中考 · 2020年广东省广州市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 98 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 64 题 · 广东省广州市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
626 048
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一、语法选择（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

1. 语法选择

A. other B. another C. the other D. the others

2. 语法选择

A. fills with B. filled with C. is filled with D. was filled with

3. 语法选择

A. must B. could C. would D. may

4. 语法选择

A. a B. an C. the D. /

5. 语法选择

A. what B. who C. why D. how

6. 语法选择

A. in B. on C. at D. for

7. 语法选择

A. drink B. drinking C. drinks D. to drink

8. 语法选择

A. wait B. waited C. are waiting D. have waited

9. 语法选择

A. some money B. any money C. some moneys D. any moneys

10. 语法选择

A. he B. his C. him D. himself

11. 语法选择

A. Before B. When C. If D. Because

12. 语法选择

A. cheer B. cheerful C. cheerfully D. more cheerful

13. 语法选择

A. sleep B. slept C. sleeps D. sleeping

14. 语法选择

A. and B. but C. or D. so

15. 语法选择

A. either B. neither C. also D. too

二、完形填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从16～25各题所给的A、B、C和D项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 One sunny morning, when Zebra(斑马) visited the river for a cool drink, he heard a tiny voice. “Help me, Zebra!” Zebra looked around and found Wasp(黄蜂) ___16___ in a spider web in a thornbush (荆棘丛). Carefully, Zebra reached into it, but the thorns ___17___ him. “Ouch!” Zebra stepped back and was leaving. “Please help me,” said Wasp. “One day I will ___18___ your help.” Zebra laughed. “I’ m fast and strong. Besides, I have a big family. Why would I need help from a ___19___ wasp?” “Please try one more time,” Wasp said. Zebra knocked at the web. ___20___, this time it was enough to free Wasp. “Try to stay out of trouble,” Zebra said. “I might not be nearby the next time a spider gets ___21___.” Then he left. All day, Zebra stayed with his family until he noticed his favourite fruit — some berries! The hungry Zebra ran to ___22___ the berries. Wasp was resting in the bushes when she saw Zebra. She also found Lion hiding quietly ahead. If Zebra got too close to Lion … Thinking quickly, Wasp flew down and gave Lion a sudden sting. The ___23___ lion cried. “Roooooaaar!” Zebra heard the loud cry. In a second, he turned around and ran back ___24___. A moment later, Wasp flew around Zebra’ s head. “Try to stay out of trouble,” Wasp said with a ___25___. “I might not be nearby the next time a lion gets hungry.”

16. A. resting B. playing C. caught D. hidden

17. A. hurt B. hit C. refused D. killed

18. A. remember B. return C. repeat D. report

19. A. noisy B. lazy C. shy D. little

20. A. Sadly B. Suddenly C. Luckily D. Strangely

21. A. sleepy B. angry C. thirsty D. hungry

22. A. smell B. taste C. touch D. watch

23. A. surprised B. excited C. interested D. bored

24. A. friend B. family C. river D. fruit

25. A. laugh B. shout C. wish D. promise

三、第一节 阅读理解（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，共 40 分）

阅读下列短文，从26~45各题所给的A、B、C和D项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

（A） “Amy! Milk!” Mama called. Milk. It was Amy’s turn to get it. Amy sighed and shut her first-aid(急救) book. Amy tied the cow close to a tree. Somewhere down the mountain, some volunteer doctors were teaching medical skills to village nurses. Amy heard Betty dive off hours ago. “She should have taken me with her. She thinks I’m too young.” Amy thought. “But she’s wrong. I am already 15!” Amy carried the milk back to Mama, then wandered up the road. Roy, a village boy, was trying to stand on a horse’s back. “No wonder they don’t trust kids with anything important,” Amy thought. She had just turned away when she heard a heavy fall and a few cries. Roy was on the ground. “Roy!” The kids nearby ran towards him. “Get Betty,” one said. Amy shook her head. “Betty’s gone to the city.” The kids didn’t know what to do. Amy ran to Roy and saw one of his legs out of shape. A broken leg! She remembered what the first-aid book said about it. “Victor!” Amy called to one of the boys. “Go get Roy’s mama, and find someone with a truck,” She turned to the others. “Give me your shirts. We need something to tie his leg with.” Amy then found a strong, straight stick. She carefully wrapped the shirts around Roy’s leg and the stick. Roy cried out in pain. “I know it hurts,” Amy said softly. “But this will hold it still until you get to the hospital.” When Amy was done, she looked up and saw Roy’s mama and a man watching beside a truck. “Thank you, Amy,” Roy’s mama said. Amy helped them lift Roy into the truck, then they drove down the hillside towards the hospital. The next day, Betty came to Amy’s home. “I heard what you did,” Betty said. “You kept your head in an emergency. That’s an important skill.” Amy’s face turned red. “I was afraid ...” Betty shook her head. “It’s OK for a nurse to be afraid as long as she has a clear head. The volunteer doctors are coming tomorrow with vaccines. We need some more hands. Can you help?” “I’d love to.” Amy replied at once. “Come early, then. There is a lot to learn.” Amy smiled. “I’ll bring my first-aid book.”

26. Why didn’t Betty take Amy with her to the medical training?

A. Amy was busy reading. B. Amy had to milk the cow.

C. Betty left too early in the morning. D. Betty thought Amy wasn’t old enough.

27. What happened to Roy?

A. He fell off the horseback. B. He was kicked by the horse.

C. He successfully stood on the horseback. D. He was pulled off the horseback by the kids.

28. What is the correct order of Amy’ s first-aid actions?

A. She found a proper stick.

B. She helped lift Roy into the truck.

C. She asked the boys for some shirts.

D. She tied the shirts around the broken leg.

E. She sent someone to get Roy’ s mum and a truck.

29. Why did Betty invite Amy to help the doctors in the end?

A. Amy had similar experiences before.

B. Amy was cool-headed when giving first-aid.

C. Betty regretted not taking Amy to the training.

D. Betty realized that Amy had become a good doctor.

30. Which sentence best describes a lesson from the story?

A. Only trained doctors and nurses can provide first-aid.

B. Knowledge from books can help solve real-life problems.

C. Children need enough practice before they can be helpful.

D. Helping with housework is important to children’ s health.

How would you like to build a time machine? Paper, sticks, glue and string are all you need.Put them together to build a kite. A kite connects you to the past. No one knows who flew the first kite. It was probably someone in China or perhaps Indonesia.Indonesia. Indonesian fishermen hung fishhooks on kites and sent them out to sea to catch fish. Starting 2,000years ago, Chinese farmers flew kites to welcome the New Year and bring good luck to Earth. In China, people also used kites during wartime. One Chinese story tells how soldiers put noise makers on kites and flew them at night over the enemy camp. The enemies were frightened by the noise and ran away. About 1,300 years ago, Chinese travelers took kites to Japan. Soon kites filled the skies there.Kites reached Thailand about 700 years ago. During floods, Thai farmers flew kites over their fields They hoped the kites would drive away the clouds and stop the rain. Over time, kites flew their way out of Asia.Today, kites are a passion all over the world. Kite fans meet at festivals in many parts of the world and have great fun. Over the years,Kites have also helped people understand the natural world.In 1749, for example, thermometers were tied to kites to measure temperatures. In 1906, cameras hanging from kites took pictures of San Francisco, California after an earthquake. The photos helped people plan what to do. Kites also helped inventors find out how to make airplanes. The Wright brothers studied how kites flew, which helped them make the first successful airplane. Since the ancient Chinese first set their kites into the air,people have loved flying kites. Kites give us ways to celebrate, relax and explore. So go fly a kite! Enjoy the feeling of wonder that kite flyers have felt for centuries.

31. According to the passage, in which countries were kites used to make good wishes?

A. China and Japan.
B. China and Thailand.
C. Japan and Indonesia.
D. Thailand and Indonesia.

32. According to the Chinese story, the army used kites to_____.

A. make the enemies leave in fear
B. celebrate victories during wartime C stop the enemies from sleeping well

33. The underlined word “passion” in Paragraph 4 means_____.

A. strong love
B. useful machine
C. happy dream
D. common treasure

34. How does the writer develop Paragraph 5?

A. By telling stories.
B. By listing numbers.
C. By comparing facts.
D. By giving examples.

35. What’s the purpose of this passage?

A. To show people how to fly kites.
B. To explain how kites are used in science.
C. To introduce the roles of kites in history.
D. To discuss the difference among kites worldwide.

Five interesting sports Our most unusual sports from around the world Every country has a national sport and some popular sports are now played across the world, However, in most countries, people also play unusual sports, with strange or interesting rules. Here are our top five unusual sports from around the planet. Man vs. Horse Marathon This race takes place in a small town in Wales, about 200 miles from London. It’s called a marathon (马拉松),but it's actually 35.4km, not 42.2km like a usual marathon.People race against horses across the hills and mountains.It started in 1981, but a human did not win until 2004. Camel Wrestling In Turkey, camel（骆驼）wrestling is a very old sport. The largest camel wrestling competition takes place every year and thousands of people come. In the sport, two camels fight against each other. Sometimes the camels do not want to fight and they run through the crowds, which can be dangerous. Dragon Boat Racing Every year in China, thousands of people watch dragon boat races. A dragon boat is a traditional Chinese boat with a painted dragon's head on one end. There can be up to 36 people or more racing in each boat in the water. Dragon boat racing is also popular in some other Asian countries. Caber Toss In this sport, players compete to throw a large piece of wood called a caber as far as they can. There is no rule about the size of the caber, but it’s usually the size of a small tree. It’s an ancient Scottish sport. Visitors to the UK can check it out. Chess Boxing A good chess boxer needs to be both strong and smart. Players play a round of chess, followed by a round of boxing. There are eleven rounds in total. Chess boxing was invented in 1992 by an English comic book writer. The sport is more popular in England and Germany.

36. What can we learn about Man vs. Horse Marathon?

A. it is an outdoor sport.
B. It first appeared 16 years ago.
C. No human has ever won the game.
D. It follows the rules of a usual marathon.

37. Which of the following is mentioned about Camel Wrestling?

A. It should be stopped.
B. It’ s worth seeing.
C. It s unfair to the animals.
D. It’ s sometimes dangerous to watch.

38. Which picture best describes Caber Toss?

A. B. C. D.

39. Which sport is popular in Asia?

A. Man vs. Horse Marathon.
B. Dragon Boat Racing.
C. Caber Toss.
D. Chess Boxing.

40. How many sports have animals as players?

A. 1

B. 2.

C. 3.

D. 4. （D） What will astronauts（宇航员）eat when a space trip takes years? “Lots of fresh vegetables,” says Dr. Janet Williams, whose team have spent the last 10 years learning how to grow plants in a space station. And it’s a good thing that she has already started her work, because space gardening can be really hard. As usual, astronaut George White looked into the closed plant room. He had planted Dr. Williams’s quick-growing seedlings in it, but none of the stems were showing. He opened the room to check and found the problem. The stems weren’t growing upward and the roots weren't growing downward. On Earth, gravity（重力）helps a plant’s stems and roots to find “up” and “down”. However, in the space station, there was almost no gravity. Dr. Williams suggested a solution: give the plants more light, as plants also use sunlight to find their way. And it worked. When the plants had more light, the stems turned up and the roots went down. Now Dr. Williams was free to worry about the next problem:Would her baby plants live to flower? Can we grow food on a space journey? Many plants died in the space station. Dr. Williams thought she knew why: the space plants were hungry for air. Plants live by taking up CO2 from the air. Since a plant uses it up in the air around, the plant needs moving air to bring more CO2 close to its surface! On Earth, the air is always moving. Gravity pulls down cold air, and warm air rises. And with these air movements, plants get enough CO2. Many earlier experiments with plants in space had used closed rooms.Dr. Williams tried a new greenhouse that had a fan to keep the air move. The plants loved it. They flowered and even produced more seeds. Using Dr. Williams's method, astronaut

George completed the first seed-to-seed experiment in space, and moved one plant closer to a garden in space. “And this,” says Dr.Williams, “is good news for long-term space travel.”

41. Why have Dr. Williams’ s team tried to grow plants in space?

A. To produce fresh air for astronauts.
B. To help astronauts relax themselves.
C. To provide food for long space journeys.
D. To make the space garden more beautiful.

42. How did light help solve the problem mentioned in Paragraph 3?

A. It caused the gravity to change.
B. It encouraged the plants to grow faster.
C. It helped the plants to grow in the right direction.
D. It showed the astronauts where to plant vegetables.

43. Why did many plants die in the space station?

A. The light was too strong.
B. There was too much CO2.
C. There was not enough room to grow.
D. The air condition was not good enough.

44. The underlined word “it” in Paragraph 7 refers to_____.

A. the moving air B. the closed room C. the space journey D. the space garden

45. What can we learn about Dr. Williams’ s team from the passage?

A. They mainly live on fresh vegetables.
B. They have successfully built a space garden.
C. They invented a special fan for their greenhouse.
D. They have worked on space gardening for many years.

四、第二节 阅读填空（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读短文及文后A～E选项，选出可以填入46～50各题空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑

Storytelling Storytelling has caught the human imagination for thousands of years. People everywhere have told stories to amuse, to teach, to remember, and just to pass the time. People started telling stories long before writing was invented._____46_____But people all over the world still tell one another stories out loud. A person who can tell a good story nearly always finds listeners. Before people developed writing, storytelling was the most important way to pass along information. Anything a culture wanted to protect—its beliefs, its history, and its traditions—had to be told out loud. Each generation would tell the culture’s stories to the next._____47_____Knowledge passed on in this method is called the spoken tradition. Even cultures that know how to write still pass along some information in this way. _____48_____In other cultures only special storytellers were trusted to do this important job.A culture’s best storytellers had good memories. They could also make the stories very interesting, so people would listen and remember them. Sometimes people would sing the stories or tell them in the form of poems._____49_____ However, stories told aloud change over time as different people tell them. A storyteller might change a story in order to make it better. Or a teller may simply not remember all the details of a story. Unlike written stories, the spoken tradition is not created by any one person. _____50_____Sometimes the stories are collected and written down long after they have been created.

46. 第二节 阅读填空

A. In this way the stories were passed along.

B. In some cultures everyone would pass along the stories.

C. Songs and poems can both make stories easier to remember.

D. Instead, a whole culture helps shape the changing stories throughout history.

E. Today stories are also written down in books and acted out in movies, TV shows, and plays.

47. 第二节 阅读填空

A. In this way the stories were passed along.

B. In some cultures everyone would pass along the stories.

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48. 第二节 阅读填空

A. In this way the stories were passed along.

B. In some cultures everyone would pass along the stories.

C. Songs and poems can both make stories easier to remember.

D. Instead, a whole culture helps shape the changing stories throughout history.

E. Today stories are also written down in books and acted out in movies, TV shows, and plays.

49. 第二节 阅读填空

A. In this way the stories were passed along.

B. In some cultures everyone would pass along the stories.

C. Songs and poems can both make stories easier to remember.

D. Instead, a whole culture helps shape the changing stories throughout history.

E. Today stories are also written down in books and acted out in movies, TV shows, and plays.

50. 第二节 阅读填空

A. In this way the stories were passed along.

B. In some cultures everyone would pass along the stories.

C. Songs and poems can both make stories easier to remember.

D. Instead, a whole culture helps shape the changing stories throughout history.

E. Today stories are also written down in books and acted out in movies, TV shows, and plays.

五、第一节 单词拼写（共 6 小题，每小题 1 分，共 6 分）

51. He gets up early and exercises every day. It's a good h_____.

52. It’ s a general rule to keep q_____ in libraries and concerts.

53. For visitors to Guangzhou, there are p_____of places to experience its culture.

54. U_____you work hard you will not succeed.

55. Before you t_____ away anything, always think whether it can be reused or not.

56. The study group discussed the problem again and again, and they f_____ worked it out.

六、第二节 完成句子（共 7 小题，每小题 1 分，共 7 分）

57. 凯特决定去社区工作，而不去度假。 Instead of_____ _____ _____, Kate decided to work in the community.

58. 在我们的帮助下，小鸟终于回巢了。 _____ _____ _____, the baby bird got back to its nest in the end.

59. 学好英语，以便我们能够与世界分享中国故事。 Learn English well_____ _____we can share Chinese stories with the world.

60. 从这里走到白云山顶大约要花一小时。 _____ _____about an hour_____ _____to the top of the Baiyun Mountain from here.

61. 明年广州将会使用更多智能出租车。 More smart taxis_____ _____ _____in Guangzhou next year.

62. 流溪河的水多么清澈啊！ _____ _____the water in the Liuxi River is!

63. 我很好奇你在艺术节唱了哪首歌。 I wonder_____song_____ _____at the art festival.

七、第三节 书面表达（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

64. (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. B	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. A
6. B	7. D	8. C	9. A	10. C
11. B	12. C	13. D	14. A	15. D
16. C	17. A	18. B	19. D	20. C
21. D	22. B	23. A	24. B	25. A
26. D	27. A	28. C	29. B	30. B
31. B	32. A	33. A	34. D	35. C
36. A	37. D	38. C	39. B	40. B
41. C	42. C	43. D	44. A	45. D
51. habit	52. quiet	53. plenty	54. Unless	55. throw
56. finally	58. With our help	59. so that	60. It takes; to walk	61. will be used
62. How clear	63. which; you sang			

46. E

47. A

48. B

49. C

50. D

57. going on vacation

64. In today's English class, we had a discussion on “A valuable gift I gave”. Here is what we shared in our group.

Bob gave his parents a bowl of soup. He cooked it himself to show his thanks and love for their hard work. Kate gave her good friend a photo album. It was filled with their happy memories and represented their lasting friendship. Lily gave her foreign teacher a piece of paper cutting. She wanted to share Chinese culture and express her gratitude.

As for me, I gave my little sister a handmade storybook. I wrote and drew it to encourage her to love reading. We all agreed that a valuable gift doesn't have to be expensive. It's the thought and love behind it that truly matters.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

辨析不定代词用法 → 根据语境（泛指另一个） → 选择 another

考点：不定代词辨析

2. 【答案】C

识别固定搭配 be filled with → 判断时态语态 → 选择一般现在时被动语态

考点：固定搭配　被动语态　时态

3. 【答案】A

识别虚拟语气结构 → 判断情态动词强度 → 选择 must 表示必要性

考点：虚拟语气　情态动词辨析

4. 【答案】B

分析冠词用法 → 根据语境（泛指某一类） → 选择不定冠词 an

考点：冠词用法

5. 【答案】A

分析从句类型 → 判断从句成分（缺宾语） → 选择 what 引导宾语从句

考点：名词性从句　连接词选择

6. 【答案】B

识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 on → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on

7. 【答案】D

识别谓语动词 enjoy → 其后需接动名词作宾语 → 匹配 drinking → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词（动名词作宾语）

8. 【答案】C

识别时间状语 now → 判断时态为现在进行时 → 匹配 are waiting → 得出答案

考点：时态与语态（现在进行时）

9. 【答案】A

识别肯定句语境 → 判断 some 用于肯定句 → 排除 any → 识别 money 为不可数名词 → 排除 moneys → 得出答案

考点：语境选词（some/any 用法）　名词可数性

10. 【答案】C

识别谓语动词 hurt → 判断其宾语位置 → 选择宾格代词 him → 得出答案

考点：SVO 主干（宾格代词作宾语）

11. 【答案】B

分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断时间状语从句 → 选择引导词

考点：时间状语从句引导词

12. 【答案】C

分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词作状语 → 选择副词形式

考点：非谓语动词作状语　副词修饰动词

13. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词作宾语补足语 → 选择现在分词

考点：非谓语动词作宾补　现在分词表主动进行

14. 【答案】A

分析分句间逻辑关系 → 判断并列关系 → 选择并列连词

考点：并列连词　逻辑衔接词

15. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 判断肯定句末尾的附加语 → 选择肯定形式

考点：肯定句末尾附加语　too的用法

16. 【答案】C

16 空 定位空格前后的语境（蜘蛛网、荆棘丛）→ 推断黄蜂的状态 → 选择表示“被困”的动词

17 空 定位空格前后的语境（斑马伸手、荆棘、喊痛）→ 推断荆棘对斑马的动作 → 选择表示“刺伤”的动词

18 空 定位空格前后的语境（黄蜂承诺回报、后文黄蜂救斑马）→ 推断黄蜂要“回报”帮助 → 选择表示“回报”的动词

19 空 定位空格前后的语境（斑马自大、对比自己与黄蜂）→ 推断斑马轻视黄蜂的体型 → 选择表示“小”的形容词

20 空 定位空格前后的语境（斑马再次尝试、这次成功了）→ 推断结果是“幸运地”成功 → 选择表示“幸运地”的副词

21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（斑马因饥饿跑向浆果） → 选择与‘hungry’语境匹配的形容词

22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（斑马因饥饿跑向浆果） → 选择与‘hungry’语境匹配的动词

23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（黄蜂突然蜇了狮子，狮子大叫） → 选择与‘sudden sting’和‘cried’逻辑匹配的形容词

24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（斑马听到狮子大叫后转身跑回） → 选择与‘ran back’逻辑匹配的地点

25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（黄蜂模仿斑马之前的语气说话） → 选择与‘said with a...’和模仿语气匹配的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　指代与衔接　逻辑衔接词

17. 【答案】A

16 空 定位空格前后的语境（蜘蛛网、荆棘丛）→ 推断黄蜂的状态 → 选择表示“被困”的动词

17 空 定位空格前后的语境（斑马伸手、荆棘、喊痛）→ 推断荆棘对斑马的动作 → 选择表示“刺伤”的动词

18 空 定位空格前后的语境（黄蜂承诺回报、后文黄蜂救斑马）→ 推断黄蜂要“回报”帮助 → 选择表示“回报”的动词

19 空 定位空格前后的语境（斑马自大、对比自己与黄蜂）→ 推断斑马轻视黄蜂的体型 → 选择表示“小”的形容词

20 空 定位空格前后的语境（斑马再次尝试、这次成功了）→ 推断结果是“幸运地”成功 → 选择表示“幸运地”的副词
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（斑马因饥饿跑向浆果） → 选择与‘hungry’语境匹配的形容词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　指代与衔接　逻辑衔接词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　指代与衔接　逻辑衔接词

20. 【答案】C

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　指代与衔接　逻辑衔接词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　指代与衔接　逻辑衔接词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　指代与衔接　逻辑衔接词

26. 【答案】D

定位Amy的内心独白 → 提取Betty对Amy的看法 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　观点态度推断

27. 【答案】A

定位Roy的动作描述 → 提取摔倒事件 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

28. 【答案】C

定位Amy处理Roy伤势的连续动作 → 按时间顺序排列 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　动作顺序梳理

29. 【答案】B

定位Betty对Amy的评价 → 提取'kept your head in an emergency' → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

30. 【答案】B

通读全文 → 提炼核心事件（Amy运用书本知识成功急救） → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

31. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'good wishes' → 匹配语篇中 'bring good luck' 与 'drive away the clouds and stop the rain' → 确认对应国家为中国和泰国

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

32. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'Chinese story' 与 'army' → 匹配语篇中 'soldiers put noise makers on kites...enemies were frightened...ran away' → 同义替换为 'make the enemies leave in fear'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

33. 【答案】A

定位划线词 'passion' 所在句 → 结合后文 'Kite fans meet at festivals...have great fun' 与全文积极基调 → 推断 'passion' 指强烈的喜爱

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

34. 【答案】D

定位第5段 → 识别段落结构：主题句 'Kites have also helped people understand the natural world' 后接 'In 1749...' 与 'In 1906...' 两个具体事例 → 判断为举例说明

考点：篇章结构　写作手法识别

35. 【答案】C

通览全文 → 概括各段主旨：起源、传播、战争用途、科学应用、发明启发 → 综合得出文章旨在介绍风筝在历史中的多种角色

考点：主旨大意　全文概括

36. 【答案】A

定位Man vs. Horse Marathon段落 → 提取关键信息（地点、距离、规则、历史） → 对比选项进行同义替换与事实核查

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

37. 【答案】D

定位Camel Wrestling段落 → 提取关键信息（地点、规则、风险） → 对比选项进行同义替换与事实核查

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

38. 【答案】C

定位Caber Toss段落 → 提取关键信息（动作：投掷大木头） → 匹配图片描述

考点：细节定位与捕捉　图文转换

39. 【答案】B

定位各运动段落 → 筛选与“亚洲”相关的地理信息 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉　信息筛选

40. 【答案】B

逐一分析五项运动 → 判断每项运动中动物是否作为“参赛者” → 统计数量

考点：细节定位与捕捉　信息筛选与计数

41. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Dr. Williams’ s team' 和 'grow plants in space' → 在语篇中定位到相关段落 → 识别目的状语 'to provide food for long space journeys' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　目的状语识别

42. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'light' 和 'Paragraph 3' → 在语篇中定位到相关段落 → 识别问题描述（植物生长方向混乱）和解决方案（光引导生长方向） → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果逻辑

43. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'plants die' 和 'space station' → 在语篇中定位到相关段落 → 识别原因描述（空气流通不畅） → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　原因识别

44. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'it' 和 'Paragraph 7' → 在语篇中定位到相关段落 → 分析代词指代关系 → 根据上下文逻辑确定指代对象

考点：指代识别　上下文逻辑

45. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Dr. Williams’ s team' → 在语篇中定位到相关段落 → 综合段落信息进行推理 → 排除绝对化或无依据选项 → 得出合理推断

考点：推理判断　信息综合

46. 【答案】E

46 空 根据空格后宾语 'responsibilities' → 识别固定搭配 'take on responsibilities' → 选择 E
47 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of the project' → 判断需要名词 → 结合语境 '评估项目' → 选择 A
48 空 根据主句时态 'said' → 判断宾语从句需用相应过去时态 → 结合 'already' 提示完成时 → 选择 B
49 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of the situation' → 判断需要名词 → 结合语境 '理解情况的复杂性' → 选择 C
50 空 根据空格前 'the man' 和后 'by the door' → 判断需要后置定语 → 结合 '站立' 与 '门' 的位置关系 → 选择 D

考点：动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　语境选词　时态与语态　名词性从句　熟词僻义　非谓语动词　定语从句

47. 【答案】A

46 空 根据空格后宾语 'responsibilities' → 识别固定搭配 'take on responsibilities' → 选择 E
47 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of the project' → 判断需要名词 → 结合语境 '评估项目' → 选择 A
48 空 根据主句时态 'said' → 判断宾语从句需用相应过去时态 → 结合 'already' 提示完成时 → 选择 B
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50 空 根据空格前 'the man' 和后 'by the door' → 判断需要后置定语 → 结合 '站立' 与 '门' 的位置关系 → 选择 D

考点：动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　语境选词　时态与语态　名词性从句　熟词僻义　非谓语动词　定语从句

48. 【答案】B

46 空 根据空格后宾语 'responsibilities' → 识别固定搭配 'take on responsibilities' → 选择 E
47 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of the project' → 判断需要名词 → 结合语境 '评估项目' → 选择 A
48 空 根据主句时态 'said' → 判断宾语从句需用相应过去时态 → 结合 'already' 提示完成时 → 选择 B
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考点：动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　语境选词　时态与语态　名词性从句　熟词僻义　非谓语动词　定语从句

49. 【答案】C

46 空 根据空格后宾语 'responsibilities' → 识别固定搭配 'take on responsibilities' → 选择 E
47 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of the project' → 判断需要名词 → 结合语境 '评估项目' → 选择 A
48 空 根据主句时态 'said' → 判断宾语从句需用相应过去时态 → 结合 'already' 提示完成时 → 选择 B
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50 空 根据空格前 'the man' 和后 'by the door' → 判断需要后置定语 → 结合 '站立' 与 '门' 的位置关系 → 选择 D

考点：动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　语境选词　时态与语态　名词性从句　熟词僻义　非谓语动词　定语从句

50. 【答案】D

46 空 根据空格后宾语 'responsibilities' → 识别固定搭配 'take on responsibilities' → 选择 E
47 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of the project' → 判断需要名词 → 结合语境 '评估项目' → 选择 A
48 空 根据主句时态 'said' → 判断宾语从句需用相应过去时态 → 结合 'already' 提示完成时 → 选择 B
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50 空 根据空格前 'the man' 和后 'by the door' → 判断需要后置定语 → 结合 '站立' 与 '门' 的位置关系 → 选择 D

考点：动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　语境选词　时态与语态　名词性从句　熟词僻义　非谓语动词　定语从句

51. 【答案】habit

根据语境‘每天早起锻炼’推断这是一种‘习惯’ → 结合首字母h与固定搭配‘a good habit’ → 得出答案habit

考点：语境选词　固定搭配

52. 【答案】quiet

根据语境‘在图书馆和音乐会保持’推断需要‘安静’ → 结合首字母q与固定搭配‘keep quiet’ → 得出答案quiet

考点：语境选词　固定搭配

53. 【答案】plenty

根据语境‘体验文化的地方’推断需要表示‘大量’的词 → 结合首字母p与固定搭配‘plenty of’ → 得出答案plenty

考点：语境选词　固定搭配

54. 【答案】Unless

分析句子逻辑关系：‘努力工作’与‘成功’之间为条件关系 → 结合首字母U与引导条件状语从句的连词 → 得出答案Unless

考点：状语从句　逻辑关系

55. 【答案】throw

根据语境‘在丢弃任何东西之前’推断需要表示‘扔掉’的动词 → 结合首字母t与固定搭配‘throw away’ → 得出答案throw

考点：语境选词　固定搭配

56. 【答案】finally

根据语境“反复讨论问题”与“解决”之间的逻辑关系，推断出表示“最终”的副词

考点：语境选词　逻辑衔接

57. 【答案】going on vacation

识别介词instead of → 判断其后需接动名词 → 匹配固定搭配go on vacation → 得出答案

考点：介词后接动名词　固定搭配go on vacation

58. 【答案】With our help

分析句子结构 → 主句缺少方式状语 → 判断需用介词短语作状语 → 匹配固定搭配with one's help → 得出答案

考点：介词短语作状语　固定搭配with one's help

59. 【答案】so that

分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句为目的，后句为结果 → 判断需用目的状语从句连接词 → 匹配so that → 得出答案

考点：目的状语从句　连接词so that

60. 【答案】It takes; to walk

识别句型It takes (时间) to do sth → 判断主语为It，谓语为takes，后接不定式 → 得出答案

考点：固定句型It takes...to do　不定式作真正主语

61. 【答案】will be used

识别时间状语next year → 判断时态为一般将来时 → 分析主语More smart taxis与动词use为被动关系 → 得出答案

考点：一般将来时被动语态　主谓一致

62. 【答案】How clear

识别感叹句结构 → 判断what/how引导 → 确定形容词clear与名词water的搭配 → 还原为How clear the water is!

考点：感叹句结构　How引导的感叹句　形容词clear

63. 【答案】which; you sang

识别wonder后接宾语从句 → 判断从句为特殊疑问句语序 → 确定疑问词which修饰song → 还原为I wonder which song you sang at the art festival.

考点：宾语从句　特殊疑问句语序　which引导的从句

64. 【答案】In today's English class, we had a discussion…

根据表格信息，用不同句式（如简单句、并列句、复合句）组织四人小组的分享内容，并准确使用动词搭配（如take on a new look）。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO主干　动词搭配take on