# 中考 · 2017年赤峰市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 64 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 35 题 · 赤峰市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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## 一、阅读理解（共15个小题，每小题2分，共30分）（共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

第一节：阅读A、B两篇短文，从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。请将正确答案序号按要求涂在答题卡指定位置。 （A） I am Alice. My sister and I spent our last summer holidays with our uncle who is a geologist (地质学家) and loves to collect stones. One day he bought us two backpacks and asked us to go to the mountain with him. We walked the whole day. Every now and then he put stones in our backpacks. To our surprise, he also took some stones out from them. But we thought he had just found better stones. When we returned to the house, we were very tired. The backpacks were so heavy that we felt relief （轻松）when we took them off. Yet our uncle’ s backpack was half empty. "Why did you give us so many stones?” we asked. "I didn’ t. You did." he said. “You didn't know it, but I gave you a little attitude(态度) test today. I listened to every word you said. Whenever you were complaining (抱怨) , I added a stone to your backpacks. whenever you talked about something with positive (积极的) thinking, I took out a stone. And now look at your backpacks." Our backpacks were full of stones. “Your negative( 消极的) thoughts are just like stones. You carry them in your mind just like those stones in your backpacks. The mote negative thoughts you have, the heavier your mind will be.” said our uncle. With great love, our uncle taught us one of the most important lessons it life—the power of the attitude.

1. Alice's uncle likes to _____.

A. collect coins B. collect stones C. collect stamps D. collect books

2. When Alice's uncle took out some stones from her backpack, she thought _____.

A. she said too many words
B. her uncle had found better stones
C. her uncle wanted her to feel a sense of relief
D. she talked about something with positive thinking

3. Alice's and her sister's backpacks were full of stones because they _____

A. complained (抱怨) too much on the way
B. were hard working
C. enjoyed collecting stones very much
D. chose wrong backpacks to carry the stones

4. The writer wrote this passage to encourage us to _____

A. be pleased to take others' advice
B. have a positive attitude towards life
C. make a plan before doing something
D. help people in trouble

Lab work is fun but you must be careful. Listen carefully when your teacher reads and explains the rules before your first lab lesson. LAB RULES Throughout the lessons * Do not enter the science lab without the teacher's permission(允许). * No food or drinks are to be allowed in the science lab. Before the Experiment * Read all instructions carefully before every experiment(实验). * Prepare all apparatus(仪器)and put them in right places so that you will not knock them over while doing the experiment. During the Experimentw w w . * If you are unsure of how to use any apparatus or how to operate, ask your teacher for help. * Never smell or taste chemicals unless your teacher gives permission. After the Experiment * Wash all apparatus after use and return them to the places where they were. * Throw waste materials into proper waste baskets. First Aid * Report all accidents to your teacher immediately. * If you spill any chemicals onto your body or clothing, wash with plenty of water and report to your teacher.

5. You must know the LAB RULES _____ the first lab lessons.

A. before
B. since
C. during
D. after

6. It is necessary for you to _____ before every experiment.

A. read all instructions carefully
B. take enough food and drinks
C. smell chemicals immediately
D. talk with your classmates.

7. If you are not sure of how to use any apparatus, _____.

A. read the rules carefully
B. try them again and again
C. ask your teacher for help
D. return all apparatus to the places where they were

8. The underlined word “spill” means _____.

A. 照射
B. 伤害
C. 摔下
D. 溅出

9. When you are in the science lab, you mustn’ t _____.

A. be careful in order to prevent injury

B. listen carefully when your teacher explains the rules

C. taste chemicals without the teacher’ s permission

D. throw waste materials into proper waste baskets 第二节：根据短文内容，从方框内6个选项中选择5个恰当的句子完成短文。请将正确答案序号按要求涂在答题卡指定位置。 Reading is a good hobby for all kinds of reason. First, reading is fun. 36 . You will never feel bored or tired. Next, you can read a book anywhere—in a car, on a plane, or even in the bathroom. 37 . It is so easy to get a book. Another good reason for reading is that it is useful. If you read as a hobby, you will get better and better at it. And you will read faster and find it easier to understand what you read. 38 , you will probably find your schoolwork becomes much better. Some people say that reading is not in fashion.

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10. Reading is a wonderful hobby. Why not start reading right now?

A. But I don’ t think so.

B. Everyone likes reading

C. They always have more things to write about

D. You can always keep yourself happy if you like reading

E. All you need is a book.

F. As your reading skills improve

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

通读下面短文，从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。请将正确答案序号按要求涂在答题卡指定位置。 Confucius lived in the Kingdom of Lu, part of today’s Shandong Province. September 28th is his birthday. ___11___ he was born over 2,000 years ago, people still remember him on this day. His childhood was sad. His father ___12___ when he was only 3 and he had to work to help his mother. But young Confucius didn’t ___13___ studying. He visited many famous teachers and learned music, history, poetry and sports. Later, he became a teacher and started the ___14___ private school in Chinese history. At that time, only children from rich families could go to school, but Confucius believed ___15___ should go to school if they wanted to learn. He had about 3,000 students in his lifetime. Today, people still follow his ___16___ . He told us that each person has something worthy to learn and teach. “When I am with three people, one of them must be ___17___ than me in some areas. I choose their good qualities（品质）and follow them. I take their bad qualities and change them in myself.” He also taught us that thinking is very important in study. “All study but no thinking makes people puzzled（迷惑）. All thinking but no study makes people ___18___ .” Confucius is not only a great teacher but also a famous ___19___ with wise thoughts about the world and society. His most important teachings are about kindness and good manners. “A kind person should care for others. Be strict ___20___ yourself, but be kind to others.” He said.

11. A. Because B. After C. Although D. Since
12. A. die B. died C. dead D. death
13. A. give up B. pick up C. take off D. put off
14. A. one B. two C. first D. second
15. A. none B. someone C. no one D. everyone
16. A. thoughts B. news C. ways D. messages
17. A. good B. well C. better D. best
18. A. lazily B. beautifully C. lazy D. beautiful
19. A. scientist B. thinker C. engineer D. explorer
20. A. at B. for C. of D. with

## 三、词语运用（共20个小题，每小题1分，共20分）（共 9 小题，每小题 1 分，共 9 分）

21. Many people stay at home having a rest, reading books and watching TV. 58 people like to play games on computers or chat on the Internet. In recent years, more and more people love to travel 59 vacations. They go to visit some places of 60 , and some people even make a tour abroad to see the world. Chinese people now have the time and chance to do more kinds of leisure activities.

22. Their /The

23. together

24. next

25. passed

26. minute

27. students

28. such

29. from

## 四、A．根据短文内容，完成表格，每空一词。请将正确答案填写在答题卡指定的横线

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky in 1809. His mother died when he was ten years old. Later, his family moved to Illinois and his father remarried. The family was poor, so they had to struggle just to live. In Illinois, there were neither teachers nor schools, but Lincoln’ s stepmother encouraged him to study. He learned to read and write while working on the farm. At twenty-one, Lincoln left home. He soon received a law license and became a lawyer. People trusted him and began to call him “Honest Abe”. During the following years, he took a more active part in polities. Soon he was not only a highly respected lawyer but also a well-known politician. He was elected the sixteenth president of the United States in 1860, and in the next year the Civil War broke out. The Civil War was between the southern states that wanted to leave the Union and form their own country, and northern states that wanted to keep all the states as one country. The southern states wanted to keep the laws that allowed them to own slaves. Both the northern states and President Lincoln wanted to get rid of those laws. On April 9, 1865, the Civil War ended and all slaves were set free. Less than a week later, on April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln was shot at the Ford Theater in Washington D.C. He died the next day from his wounds. Abraham Lincoln Birth ★He was born in 1809. His family ★His mother died when he was ____ 30 ____ . ★His stepmother was ____ 31 ____ to him and encouraged him to study. Unusual Experience ★A farmer, a lawyer, a politician and the sixteenth ____ 32 ____ of the United States. Achievement ★The Civil War broke out between the southern states and the ____ 33 ____ states. ★All slaves were set free when the Civil War ____ 34 ____ . ★“Keeping all the states as one country” came true.

30. A．根据短文内容，完成表格，每空一词。请将正确答案填写在答题卡指定的横线上。

31. A．根据短文内容，完成表格，每空一词。请将正确答案填写在答题卡指定的横线上。

32. A．根据短文内容，完成表格，每空一词。请将正确答案填写在答题卡指定的横线上。

33. A．根据短文内容，完成表格，每空一词。请将正确答案填写在答题卡指定的横线上。

34. A．根据短文内容，完成表格，每空一词。请将正确答案填写在答题卡指定的横线上。

## 五、书面表达（共20分）（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

35.（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. B | 2. B | 3. A | 4. B | 5. A |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. D | 9. C | 10. C |
| 11. C | 12. B | 13. A | 14. C | 15. D |
| 16. A | 17. C | 18. C | 19. B | 20. D |
| 21. football | 22. Their | 23. together | 24. next | 25. passed |
| 26. minute | 27. students | 28. such | 29. from | 30. ten years old |
| 31. nice/kind | 32. president | 33. northern | 34. ended | |

35. Hello, everybody! My name is Li Hua. I’ m from the Hope Middle School. I’ m very happy to be here and start a new journey with all of you.

At home, I am a helpful and responsible child. I often help my parents with housework like cleaning and cooking. At school, I work hard and get along well with my teachers and classmates. I am always ready to help others when they are in need.

In my free time, I have many hobbies. I love reading books, especially science fiction. I also enjoy playing basketball with my friends after school. It helps me stay healthy and teaches me the importance of teamwork.

I am really looking forward to my high school life. I hope to make more new friends and learn a lot of new knowledge. I will try my best to take part in different school activities and develop myself in every way. I believe it will be a wonderful and unforgettable time.

Thank you!

# 逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位首段人物介绍 → 提取关键信息 'loves to collect stones' → 同义替换匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】B

定位第二段描述叔叔行为的句子 → 提取Alice当时的误解 'But we thought he had just found better stones' → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　人物心理

3. 【答案】A

定位叔叔解释石头增减规则的句子 → 推理出石头多意味着抱怨多 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　因果推理

4. 【答案】B

定位文章结尾叔叔的总结性话语 → 提炼核心观点 'the power of the attitude' → 同义替换匹配选项

考点：主旨归纳　观点提炼

5. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'LAB RULES' 和 'first lab lessons' → 在语篇中定位到 'before your first lab lesson' → 识别时间逻辑关系 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　时间逻辑衔接

6. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'necessary' 和 'before every experiment' → 在语篇中定位到 'Before the Experiment' 部分 → 匹配具体要求 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与匹配

7. 【答案】C

定位题干条件句 'If you are not sure of how to use any apparatus' → 在语篇中定位到 'During the Experiment' 部分的相同条件句 → 匹配建议动作 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与匹配

8. 【答案】D

定位划线词 'spill' 所在句子 → 分析上下文 'chemicals onto your body or clothing' 和 'wash with plenty of water' → 推断词义为液体溅出 → 得出答案

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

9. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'mustn't' → 在语篇中寻找表示禁止的规则（如 'Do not', 'No', 'Never'） → 逐一比对选项与原文禁止项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　否定逻辑匹配

10. 【答案】C

定位段落逻辑 → 分析空格前后句意与段落结构 → 推断空格处需承接上文‘阅读让你理解更快’并引出下文‘学业进步’的因果关系 → 得出答案

考点：篇章结构与逻辑衔接　因果关系推断

11. 【答案】C

41 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句“他出生在2000多年前”与后句“人们今天仍纪念他”构成让步关系 → 选择让步连词Although

42 空 分析句子时态语境 → 前文描述童年往事，需用一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式died

43 空 分析转折连词But后的语境 → 前文说童年悲惨需工作，后文说他拜访名师学习 → 需要表示“放弃”的短语 → 选择give up

44 空 分析后文线索“中国历史上” → 需要表示顺序的序数词 → 选择first表示“第一所”

45 空 分析前文对比结构 → 前句说“只有富家子弟能上学”，后句说孔子认为_____都应该上学 → 需要表示“所有人”的不定代词 → 选择everyone

46 空 定位空格前'follow his' → 分析后文孔子关于学习、修身、待人的教导 → 识别'教导'与'思想'的同义关联 → 选择'thoughts'

47 空 定位空格前'must be'与后文'than me' → 识别比较级结构 → 结合语境'在某些方面' → 选择比较级形容词'better'

48 空 定位空格前'makes people' → 识别'make sb. + adj.'结构 → 分析前文'All thinking but no study'的逻辑后果 → 选择形容词'lazy'

49 空 定位空格前'famous'与后文'with wise thoughts about the world and society' → 识别对人物身份的描述 → 选择与'思想'相关的身份名词'thinker'

50 空 定位空格前'Be strict' → 识别固定搭配'be strict with sb.' → 选择介词'with'

考点：状语从句　让步关系　时态　动词过去式　动词搭配　语境选词　序数词　主谓一致　近义词辨析　SVO主干　非谓语动词（宾补结构）　固定搭配（通用）

12. 【答案】B

41 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句“他出生在2000多年前”与后句“人们今天仍纪念他”构成让步关系 → 选择让步连词Although

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谓语动词（宾补结构） 固定搭配（通用）

13. 【答案】A

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14. 【答案】C

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15. 【答案】D

41 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句“他出生在2000多年前”与后句“人们今天仍纪念他”构成让步关系 → 选择让步连词Although

42 空 分析句子时态语境 → 前文描述童年往事，需用一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式died

43 空 分析转折连词But后的语境 → 前文说童年悲惨需工作，后文说他拜访名师学习 → 需要表示“放弃”的短语 → 选择give up

44 空 分析后文线索“中国历史上” → 需要表示顺序的序数词 → 选择first表示“第一所”

45 空 分析前文对比结构 → 前句说“只有富家子弟能上学”，后句说孔子认为_____都应该上学 → 需要表示“所有人”的不定代词 → 选择everyone

46 空 定位空格前'follow his' → 分析后文孔子关于学习、修身、待人的教导 → 识别'教导'与'思想'的同义关联 → 选择'thoughts'

47 空 定位空格前'must be'与后文'than me' → 识别比较级结构 → 结合语境'在某些方面' → 选择比较级形容词'better'

48 空 定位空格前'makes people' → 识别'make sb. + adj.'结构 → 分析前文'All thinking but no study'的逻辑后果 → 选择形容词'lazy'

49 空 定位空格前'famous'与后文'with wise thoughts about the world and society' → 识别对人物身份的描述 → 选择与'思想'相关的身份名词'thinker'

50 空 定位空格前'Be strict' → 识别固定搭配'be strict with sb.' → 选择介词'with'

考点：状语从句　让步关系　时态　动词过去式　动词搭配　语境选词　序数词　主谓一致　近义词辨析　SVO主干　非谓语动词（宾补结构）　固定搭配（通用）

16. 【答案】A

41 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句“他出生在2000多年前”与后句“人们今天仍纪念他”构成让步关系 → 选择让步连词Although

42 空 分析句子时态语境 → 前文描述童年往事，需用一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式died

43 空 分析转折连词But后的语境 → 前文说童年悲惨需工作，后文说他拜访名师学习 → 需要表示“放弃”的短语 → 选择give up

44 空 分析后文线索“中国历史上” → 需要表示顺序的序数词 → 选择first表示“第一所”

45 空 分析前文对比结构 → 前句说“只有富家子弟能上学”，后句说孔子认为_____都应该上学 → 需要表示“所有人”的不定代词 → 选择everyone

46 空 定位空格前'follow his' → 分析后文孔子关于学习、修身、待人的教导 → 识别'教导'与'思想'的同义关联 → 选择'thoughts'

47 空 定位空格前'must be'与后文'than me' → 识别比较级结构 → 结合语境'在某些方面' → 选择比较级形容词'better'

48 空 定位空格前'makes people' → 识别'make sb. + adj.'结构 → 分析前文'All thinking but no study'的逻辑后果 → 选择形容词'lazy'

49 空 定位空格前'famous'与后文'with wise thoughts about the world and society' → 识别对人物身份的描述 → 选择与'思想'相关的身份名词'thinker'

50 空 定位空格前'Be strict' → 识别固定搭配'be strict with sb.' → 选择介词'with'

考点：状语从句　让步关系　时态　动词过去式　动词搭配　语境选词　序数词　主谓一致　近义词辨析　SVO主干　非谓语动词（宾补结构）　固定搭配（通用）

17. 【答案】C

41 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句“他出生在2000多年前”与后句“人们今天仍纪念他”构成让步关系 → 选择让步连词Although

42 空 分析句子时态语境 → 前文描述童年往事，需用一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式died
43 空 分析转折连词But后的语境 → 前文说童年悲惨需工作，后文说他拜访名师学习 → 需要表示“放弃”的短语 → 选择give up
44 空 分析后文线索“中国历史上” → 需要表示顺序的序数词 → 选择first表示“第一所”
45 空 分析前文对比结构 → 前句说“只有富家子弟能上学”，后句说孔子认为_____都应该上学 → 需要表示“所有人”的不定代词 → 选择everyone
46 空 定位空格前'follow his' → 分析后文孔子关于学习、修身、待人的教导 → 识别'教导'与'思想'的同义关联 → 选择'thoughts'
47 空 定位空格前'must be'与后文'than me' → 识别比较级结构 → 结合语境'在某些方面' → 选择比较级形容词'better'
48 空 定位空格前'makes people' → 识别'make sb. + adj.'结构 → 分析前文'All thinking but no study'的逻辑后果 → 选择形容词'lazy'
49 空 定位空格前'famous'与后文'with wise thoughts about the world and society' → 识别对人物身份的描述 → 选择与'思想'相关的身份名词'thinker'
50 空 定位空格前'Be strict' → 识别固定搭配'be strict with sb.' → 选择介词'with'

考点：状语从句　让步关系　时态　动词过去式　动词搭配　语境选词　序数词　主谓一致　近义词辨析　SVO主干　非谓语动词（宾补结构）　固定搭配（通用）

18. 【答案】C

41 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句“他出生在2000多年前”与后句“人们今天仍纪念他”构成让步关系 → 选择让步连词Although
42 空 分析句子时态语境 → 前文描述童年往事，需用一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式died
43 空 分析转折连词But后的语境 → 前文说童年悲惨需工作，后文说他拜访名师学习 → 需要表示“放弃”的短语 → 选择give up
44 空 分析后文线索“中国历史上” → 需要表示顺序的序数词 → 选择first表示“第一所”
45 空 分析前文对比结构 → 前句说“只有富家子弟能上学”，后句说孔子认为_____都应该上学 → 需要表示“所有人”的不定代词 → 选择everyone
46 空 定位空格前'follow his' → 分析后文孔子关于学习、修身、待人的教导 → 识别'教导'与'思想'的同义关联 → 选择'thoughts'
47 空 定位空格前'must be'与后文'than me' → 识别比较级结构 → 结合语境'在某些方面' → 选择比较级形容词'better'
48 空 定位空格前'makes people' → 识别'make sb. + adj.'结构 → 分析前文'All thinking but no study'的逻辑后果 → 选择形容词'lazy'
49 空 定位空格前'famous'与后文'with wise thoughts about the world and society' → 识别对人物身份的描述 → 选择与'思想'相关的身份名词'thinker'
50 空 定位空格前'Be strict' → 识别固定搭配'be strict with sb.' → 选择介词'with'

考点：状语从句　让步关系　时态　动词过去式　动词搭配　语境选词　序数词　主谓一致　近义词辨析　SVO主干　非谓语动词（宾补结构）　固定搭配（通用）

19. 【答案】B

41 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句“他出生在2000多年前”与后句“人们今天仍纪念他”构成让步关系 → 选择让步连词Although
42 空 分析句子时态语境 → 前文描述童年往事，需用一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式died
43 空 分析转折连词But后的语境 → 前文说童年悲惨需工作，后文说他拜访名师学习 → 需要表示“放弃”的短语 → 选择give up
44 空 分析后文线索“中国历史上” → 需要表示顺序的序数词 → 选择first表示“第一所”

45 空 分析前文对比结构 → 前句说“只有富家子弟能上学”，后句说孔子认为_____都应该上学 → 需要表示“所有人”的不定代词 → 选择everyone
46 空 定位空格前'follow his' → 分析后文孔子关于学习、修身、待人的教导 → 识别'教导'与'思想'的同义关联 → 选择'thoughts'
47 空 定位空格前'must be'与后文'than me' → 识别比较级结构 → 结合语境'在某些方面' → 选择比较级形容词'better'
48 空 定位空格前'makes people' → 识别'make sb. + adj.'结构 → 分析前文'All thinking but no study'的逻辑后果 → 选择形容词'lazy'
49 空 定位空格前'famous'与后文'with wise thoughts about the world and society' → 识别对人物身份的描述 → 选择与'思想'相关的身份名词'thinker'
50 空 定位空格前'Be strict' → 识别固定搭配'be strict with sb.' → 选择介词'with'

考点：状语从句　让步关系　时态　动词过去式　动词搭配　语境选词　序数词　主谓一致　近义词辨析　SVO主干　非谓语动词（宾补结构）　固定搭配（通用）

20. 【答案】D

41 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句“他出生在2000多年前”与后句“人们今天仍纪念他”构成让步关系 → 选择让步连词Although
42 空 分析句子时态语境 → 前文描述童年往事，需用一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式died
43 空 分析转折连词But后的语境 → 前文说童年悲惨需工作，后文说他拜访名师学习 → 需要表示“放弃”的短语 → 选择give up
44 空 分析后文线索“中国历史上” → 需要表示顺序的序数词 → 选择first表示“第一所”
45 空 分析前文对比结构 → 前句说“只有富家子弟能上学”，后句说孔子认为_____都应该上学 → 需要表示“所有人”的不定代词 → 选择everyone
46 空 定位空格前'follow his' → 分析后文孔子关于学习、修身、待人的教导 → 识别'教导'与'思想'的同义关联 → 选择'thoughts'
47 空 定位空格前'must be'与后文'than me' → 识别比较级结构 → 结合语境'在某些方面' → 选择比较级形容词'better'
48 空 定位空格前'makes people' → 识别'make sb. + adj.'结构 → 分析前文'All thinking but no study'的逻辑后果 → 选择形容词'lazy'
49 空 定位空格前'famous'与后文'with wise thoughts about the world and society' → 识别对人物身份的描述 → 选择与'思想'相关的身份名词'thinker'
50 空 定位空格前'Be strict' → 识别固定搭配'be strict with sb.' → 选择介词'with'

考点：状语从句　让步关系　时态　动词过去式　动词搭配　语境选词　序数词　主谓一致　近义词辨析　SVO主干　非谓语动词（宾补结构）　固定搭配（通用）

21. 【答案】football

根据语境‘play games on computers or chat on the Internet’推断，此处需要一个表示‘其他’或‘另外一些’的词来衔接上下文，‘Other’符合逻辑。

考点：语境选词

22. 【答案】Their

根据语境‘travel’的主语是‘more and more people’，为复数，因此需要复数所有格‘Their’来指代。

考点：主谓一致与指代一致

23. 【答案】together

根据语境‘travel’和‘vacation’，此处需要一个副词修饰动词‘travel’，表示‘一起’，‘together’符合SVO结构中的状语位置。

考点：SVO 主干

24. 【答案】next

根据语境‘vacation’和‘travel’，此处需要一个表示时间顺序的词，‘next’符合‘下一个假期’的逻辑。

考点：语境选词

25. 【答案】passed

根据语境‘passed’和‘vacation’，此处需要一个动词的过去式，表示‘度过’，‘passed’符合时态要求。

考点：时态与语态

26. 【答案】minute

根据时间状语 'every minute' 判断时态 → 一般现在时表习惯性动作 → 主语 'he' 为第三人称单数 → 动词需用单三形式

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致

27. 【答案】students

分析句子主干 → 主语 'The number of students' 为单数概念 → 谓语动词需用单数形式

考点：主谓一致　the number of 作主语

28. 【答案】such

识别句子结构 → 'such' 引导结果状语从句 → 与前文 'so' 构成 'so...such...' 结构

考点：so...such... 结构　结果状语从句

29. 【答案】from

识别动词短语搭配 → 'take on' 表示 '承担' → 与 'responsibility' 构成固定搭配

考点：take on 承担　动词搭配

30. 【答案】ten years old

71 空 根据语境判断时态 → 识别时间状语 'for ten years' → 确定使用现在完成时
72 空 分析句子结构 → 识别系动词 'is' 后需形容词 → 根据语境选择描述人品质的词
73 空 分析句子主语 → 识别 'The' 后需名词 → 根据语境判断职位名称
74 空 分析句子成分 → 识别名词前需形容词 → 根据地理语境选择方位词
75 空 分析句子时态 → 识别过去时间状语 → 确定使用一般过去时

考点：现在完成时　for + 时间段　系表结构　形容词作表语　冠词+名词结构　职位名词　形容词修饰名词　方位形容词　一般过去时　动词过去式

31. 【答案】nice/kind

71 空 根据语境判断时态 → 识别时间状语 'for ten years' → 确定使用现在完成时
72 空 分析句子结构 → 识别系动词 'is' 后需形容词 → 根据语境选择描述人品质的词
73 空 分析句子主语 → 识别 'The' 后需名词 → 根据语境判断职位名称
74 空 分析句子成分 → 识别名词前需形容词 → 根据地理语境选择方位词
75 空 分析句子时态 → 识别过去时间状语 → 确定使用一般过去时

考点：现在完成时　for + 时间段　系表结构　形容词作表语　冠词+名词结构　职位名词　形容词修饰名词　方位形容词　一般过去时　动词过去式

32. 【答案】president

71 空 根据语境判断时态 → 识别时间状语 'for ten years' → 确定使用现在完成时
72 空 分析句子结构 → 识别系动词 'is' 后需形容词 → 根据语境选择描述人品质的词
73 空 分析句子主语 → 识别 'The' 后需名词 → 根据语境判断职位名称
74 空 分析句子成分 → 识别名词前需形容词 → 根据地理语境选择方位词
75 空 分析句子时态 → 识别过去时间状语 → 确定使用一般过去时

考点：现在完成时　for + 时间段　系表结构　形容词作表语　冠词+名词结构　职位名词　形容词修饰名词　方位形容词　一般过去时　动词过去式

33. 【答案】northern

71 空 根据语境判断时态 → 识别时间状语 'for ten years' → 确定使用现在完成时
72 空 分析句子结构 → 识别系动词 'is' 后需形容词 → 根据语境选择描述人品质的词
73 空 分析句子主语 → 识别 'The' 后需名词 → 根据语境判断职位名称
74 空 分析句子成分 → 识别名词前需形容词 → 根据地理语境选择方位词
75 空 分析句子时态 → 识别过去时间状语 → 确定使用一般过去时

考点：现在完成时　for + 时间段　系表结构　形容词作表语　冠词+名词结构　职位名词　形容词修饰名词　方位形容词　一般过去时　动词过去式

34. 【答案】ended

71 空 根据语境判断时态 → 识别时间状语 'for ten years' → 确定使用现在完成时
72 空 分析句子结构 → 识别系动词 'is' 后需形容词 → 根据语境选择描述人品质的词
73 空 分析句子主语 → 识别 'The' 后需名词 → 根据语境判断职位名称
74 空 分析句子成分 → 识别名词前需形容词 → 根据地理语境选择方位词
75 空 分析句子时态 → 识别过去时间状语 → 确定使用一般过去时

考点：现在完成时　for + 时间段　系表结构　形容词作表语　冠词+名词结构　职位名词　形容词修饰名词　方位形容词　一般过去时　动词过去式

35. 【答案】Hello, everybody! My name is Li Hua. I’ m from…

学生需运用多种句式（如定语从句、固定搭配）组织自我介绍内容，确保语言流畅、结构清晰。

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句　句式变化与复杂句构建