中考 · 2017年河南省中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 80 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 45 题 · 河南省

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

本卷答案与讲解
439 326
yingyu8.cn/an/439326

一、从ABCD 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

1. ---When will car race begin ---I'm not sure. Maybe next week, or maybe week after next
A. a; the B. an; the C. the; a D. the; the

2. His name is James, but he usually calls____ Jim .
A. he B. him C. his D. himself

3. If you fight hard, know who you are, and are proud of who you are, you've got a good of winning.
A. choice B. chance C. decision D. direction

4. Miho is student because she was born later than anyone else in her class.
A. young B. younger C. the younger D. the youngest

5. -- Jimmy, where are my glasses? I have looked everywhere. --Oh, Granny. They are _____ on your nose.
A. even B. well C. right D. ever

6. -- Paul, I'm busy cooking. Can you give a hand? -- Just a minute. I my e-mail.
A. am checking B. will check C. have checked D. was checking

7. Father brought his little boy to a concert. But his too young to sit ___ the whole concert.
A. for B. with C. during D. through

8. ---I don't care what people think. ---Well, you ___. You're not alone in this world.
A. can B. may C. should D. will

9. --Why are you leaving your job? --I can't stand it any longer. I always ____ to work overtime.
A. am; asking B. am; asked C. was; asking D. was; asked

10. Don't know where your kids are in the house? Turn off the Internet and they'll_____ quickly.
A. get up B. stand up C. show up D. hurry up

11. The actor was happy he got a part in the a movie, _____ the part was a small one .
A. since B. while C. though D. unless

12. The plane on the ground for two more hours because of the bad weather..
A. ran B. moved C. shook D. remained

13. I hate the dogs live in the next house. They make loud noises all night
A. who B. that C. what D. whom ( )

14. Whenever we kids come over, Auntie Susan just stands there and watches us _____ sure we don't break anything.
A. make B. made C. to make D. making

15. Which of the following sentences is correct?
A. He came in and sat down. B. We all like <Harry Potter>.
C. When we met. He didn't say hello._ D. We went out, headed for the bus stop.

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

先通读短文，掌握其大意，然后从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案。
A giant panda ran away from the zoo in London. He walked and walked and became ___16___ . He walked into a restaurant, where he found a ___17___ at an empty table. The waiter took the panda's order. After he ___18___ his dinner, the panda stood up, calmly pulled out a gun which he had hidden, and fired into the air. ___19___ he turned around and walked toward the door. Naturally, the waiter was horrified(恐惧的), but he tried hard to pull himself together and stopped him for a(n) ___20___ . The panda said to him, "What do I look like to ___21___ ?" . The waiter answered, "Well, a giant panda, of course," "That's right," said the panda. "Look it up." and he walked out. The waiter called the ___22___ . When they arrived the waiter told them the whole story. ___23___ the panda's words "looking it up". So the police officer ___24___ a young man out to get an encyclopedia(百科全书). The young man returned with the encyclopedia. The officer ___25___ "panda" and there was the answer," Giant panda, lives in china, eats shoots (竹笋) and leaves." ( ) ___16___. A. tired B. angry C. crazy D. hungry ( ) ___17___. A. seat B. note C. waiter D. newspaper ( ) ___18___. A. ordered B. finished C. served D. cooked ( ) ___19___. A. So B. Once C. Then D. Also ( ) ___20___. A. talk B. excuse C. question D. explanation ( ) ___21___. A. us B. him C. you D. them ( ) ___22___. A. bosses B. police C. neighbors D. customerst ( ) ___23___. A. about B. like C. without D. including ( ) ___24___. A. sent B. took C. drove D. invited ( ) ___25___. A. turned to B. asked for C. looked up D. called on

16. A. tired B. angry C. crazy D. hungry

17. A. seat B. note C. waiter D. newspaper

18. A. ordered B. finished C. served D. cooked

19. A. So B. Once C. Then D. Also

20. A. talk B. excuse C. question D. explanation

21. A. us B. him C. you D. them

22. A. bosses B. police C. neighbors D. customerst

23. A. about B. like C. without D. including

24. A. sent B. took C. drove D. invited

25. A. turned to B. asked for C. looked up D. called on

三、根据材料内容选择最佳答案。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

26. What's special about Music Chairs?

A. Sunday is classic rock night every week.
B. The chair there can play wonderful music.
C. The restaurant only welcomes music lovers..
D. You can enjoy your meal with live music there.

27. Which of the following does the Chocolate Box serve?

A. Fish B. Cakes C. Seafood D. Chicken

28. Why do people go to Last Days of the Raj?

A. To show others how brave they will be.
B. To enjoy the meal while watching shows.
C. To try the dishes there cooked with spices.
D. To have meals in the garden all year round.

29. What can people do at A Taste of Tuscany?

A. Enjoy a relaxed breakfast.
B. Taste dishes cooked in Italy.
C. Have a value-for- money lunch.
D. Learn to cook pasta and seafood.

30. What is recommended in the text?

A. Hot restaurant.

B. Special foods.

C. Weekend activities.

D. The best places to go. B Not only kids of Tiger Moms go to Harvard. Dawn Loggins of Lawndale, N.C. is on her way to Harvard, one of the eight world-famous universities in the eastern US. Nobody encouraged her to study or paid for her special classes. This girl created her own future. The teen was abandoned by her family last summer, when her parents and two sisters moved to Tennessee. She found herself homeless and had to spend the night on friend's sofas. The school bus driver learned about Dawn's situation and invited Dawn to move in with her family. Soon, Dawn had a job at Burns High School. She worked from 6

四、根据材料内容选择最佳答案。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

31. Why didn't Dawn give up her studies?

A. To reconnect with her family.

B. To thank those who had helped her.

C. To get an education to be successful.

D. To realize her dream of going to Harvard.

32. Who helped Dawn when she found herself homeless?

A. Her teachers. B. Her neighbors. C. A Tiger Mom. D. A school bus driver.

33. What does the underlined word " abandoned " mean in Chinese?

A. 宠爱 B. 抛弃 C. 鼓励 D. 虐待

34. Which of the following words describes Dawn?

A. Open-minded. B. Good-natured. C. Strong-willed. D. Warm-hearted

35. What is the best title for the text?

A. Another Harvard girl.

B. A girl in candlelight.

C. From homeless to Harvard.

D. The role of Tiger Moms. C The idea that red means stop and green means has influenced our lives in more ways than just traffic signals(信号). We have been taught from a young age that the color red means danger and green means it's okay to move forward. But why were those colors chosen for traffic lights in the first place? For something we have to look at every day, why couldn't they have been prettier colors? Well, it's import to know that before traffic lights for cars, there were traffic signals for trains. At first, railway companies used red to mean stop, white to mean go, and green to mean warn. As you could imagine, trains ran into a few problems with white meaning go. For example, one train mistook a bright star for a white light and something unexpected happened. Because of that, railway companies finally moved green meaning go and used yellow to mean warn. And it's been that way ever since. Red has always been a color that mean danger, long before cars were even around. This most likely started because it's the color with the longest wavelength(波长) so it can be seen somewhere farther than other colors. But, believe it or not, yellow was once used to mean stop. Back in the 1900s, some stop signs were yellow because it was too hard to see a red sign in a poorly lit area. Finally, highly reflective materials(高反射材料) were developed and red stop signs were born. Since yellow can be seen well at all times of the day, school zones, some traffic signs, and school buses continue to be printed yellow. So next time you are impatiently waiting at a traffic light, don't get so mad at them, they've certainly come a long way.

五、根据材料内容选择最佳答案。（共 6 小题，每小题 2 分，共 12 分）

36. What were traffic signals for before traffic lights for cars?

A. Trains B. Boats. C. Planes D. Bicycles

37. Which of the following colors meant go at first?

A. Red. B. Yellow. C. White. D. Green.

38. Why does red mean danger?

A. Because it's the brightest color. B. Because it can be seen far away.

C. Because railway companies say so. D. Because it has the shortest wavelength.

39. Why are school buses painted yellow?

A. Because yellow is a prettier color. B. Because yellow once meat danger.

C. Because yellow can be seen well in daytime. D. Because yellow means it's OK to go forward.

40. What does the text mainly tell us?

A. How important traffic lights are. B. Which color has the longest wavelength.

C. What red, yellow and green can be used for. D. Why traffic lights are red, yellow and green.

D Starting high school is a great experience for any teenager. Whether you are coming from a middle school(grades six through eight) or a junior high school(grades seven through nine), there are many things about high that are different from your old school environment. 61 You will face being in a new school, making new friends in an unfamiliar class and getting to know new teachers. These new teachers will usually have higher academic(学术的) level than your middle and junior-high schoolteachers. 62 In return, they expect you to work hard and develop your skills, On top of all this, peer pressure(同伴压力) to drink and smoke often increases in high school. 63 Although there is a lot of pressure, it is nothing you cannot deal with. If you are feeling pressure to do something that you feel is wrong, talk to a friend, parent or counselor to find a solution(解决) . 64 If you are not succeeding academically, find someone to help you. If you feel lonely, try to join a school club or group to make new friends.

41. With time, you will come to be thankful for everything about your experience. On the point of starting you high school, are you ready? 根据材料内容，从下面五个选项中选出能填入文中空缺处的最佳选项，使短文意思通顺、内容完整。

A. You will experience many changes.

B. They want to help you get into college.

C. High school may seem discouraging at first.

D. They are there to help you get into this great new time in your life.

E. Besides, the pressure could also come from grades, loneliness and so on.

六、词语运用(10小题，每小题1分，共10分)（共 3 小题，每小题 1 分，共 3 分）

42. Why didn't he ask his parents? She had to be quite careful when talking 70 a kid about such a subject. She wanted to buy some time, 71 she replied," Well, sweetie , the stork(鹳鸟) brought you." She said no 72 , hoping that the subject would be dropped until Jimmy's parents came back. "So , where did Mom come from?" "The stork brought her also." "Well, then where did you come from?" " The stork brought 73 too, sweetie" "All right, thanks, Granny"

43. grandmother did not think anything more about his questions. Three days later, when she was tidying up and

44. at Jimmy's desk, she read the first sentence of his paper," For three generations(辈)there have been no natural births in our family".

七、书面表达(15分)（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

45. (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. D	3. B	4. D	5. C
6. A	7. D	8. C	9. B	10. C
11. C	12. D	13. B	14. C	15. A
16. D	17. A	18. B	19. C	20. D
21. C	22. B	23. A	24. A	25. C
26. D	27. B	28. C	29. B	30. D
31. C	32. C	33. B	34. C	35. C
36. A	37. C	38. D	39. C	40. D
41. C	42. nervous	43. Jimmy's	44. looking	

45. I did it

Last term, I had to give a speech in front of the whole school. I was so nervous that I couldn't sleep well for days. I was afraid of forgetting my words and being laughed at.

To prepare, I wrote my speech carefully and practiced it every day. I stood in front of the mirror, trying to speak loudly and clearly. My parents encouraged me and helped me correct my mistakes.

On the day of the speech, I took a deep breath and walked onto the stage. I spoke slowly and confidently. When I finished, everyone clapped. I felt so proud and happy. I did it! This experience taught me that with hard work and courage, I can overcome any difficulty.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

识别固定搭配 → 应用冠词规则 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 next week　固定搭配 the week after next

2. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 识别反身代词用法 → 得出答案

考点：反身代词作宾语　主语与宾语指代同一人

3. 【答案】B

分析语境 → 识别固定搭配 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 a good chance of　语境选词

4. 【答案】D

分析比较范围 → 识别最高级用法 → 得出答案

考点：最高级 the youngest　比较范围 anyone else in her class

5. 【答案】C

分析语境 → 识别副词 right 的强调用法 → 得出答案

考点：副词 right 表示强调“就在”　语境选词

6. 【答案】A

根据语境‘I‘m busy cooking’判断动作正在进行 → 选择现在进行时 → 得出答案

考点：现在进行时表正在进行

7. 【答案】D

根据‘too young to sit’判断需要表示‘持续整个音乐会’的介词 → 识别固定搭配 sit through → 得出答案

考点：sit through 坐着熬过/持续整个

8. 【答案】C

根据后句‘You‘re not alone’判断说话人认为对方‘应该’在意他人看法 → 识别情态动词表建议/义务 → 得出答案

考点：should 表建议/义务　情态动词辨析

9. 【答案】B

根据‘always’判断习惯性动作 → 第一空用一般现在时表习惯 → 第二空‘be asked to do’被动语态 → 得出答案

考点：一般现在时表习惯　被动语态 be asked to do

10. 【答案】C

根据‘Turn off the Internet’推断孩子会因断网而出现 → 识别 show up 表示‘出现’ → 得出答案

考点：show up 出现　语境推断

11. 【答案】C

分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别让步关系 → 选择表示让步的连词

考点：让步状语从句　连词辨析

12. 【答案】D

分析语境（因天气滞留地面） → 识别表示‘停留’的动词 → 选择最符合语境的词

考点：语境选词　动词辨析

13. 【答案】B

识别定语从句 → 判断先行词为物（dogs） → 选择关系代词

考点：定语从句关系代词　先行词判断

14. 【答案】C

分析句子结构（stand there and watch sb do sth） → 识别使役动词/感官动词后的宾补结构 → 选择不定式

考点：非谓语动词作宾补　感官动词用法

15. 【答案】A

逐句分析语法结构 → 识别主谓宾完整性 → 判断句子是否正确

考点：句子结构完整性　标点与句子边界

16. 【答案】D

36 空 根据后文‘walked into a restaurant’和‘took the panda's order’推断，熊猫进入餐厅是为了进食，因此状态应为‘hungry’

37 空 根据后文‘at an empty table’和‘The waiter took the panda's order’推断，熊猫在餐厅空桌旁找到的是‘seat’（座位）

38 空 根据后文‘the panda stood up’和‘fired into the air’推断，熊猫在‘finished’（完成）晚餐后才站起来

39 空 根据前文‘fired into the air’和后文‘turned around and walked toward the door’推断，此处需要表示时间顺序的连接词‘Then’（然后）

40 空 根据后文熊猫的回答‘What do I look like to you?’和‘Look it up’推断，服务员拦住熊猫是为了要一个‘explanation’（解释）

41 空 定位对话场景 → 分析直接引语中说话人与听话人的指代关系 → 得出答案

42 空 定位服务员报警情节 → 根据常识与下文警察到场推理 → 得出答案

43 空 定位警察对熊猫话语的反应 → 分析介词与动词短语的固定搭配 → 得出答案

44 空 定位警察派人去拿百科全书的情节 → 辨析四个动词在“派遣”语境下的语义和搭配差异 → 得出答案

45 空 定位警官查阅百科全书的动作 → 分析动词短语与“词条”的搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑推理　固定搭配　动作顺序　状语从句　逻辑衔接　名词性从句中的代词指代　细节定位与捕捉推理判断　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析

17. 【答案】A

36 空 根据后文‘walked into a restaurant’和‘took the panda's order’推断，熊猫进入餐厅是为了进食，因此状态应为‘hungry’

37 空 根据后文‘at an empty table’和‘The waiter took the panda's order’推断，熊猫在餐厅空桌旁找到的是‘seat’（座位）

38 空 根据后文‘the panda stood up’和‘fired into the air’推断，熊猫在‘finished’（完成）晚餐后才站起来

39 空 根据前文‘fired into the air’和后文‘turned around and walked toward the door’推断，此处需要表示时间顺序的连接词‘Then’（然后）
40 空 根据后文熊猫的回答‘What do I look like to you?’和‘Look it up’推断，服务员拦住熊猫是为了要一个‘explanation’（解释）
41 空 定位对话场景 → 分析直接引语中说话人与听话人的指代关系 → 得出答案
42 空 定位服务员报警情节 → 根据常识与下文警察到场推理 → 得出答案
43 空 定位警察对熊猫话语的反应 → 分析介词与动词短语的固定搭配 → 得出答案
44 空 定位警察派人去拿百科全书的情节 → 辨析四个动词在“派遣”语境下的语义和搭配差异 → 得出答案
45 空 定位警官查阅百科全书的动作 → 分析动词短语与“词条”的搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 逻辑推理 固定搭配 动作顺序 状语从句 逻辑衔接 名词性从句中的代词指代 细节定位与捕捉推理判断 固定搭配（通用） 近义词辨析

18. 【答案】B

36 空 根据后文‘walked into a restaurant’和‘took the panda's order’推断，熊猫进入餐厅是为了进食，因此状态应为‘hungry’
37 空 根据后文‘at an empty table’和‘The waiter took the panda's order’推断，熊猫在餐厅空桌旁找到的是‘seat’（座位）
38 空 根据后文‘the panda stood up’和‘fired into the air’推断，熊猫在‘finished’（完成）晚餐后才站起来
39 空 根据前文‘fired into the air’和后文‘turned around and walked toward the door’推断，此处需要表示时间顺序的连接词‘Then’（然后）
40 空 根据后文熊猫的回答‘What do I look like to you?’和‘Look it up’推断，服务员拦住熊猫是为了要一个‘explanation’（解释）
41 空 定位对话场景 → 分析直接引语中说话人与听话人的指代关系 → 得出答案
42 空 定位服务员报警情节 → 根据常识与下文警察到场推理 → 得出答案
43 空 定位警察对熊猫话语的反应 → 分析介词与动词短语的固定搭配 → 得出答案
44 空 定位警察派人去拿百科全书的情节 → 辨析四个动词在“派遣”语境下的语义和搭配差异 → 得出答案
45 空 定位警官查阅百科全书的动作 → 分析动词短语与“词条”的搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 逻辑推理 固定搭配 动作顺序 状语从句 逻辑衔接 名词性从句中的代词指代 细节定位与捕捉推理判断 固定搭配（通用） 近义词辨析

19. 【答案】C

36 空 根据后文‘walked into a restaurant’和‘took the panda's order’推断，熊猫进入餐厅是为了进食，因此状态应为‘hungry’
37 空 根据后文‘at an empty table’和‘The waiter took the panda's order’推断，熊猫在餐厅空桌旁找到的是‘seat’（座位）
38 空 根据后文‘the panda stood up’和‘fired into the air’推断，熊猫在‘finished’（完成）晚餐后才站起来
39 空 根据前文‘fired into the air’和后文‘turned around and walked toward the door’推断，此处需要表示时间顺序的连接词‘Then’（然后）
40 空 根据后文熊猫的回答‘What do I look like to you?’和‘Look it up’推断，服务员拦住熊猫是为了要一个‘explanation’（解释）
41 空 定位对话场景 → 分析直接引语中说话人与听话人的指代关系 → 得出答案
42 空 定位服务员报警情节 → 根据常识与下文警察到场推理 → 得出答案
43 空 定位警察对熊猫话语的反应 → 分析介词与动词短语的固定搭配 → 得出答案
44 空 定位警察派人去拿百科全书的情节 → 辨析四个动词在“派遣”语境下的语义和搭配差异 → 得出答案

45 空 定位警官查阅百科全书的动作 → 分析动词短语与“词条”的搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑推理　固定搭配　动作顺序　状语从句　逻辑衔接　名词性从句中的代词指代　细节定位与捕捉推理判断　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析

20. 【答案】D

36 空 根据后文‘walked into a restaurant’和‘took the panda's order’推断，熊猫进入餐厅是为了进食，因此状态应为‘hungry’

37 空 根据后文‘at an empty table’和‘The waiter took the panda's order’推断，熊猫在餐厅空桌旁找到的是‘seat’（座位）

38 空 根据后文‘the panda stood up’和‘fired into the air’推断，熊猫在‘finished’（完成）晚餐后才站起来

39 空 根据前文‘fired into the air’和后文‘turned around and walked toward the door’推断，此处需要表示时间顺序的连接词‘Then’（然后）

40 空 根据后文熊猫的回答‘What do I look like to you?’和‘Look it up’推断，服务员拦住熊猫是为了要一个‘explanation’（解释）

41 空 定位对话场景 → 分析直接引语中说话人与听话人的指代关系 → 得出答案

42 空 定位服务员报警情节 → 根据常识与下文警察到场推理 → 得出答案

43 空 定位警察对熊猫话语的反应 → 分析介词与动词短语的固定搭配 → 得出答案

44 空 定位警察派人去拿百科全书的情节 → 辨析四个动词在“派遣”语境下的语义和搭配差异 → 得出答案

45 空 定位警官查阅百科全书的动作 → 分析动词短语与“词条”的搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑推理　固定搭配　动作顺序　状语从句　逻辑衔接　名词性从句中的代词指代　细节定位与捕捉推理判断　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析

21. 【答案】C

36 空 根据后文‘walked into a restaurant’和‘took the panda's order’推断，熊猫进入餐厅是为了进食，因此状态应为‘hungry’

37 空 根据后文‘at an empty table’和‘The waiter took the panda's order’推断，熊猫在餐厅空桌旁找到的是‘seat’（座位）

38 空 根据后文‘the panda stood up’和‘fired into the air’推断，熊猫在‘finished’（完成）晚餐后才站起来

39 空 根据前文‘fired into the air’和后文‘turned around and walked toward the door’推断，此处需要表示时间顺序的连接词‘Then’（然后）

40 空 根据后文熊猫的回答‘What do I look like to you?’和‘Look it up’推断，服务员拦住熊猫是为了要一个‘explanation’（解释）

41 空 定位对话场景 → 分析直接引语中说话人与听话人的指代关系 → 得出答案

42 空 定位服务员报警情节 → 根据常识与下文警察到场推理 → 得出答案

43 空 定位警察对熊猫话语的反应 → 分析介词与动词短语的固定搭配 → 得出答案

44 空 定位警察派人去拿百科全书的情节 → 辨析四个动词在“派遣”语境下的语义和搭配差异 → 得出答案

45 空 定位警官查阅百科全书的动作 → 分析动词短语与“词条”的搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑推理　固定搭配　动作顺序　状语从句　逻辑衔接　名词性从句中的代词指代　细节定位与捕捉推理判断　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析

22. 【答案】B

36 空 根据后文‘walked into a restaurant’和‘took the panda's order’推断，熊猫进入餐厅是为了进食，因此状态应为‘hungry’

37 空 根据后文‘at an empty table’和‘The waiter took the panda's order’推断，熊猫在餐厅空桌旁找到的

是‘seat’（座位）
38 空 根据后文‘the panda stood up’和‘fired into the air’推断，熊猫在‘finished’（完成）晚餐后才站起来
39 空 根据前文‘fired into the air’和后文‘turned around and walked toward the door’推断，此处需要表示时间顺序的连接词‘Then’（然后）
40 空 根据后文熊猫的回答‘What do I look like to you?’和‘Look it up’推断，服务员拦住熊猫是为了要一个‘explanation’（解释）
41 空 定位对话场景 → 分析直接引语中说话人与听话人的指代关系 → 得出答案
42 空 定位服务员报警情节 → 根据常识与下文警察到场推理 → 得出答案
43 空 定位警察对熊猫话语的反应 → 分析介词与动词短语的固定搭配 → 得出答案
44 空 定位警察派人去拿百科全书的情节 → 辨析四个动词在“派遣”语境下的语义和搭配差异 → 得出答案
45 空 定位警官查阅百科全书的动作 → 分析动词短语与“词条”的搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑推理　固定搭配　动作顺序　状语从句　逻辑衔接　名词性从句中的代词指代　细节定位与捕捉推理判断　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析

23. 【答案】A
36 空 根据后文‘walked into a restaurant’和‘took the panda's order’推断，熊猫进入餐厅是为了进食，因此状态应为‘hungry’
37 空 根据后文‘at an empty table’和‘The waiter took the panda's order’推断，熊猫在餐厅空桌旁找到的是‘seat’（座位）
38 空 根据后文‘the panda stood up’和‘fired into the air’推断，熊猫在‘finished’（完成）晚餐后才站起来
39 空 根据前文‘fired into the air’和后文‘turned around and walked toward the door’推断，此处需要表示时间顺序的连接词‘Then’（然后）
40 空 根据后文熊猫的回答‘What do I look like to you?’和‘Look it up’推断，服务员拦住熊猫是为了要一个‘explanation’（解释）
41 空 定位对话场景 → 分析直接引语中说话人与听话人的指代关系 → 得出答案
42 空 定位服务员报警情节 → 根据常识与下文警察到场推理 → 得出答案
43 空 定位警察对熊猫话语的反应 → 分析介词与动词短语的固定搭配 → 得出答案
44 空 定位警察派人去拿百科全书的情节 → 辨析四个动词在“派遣”语境下的语义和搭配差异 → 得出答案
45 空 定位警官查阅百科全书的动作 → 分析动词短语与“词条”的搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑推理　固定搭配　动作顺序　状语从句　逻辑衔接　名词性从句中的代词指代　细节定位与捕捉推理判断　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析

24. 【答案】A
36 空 根据后文‘walked into a restaurant’和‘took the panda's order’推断，熊猫进入餐厅是为了进食，因此状态应为‘hungry’
37 空 根据后文‘at an empty table’和‘The waiter took the panda's order’推断，熊猫在餐厅空桌旁找到的是‘seat’（座位）
38 空 根据后文‘the panda stood up’和‘fired into the air’推断，熊猫在‘finished’（完成）晚餐后才站起来
39 空 根据前文‘fired into the air’和后文‘turned around and walked toward the door’推断，此处需要表示时间顺序的连接词‘Then’（然后）
40 空 根据后文熊猫的回答‘What do I look like to you?’和‘Look it up’推断，服务员拦住熊猫是为了要一个‘explanation’（解释）
41 空 定位对话场景 → 分析直接引语中说话人与听话人的指代关系 → 得出答案

42 空 定位服务员报警情节 → 根据常识与下文警察到场推理 → 得出答案
43 空 定位警察对熊猫话语的反应 → 分析介词与动词短语的固定搭配 → 得出答案
44 空 定位警察派人去拿百科全书的情节 → 辨析四个动词在“派遣”语境下的语义和搭配差异 → 得出答案
45 空 定位警官查阅百科全书的动作 → 分析动词短语与“词条”的搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑推理　固定搭配　动作顺序　状语从句　逻辑衔接　名词性从句中的代词指代　细节定位与捕捉推理判断　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析

25. 【答案】C

36 空 根据后文‘walked into a restaurant’和‘took the panda's order’推断，熊猫进入餐厅是为了进食，因此状态应为‘hungry’
37 空 根据后文‘at an empty table’和‘The waiter took the panda's order’推断，熊猫在餐厅空桌旁找到的是‘seat’（座位）
38 空 根据后文‘the panda stood up’和‘fired into the air’推断，熊猫在‘finished’（完成）晚餐后才站起来
39 空 根据前文‘fired into the air’和后文‘turned around and walked toward the door’推断，此处需要表示时间顺序的连接词‘Then’（然后）
40 空 根据后文熊猫的回答‘What do I look like to you?’和‘Look it up’推断，服务员拦住熊猫是为了要一个‘explanation’（解释）
41 空 定位对话场景 → 分析直接引语中说话人与听话人的指代关系 → 得出答案
42 空 定位服务员报警情节 → 根据常识与下文警察到场推理 → 得出答案
43 空 定位警察对熊猫话语的反应 → 分析介词与动词短语的固定搭配 → 得出答案
44 空 定位警察派人去拿百科全书的情节 → 辨析四个动词在“派遣”语境下的语义和搭配差异 → 得出答案
45 空 定位警官查阅百科全书的动作 → 分析动词短语与“词条”的搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑推理　固定搭配　动作顺序　状语从句　逻辑衔接　名词性从句中的代词指代　细节定位与捕捉推理判断　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析

26. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 Music Chairs → 匹配语篇中关于该餐厅特色描述 → 识别同义替换 live music → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

27. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 Chocolate Box → 匹配语篇中关于该餐厅供应食物的描述 → 识别同义替换 cakes → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

28. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 Last Days of the Raj → 匹配语篇中关于人们去该餐厅原因的描述 → 识别同义替换 try the dishes cooked with spices → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

29. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 A Taste of Tuscany → 匹配语篇中关于该餐厅特色或活动的描述 → 识别同义替换 Taste dishes cooked in Italy → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

30. 【答案】D

通览全文关于多个餐厅的介绍 → 归纳共同主题（推荐去处） → 识别同义替换 The best places to go → 得出答案

考点：主旨归纳　同义替换

31. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 → 匹配语篇中关于Dawn坚持学习原因的陈述 → 识别同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

32. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 → 匹配语篇中描述Dawn无家可归时获得帮助的具体人物 → 识别直接信息

考点：细节定位　直接信息匹配

33. 【答案】B

定位划线词 → 分析其所在句子的语境与逻辑关系 → 推断词义

考点：语境选词　词义推断

34. 【答案】C

综合语篇中描述Dawn经历与行为的细节 → 推断其核心性格特征 → 匹配选项

考点：观点态度　推理判断

35. 【答案】C

通览全文 → 概括核心事件与主题 → 选择最能涵盖全文的标题

考点：主旨大意　标题概括

36. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'traffic signals for before traffic lights for cars' → 在语篇中捕捉到 'railway companies' 与 'trains' 的对应关系 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'colors meant go at first' → 在语篇中捕捉到 'white meant go' 的明确信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'red mean danger' → 在语篇中捕捉到 'shortest wavelength' 与 'red' 的因果关系 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'school buses painted yellow' → 在语篇中捕捉到 'yellow can be seen well in daytime' 的信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】D

综合全文关于交通信号灯颜色选择历史与原因的论述 → 归纳出文章主旨是解释交通信号灯为何是红黄绿三色 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意

41. 【答案】C

分析上下文逻辑 → 识别转折关系 → 选择与‘thankful’形成对比的选项

考点：篇章结构与逻辑衔接　转折关系识别

42. 【答案】nervous

根据语境“talking...about such a subject”推断说话者的情绪状态 → 选择与“careful”逻辑一致的形容词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑一致性

43. 【答案】Jimmy's

分析句子主语“grandmother”与所属关系 → 根据后文“his questions”确定所有格对象 → 选择正确的名词所有格形式

考点：名词所有格　指代一致

44. 【答案】looking

分析句子结构，空格处为非谓语动词 → 判断其逻辑主语为“she” → 选择表示主动、伴随的现在分词形式

考点：非谓语动词　现在分词作状语

45. 【答案】I did it

Last term, I had to give a speech…

学生需要围绕个人经历，运用SVO基本句型构建叙事，并通过句式变化（如复合句、非谓语结构）和语境选词来生动描述事件过程与感受。

考点：SVO主干构建叙事　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词