangaroos are kept in cages in the Wildlife Park. B. The writer travelled to the Wildlife Park alone.

C. The writer went to see koalas first. D. The writer watched a bird show.

56. How did the writer feel after visiting the Wildlife Park?

A. Excited. B. Unhappy. C. Bored. D. Hopeless.

As an English, I can speak three languages—English, German and French, so do you think the British people are very good language learners? The fact is that they aren’ t. Some statistics (数据) from the survey done by the European Commission (欧盟委员会) showed that 62% of the British people only speak English. 38% speak at least one foreign language and 18% speak two or more. Compared with the British people, 56% of the people in other European countries speak at least one foreign language and 28% speak two or more. From this you can see that the British people are famous for not speaking foreign languages and that they are not good language learners in Europe. And the survey also showed that English is the most widely-spoken foreign language. Many European people can have a conversation in English. That’ s why my people don’ t think it is necessary to learn a foreign language. In Britain, students are not required to learn a foreign language. That means learning a foreign language is only an option at school. In UK schools it is common for children to start learning a foreign language at 11 and many of them give it up at 14. So why don’ t students continue learning foreign languages at school? Because they think it is more difficult to get good marks in languages than in other subjects such as science or history. To solve this situation, the British government is looking for different ways to improve language learning at school. One way is to start learning it at a much younger age. Another one is to give school children more choices. Changing the British attitude (态度) to learning foreign languages may be a hard task but the government decides to try!

57. Which country does the writer come from?

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

58. Which of the following about the British people is true?

A. They are good language learners. B. 62% of them speak two or more languages.

C. They are famous for speaking foreign languages. D. More than half of them only speak English.x § k § b 1

59. According to the passage, students in Britain prefer to learn _____.

A. science or German B. history or German C. science or history D. German or French

60. In Paragraph 4, “an option” means _____.

A. a choice B. a game C. a mistake D. a conversation

61. What is the best title of the passage?

A. Speaking English B. Foreign Language Learning in UK

C. Schools in UK D. Young English Learners

## 六、完成句子（本大题共5 小题，每小题2 分，共10 分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

62. 我们昨天四点半回家的。 We _____ _____ at half past four yesterday.

63. 别为我担心，我会没事的。 Don’t _____ _____ me. I’ll be all right.

64. 努力学习，你的梦想就会实现。 Work hard, and your dream will _____ _____.

65. 这种玩具汽车正在这个商店中出售。 This kind of toy car is _____ _____ in the shop.

66. 这本书讲述了坏人如何为自己的行为付出代价。 The book tells us how bad people _____ _____ their actions.

## 七、综合填空（本大题共10 小题，每小题1 分，共10 分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，

根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使短文意思完整。每空限填一词。 Lan Lan, a student of Grade Seven in Lushan, was taking a drawing class in a tent on April 23. Guess what she drew—a house with wings. When the teacher asked why she did so, Lan said if her house could f ____67____ , it wouldn’t fall down in an earthquake. Lan’s hometown was hit by a s ____68____ earthquake on April 20. At least 196 people were killed and more than 11,000 were injured. Many people became homeless. Soldiers and doctors q ____69____ arrived in the area, saving people and rebuilding homes. Lots of money was sent there to help all those in need. Although we can’t prevent (阻止) an earthquake from happening, we can use some methods to r ____70____ harm. During an earthquake, do not jump out of high buildings because it is very d ____71____ . Another method is to cover your head and neck u ____72____ a strong table or desk. If there is no shelter (躲避处) nearby, you can also stay by a wall, and cover your head and neck with your arms and hands. And then you must keep calm and stay there u ____73____ the shaking stops. Japan is a c ____74____ which lies on the earthquake belt (地震带) and it is very good at dealing with earthquakes. From a very young age, the Japanese are already taught how to survive (幸存) them. Students often receive earthquake training. Almost in every Japanese family you can find a survival kit (救生装备) with a flash-light, a radio, water and enough food for several days. This helps people to stay a ____75____ after an earthquake. “There should be more safety t ____76____ at schools in our country,” said Xu Jiannong, an education expert in Beijing. There is no more truth than this when one’s life is the most important of all.

67. 综合填空

68. 综合填空

_____

69. 综合填空

_____

70. 综合填空

_____

71. 综合填空

_____

72. 综合填空

_____

73. 综合填空

_____

74. 综合填空

_____

75. 综合填空

_____

76. 综合填空

_____

## 八、书面表达（本大题共15 分）（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

77. （15 分）

# 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. B | 2. B | 3. C | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. A | 9. B | 10. C |
| 11. A | 12. C | 13. C | 14. A | 15. C |
| 16. C | 17. B | 18. D | 19. A | 20. C |
| 21. A | 22. D | 23. B | 24. C | 25. A |
| 26. D | 27. B | 28. C | 29. B | 30. C |
| 31. D | 32. C | 33. D | 34. A | 35. A |
| 36. B | 37. A | 38. C | 39. B | 40. D |
| 41. C | 42. C | 43. A | 44. D | 45. B |
| 46. D | 47. D | 48. C | 49. A | 50. B |
| 51. D | 52. A | 53. C | 54. B | 55. D |
| 56. A | 57. C | 58. D | 59. C | 60. A |
| 61. B | 62. went home | 63. worry about | 64. come true | 65. on sale |
| 66. pay for | 67. fly | 68. strong | 69. quickly | 70. reduce |
| 71. dangerous | 72. under | 73. until | 74. country | 75. alive |
| 76. training | | | | |

77. Dear Frank,

I’ m happy to hear that at the end of August you will come to Tianjin to study and stay with my family.

I’ m writing to say welcome to you.

Before you arrive, we will get your room ready for you. My father will drive us to school every day, and my mother will cook delicious food for us. On weekends, we will invite you to visit Tianjin, such as going to Tianjin Ancient Cultural Street and taking a boat trip on the Haihe River. Since you like playing volleyball, we can watch the matches of Tianjin Women’ s Volleyball Team together. I believe you will have a wonderful time here and learn a lot about Chinese culture.

Looking forward to seeing you soon.

Li Ming

# 逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位数字信息 → 识别并区分相似数字发音 → 得出答案

考点：数字语音辨识

2. 【答案】B

定位时间信息 → 区分时间段表达 → 得出答案

考点：时间表达辨识　场景时间推断

3. 【答案】C

识别人物关系线索 → 匹配对话角色 → 得出答案

考点：人物关系推断

4. 【答案】B

定位所有格信息 → 追踪指代关系 → 得出答案

考点：所有格辨识　指代关系追踪

5. 【答案】C

定位能力描述 → 匹配具体技能 → 得出答案

考点：能力描述捕捉　细节匹配

6. 【答案】A

定位颜色关键词 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：颜色词汇识别

7. 【答案】B

定位地点名词 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：地点词汇识别

8. 【答案】A

定位人物姓名 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：人物姓名识别

9. 【答案】B

定位书名专有名词 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：书名识别

10. 【答案】C

定位时间数字 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：时间数字识别

11. 【答案】A
定位关键词 'Kate' 和 'go' → 捕捉地点名词 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　地点名词识别

12. 【答案】C
定位关键词 'weather' → 捕捉天气描述词 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　天气词汇识别

13. 【答案】C
定位关键词 'Mike' 和 'do' → 捕捉假期活动描述 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　活动描述识别

14. 【答案】A
定位关键词 'girl's father' 和 'do' → 捕捉职业名词 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　职业词汇识别

15. 【答案】C
定位关键词 'girl' 和 'want to do for her father' → 捕捉意图描述 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　意图/计划识别

16. 【答案】C
定位问题核心（Who came to the girl’ s home?）→ 匹配语篇中明确提及的人物 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

17. 【答案】B
分析句子结构 → 判断专有名词与普通名词的冠词用法 → 得出答案
考点：专有名词前冠词　普通名词前冠词

18. 【答案】D
分析句子成分 → 判断代词在句中的语法功能 → 得出答案
考点：形容词性物主代词　名词性物主代词

19. 【答案】A
分析语境逻辑 → 匹配动词与宾语的语义搭配 → 得出答案
考点：动词与介词搭配　语境选词

20. 【答案】C
分析文化语境 → 匹配名词与“个人”及“北美文化”的语义关联 → 得出答案
考点：名词辨析　文化语境

21. 【答案】A
分析句子时态标志 → 判断客观真理的时态表达 → 得出答案
考点：一般现在时　客观真理

22. 【答案】D
识别时间状语 'since I left school' → 判断主句需用现在完成时 → 选择 have lived
考点：现在完成时　since引导的时间状语

23. 【答案】B

理解 'Helping others' 的积极含义 → 结合 'makes us very' 推断正面情感 → 选择 proud

考点：语境选词　情感色彩判断

24. 【答案】C

识别固定搭配 'plan to do sth' → 判断空格处需用不定式 → 选择 to watch

考点：非谓语动词　plan to do sth 固定搭配

25. 【答案】A

根据后半句 'helped his mother with the housework' 推断前半句为关闭电视 → 选择 turned off

考点：动词搭配　语境逻辑推理

26. 【答案】D

理解 'wants me to... as soon as I get home' 表达期望养成习惯 → 选择 get into the habit of

考点：固定搭配　语境理解

27. 【答案】B

根据语境“cheered us on”（为我们加油）推断，加油声应是“大声地”，排除其他副词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

28. 【答案】C

根据对话场景（告知对方计划）推断，回应应为祝福语，排除感谢、客套等不合场景的选项

考点：观点态度　推理判断

29. 【答案】B

分析句子逻辑关系：后句“待在家里”是前句“明天下雨”的条件结果，需用条件连词

考点：状语从句

30. 【答案】C

识别whether引导的宾语从句，根据时间状语in the future判断从句需用将来时态，且主语books与动词replace为被动关系

考点：时态与语态　名词性从句

31. 【答案】D

根据宾语cheese（奶酪）推断，感知其品质应使用味觉动词，排除其他感官动词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

32. 【答案】C

识别选择疑问句结构 → 判断连接选项的连词 → 得出答案

考点：选择疑问句连词 or

33. 【答案】D

分析句子语境（建议/可能性） → 辨析情态动词含义 → 得出答案

考点：情态动词 may 表建议/可能性

34. 【答案】A

识别宾语从句 → 判断从句语序（陈述语序）和时态（将来时） → 得出答案

考点：宾语从句语序　宾语从句时态

35. 【答案】A

分析前后句逻辑关系（因果/结果） → 选择表结果的连词 → 得出答案

考点：结果状语从句连词 so

36. 【答案】B

理解对话情境（宣布好消息） → 选择表达祝贺/赞赏的回应 → 得出答案

考点：情景交际　表达赞赏

37. 【答案】A

41 空 根据时间线索‘half past six in the morning’ → 推断餐食类型 → 得出答案

42 空 根据上下文‘His grandparents were the only two people... with him’ → 推断人物关系状态 → 得出答案

43 空 根据前文‘hurriedly’和‘Dad’s car was already there’ → 推断动作的紧迫性 → 得出答案

44 空 根据下文Vincent的回答‘Me too’ → 推断父亲话语的情感基调 → 得出答案

45 空 根据下文父亲的回答‘Mum will be back in two months’ → 推断问句询问的是时间 → 得出答案

46 空 定位后文解释（meet more clients, become the manager）→ 推断母亲从事的职业活动 → 选择最符合语境的抽象名词

47 空 定位父亲告知母亲可能升职的消息 → 分析Vincent的回应（Not at all. Is work more important than me?）→ 推断父亲询问的是Vincent对此消息的感受

48 空 分析前后句逻辑关系（You are the most important... we have to work）→ 识别转折关系 → 选择表示转折的连词

49 空 定位地点（at the school gate）→ 分析父亲开车送文森特上学的动作 → 选择最符合“到达学校门口”这一场景的动词

50 空 定位前文（Dad drove off, going back to his office）→ 推断文森特是从父亲的交通工具中下来 → 选择最符合语境的名词

考点：语境选词　时间线索推理　人物关系推理　动作紧迫性推理　情感逻辑推理　名词性从句　疑问词选择　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

38. 【答案】C

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语境的名词

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39. 【答案】B

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47. 【答案】D

定位关键信息 'I will be ten years old' → 直接提取年龄数字 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

48. 【答案】C

定位关键信息 'The first part will be at the swimming pool' → 直接提取地点 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

49. 【答案】A

定位关键信息 'The pool party will be from 2 to 3 p.m.' → 计算时间差（3-2=1） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　数字运算

50. 【答案】B

定位关键信息 'A bus will take us all from the pool to my house' → 直接提取交通方式 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

51. 【答案】D

定位关键信息 'so that I will know how much food to prepare' → 直接提取原因 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

52. 【答案】A

定位首句 → 提取地点信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

53. 【答案】C

定位关键词'souvenir' → 匹配具体事件 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与匹配

54. 【答案】B

定位鳄鱼描述 → 提取作者感受 → 推断原因 → 得出答案

考点：细节推断

55. 【答案】D

逐项比对语篇细节 → 排除错误项 → 确认正确项

考点：细节比对与排除

56. 【答案】A

定位情感表达句 → 提取积极词汇 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度判断

57. 【答案】C

定位首段第一句 'As an English' → 同义替换 'English' 为 'Britain' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

58. 【答案】D

定位第二段 '62% of the British people only speak English' → 同义替换 'only speak English' 为 'only speak English'，'62%' 为 'More than half' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数据转换

59. 【答案】C

定位第四段 'Because they think it is more difficult to get good marks in languages than in other subjects such as science or history' → 推理 'prefer to learn' 对应 'more difficult' 的对比对象 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　逻辑推理

60. 【答案】A

定位第四段 'students are not required to learn a foreign language. That means learning a foreign language is only an option' → 根据 'not required' 推断 'option' 意为 'choice' → 得出答案

考点：词义猜测　上下文推断

61. 【答案】B

通读全文，把握核心话题：英国人外语学习现状、原因及政府对策 → 概括为 'Foreign Language Learning in UK' → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　概括归纳

62. 【答案】went home

根据时间状语 'yesterday' 判断时态为一般过去时 → 结合 '回家' 的固定搭配 'go home' → 得出答案 'went home'

考点：动词搭配 go home　一般过去时

63. 【答案】worry about

根据 '为某人担心' 的固定搭配 → 识别 'worry about' → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 worry about

64. 【答案】come true

根据 '梦想实现' 的固定搭配 → 识别 'come true' → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 come true

65. 【答案】on sale

根据 '正在出售' 的固定搭配 → 识别 'on sale' → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 on sale

66. 【答案】pay for

根据 '为行为付出代价' 的固定搭配 → 识别 'pay for' → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 pay for

67. 【答案】fly

81 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动词的现在分词形式
82 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在系动词后作表语 → 选择形容词形式
83 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格修饰动词 → 选择副词形式
84 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在情态动词后 → 选择动词原形
85 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择形容词形式
86 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 确定答案
87 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 识别时间/条件状语从句 → 匹配 until 表示‘直到’
88 空 分析句子主语与表语的逻辑关系 → 识别地理/国家概念 → 确定 country
89 空 分析系动词后的表语需求 → 识别‘活着的’状态描述 → 确定 alive
90 空 分析介词后的语法成分 → 识别动名词作宾语 → 确定 training

考点：非谓语动词作定语　非谓语动词作表语　非谓语动词作状语　非谓语动词作谓语　动词搭配 take on　状语从句连接词　语境选词　非谓语动词（动名词）

68. 【答案】strong

81 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动词的现在分词形式
82 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在系动词后作表语 → 选择形容词形式
83 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格修饰动词 → 选择副词形式
84 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在情态动词后 → 选择动词原形
85 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择形容词形式
86 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 确定答案
87 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 识别时间/条件状语从句 → 匹配 until 表示‘直到’
88 空 分析句子主语与表语的逻辑关系 → 识别地理/国家概念 → 确定 country
89 空 分析系动词后的表语需求 → 识别‘活着的’状态描述 → 确定 alive
90 空 分析介词后的语法成分 → 识别动名词作宾语 → 确定 training

考点：非谓语动词作定语　非谓语动词作表语　非谓语动词作状语　非谓语动词作谓语　动词搭配 take on　状语从句连接词　语境选词　非谓语动词（动名词）

69. 【答案】quickly

81 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动词的现在分词形式
82 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在系动词后作表语 → 选择形容词形式
83 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格修饰动词 → 选择副词形式
84 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在情态动词后 → 选择动词原形
85 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择形容词形式
86 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 确定答案
87 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 识别时间/条件状语从句 → 匹配 until 表示‘直到’
88 空 分析句子主语与表语的逻辑关系 → 识别地理/国家概念 → 确定 country
89 空 分析系动词后的表语需求 → 识别‘活着的’状态描述 → 确定 alive

90 空 分析介词后的语法成分 → 识别动名词作宾语 → 确定 training

考点：非谓语动词作定语　非谓语动词作表语　非谓语动词作状语　非谓语动词作谓语　动词搭配 take on　状语从句连接词　语境选词　非谓语动词（动名词）

70. 【答案】reduce

81 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动词的现在分词形式
82 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在系动词后作表语 → 选择形容词形式
83 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格修饰动词 → 选择副词形式
84 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在情态动词后 → 选择动词原形
85 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择形容词形式
86 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 确定答案
87 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 识别时间/条件状语从句 → 匹配 until 表示‘直到’
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89 空 分析系动词后的表语需求 → 识别‘活着的’状态描述 → 确定 alive
90 空 分析介词后的语法成分 → 识别动名词作宾语 → 确定 training

考点：非谓语动词作定语　非谓语动词作表语　非谓语动词作状语　非谓语动词作谓语　动词搭配 take on　状语从句连接词　语境选词　非谓语动词（动名词）

71. 【答案】dangerous

81 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动词的现在分词形式
82 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在系动词后作表语 → 选择形容词形式
83 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格修饰动词 → 选择副词形式
84 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在情态动词后 → 选择动词原形
85 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择形容词形式
86 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 确定答案
87 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 识别时间/条件状语从句 → 匹配 until 表示‘直到’
88 空 分析句子主语与表语的逻辑关系 → 识别地理/国家概念 → 确定 country
89 空 分析系动词后的表语需求 → 识别‘活着的’状态描述 → 确定 alive
90 空 分析介词后的语法成分 → 识别动名词作宾语 → 确定 training

考点：非谓语动词作定语　非谓语动词作表语　非谓语动词作状语　非谓语动词作谓语　动词搭配 take on　状语从句连接词　语境选词　非谓语动词（动名词）

72. 【答案】under

81 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动词的现在分词形式
82 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在系动词后作表语 → 选择形容词形式
83 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格修饰动词 → 选择副词形式
84 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在情态动词后 → 选择动词原形
85 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择形容词形式
86 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 确定答案
87 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 识别时间/条件状语从句 → 匹配 until 表示‘直到’
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89 空 分析系动词后的表语需求 → 识别‘活着的’状态描述 → 确定 alive
90 空 分析介词后的语法成分 → 识别动名词作宾语 → 确定 training

考点：非谓语动词作定语　非谓语动词作表语　非谓语动词作状语　非谓语动词作谓语　动词搭配 take on　状语从句连接词　语境选词　非谓语动词（动名词）

73. 【答案】until

81 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动词的现在分词形式
82 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在系动词后作表语 → 选择形容词形式
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90 空 分析介词后的语法成分 → 识别动名词作宾语 → 确定 training

考点：非谓语动词作定语　非谓语动词作表语　非谓语动词作状语　非谓语动词作谓语　动词搭配 take on　状语从句连接词　语境选词　非谓语动词（动名词）

74. 【答案】country

81 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动词的现在分词形式
82 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在系动词后作表语 → 选择形容词形式
83 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格修饰动词 → 选择副词形式
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89 空 分析系动词后的表语需求 → 识别‘活着的’状态描述 → 确定 alive
90 空 分析介词后的语法成分 → 识别动名词作宾语 → 确定 training

考点：非谓语动词作定语　非谓语动词作表语　非谓语动词作状语　非谓语动词作谓语　动词搭配 take on　状语从句连接词　语境选词　非谓语动词（动名词）

75. 【答案】alive

81 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动词的现在分词形式
82 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在系动词后作表语 → 选择形容词形式
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90 空 分析介词后的语法成分 → 识别动名词作宾语 → 确定 training

考点：非谓语动词作定语　非谓语动词作表语　非谓语动词作状语　非谓语动词作谓语　动词搭配 take on　状语从句连接词　语境选词　非谓语动词（动名词）

76. 【答案】training

81 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动词的现在分词形式
82 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在系动词后作表语 → 选择形容词形式
83 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格修饰动词 → 选择副词形式

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考点：非谓语动词作定语　非谓语动词作表语　非谓语动词作状语　非谓语动词作谓语　动词搭配 take on　状语从句连接词　语境选词　非谓语动词（动名词）

77. 【答案】Dear Frank,
I’m happy to hear that at the end…

根据提示要点组织邮件内容，运用简单句和复合句进行连贯表达，并注意邮件格式。

考点：要点齐全　行文连贯　句式变化　邮件格式