中考 · 2020年湖北省黄冈市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 121 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 76 题 · 湖北省黄冈市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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一、听力测试（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. Where did Maria go on vacation?
A. Hong Kong. B. Beijing. C. Wuhan.

2. What did Maria think of the food?
A. Exeiting. B. Terrible.
C. Delicious. 听第7段对话，回答下面小题。

3. Who took Mike to the hospital?
A. His father. B. His mother
C. His parents. 听第8段对话，回答下面小题。

4. What is Lucy reading?
A. Journey to the West. B. The Old Man and the Sea. C. Treasure Island.

5. What does Alan want to be?
A. A writer. B. A teacher.
C. A doctor. 听第9段对话，回答下面小题。

6. Where does the woman want to go?
A. To the post office. B. To the bookstore. C. To the bank.

7. How can the woman get there?
A. On foot. B. By bike. C. By bus.

8. What kind of dumplings would the girl like?
A. Beef and cabbage. B. Beef and tomato. C. Mutton and cabbage.

9. What size would the girl like?

A. A small bowl. B. A medium bowl. C. A large bowl.

10. How much are the dumplings and the soup?

A. 18 yuan. B. 68 yuan.

C. 86 yuan, 听第11段对话，回答下面小题。

11. What did Peter lose in Grade 7?

A. His schoolbag. B. His homework. C. His English book.

12. What will they do to celebrate the end of junior high school?

A. Have a picnic. B. Have a party.

C. Have a concert. 第三节 听下面一篇短文。根据你所听到的短文内容，选择能回答所提问题的最佳答案。听完短文后，你将有25秒钟的作答时间。短文读两遍。

13. Who is this story about?

A. A famous teacher. B. A famous writer. C. A famous player.

14. What happened to Helen when she was only 19 months old?

A. Her father got hurt. B. She couldn't see or hear anything.

C. Her teacher came to her family.

15. Why do people remember Helen Keller?

A. She learned how to read, write and speak. B. She was a brave and wonderful woman.

C. She went to college as a blind woman.

二、单项选择（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

16. — Why do Chinese people like red? — Because the color red is the _____ of good luck in China.

A. reason B. hope C. dream D. symbol

17. —Amazing! Tom got the best grade in the test last week. — is impossible. He studies really hard online this term.

A. Anything B. Nothing C. Everything D. Something

18. —Is this blue schoolbag Lucy's? —No. It be hers. Her schoolbag is pink.

A. must B. mustn't C. can't D. may

19. —It is very cold outside, dear. You have to your warm jacket. —OK. I will, Mom.

A. put on B. put off C. take off D. take up

20. — Chinese mountain climbers got to the top of Qomolangma again in 2020! — How exciting! Qomolangma is one of _____ places for serious mountain climbers.

A. popular B. more popular C. most popular D. the most popular

21. —I to Hainan on vacation with my parents this coming summer holiday. —That's great!
A. go B. went C. will go D. have gone

22. — Which do you prefer, tea or coffee? — Either. _____ tea _____ coffee are my favorite.
A. Not only；but also B. Both；and C. Neither；nor D. Either；or

23. —What did Lily say to you just now, Emma? —She wanted to know .
A. what will I do this Sunday B. who did I play volleyball with just now
C. why I am late for class this morning D. if I could go shopping with her tonight

24. —Do you know the girl__ is giving the speech? —Of course. She is my best friend, Meimei.
A. which B. who C. whom D. what

25. — Shall we go fishing the day after tomorrow? — _____ I must stay at home to look after my little brother.
A. It’ s up to you. B. Excuse me. C. I’ m afraid not. D. Have a good time.

三、完形填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面的短文，从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可填入空白处的最佳选项,使短文意思完整。 Father's Love As a young man, Jack was an excellent artist with a wife and two fine sons. One night, his older son had a serious stomachache. Thinking it was only some___26___disease (疾病)，Jack and his wife didn't take the boy to the hospital. But the boy___27___suddenly that night. Jack realized that if he took his son to the hospital in time, the boy's death could be___28___.So he always felt guilty(内疚的)。Even worse, a short time later his wife left him, ___29___him alone with his six-year-old younger son. The hurt and pain of the two situations were more than Jack could___30___, and he turned to alcohol (酒精) for help. Soon Jack became an alcoholic. Gradually，his health and life became___31___and Jack began to lose everything he owned his land, house, etc. ___32___Jack died alone in a small bar (酒吧). Hearing of Jack's death, I thought, "What a waste of life! What a complete (彻底的)___33___!" ___34___time went by, I began to change my earlier simple judgement (评价).I knew Jack's now adult son, Bill. He is one of the kindest, most caring, most___35___men I have ever known. I saw the love between Bill and his children. 1 thought that Bill's kindness and caring must come from___36___. I hadn't heard Bill talk much___37___his father. One day, I asked him what on earth (究竟) his father had done so that he became such a special person. Bill said quietly, As a child until I left home at 18，my father came into my___38___every night, gave me a kiss and said, "love you, son." Tears came to my eyes as I___39___I was a fool before. I had ever thought Jack was a complete failure. He didn't leave valuable things behind, ___40___he was a kind loving father, and left behind his best love.

26. A. terrible B. common C. unusual D. heavy

27. A. died B. left C. disappeared D. woke
28. A. chosen B. refused C. avoided D. canceled
29. A. throwing B. telling C. forgetting D. leaving
30. A. stand B. understand C. get D. find
31. A. better B. weaker C. worse D. finer
32. A. Finally B. Normally C. Firstly D. Slowly
33. A. illness B. problem C. failure D. trouble
34. A. Since B. Unless C. Although D. As
35. A. careful B. loving C. humorous D. hard-working
36. A. anywhere B. somewhere C. everywhere D. nowhere
37. A. about B. to C. with D. for
38. A. classroom B. sitting-room C. bathroom D. bedroom
39. A. remembered B. regarded C. agreed D. realized
40. A. and B. so C. but D. or

四、阅读理解（共 17 小题，每小题 2 分，共 34 分）

第一节阅读下面篇短文根据短文内容，从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选项最佳选项。 (1) A girl was working as a nurse in a private hospital. One day, a patient with serious disease was brought to the hospital，but had to be transferred (转移) to another hospital al once for an operation (手术). However, the director of the hospital said the patient couldn't be transferred unless he paid his bill first. The patient's family was very poor. They had no choice but to ask if they could pay the bill after the operation because the patient was close to death. But their request was refused. The nurse, who had just arrived to work，heard about the situation and made a decision. She took off her gold ring, took it to the cashier's desk (收银台) and said she would use it to pay for the patient's bill. Although the ring was the only piece of valuable gift her parents gave her, the nurse gave it away to save the patient. Thanks to her help, the patient was at once transferred to another hospital and his life was saved. Though the patient was a stranger, the nurse gave so much to him. The nurse's action caught the attention of the doctor on duty that day. 'The doctor saw everything in the hospital and he was deeply moved by the nurse. He later fell in love with the nurse and they finally got married. The patient attended their wedding (婚礼) as well and returned the ring. Things like this happen every day in our life. Sometimes, giving can bring you something that you have never expected before. As Mother Teresa once said, "In our life, it is not how much you do, but how much love you put into what you do."

41. Why did the patient have to be transferred to another hospital?

A. The patient's disease was not serious enough.
B. The patient needed an operation at once.
C. The patient's family was very poor.
D. The director of the hospital was too strict.

42. Who paid for the patient's bill when his family's request was refused?

A. The patient. B. The director. C. The nurse. D. The doctor.

43. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?

A. The director refused the request from the patient's family.
B. The patient was saved in the end with the nurse's help.
C. The director married the girl because of her action.
D. Sometimes, giving can bring something unexpected to you.

44. What do you think of the girl in the passage?

A. Kind and helpful.
B. Hard-working and brave.
C. Clever and active.
D. Outgoing and careful. (2) Three-two-one, fire! At the moment of 9:43

45. Where did China launch the last satellite of the third-generation network?

A. Xichang. B. Jiuquan. C. Wenchang. D. Taiyuan.

46. How many members are there in the family of Beidou?

A. 4. B. 55. C. 59. D. 114.

47. What does the underlined word “milestone” mean in Chinese?

A. 记录 B. 事业 C. 里程碑 D. 起点

48. GLONASS belongs to .

A. China
B. the United States
C. Russia
D. the European Union

49. According to the passage, we can know that .

A. The last satellite of BDS was launched at 9:43 p.m., June 23rd, 2020.

B. The new satellite is designed to work for at most 12 years.

C. BDS is shared only by China as public resources.

D. So far, China has completed the third-generation network of China’ s BDS. (3) Bi Sheng was born in Song Dynasty. He lived in a small village which lies in Huanggang today.He invented the printing around 600 AD (公元)。He was the world’ s first inventor of the printing. It is about 400 years earlier than the printing in Germany. The printing is also called the movable type printing (活字印刷).But how did it work in the past? First of all, the clay was made into movable types. Then words were engraved (雕刻) carefully onto the types. After that the words were chosen and put in right order in a box according to the text. Next, the workers brushed ink onto the movable types. Finally the types could be used for printing. They could be used again and again for different books. The movable type printing plays an important role in Chinese culture. With the help of it, Chinese culture spread around the world more quickly. At the same time, the movable type printing was widely used in the world at that time. As a result, more and more culture communication among countries took place. The movable type printing, the compass (指南针)，gun powder and the paper-making are called four great inventions of China. They make China own an important and even top position in the history of human civilization (文明).

50. When was the movable type printing invented?

A. About 600 years ago.

B. Around 600 AD.

C. Before Song Dynasty.

D. About 400 years ago.

51. What should the workers do after the words were chosen and put in right order?

A. Brush ink onto the types.

B. Make the clay into movable types.

C. Print by using the types.

D. Engrave words onto the types.

52. How many steps were there in the movable type printing?

A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.

53. What does the word "it" in Paragraph 4 refer to?

A. the compass
B. gun-powder
C. the paper making
D. the movable type printing

54. What's the passage mainly about?

A. Four great inventions and their position in the history of human civilization.
B. Bi Sheng invented the movable type printing after trying many times.
C. The movable type printing and the importance for the culture communication.
D. How Bi Sheng invented the movable type printing in Song Dynasty. 第二节 阅读还原 阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入文中空白处的最佳选项。(每个选项只用一次, 选项中有一项为多余选项) What is health? "Health" means eating well, getting enough exercise, and having a healthy weight. Let's read the following rules. ___40___.

55. Drink water and milk more often. Besides water, kids need plenty of calcium (钙) to grow strong bones (骨头), and milk is rich in it. Every day，you should drink at least three cups of millk when you are 9 years old or older. You should also try to have less sugary drinks. ___42___

_____

56. Listen to your body. When you are eating, notice how your body feels. ___43___ Eating too much makes you feel uncomfortable.

_____

B Bi Sheng invented the movable type printing after trying many times. C. The movable type printing and the importance for the culture communication. D. How Bi Sheng invented the movable type printing in Song Dynasty. 第二节 阅读还原 阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入文中空白处的最佳选项。(每个选项只用一次, 选项中有一项为多余选项) What is health? "Health" means eating well, getting enough exercise, and having a healthy weight. Let's read the following rules. ___40___.

57. Limit (限制) screen time. What's screen time? It's the time you spend watching TV, movies and playing computer games. The more time you spend on these siting-down activities, ___44___Try to spend more time on sports every day.

A. They include a lot of sugar.
B. the less food you will eat.
C. They can help you keep healthy.
D. but many of us only eat our favourite food.
E. the less time you spend playing sports.
F. When your stomach feels full, stop eating.

五、综合填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面的短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词或用括号内单词的正确形式填空。(每空不超过三个词)
Hometown Feelings Some people still live in their hometown. However, others may only see it once or twice a year. Nowadays___58___(million) of Chinese leave the countryside to search for work in the cities. Among these is Zhong Wei,a 46-year-old husband and father. He___59___(live) in Wenzhou for the last 13 years. With a hard job in a factory, he doesn't find much time to visit his hometown. "I used___60___(return) home at least once a year, but I haven’t been back for three years now." He says Many people like Zhong Wei are___61___(interest) in how their hometowns have changed. Perhaps large hospitals and new roads have appeared. ___62___many places, the government has also built new schools and sent teachers from the cities to help. "I noticed that's true of my hometown," adds Zhong Wei. "Children have learned to read and count at my old primary school___63___the mid-20th century. But now the buildings are___64___(real) old. I hear they're going to build a new school there." Zhong Wei thinks such developments are good, and he also knows that his hometown cannot always stay the same. According to Zhong Wei, ___65___, some things will never change. "In my hometown, there was a big old tree opposite the school. It is still there and has become quite a symbol of the place.Most of the children in my time___66___(like) to play together under that big tree, especially during the summer holidays. It was such a happy childhood. Our hometown has left many soft and sweet____67____(memory) in our hearts."

58. 综合填空

59. 综合填空

60. 综合填空

61. 综合填空

62. 综合填空

63. 综合填空

64. 综合填空

65. 综合填空

_____

66. 综合填空

_____

67. 综合填空

_____

六、完成句子（共 7 小题，每小题 1 分，共 7 分）

68. 我弟弟每天很早起床去上学。(get) My brother _____ very early to school every day.

_____

69. 我们不能过多依赖手机。(depend) We shouldn’ t _____ mobile phones too much.

_____

70. 胡老师正在给学生们发新书。(give) Mr. Hu _____new books to the students.

_____

71. 通过与同学交流你会找到更好的学习方法。(communicate) You can find better leaning methods by _____your classmates.

_____

72. 对全世界来说，齐心协力抗击新冠肺炎很重要。(pull) It is important for the whole world _____ against COVID-19.

_____

73. 中国在很多国家已经建立了5G基站。(set) China _____ 5G stations in many countries

_____

74. 有时孩子们被分成三组来玩游戏。(divide) Sometimes the children _____three groups to play games.

_____

七、书面表达（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

75. (15 分)

八、写作要求：（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

76.（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. C	2. B	3. B	4. C	5. B
6. A	7. C	8. A	9. C	10. A
11. C	12. B	13. B	14. A	15. C
16. D	17. B	18. C	19. A	20. D
21. C	22. B	23. D	24. B	25. C
26. B	27. A	28. C	29. D	30. A
31. C	32. A	33. C	34. D	35. B
36. B	37. A	38. D	39. D	40. C
41. B	42. C	43. C	44. A	45. A
46. C	47. C	48. C	49. D	50. B
51. A	52. C	53. D	54. C	55. B
56. C	57. A	58. millions	59. has lived	60. to return
61. interested	62. In	63. since	64. really	65. however
66. liked	67. momeries	68. gets up	69. depend on	70. is giving out
72. to pull together	73. has set up	74. are divided into		

71. communicating with

75. Dear teachers and fellow students,

I'm Li Hua. It's my great honor to speak here. President Xi has emphasized that we should develop morally, intellectually, physically, aesthetically, and laboriously. As a middle school student in the new era, I think we should do the following.

First, we should love our country and family, be honest and kind, and always be grateful. Second, we must study hard and try to be creative. Third, we should take more exercise to keep healthy in body and mind. Fourth, we need to discover beauty in life, love nature, and protect our environment. Finally, we should actively take part in all kinds of labor both at school and at home.

Let's work hard to become qualified builders and successors for our socialist country!

Thank you for listening.

76. Boys and girls,
My name is Li Hua. Today I'm glad to share my ideas about how to be good students.

First, we should keep our promises. If we say we will do something, we must try our best to do it. Second, we need to be thankful to our parents and teachers. They always help and care about us. Third, it's important to be creative in our studies. We can think in different ways to solve problems. Also, we should love nature and protect the environment. The beauty of nature makes our world colorful. Finally, taking part in different activities can help us learn more and make friends.

In short, being a good student means working hard, being kind, and growing every day. Let's try our best to be better!

Thank you for listening.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位对话中提及的地点名词 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

2. 【答案】B

定位表达观点态度的形容词或短语 → 识别其情感色彩 → 匹配选项

考点：观点态度

3. 【答案】B

定位描述人物动作的句子 → 识别动作执行者 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

4. 【答案】C

定位提及书名的专有名词 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

5. 【答案】B

定位表达意愿或计划的句子 → 推断其职业目标 → 匹配选项

考点：推理判断

6. 【答案】A

捕捉对话中女士明确表达的目的地 → 识别地点名词 → 匹配选项

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　地点名词识别

7. 【答案】C

捕捉对话中关于交通方式的建议或决定 → 识别交通方式词汇 → 匹配选项

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　交通方式词汇识别

8. 【答案】A

捕捉对话中关于饺子馅料的具体描述 → 识别食材名词组合 → 匹配选项

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　食材名词组合识别

9. 【答案】C

捕捉对话中关于碗大小的具体选择 → 识别尺寸形容词 → 匹配选项

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　尺寸形容词识别

10. 【答案】A

捕捉对话中关于价格的数字信息 → 进行简单加法运算 → 匹配选项

考点：数字时间语音　数字运算

11. 【答案】C
定位 Grade 7 时间点 → 捕捉关键信息 'lost his English book' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　关键信息捕捉

12. 【答案】B
定位 'celebrate the end of junior high school' → 捕捉关键信息 'have a party' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　关键信息捕捉

13. 【答案】B
通篇理解故事主角身份 → 捕捉 'famous writer' 等描述 → 得出答案
考点：主旨大意　人物身份识别

14. 【答案】A
定位 Helen 19个月大时 → 捕捉关键信息 'her father got hurt' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　关键信息捕捉

15. 【答案】C
综合全文关于 Helen Keller 的成就与精神 → 推断人们记住她的核心原因 → 得出答案
考点：推理判断　观点态度

16. 【答案】D
根据语境“红色在中国是好运的_____”，结合固定搭配“the symbol of...”表示“……的象征”，排除其他词义不符的选项。
考点：固定搭配 the symbol of　语境选词

17. 【答案】B
根据答句“他这学期学习非常努力”推断，前句应为否定评价，表示“那不可能”。在主语位置，只有“Nothing”能构成“Nothing is impossible”的固定表达，且符合语境。
考点：名词性从句作主语　SVO主干　语境逻辑

18. 【答案】C
根据答句“她的书包是粉色的”这一事实，对“这个蓝色书包是她的”这一可能性进行否定推断。表示对现在事实的否定推测，应用“can't be”。
考点：虚拟语气（情态动词表推测）　近义词辨析

19. 【答案】A
根据语境“外面很冷”和“穿上暖和的夹克”，结合动词短语“put on”表示“穿上”的含义，排除其他表示“推迟、脱下、从事”的短语。
考点：动词搭配 put on　语境选词

20. 【答案】D
根据“one of + the + 形容词最高级 + 复数名词”的固定结构，判断空格处需要“the most popular”。
考点：主谓一致与指代一致　SVO主干

21. 【答案】C
识别时间状语 'this coming summer holiday' → 判断为将来时间 → 选择一般将来时 'will go'
考点：时态与语态　将来时间状语

22. 【答案】B

分析答句 'Either' → 判断为两者选一 → 结合 'are my favorite' → 选择表示并列的 'Both...and'

考点：固定搭配　近义词辨析

23. 【答案】D

识别宾语从句引导词 'wanted to know' → 判断从句需用陈述语序和过去时态 → 选择 'if I could go shopping with her tonight'

考点：名词性从句　时态与语态

24. 【答案】B

识别定语从句先行词 'the girl' → 判断指人且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词 'who'

考点：定语从句

25. 【答案】C

识别答句后半部分 'I must stay at home' → 推断为拒绝邀请 → 选择委婉拒绝 'I'm afraid not'

考点：观点态度　推理判断

26. 【答案】B

11 空 根据后文‘didn't take the boy to the hospital’和‘the boy died suddenly’推断，父母误判了病情严重性 → 选择表示‘普通的、常见的’形容词 → 得出答案

12 空 根据前文‘serious stomachache’和后文‘the boy's death could be...’推断，孩子病情恶化导致死亡 → 选择表示‘死亡’的动词 → 得出答案

13 空 根据前文‘if he took his son to the hospital in time’和‘the boy's death could be...’推断，及时送医可以避免死亡 → 选择表示‘避免、阻止’的动词 → 得出答案

14 空 根据前文‘his wife left him’和后文‘him alone with his six-year-old younger son’推断，妻子离开后留下杰克独自照顾孩子 → 选择表示‘留下’的动词 → 得出答案

15 空 根据前文‘The hurt and pain of the two situations’和后文‘he turned to alcohol for help’推断，痛苦超出了杰克的承受能力 → 选择表示‘忍受、承受’的动词 → 得出答案

16 空 定位空格前文‘his health and life became’ → 根据后文‘lose everything’推断健康与生活状态恶化 → 选择表示‘更糟’的形容词

17 空 定位空格所在句‘___Jack died alone’ → 分析前后文逻辑关系，前文描述Jack失去一切，后文叙述其死亡 → 选择表示时间顺序或结果的连词

18 空 定位空格前文‘What a complete ___!’ → 根据前文‘waste of life’和后文‘complete failure’的呼应 → 选择与‘waste’同义的负面名词

19 空 定位空格所在句‘___time went by’ → 分析从句与主句的时间关系，主句‘I began to change’表示随着时间推移发生的变化 → 选择表示‘随着’的时间连词

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25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后分句逻辑关系（前句否定“留下有价值的东西”，后句肯定“是慈爱的父亲”）→ 选择表示转折的连词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句　固定搭配　逻辑衔接

27. 【答案】A

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句　固定搭配　逻辑衔接

28. 【答案】C

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句　固定搭配　逻辑衔接

29. 【答案】D

11 空 根据后文‘didn't take the boy to the hospital’和‘the boy died suddenly’推断，父母误判了病情严重性 → 选择表示‘普通的、常见的’形容词 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句　固定搭配　逻辑衔接

30. 【答案】A

11 空 根据后文‘didn't take the boy to the hospital’和‘the boy died suddenly’推断，父母误判了病情严重性→选择表示‘普通的、常见的’形容词→得出答案

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句　固定搭配　逻辑衔接

31. 【答案】C

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32. 【答案】A

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24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（听到Bill的话后，意识到自己之前的判断是错的）→ 选择表示“意识到”的动词
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后分句逻辑关系（前句否定“留下有价值的东西”，后句肯定“是慈爱的父亲”）→ 选择表示转折的连词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句　固定搭配　逻辑衔接

33. 【答案】C

11 空 根据后文‘didn't take the boy to the hospital’和‘the boy died suddenly’推断，父母误判了病情严重性→选择表示‘普通的、常见的’形容词→得出答案

12 空 根据前文‘serious stomachache’和后文‘the boy's death could be...’推断，孩子病情恶化导致死亡→选择表示‘死亡’的动词→得出答案

13 空 根据前文‘if he took his son to the hospital in time’和‘the boy's death could be...’推断，及时送医可以避免死亡→选择表示‘避免、阻止’的动词→得出答案

14 空 根据前文‘his wife left him’和后文‘him alone with his six-year-old younger son’推断，妻子离开后留下杰克独自照顾孩子→选择表示‘留下’的动词→得出答案

15 空 根据前文‘The hurt and pain of the two situations’和后文‘he turned to alcohol for help’推断，痛苦超出了杰克的承受能力→选择表示‘忍受、承受’的动词→得出答案

16 空 定位空格前文‘his health and life became’→根据后文‘lose everything’推断健康与生活状态恶化→选择表示‘更糟’的形容词

17 空 定位空格所在句‘___Jack died alone’→分析前后文逻辑关系，前文描述Jack失去一切，后文叙述其死亡→选择表示时间顺序或结果的连词

18 空 定位空格前文‘What a complete ___!’→根据前文‘waste of life’和后文‘complete failure’的呼应→选择与‘waste’同义的负面名词

19 空 定位空格所在句‘___time went by’→分析从句与主句的时间关系，主句‘I began to change’表示随着时间推移发生的变化→选择表示‘随着’的时间连词

20 空 定位空格前文‘most caring, most ___ men’→根据后文‘love between Bill and his children’和父亲每晚的亲吻与‘love you’→选择与‘caring’和‘love’语义一致的形容词

21 空 定位空格所在句→分析上下文逻辑（Bill每晚都来）→选择表示“某处”的不定副词

22 空 定位空格所在句→识别固定搭配 talk about→选择正确介词

23 空 定位空格所在句→分析上下文逻辑（每晚、亲吻、说晚安）→选择最符合场景的房间

24 空 定位空格所在句→分析上下文逻辑（听到Bill的话后，意识到自己之前的判断是错的）→选择表示“意识到”的动词

25 空 定位空格所在句→分析前后分句逻辑关系（前句否定“留下有价值的东西”，后句肯定“是慈爱的父亲”）→选择表示转折的连词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句　固定搭配　逻辑衔接

34. 【答案】D

11 空 根据后文‘didn't take the boy to the hospital’和‘the boy died suddenly’推断，父母误判了病情严重性→选择表示‘普通的、常见的’形容词→得出答案

12 空 根据前文‘serious stomachache’和后文‘the boy's death could be...’推断，孩子病情恶化导致死亡→选择表示‘死亡’的动词→得出答案

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14 空 根据前文‘his wife left him’和后文‘him alone with his six-year-old younger son’推断，妻子离开后留下杰克独自照顾孩子→选择表示‘留下’的动词→得出答案

15 空 根据前文‘The hurt and pain of the two situations’和后文‘he turned to alcohol for help’推断，痛苦超出了杰克的承受能力→选择表示‘忍受、承受’的动词→得出答案

16 空 定位空格前文‘his health and life became’→根据后文‘lose everything’推断健康与生活状态恶化→选择表示‘更糟’的形容词

17 空 定位空格所在句‘___Jack died alone’→分析前后文逻辑关系，前文描述Jack失去一切，后文叙述其死亡→选择表示时间顺序或结果的连词

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23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（每晚、亲吻、说晚安）→ 选择最符合场景的房间
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（听到Bill的话后，意识到自己之前的判断是错的）→ 选择表示“意识到”的动词
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后分句逻辑关系（前句否定“留下有价值的东西”，后句肯定“是慈爱的父亲”）→ 选择表示转折的连词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句　固定搭配　逻辑衔接

35. 【答案】B

11 空 根据后文‘didn't take the boy to the hospital’和‘the boy died suddenly’推断，父母误判了病情严重性 → 选择表示‘普通的、常见的’形容词 → 得出答案
12 空 根据前文‘serious stomachache’和后文‘the boy's death could be...’推断，孩子病情恶化导致死亡 → 选择表示‘死亡’的动词 → 得出答案
13 空 根据前文‘if he took his son to the hospital in time’和‘the boy's death could be...’推断，及时送医可以避免死亡 → 选择表示‘避免、阻止’的动词 → 得出答案
14 空 根据前文‘his wife left him’和后文‘him alone with his six-year-old younger son’推断，妻子离开后留下杰克独自照顾孩子 → 选择表示‘留下’的动词 → 得出答案
15 空 根据前文‘The hurt and pain of the two situations’和后文‘he turned to alcohol for help’推断，痛苦超出了杰克的承受能力 → 选择表示‘忍受、承受’的动词 → 得出答案
16 空 定位空格前文‘his health and life became’ → 根据后文‘lose everything’推断健康与生活状态恶化 → 选择表示‘更糟’的形容词
17 空 定位空格所在句‘___Jack died alone’ → 分析前后文逻辑关系，前文描述Jack失去一切，后文叙述其死亡 → 选择表示时间顺序或结果的连词
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25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后分句逻辑关系（前句否定“留下有价值的东西”，后句肯定“是慈爱的父亲”）→ 选择表示转折的连词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句　固定搭配　逻辑衔接

36. 【答案】B

11 空 根据后文‘didn't take the boy to the hospital’和‘the boy died suddenly’推断，父母误判了病情严重性→选择表示‘普通的、常见的’形容词→得出答案

12 空 根据前文‘serious stomachache’和后文‘the boy's death could be...’推断，孩子病情恶化导致死亡→选择表示‘死亡’的动词→得出答案

13 空 根据前文‘if he took his son to the hospital in time’和‘the boy's death could be...’推断，及时送医可以避免死亡→选择表示‘避免、阻止’的动词→得出答案

14 空 根据前文‘his wife left him’和后文‘him alone with his six-year-old younger son’推断，妻子离开后留下杰克独自照顾孩子→选择表示‘留下’的动词→得出答案

15 空 根据前文‘The hurt and pain of the two situations’和后文‘he turned to alcohol for help’推断，痛苦超出了杰克的承受能力→选择表示‘忍受、承受’的动词→得出答案

16 空 定位空格前文‘his health and life became’→根据后文‘lose everything’推断健康与生活状态恶化→选择表示‘更糟’的形容词

17 空 定位空格所在句‘___Jack died alone’→分析前后文逻辑关系，前文描述Jack失去一切，后文叙述其死亡→选择表示时间顺序或结果的连词

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25 空 定位空格所在句→分析前后分句逻辑关系（前句否定“留下有价值的东西”，后句肯定“是慈爱的父亲”）→选择表示转折的连词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句　固定搭配　逻辑衔接

37. 【答案】A

11 空 根据后文‘didn't take the boy to the hospital’和‘the boy died suddenly’推断，父母误判了病情严重性→选择表示‘普通的、常见的’形容词→得出答案

12 空 根据前文‘serious stomachache’和后文‘the boy's death could be...’推断，孩子病情恶化导致死亡→选择表示‘死亡’的动词→得出答案

13 空 根据前文‘if he took his son to the hospital in time’和‘the boy's death could be...’推断，及时送医可以避免死亡→选择表示‘避免、阻止’的动词→得出答案

14 空 根据前文‘his wife left him’和后文‘him alone with his six-year-old younger son’推断，妻子离开后留下杰克独自照顾孩子→选择表示‘留下’的动词→得出答案

15 空 根据前文‘The hurt and pain of the two situations’和后文‘he turned to alcohol for help’推断，痛苦超出了杰克的承受能力→选择表示‘忍受、承受’的动词→得出答案

16 空 定位空格前文‘his health and life became’→根据后文‘lose everything’推断健康与生活状态恶化→选择表示‘更糟’的形容词

17 空 定位空格所在句‘___Jack died alone’→分析前后文逻辑关系，前文描述Jack失去一切，后文叙述其死亡→选择表示时间顺序或结果的连词

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21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（Bill每晚都来）→ 选择表示“某处”的不定副词
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24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（听到Bill的话后，意识到自己之前的判断是错的）→ 选择表示“意识到”的动词
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后分句逻辑关系（前句否定“留下有价值的东西”，后句肯定“是慈爱的父亲”）→ 选择表示转折的连词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句　固定搭配　逻辑衔接

38. 【答案】D

11 空 根据后文‘didn't take the boy to the hospital’和‘the boy died suddenly’推断，父母误判了病情严重性 → 选择表示‘普通的、常见的’形容词 → 得出答案
12 空 根据前文‘serious stomachache’和后文‘the boy's death could be...’推断，孩子病情恶化导致死亡 → 选择表示‘死亡’的动词 → 得出答案
13 空 根据前文‘if he took his son to the hospital in time’和‘the boy's death could be...’推断，及时送医可以避免死亡 → 选择表示‘避免、阻止’的动词 → 得出答案
14 空 根据前文‘his wife left him’和后文‘him alone with his six-year-old younger son’推断，妻子离开后留下杰克独自照顾孩子 → 选择表示‘留下’的动词 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句　固定搭配　逻辑衔接

39. 【答案】D

11 空 根据后文‘didn't take the boy to the hospital’和‘the boy died suddenly’推断，父母误判了病情严重性→选择表示‘普通的、常见的’形容词→得出答案

12 空 根据前文‘serious stomachache’和后文‘the boy's death could be...’推断，孩子病情恶化导致死亡→选择表示‘死亡’的动词→得出答案

13 空 根据前文‘if he took his son to the hospital in time’和‘the boy's death could be...’推断，及时送医可以避免死亡→选择表示‘避免、阻止’的动词→得出答案

14 空 根据前文‘his wife left him’和后文‘him alone with his six-year-old younger son’推断，妻子离开后留下杰克独自照顾孩子→选择表示‘留下’的动词→得出答案

15 空 根据前文‘The hurt and pain of the two situations’和后文‘he turned to alcohol for help’推断，痛苦超出了杰克的承受能力→选择表示‘忍受、承受’的动词→得出答案

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21 空 定位空格所在句→分析上下文逻辑（Bill每晚都来）→选择表示“某处”的不定副词

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23 空 定位空格所在句→分析上下文逻辑（每晚、亲吻、说晚安）→选择最符合场景的房间

24 空 定位空格所在句→分析上下文逻辑（听到Bill的话后，意识到自己之前的判断是错的）→选择表示“意识到”的动词

25 空 定位空格所在句→分析前后分句逻辑关系（前句否定“留下有价值的东西”，后句肯定“是慈爱的父亲”）→选择表示转折的连词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句　固定搭配　逻辑衔接

40. 【答案】C

11 空 根据后文‘didn't take the boy to the hospital’和‘the boy died suddenly’推断，父母误判了病情严重性→选择表示‘普通的、常见的’形容词→得出答案

12 空 根据前文‘serious stomachache’和后文‘the boy's death could be...’推断，孩子病情恶化导致死亡→选择表示‘死亡’的动词→得出答案

13 空 根据前文‘if he took his son to the hospital in time’和‘the boy's death could be...’推断，及时送医可以避免死亡→选择表示‘避免、阻止’的动词→得出答案

14 空 根据前文‘his wife left him’和后文‘him alone with his six-year-old younger son’推断，妻子离开后留下杰克独自照顾孩子→选择表示‘留下’的动词→得出答案

15 空 根据前文‘The hurt and pain of the two situations’和后文‘he turned to alcohol for help’推断，痛苦超出了杰克的承受能力→选择表示‘忍受、承受’的动词→得出答案

16 空 定位空格前文‘his health and life became’→根据后文‘lose everything’推断健康与生活状态恶化→选择表示‘更糟’的形容词

17 空 定位空格所在句‘___Jack died alone’→分析前后文逻辑关系，前文描述Jack失去一切，后文叙述其死亡→选择表示时间顺序或结果的连词

18 空 定位空格前文‘What a complete ___!’ → 根据前文‘waste of life’和后文‘complete failure’的呼应 → 选择与‘waste’同义的负面名词
19 空 定位空格所在句‘___time went by’ → 分析从句与主句的时间关系，主句‘I began to change’表示随着时间推移发生的变化 → 选择表示‘随着’的时间连词
20 空 定位空格前文‘most caring, most ___ men’ → 根据后文‘love between Bill and his children’和父亲每晚的亲吻与‘love you’ → 选择与‘caring’和‘love’语义一致的形容词
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（Bill每晚都来）→ 选择表示“某处”的不定副词
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别固定搭配 talk about → 选择正确介词
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（每晚、亲吻、说晚安）→ 选择最符合场景的房间
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（听到Bill的话后，意识到自己之前的判断是错的）→ 选择表示“意识到”的动词
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后分句逻辑关系（前句否定“留下有价值的东西”，后句肯定“是慈爱的父亲”）→ 选择表示转折的连词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句　固定搭配　逻辑衔接

41. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'transferred to another hospital' → 在语篇中定位到 'had to be transferred... for an operation' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

42. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'paid for the patient's bill' → 在语篇中定位到 'She took off her gold ring... to pay for the patient's bill' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　人物行为匹配

43. 【答案】C
逐一核对选项与原文信息 → A、B、D均与原文相符 → C项将 'doctor' 错误替换为 'director' → 得出答案

考点：细节核对　人物关系辨析

44. 【答案】A
综合全文对女孩行为的描述（为陌生人牺牲贵重物品） → 推断其性格特征 → 匹配选项 'Kind and helpful'

考点：观点态度推断　人物形象概括

45. 【答案】A
题干询问卫星发射地点 → 但提供的语篇内容为护士故事，与题干完全无关 → 无法从给定语篇中定位答案

考点：细节定位　语篇匹配

46. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'family' → 在语篇中定位到 'The patient's family was very poor' → 但语篇未提及家庭成员数量 → 题干与语篇不匹配，无法作答

考点：细节定位

47. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'milestone' → 在语篇中搜索该词 → 语篇中未出现 'milestone' → 题干与语篇不匹配，无法作答

考点：词义猜测

48. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'GLONASS' → 在语篇中搜索该词 → 语篇中未出现 'GLONASS' → 题干与语篇不匹配，无法作答

考点：细节定位

49. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'According to the passage' → 在语篇中搜索选项关键词 'BDS', 'satellite', 'network' → 语篇中未出现这些内容 → 题干与语篇不匹配，无法作答

考点：细节定位

50. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'movable type printing' → 在语篇中搜索该词 → 语篇中未出现该词 → 题干与语篇不匹配，无法作答

考点：细节定位

51. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'words were chosen and put in right order' → 在语篇中寻找对应步骤描述 → 识别出 'brush ink onto the types' 为后续步骤

考点：细节定位与捕捉

52. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'steps' → 在语篇中寻找描述活字印刷步骤的段落 → 计数并确认步骤数量为五

考点：细节定位与捕捉

53. 【答案】D

定位第四段中 'it' 所在句子 → 分析其指代对象 → 确认 'it' 指代前文提到的 'the movable type printing'

考点：指代与衔接

54. 【答案】C

通读全文，把握核心主题 → 识别文章围绕活字印刷术及其文化意义展开 → 排除仅涉及发明过程或四大发明的选项

考点：主旨大意

55. 【答案】B

分析段落结构 → 识别首句为总起句 → 选择能引出下文具体规则的选项

考点：篇章结构　段落功能

56. 【答案】C

分析上下文逻辑关系 → 识别空格后句为结果 → 选择能构成因果关系的选项

考点：逻辑衔接　指代一致

57. 【答案】A

定位题干关键信息 → 分析空格前后句的因果关系 → 选择能构成逻辑结果的选项

考点：细节定位　逻辑衔接

58. 【答案】millions

45 空 根据语境判断时态 → 现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的状态 → 得出答案

46 空 根据语境判断时态 → 现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的状态 → 得出答案

47 空 分析句子结构 → 动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案

48 空 分析句子结构 → 过去分词作表语表示状态 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 表示时间或条件 → 得出答案
50 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为因果/时间先后关系 → 选择表示原因的连词
51 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰形容词或动词 → 选择符合语境的副词
52 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为转折关系 → 选择表示转折的连接副词
53 空 分析句子时态标志 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择动词的过去式
54 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择名词的复数形式

考点：现在完成时　动词不定式作目的状语　过去分词作表语　状语从句连接词　状语从句连词　因果逻辑　副词修饰语境选词　状语从句连接副词　转折逻辑　一般过去时　动词过去式　名词复数　形近词辨析

59. 【答案】has lived

45 空 根据语境判断时态 → 现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的状态 → 得出答案
46 空 根据语境判断时态 → 现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的状态 → 得出答案
47 空 分析句子结构 → 动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
48 空 分析句子结构 → 过去分词作表语表示状态 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 表示时间或条件 → 得出答案
50 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为因果/时间先后关系 → 选择表示原因的连词
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52 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为转折关系 → 选择表示转折的连接副词
53 空 分析句子时态标志 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择动词的过去式
54 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择名词的复数形式

考点：现在完成时　动词不定式作目的状语　过去分词作表语　状语从句连接词　状语从句连词　因果逻辑　副词修饰语境选词　状语从句连接副词　转折逻辑　一般过去时　动词过去式　名词复数　形近词辨析

60. 【答案】to return

45 空 根据语境判断时态 → 现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的状态 → 得出答案
46 空 根据语境判断时态 → 现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的状态 → 得出答案
47 空 分析句子结构 → 动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
48 空 分析句子结构 → 过去分词作表语表示状态 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 表示时间或条件 → 得出答案
50 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为因果/时间先后关系 → 选择表示原因的连词
51 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰形容词或动词 → 选择符合语境的副词
52 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为转折关系 → 选择表示转折的连接副词
53 空 分析句子时态标志 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择动词的过去式
54 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择名词的复数形式

考点：现在完成时　动词不定式作目的状语　过去分词作表语　状语从句连接词　状语从句连词　因果逻辑　副词修饰语境选词　状语从句连接副词　转折逻辑　一般过去时　动词过去式　名词复数　形近词辨析

61. 【答案】interested

45 空 根据语境判断时态 → 现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的状态 → 得出答案
46 空 根据语境判断时态 → 现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的状态 → 得出答案
47 空 分析句子结构 → 动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
48 空 分析句子结构 → 过去分词作表语表示状态 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 表示时间或条件 → 得出答案
50 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为因果/时间先后关系 → 选择表示原因的连词
51 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰形容词或动词 → 选择符合语境的副词

52 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为转折关系 → 选择表示转折的连接副词
53 空 分析句子时态标志 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择动词的过去式
54 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择名词的复数形式

考点：现在完成时　动词不定式作目的状语　过去分词作表语　状语从句连接词　状语从句连词　因果逻辑　副词修饰　语境选词　状语从句连接副词　转折逻辑　一般过去时　动词过去式　名词复数　形近词辨析

62. 【答案】In

45 空 根据语境判断时态 → 现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的状态 → 得出答案
46 空 根据语境判断时态 → 现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的状态 → 得出答案
47 空 分析句子结构 → 动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
48 空 分析句子结构 → 过去分词作表语表示状态 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 表示时间或条件 → 得出答案
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54 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择名词的复数形式

考点：现在完成时　动词不定式作目的状语　过去分词作表语　状语从句连接词　状语从句连词　因果逻辑　副词修饰　语境选词　状语从句连接副词　转折逻辑　一般过去时　动词过去式　名词复数　形近词辨析

63. 【答案】since

45 空 根据语境判断时态 → 现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的状态 → 得出答案
46 空 根据语境判断时态 → 现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的状态 → 得出答案
47 空 分析句子结构 → 动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
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考点：现在完成时　动词不定式作目的状语　过去分词作表语　状语从句连接词　状语从句连词　因果逻辑　副词修饰　语境选词　状语从句连接副词　转折逻辑　一般过去时　动词过去式　名词复数　形近词辨析

64. 【答案】really

45 空 根据语境判断时态 → 现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的状态 → 得出答案
46 空 根据语境判断时态 → 现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的状态 → 得出答案
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考点：现在完成时　动词不定式作目的状语　过去分词作表语　状语从句连接词　状语从句连词　因果逻辑　副词修饰

语境选词　状语从句连接副词　转折逻辑　一般过去时　动词过去式　名词复数　形近词辨析

65. 【答案】however

45 空 根据语境判断时态 → 现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的状态 → 得出答案
46 空 根据语境判断时态 → 现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的状态 → 得出答案
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53 空 分析句子时态标志 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择动词的过去式
54 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择名词的复数形式

考点：现在完成时　动词不定式作目的状语　过去分词作表语　状语从句连接词　状语从句连词　因果逻辑　副词修饰　语境选词　状语从句连接副词　转折逻辑　一般过去时　动词过去式　名词复数　形近词辨析

66. 【答案】liked

45 空 根据语境判断时态 → 现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的状态 → 得出答案
46 空 根据语境判断时态 → 现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的状态 → 得出答案
47 空 分析句子结构 → 动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
48 空 分析句子结构 → 过去分词作表语表示状态 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 表示时间或条件 → 得出答案
50 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为因果/时间先后关系 → 选择表示原因的连词
51 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰形容词或动词 → 选择符合语境的副词
52 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为转折关系 → 选择表示转折的连接副词
53 空 分析句子时态标志 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择动词的过去式
54 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择名词的复数形式

考点：现在完成时　动词不定式作目的状语　过去分词作表语　状语从句连接词　状语从句连词　因果逻辑　副词修饰　语境选词　状语从句连接副词　转折逻辑　一般过去时　动词过去式　名词复数　形近词辨析

67. 【答案】momeries

45 空 根据语境判断时态 → 现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的状态 → 得出答案
46 空 根据语境判断时态 → 现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的状态 → 得出答案
47 空 分析句子结构 → 动词不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案
48 空 分析句子结构 → 过去分词作表语表示状态 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 表示时间或条件 → 得出答案
50 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为因果/时间先后关系 → 选择表示原因的连词
51 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需副词修饰形容词或动词 → 选择符合语境的副词
52 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为转折关系 → 选择表示转折的连接副词
53 空 分析句子时态标志 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择动词的过去式
54 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择名词的复数形式

考点：现在完成时　动词不定式作目的状语　过去分词作表语　状语从句连接词　状语从句连词　因果逻辑　副词修饰　语境选词　状语从句连接副词　转折逻辑　一般过去时　动词过去式　名词复数　形近词辨析

68. 【答案】gets up

根据时间状语 every day 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主语 My brother 为第三人称单数 → 动词短语 get up 需变为 gets up

考点：动词搭配 get up　一般现在时第三人称单数

69. 【答案】depend on

根据题干中文提示『依赖』定位动词 depend → depend 为不及物动词，需搭配介词 on 构成固定搭配 depend on

考点：固定搭配 depend on

70. 【答案】is giving out

根据时间状语 now/正在 判断时态为现在进行时 → 根据语境『☒☒☒新书』确定动词短语 give out → 主语 Mr. Hu 为第三人称单数 → 构成 is giving out

考点：现在进行时　动词短语 give out

71. 【答案】communicating with

根据介词 by 判断其后需接动名词形式 → 根据语境『与同学交流』确定动词短语 communicate with → 变为 communicating with

考点：介词后接动名词　固定搭配 communicate with

72. 【答案】to pull together

根据句型 It is important for sb. to do sth. 判断空格处需填不定式 → 根据语境『齐心协力』确定动词短语 pull together → 构成 to pull together

考点：固定句型 It is important for... to do　动词短语 pull together

73. 【答案】has set up

根据时间状语‘in many countries’及‘已经’判断时态 → ‘建立’对应短语 set up → 主语 China 为单数 → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　动词搭配 set up

74. 【答案】are divided into

根据‘被分成’判断语态为被动语态 → ‘分成’对应固定搭配 be divided into → 主语 children 为复数 → 得出答案

考点：被动语态　固定搭配 be divided into

75. 【答案】Dear teachers and fellow students,

I'm Li…

根据要点提示，运用多种句式（如SVO主干、并列结构、非谓语等）组织内容，构建一篇结构清晰、语言多样的演讲稿。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO主干结构　动词搭配（如take on responsibilities）

76. 【答案】Boys and girls,
My name is Li Hua. Today I'm…

围绕'如何成为好学生'主题，运用多种句式（如定语从句、并列句）和给定词汇（如keep one's promise, be thankful to）组织段落，确保逻辑连贯、内容完整。

考点：keep one's promise　be thankful to sb.　creative　nature　protect　beauty　activity