中考 · 2020年湖北省随州市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 95 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 66 题 · 湖北省随州市

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. What are they talking about?

A. TV programs. B. 'Animals. C. Ball games.

2. When will Animal World be on?

A. 2 am. B. 8 pm. C. 9 pm.

3. What can we know from the end of the conversation?

A. The man hates to stay up too late. B. The woman likes reading papers.

C. The man doesn't like football matches. 听下面一段对话，回答下列各小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

4. How many fights（航班）to London are there every week?

A. Two. B. Three. C. four.

5. How will the man get to the airport?

A. By taxi. B. By bus C. By car

6. How much will the man pay for the ticket?

A. $ 200. B. $ 300.

C. $ 400. 听下面一段对话，回答下列各小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

7. Why does David study seep?

A. Because sleep is important.

B. Because sleep is a hot topic.

C. Because people can't sleep well.

8. How long does a police officer often work?

A. For ten hours.

B. For eleven hours.

C. For twelve hours.

9. How does David study sleep?

A. By asking questions.

B. By reading articles.

C. By doing the experiments (实验).

10. What can we know from the conversation?

A. People can always sleep well after tiring work.

B. Blue light may be good for tired people at work.

C. Scientists study sleep by using different music. 听下面一段独白，回答下列各小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

11. The three sons _____ when they knew there was money in the olive orchard (橄榄园).

A. were angry with their father

B. were worried about the money

C. thought their father made a joke

12. The three sons dug the soil（土壤）in the orchard _____.

A. twice

B. three times

C. four times

13. How did the three sons get a box of money finally?

A. By selling fruit.

B. By selling the olive orchard.

C. By asking their father the secret.

14. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. There was a box of money in the olive orchard.

B. The three sons understood what their father meant at first.

C. In fact, the father wanted his three sons to get money by working hard.

15. What do you think of the father?

A. Lazy. B. Honest.

C. Clever. 第三节 听短文填写表格，每空一词。短文读两遍。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】 Tips for Being Polite People ★First, be kind to people. Give help to those who are in ____21____. ★Second, help ____22____ . Helping someone who has difficulty climbing stairs is a good way to start. ★____23____ , write or say something. Make cards for ____24____ friends and say goodbye to people who are leaving. ★Fourth, after ____25____ a party, help the host clean up. Your help is quite important to a person who is tired.

二、完形填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从每小题所给的四个选项中，选出一个最佳选项。 It happened when I was a little girl. I can remember neither the beginning nor the end, but whenever I ___16___ it, tears run down my face. When I was young, my family led a（n） ___17___ life in the country. As you can imagine, many country roads are difficult to walk on. One evening we were visiting some relatives and the ___18___ was very bad. It began to ___19___ on our way back home. Dad carried me on his ___20___ . Mom gave her overcoat to my ___21___ . We walked together through the rain for more than an hour. I was fat at that time and Dad must be ___22___ to hold me for such a long time. He almost ___23___ down many times. In hope of reducing my father's burden（负担）, I tried to walk by myself, ___24___ I achieved nothing since I was just a little kid. When we arrived home, the inside of our house was ___25___ with rain water. The rain had come through our leaky（有裂缝的）roof and water was everywhere. Mom put bowls all around the house to try to ___26___ the rain. Then she put me and my elder brother to bed, carefully placing us on the remaining ___27___ place. I fell asleep soon. When I opened my eyes, I found Dad and Mom were ___28___ in chairs, both having caught bad colds. This is my very earliest ___29___ . Though the evening has long passed and now we live a happy life, I won't forget the rain we went through together. The rain that evening, and especially my parents' ___30___ , will stay in my mind forever.

16. A. deal with B. think of C. lead to D. learn from

17. A. hard B. unhappy C. interesting D. rich

18. A. food B. drink C. traffic D. weather

19. A. blow B. shine C. rain D. snow
20. A. arm B. back C. bike D. car
21. A. brother B. sister C. friend D. relative
22. A. worried B. tired C. angry D. lazy
23. A. fell B. looked C. turned D. ran
24. A. so B. and C. but D. instead
25. A. connected B. covered C. mixed D. crowded
26. A. expect B. welcome C. greet D. catch
27. A. dry B. wet C. beautiful D. warm
28. A. fighting B. sleeping C. laughing D. eating
29. A. visit B. excitement C. chance D. memory
30. A. wishes B. words C. love D. education

三、阅读理解（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

Great Music Shop ★Rock, pop and country music ★Sell CDs ★Listen before you buy Sun Coffee Shop ★The best coffee in town ★Hamburgers, cakes and pies ★Open 8:30 am—11:00 pm every day Hug Supermarket ★Fruit and nuts ★Free orange juice for kids under 7 ★Vegetables and fish are on big sale ★Open 6:00 am—9:00 pm every day

31. If a person is hungry in the morning the earliest time he can buy a hamburger is _____.
A. 6:00 pm B. 7:00 pm C. 7:30 am D. 8:30 am

32. Which of the following is TRUE according to this passage?
A. You can enjoy classical music in Great Music Shop.
B. You can enjoy coffee after 11:00 pm in Sun Coffee Shop.
C. A 6-year-old girl can get some free oranges at Hug Supermarket.
D. You can buy cheap cabbages at Hug Supermarket.

33. The passage may be from _____

A. a story book

B. a novel

C. a newspaper

D. a dictionary B Fred was a poor man who lived alone in a small village. He was lazy and didn't want to find a job. He had no friends or relatives. He used to beg for food for his living. One day, a kind man gave Fred a large bowl of rice. Fred didn't eat up the rice in one go. He put the remaining rice on the table. He lay on his bed and kept an eye on it. After a while Fred fell asleep and had a dream. He dreamed that there was a famine（饥荒）in his village. He sold his remaining rice and got some silver coins. He used the silver coins to buy a pair of goats. His goats had kids in months, so he got more goats. He sold some goats and became rich. He bought a large house. He fell in love with a beautiful lady and they got married. Fred dreamed that he was dancing with his wife. He felt so excited that he kicked in air and his leg hit the bowl on the table. The bowl with rice dropped and broke into pieces. The noise woke him up. At once, Fred realized that he had been dreaming. He also realized that he could get nothing if he didn't make a change. Then he decided to get rid of his laziness. Soon he found a job and worked hard.

34. How did Fred get silver coins in his dream?

A. By selling his goats.

B. By selling the rice.

C. By working hard.

D. By selling his house.

35. Fred kicked in air when he dreamed that _____.

A. he became a rich man

B. he had more goats

C. he was dancing with his wife

D. he had a large house

36. The Chinese meaning of the underlined phrase “get rid of” is probably “_____”.

A. 摆脱　　B. 原谅　　C. 忽略　　D. 删除

37. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Fred was a rich man before he had a dream.

B. Fred got a large bowl of rice from a lady.

C. In Fred's dream, he bought a pair of horses.

D. The bowl dropped and the noise woke Fred up. C There was a story many years ago of a school teacher-Mrs. Thompson. She told the children on the first way that she loved them all the same. But that was a lie. There in the front row was a little boy named Teddy Stoddard. He didn't play well with the other children and he always needed a bath. She did not like him. Then Mrs. Thompson got to know that Teddy was actually a very good boy before the death of his mother. Mrs. Thompson was ashamed (羞耻) of herself. She felt even worse then, like all her other students, Teddy brought her a Christmas present too. It was his mother's perfume (香水). Teddy said, “Mrs. Thompson, today you smell just like my Mom used to.” After the children left she cried for at least an hour. On that very day, she stopped teaching reading, writing and math. Instead, she began to teach children. Mrs. Thompson paid much attention to Teddy. The boy's mind seemed to come alive. The more she encouraged him, the faster he improved. By the end of the sixth grade, Teddy had become one of the smartest children in the class. Six years went by before she got a note from Teddy. He wrote that he had finished high school, second in his class, and she was still the best teacher he ever had in his whole life. He went to college. Mrs. Thompson got two more letters from him with the last one signed, Theodore F Stoddard, M.

38. What did Mrs. Thompson do on the first day of school?

A. She made Teddy feel ashamed.

B. She told the class something untrue about herself.

C. She changed Teddy's scat to the front row.

D. She asked the children to play with Teddy.

39. In what way did Mrs. Thompson change?

A. She taught more school subjects.

B. She became stricter with her students.

C. She no longer liked her job as a teacher.

D. She cared more about educating students.

40. Why did Teddy thank Mrs. Thompson at his wedding?

A. Because she had written to him.

B. Because she had encouraged him.

C. Because she had sent him Christmas presents.

D. Because she had taught him how to play well with other children. D Anger（愤怒）often makes us uncomfortable. Seeing your child's anger can be especially uncomfortable. In order to relieve（缓解）this feeling, parents often encourage children to “stop crying” and say things like “It's nothing to cry about.” It's moments like those that plant the seeds of unhealthy anger, The “stop crying” parents are just doing what they were taught by their own parents, who were probably taught that by their parents on and on. However, we should learn how to create healthy anger in our kids. If a child never sees his or her parents express anger, he or she should never express anger, either. But if parents always express their anger loudly, their child may start to think of anger as something that is always frightening. The first thing you can do to create healthy anger in your children is to practice creating healthy anger in yourself. Once you're better at experiencing anger and expressing it in a healthy way, you'll be able to set a good example for your kids. Stopping kids from expressing their feelings is wrong. You may feel bad when you believe you are wrong, When children express their feelings and are told that it's nothing to cry about, they come to know that they themselves are bad. We need to raise them in an environment where it's safe to express feelings. Once you feel more comfortable with your own anger, you can teach your children why anger is a helpful feeling. When your kids express anger, help them examine what it is that has made them angry. Why did it make them angry? How did it do that? Then, you can teach them that those feelings are never wrong and our expressions of feelings are in our control. Anger is natural

and normal, and it can be experienced and expressed in a healthy way.

41. Why do parents say “It's nothing to cry about” to their children?

A. To encourage them to stop crying.
B. To make them uncomfortable.
C. To relieve their anger.
D. To plant the seeds of unhealthy anger.

42. From the second paragraph we can infer（推断）_____.

A. parents have a great influence on their children
B. parents should get angry with their children
C. expressing anger loudly is right, not wrong
D. children should express their anger like their parents

43. Parents should set a good example for children by _____.

A. stopping them from expressing their anger
B. expressing their own anger in a healthy way
C. letting them know they are right or wrong
D. raising them in a safe environment

44. The writer thinks that anger is a kind of feeling that is always _____.

A. wrong B. uncomfortable C. harmful D. helpful

45. What's the main idea of the passage?

A. Anger often makes us and our children uncomfortable.

B. Parents should create healthy anger in themselves.

C. Parents should create healthy anger in their kids.

D. Parents should never express their anger.

B）阅读下面短文，从短文后的五个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，每个选项只能用一次。

Once my mother told me a story. In Africa, when an antelope（羚羊）wakes up every morning, the first thing it thinks about is, “I must be able to run faster than the fastest lion, or I will be killed.” ____56____ the first thing the lion thinks about is, “I must be able to catch the slowest antelope, or I will starve to death.” So, almost at the same time, they get up and start running toward the rising sun. This is life: full of chances and challenges. ____57____ For students, it is just the same. If we do not study hard, sooner or later, we will fall behind the other students. At first, I did not know what the word “exam” meant. Later, I knew an exam was a kind of competition. In competitions, there are always winners and losers. As I grew up, I got to know competition well. ____58____ Each time I saw children playing games, and heard their laughter, I wished I were that age again. ____59____ So I picked up my pen and began to study hard again. I was still not sure what competition really meant. One day, I was taking part in an English-speaking competition. When I went to the stage, I saw other students looking at me kindly. ____60____ .It is not as cruel as my teacher and parents told me. In fact, competition is the opposite: it is kind and necessary.

四、单词拼写（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

46. I can play ping-pong and _____/t☒es/.

47. I never take _____/'wudn/ chopsticks when I buy takeaway food.

48. In most countries, people usually eat t_____food on special holidays.

49. Children's Day is on J_____1st.

50. The paper usually red, is f_____ before it is cut with scissors.

五、完成句子（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

51. 他们通常晚上六点一刻吃晚饭。 They usually eat dinner at a _____ _____ six in the evening.

52. 他很担心他的教练可能将他从球队开除。 He was really worried that his coach might _____ him _____ the team.

53. 通往成功的道路是多么艰难！ _____difficult the road to _____is!

54. 有时这些决定可能会太难而无法实现。 Sometimes the resolutions may be _____ difficult _____ keep.

55. 珠穆朗玛峰是世界上最危险的山脉吗? Is Qomolangma the _____ _____mountain in the world?

六、短文填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

从方框中选择适当的单词，并用其适当的形式完成短文，每词只能用一次，每空一词。 make a use her up ever if usual build recycle Do you often throw away things you don't need anymore? Have you _____56_____ thought about how these things can actually be put good use? Nothing is a waste _____57_____ you have a creative mind. You have probably never heard of Amy Hayes, but she is a most _____58_____ woman. She lives in a house in the UK that she built _____59_____ out of rubbish. The windows and doors come from old _____60_____ around her town that were pulled down. The top of the house is on old boat turned upside down. And the gate in front of her house is _____61_____ of rocks and old glass bottles. Amy recently won a prize from the Help Save Our Planet Society. The president said, “Amy is _____62_____ inspiration to us all.” Amy isn't the only one who is good at _____63_____ . Jessica Wong from Hong Kong uses old clothes that people don't wear anymore to make bags. She has been doing this for a few years now. She opened a small shop where she sells her bags, and she has also set _____64_____ a website to sell them online. She especially likes to use old jeans to make handbags. Her bags are cute and _____65_____ . “I plan to write a book about new ways to use old clothes,” she said, “I hope people can read my book and enjoy it!”

56. 短文填空

57. 短文填空

58. 短文填空

59. 短文填空

60. 短文填空

61. 短文填空

62. 短文填空

63. 短文填空

64. 短文填空

65. 短文填空

七、书面表达（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

66. （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. A	2. B	3. A	4. C	5. B
6. A	7. A	8. C	9. C	10. B
11. B	12. B	13. A	14. C	15. C
16. B	17. A	18. D	19. C	20. B
21. A	22. B	23. A	24. C	25. B
26. D	27. A	28. B	29. D	30. C
31. D	32. D	33. C	34. B	35. C
36. A	37. D	38. B	39. D	40. B
41. C	42. A	43. B	44. D	45. C
46. chess	47. wooden	48. traditional	49. June	50. folded
51. quarter past	52. kick off	53. How; success	54. too; to	55. most dangerous
56. ever	57. if	58. unusual	59. herself	60. buildings
61. made	62. an	63. recycling	64. up	65. useful

66. 41. If a person is hungry in the morning, the earliest time he can buy a hamburger is _____. A. 6:00 pm⊠B. 7:00 pm⊠C. 7:30 am⊠D. 8:30 am 42. Which of the following is TRUE according to this passage? A. You can enjoy classical music in Great Music Shop. B. You can enjoy coffee after 11:00 pm in Sun Coffee Shop. C. A 6-year-old girl can get some free oranges at Hug Supermarket. D. You can buy cheap cabbages at Hug Supermarket. 43. The passage may be from _____ A. a story book⊠B. a novel⊠C. a newspaper⊠D. a dictionary 【

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

捕捉对话核心话题词 → 识别同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　话题识别

2. 【答案】B

定位节目名称 → 捕捉具体时间数字 → 排除干扰数字 → 得出答案

考点：数字信息捕捉　时间表达

3. 【答案】A

定位对话结尾部分 → 分析男士的语气和用词 → 推断其态度 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

4. 【答案】C

定位航班信息 → 捕捉并计算每周航班总数 → 得出答案

考点：数字信息捕捉　简单运算

5. 【答案】B

定位交通方式讨论 → 识别男士最终选择 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　交通方式

6. 【答案】A

定位对话中关于票价的数字信息 → 识别折扣或最终支付金额 → 得出答案

考点：数字信息捕捉　价格计算

7. 【答案】A

定位对话中David陈述研究睡眠的原因 → 识别其直接动机 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　原因归纳

8. 【答案】C

定位对话中关于警察工作时长的数字信息 → 识别“often”对应的常见时长 → 得出答案

考点：数字信息捕捉　频率词理解

9. 【答案】C

定位对话中David描述其研究方法的部分 → 识别具体研究手段 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　方法归纳

10. 【答案】B

综合独白中关于睡眠、蓝光、工作疲劳的信息 → 推断各选项与原文的匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：信息综合　推理判断　细节验证

11. 【答案】B
定位关键信息 → 识别情感反应 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　情感推断

12. 【答案】B
定位动作描述 → 计数重复次数 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　数字信息捕捉

13. 【答案】A
定位最终结果 → 追溯原因 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　因果推理

14. 【答案】C
综合全文信息 → 判断各选项真伪 → 选择符合主旨的选项
考点：主旨概括　细节验证

15. 【答案】C
分析父亲行为动机 → 推断人物特质 → 匹配选项
考点：观点态度推断　人物特质归纳

16. 【答案】B
26 空 根据后文‘tears run down my face’的情感反应 → 推断空格动词需与‘it’（回忆）构成引发情感的搭配 → 选择‘think of’
27 空 根据后文‘many country roads are difficult to walk on’及‘rain’等艰苦细节 → 推断家庭生活状态 → 选择‘hard’
28 空 根据后文‘It began to rain’及‘walked through the rain’ → 推断空格名词需与‘rain’相关 → 选择‘weather’
29 空 根据后文‘walked through the rain’及‘rain water’ → 直接定位天气现象 → 选择‘rain’
30 空 根据‘Dad carried me’及‘hold me for such a long time’ → 推断父亲抱孩子的身体部位 → 选择‘back’
31 空 根据上下文‘Mom gave her overcoat to my ____’及后文‘my elder brother’推断，此处指代叙述者的兄弟
32 空 根据前文‘I was fat’及后文‘hold me for such a long time’和‘almost fell down’推断，此处描述父亲的疲惫状态
33 空 根据‘almost ____ down’的固定搭配及‘hold me for such a long time’的语境，选择表示‘摔倒’的动词
34 空 根据前文‘I tried to walk by myself’与后文‘I achieved nothing’的转折关系，选择表示转折的连词
35 空 根据‘the inside of our house was ____ with rain water’及‘water was everywhere’的语境，选择表示‘覆盖’的动词
36 空 定位空格前语境‘try to ____ the rain’ → 结合‘put bowls all around the house’的动作目的 → 推断为‘接住雨水’ → 选择‘catch’
37 空 定位空格前语境‘placing us on the remaining ____ place’ → 结合前文‘water was everywhere’ → 推断为‘干燥的’地方 → 选择‘dry’
38 空 定位空格后语境‘both having caught bad colds’ → 结合‘in chairs’ → 推断为‘睡着了’ → 选择‘sleeping’
39 空 定位空格前语境‘This is my very earliest ____’ → 结合全文回忆性质 → 推断为‘记忆’ → 选择‘memory’

40 空 定位空格前语境‘especially my parents' ____’ → 结合全文父母在雨中照顾孩子的行为 → 推断为‘爱’ → 选择‘love’

考点：语境选词 动词搭配 固定搭配 上下文指代 因果逻辑 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词

17. 【答案】A

26 空 根据后文‘tears run down my face’的情感反应 → 推断空格动词需与‘it’（回忆）构成引发情感的搭配 → 选择‘think of’

27 空 根据后文‘many country roads are difficult to walk on’及‘rain’等艰苦细节 → 推断家庭生活状态 → 选择‘hard’

28 空 根据后文‘It began to rain’及‘walked through the rain’ → 推断空格名词需与‘rain’相关 → 选择‘weather’

29 空 根据后文‘walked through the rain’及‘rain water’ → 直接定位天气现象 → 选择‘rain’

30 空 根据‘Dad carried me’及‘hold me for such a long time’ → 推断父亲抱孩子的身体部位 → 选择‘back’

31 空 根据上下文‘Mom gave her overcoat to my ____’及后文‘my elder brother’推断，此处指代叙述者的兄弟

32 空 根据前文‘I was fat’及后文‘hold me for such a long time’和‘almost fell down’推断，此处描述父亲的疲惫状态

33 空 根据‘almost ____ down’的固定搭配及‘hold me for such a long time’的语境，选择表示‘摔倒’的动词

34 空 根据前文‘I tried to walk by myself’与后文‘I achieved nothing’的转折关系，选择表示转折的连词

35 空 根据‘the inside of our house was ____ with rain water’及‘water was everywhere’的语境，选择表示‘覆盖’的动词

36 空 定位空格前语境‘try to ____ the rain’ → 结合‘put bowls all around the house’的动作目的 → 推断为‘接住雨水’ → 选择‘catch’

37 空 定位空格前语境‘placing us on the remaining ____ place’ → 结合前文‘water was everywhere’ → 推断为‘干燥的’地方 → 选择‘dry’

38 空 定位空格后语境‘both having caught bad colds’ → 结合‘in chairs’ → 推断为‘睡着了’ → 选择‘sleeping’

39 空 定位空格前语境‘This is my very earliest ____’ → 结合全文回忆性质 → 推断为‘记忆’ → 选择‘memory’

40 空 定位空格前语境‘especially my parents' ____’ → 结合全文父母在雨中照顾孩子的行为 → 推断为‘爱’ → 选择‘love’

考点：语境选词 动词搭配 固定搭配 上下文指代 因果逻辑 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词

18. 【答案】D

26 空 根据后文‘tears run down my face’的情感反应 → 推断空格动词需与‘it’（回忆）构成引发情感的搭配 → 选择‘think of’

27 空 根据后文‘many country roads are difficult to walk on’及‘rain’等艰苦细节 → 推断家庭生活状态 → 选择‘hard’

28 空 根据后文‘It began to rain’及‘walked through the rain’ → 推断空格名词需与‘rain’相关 → 选择‘weather’

29 空 根据后文‘walked through the rain’及‘rain water’ → 直接定位天气现象 → 选择‘rain’

30 空 根据‘Dad carried me’及‘hold me for such a long time’ → 推断父亲抱孩子的身体部位 → 选择‘back’

31 空 根据上下文‘Mom gave her overcoat to my ____’及后文‘my elder brother’推断，此处指代叙述者的兄弟
32 空 根据前文‘I was fat’及后文‘hold me for such a long time’和‘almost fell down’推断，此处描述父亲的疲惫状态
33 空 根据‘almost ____ down’的固定搭配及‘hold me for such a long time’的语境，选择表示‘摔倒’的动词
34 空 根据前文‘I tried to walk by myself’与后文‘I achieved nothing’的转折关系，选择表示转折的连词
35 空 根据‘the inside of our house was ____ with rain water’及‘water was everywhere’的语境，选择表示‘覆盖’的动词
36 空 定位空格前语境‘try to ____ the rain’→结合‘put bowls all around the house’的动作目的→推断为‘接住雨水’→选择‘catch’
37 空 定位空格前语境‘placing us on the remaining ____ place’→结合前文‘water was everywhere’→推断为‘干燥的’地方→选择‘dry’
38 空 定位空格后语境‘both having caught bad colds’→结合‘in chairs’→推断为‘睡着了’→选择‘sleeping’
39 空 定位空格前语境‘This is my very earliest ____’→结合全文回忆性质→推断为‘记忆’→选择‘memory’
40 空 定位空格前语境‘especially my parents' ____’→结合全文父母在雨中照顾孩子的行为→推断为‘爱’→选择‘love’

考点：语境选词 动词搭配 固定搭配 上下文指代 因果逻辑 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词

19. 【答案】C

26 空 根据后文‘tears run down my face’的情感反应→推断空格动词需与‘it’（回忆）构成引发情感的搭配→选择‘think of’
27 空 根据后文‘many country roads are difficult to walk on’及‘rain’等艰苦细节→推断家庭生活状态→选择‘hard’
28 空 根据后文‘It began to rain’及‘walked through the rain’→推断空格名词需与‘rain’相关→选择‘weather’
29 空 根据后文‘walked through the rain’及‘rain water’→直接定位天气现象→选择‘rain’
30 空 根据‘Dad carried me’及‘hold me for such a long time’→推断父亲抱孩子的身体部位→选择‘back’
31 空 根据上下文‘Mom gave her overcoat to my ____’及后文‘my elder brother’推断，此处指代叙述者的兄弟
32 空 根据前文‘I was fat’及后文‘hold me for such a long time’和‘almost fell down’推断，此处描述父亲的疲惫状态
33 空 根据‘almost ____ down’的固定搭配及‘hold me for such a long time’的语境，选择表示‘摔倒’的动词
34 空 根据前文‘I tried to walk by myself’与后文‘I achieved nothing’的转折关系，选择表示转折的连词
35 空 根据‘the inside of our house was ____ with rain water’及‘water was everywhere’的语境，选择表示‘覆盖’的动词
36 空 定位空格前语境‘try to ____ the rain’→结合‘put bowls all around the house’的动作目的→推断为‘接住雨水’→选择‘catch’
37 空 定位空格前语境‘placing us on the remaining ____ place’→结合前文‘water was everywhere’→推断为‘干燥的’地方→选择‘dry’
38 空 定位空格后语境‘both having caught bad colds’→结合‘in chairs’→推断为‘睡着了’→选择‘sleeping’

39 空 定位空格前语境‘This is my very earliest ____’ → 结合全文回忆性质 → 推断为‘记忆’ → 选择‘memory’
40 空 定位空格前语境‘especially my parents' ____’ → 结合全文父母在雨中照顾孩子的行为 → 推断为‘爱’ → 选择‘love’

考点：语境选词 动词搭配 固定搭配 上下文指代 因果逻辑 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词

20. 【答案】B

26 空 根据后文‘tears run down my face’的情感反应 → 推断空格动词需与‘it’（回忆）构成引发情感的搭配 → 选择‘think of’
27 空 根据后文‘many country roads are difficult to walk on’及‘rain’等艰苦细节 → 推断家庭生活状态 → 选择‘hard’
28 空 根据后文‘It began to rain’及‘walked through the rain’ → 推断空格名词需与‘rain’相关 → 选择‘weather’
29 空 根据后文‘walked through the rain’及‘rain water’ → 直接定位天气现象 → 选择‘rain’
30 空 根据‘Dad carried me’及‘hold me for such a long time’ → 推断父亲抱孩子的身体部位 → 选择‘back’
31 空 根据上下文‘Mom gave her overcoat to my ____’及后文‘my elder brother’推断，此处指代叙述者的兄弟
32 空 根据前文‘I was fat’及后文‘hold me for such a long time’和‘almost fell down’推断，此处描述父亲的疲惫状态
33 空 根据‘almost ____ down’的固定搭配及‘hold me for such a long time’的语境，选择表示‘摔倒’的动词
34 空 根据前文‘I tried to walk by myself’与后文‘I achieved nothing’的转折关系，选择表示转折的连词
35 空 根据‘the inside of our house was ____ with rain water’及‘water was everywhere’的语境，选择表示‘覆盖’的动词
36 空 定位空格前语境‘try to ____ the rain’ → 结合‘put bowls all around the house’的动作目的 → 推断为‘接住雨水’ → 选择‘catch’
37 空 定位空格前语境‘placing us on the remaining ____ place’ → 结合前文‘water was everywhere’ → 推断为‘干燥的’地方 → 选择‘dry’
38 空 定位空格后语境‘both having caught bad colds’ → 结合‘in chairs’ → 推断为‘睡着了’ → 选择‘sleeping’
39 空 定位空格前语境‘This is my very earliest ____’ → 结合全文回忆性质 → 推断为‘记忆’ → 选择‘memory’
40 空 定位空格前语境‘especially my parents' ____’ → 结合全文父母在雨中照顾孩子的行为 → 推断为‘爱’ → 选择‘love’
考点：语境选词 动词搭配 固定搭配 上下文指代 因果逻辑 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词

21. 【答案】A

26 空 根据后文‘tears run down my face’的情感反应 → 推断空格动词需与‘it’（回忆）构成引发情感的搭配 → 选择‘think of’
27 空 根据后文‘many country roads are difficult to walk on’及‘rain’等艰苦细节 → 推断家庭生活状态 → 选择‘hard’
28 空 根据后文‘It began to rain’及‘walked through the rain’ → 推断空格名词需与‘rain’相关 → 选择‘weather’
29 空 根据后文‘walked through the rain’及‘rain water’ → 直接定位天气现象 → 选择‘rain’

30 空 根据‘Dad carried me’及‘hold me for such a long time’→推断父亲抱孩子的身体部位→选择‘back’
31 空 根据上下文‘Mom gave her overcoat to my ____’及后文‘my elder brother’推断，此处指代叙述者的兄弟
32 空 根据前文‘I was fat’及后文‘hold me for such a long time’和‘almost fell down’推断，此处描述父亲的疲惫状态
33 空 根据‘almost ____ down’的固定搭配及‘hold me for such a long time’的语境，选择表示‘摔倒’的动词
34 空 根据前文‘I tried to walk by myself’与后文‘I achieved nothing’的转折关系，选择表示转折的连词
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36 空 定位空格前语境‘try to ____ the rain’→结合‘put bowls all around the house’的动作目的→推断为‘接住雨水’→选择‘catch’
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考点：语境选词 动词搭配 固定搭配 上下文指代 因果逻辑 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词

22. 【答案】B

26 空 根据后文‘tears run down my face’的情感反应→推断空格动词需与‘it’（回忆）构成引发情感的搭配→选择‘think of’
27 空 根据后文‘many country roads are difficult to walk on’及‘rain’等艰苦细节→推断家庭生活状态→选择‘hard’
28 空 根据后文‘It began to rain’及‘walked through the rain’→推断空格名词需与‘rain’相关→选择‘weather’
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34 空 根据前文‘I tried to walk by myself’与后文‘I achieved nothing’的转折关系，选择表示转折的连词
35 空 根据‘the inside of our house was ____ with rain water’及‘water was everywhere’的语境，选择表示‘覆盖’的动词
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断为‘干燥的’地方→选择‘dry’
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考点：语境选词 动词搭配 固定搭配 上下文指代 因果逻辑 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词

23. 【答案】A
26 空 根据后文‘tears run down my face’的情感反应→推断空格动词需与‘it’（回忆）构成引发情感的搭配→选择‘think of’
27 空 根据后文‘many country roads are difficult to walk on’及‘rain’等艰苦细节→推断家庭生活状态→选择‘hard’
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32 空 根据前文‘I was fat’及后文‘hold me for such a long time’和‘almost fell down’推断，此处描述父亲的疲惫状态
33 空 根据‘almost ____ down’的固定搭配及‘hold me for such a long time’的语境，选择表示‘摔倒’的动词
34 空 根据前文‘I tried to walk by myself’与后文‘I achieved nothing’的转折关系，选择表示转折的连词
35 空 根据‘the inside of our house was ____ with rain water’及‘water was everywhere’的语境，选择表示‘覆盖’的动词
36 空 定位空格前语境‘try to ____ the rain’→结合‘put bowls all around the house’的动作目的→推断为‘接住雨水’→选择‘catch’
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考点：语境选词 动词搭配 固定搭配 上下文指代 因果逻辑 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词

24. 【答案】C
26 空 根据后文‘tears run down my face’的情感反应→推断空格动词需与‘it’（回忆）构成引发情感的搭配→选择‘think of’
27 空 根据后文‘many country roads are difficult to walk on’及‘rain’等艰苦细节→推断家庭生活状态→选择‘hard’

28 空 根据后文‘It began to rain’及‘walked through the rain’→推断空格名词需与‘rain’相关→选择‘weather’
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34 空 根据前文‘I tried to walk by myself’与后文‘I achieved nothing’的转折关系，选择表示转折的连词
35 空 根据‘the inside of our house was ____ with rain water’及‘water was everywhere’的语境，选择表示‘覆盖’的动词
36 空 定位空格前语境‘try to ____ the rain’→结合‘put bowls all around the house’的动作目的→推断为‘接住雨水’→选择‘catch’
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39 空 定位空格前语境‘This is my very earliest ____’→结合全文回忆性质→推断为‘记忆’→选择‘memory’
40 空 定位空格前语境‘especially my parents' ____’→结合全文父母在雨中照顾孩子的行为→推断为‘爱’→选择‘love’

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　上下文指代　因果逻辑　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

25. 【答案】B

26 空 根据后文‘tears run down my face’的情感反应→推断空格动词需与‘it’（回忆）构成引发情感的搭配→选择‘think of’
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33 空 根据‘almost ____ down’的固定搭配及‘hold me for such a long time’的语境，选择表示‘摔倒’的动词
34 空 根据前文‘I tried to walk by myself’与后文‘I achieved nothing’的转折关系，选择表示转折的连词
35 空 根据‘the inside of our house was ____ with rain water’及‘water was everywhere’的语境，选择表示‘覆盖’的动词

36 空 定位空格前语境‘try to ____ the rain’ → 结合‘put bowls all around the house’的动作目的 → 推断为‘接住雨水’ → 选择‘catch’
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40 空 定位空格前语境‘especially my parents' ____’ → 结合全文父母在雨中照顾孩子的行为 → 推断为‘爱’ → 选择‘love’

考点：语境选词 动词搭配 固定搭配 上下文指代 因果逻辑 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词

26. 【答案】D

26 空 根据后文‘tears run down my face’的情感反应 → 推断空格动词需与‘it’（回忆）构成引发情感的搭配 → 选择‘think of’
27 空 根据后文‘many country roads are difficult to walk on’及‘rain’等艰苦细节 → 推断家庭生活状态 → 选择‘hard’
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33 空 根据‘almost ____ down’的固定搭配及‘hold me for such a long time’的语境，选择表示‘摔倒’的动词
34 空 根据前文‘I tried to walk by myself’与后文‘I achieved nothing’的转折关系，选择表示转折的连词
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36 空 定位空格前语境‘try to ____ the rain’ → 结合‘put bowls all around the house’的动作目的 → 推断为‘接住雨水’ → 选择‘catch’
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40 空 定位空格前语境‘especially my parents' ____’ → 结合全文父母在雨中照顾孩子的行为 → 推断为‘爱’ → 选择‘love’

考点：语境选词 动词搭配 固定搭配 上下文指代 因果逻辑 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词

27. 【答案】A

26 空 根据后文‘tears run down my face’的情感反应→推断空格动词需与‘it’（回忆）构成引发情感的搭配→选择‘think of’

27 空 根据后文‘many country roads are difficult to walk on’及‘rain’等艰苦细节→推断家庭生活状态→选择‘hard’

28 空 根据后文‘It began to rain’及‘walked through the rain’→推断空格名词需与‘rain’相关→选择‘weather’

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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　上下文指代　因果逻辑　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

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考点：语境选词 动词搭配 固定搭配 上下文指代 因果逻辑 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词

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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　上下文指代　因果逻辑　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配　上下文指代　因果逻辑　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

31. 【答案】D

定位Sun Coffee Shop的营业时间 → 提取开门时间8:30 am → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　时间信息提取

32. 【答案】D

逐一核对选项与语篇细节 → 排除与原文相悖或未提及的选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节核对　信息匹配

33. 【答案】C

分析语篇整体格式与内容特征 → 识别为广告/公告列表 → 推断其可能来源 → 得出答案

考点：篇章结构分析　文体推断

34. 【答案】B

定位语篇中关于Fred梦境的描述 → 提取获得银币的方式 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　动作方式提取

35. 【答案】C

定位语篇中Fred在梦中踢腿的情节 → 提取触发该动作的梦境内容 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果关联提取

36. 【答案】A

根据题干定位短语 → 结合语境（广告中“Listen before you buy”暗示试听后决定是否购买） → 推断“get rid of”意为“摆脱（不想要的CD）”

考点：语境选词

37. 【答案】D

逐一比对选项与语篇细节 → 选项D（碗掉落的噪音惊醒了Fred）与语篇中“the noise woke him up”细节一致 → 其他选项在语篇中无依据或相悖

考点：细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】B

定位语篇中关于Mrs. Thompson第一天行为的描述 → 找到“she told the class she was wrong about him” → 同义替换为“told the class something untrue about herself”

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

39. 【答案】D

综合语篇中Mrs. Thompson行为的变化（从忽视到关注、帮助Teddy） → 推断其内在转变 → 选项D“更关心教育学生”符合其行为体现的教育理念转变

考点：推理判断

40. 【答案】B

定位语篇中Teddy感谢的原因（“you made me feel important”） → 推断其核心是鼓励与认可 → 选项B“因为她鼓励了他”是对此的合理概括

考点：推理判断　言外之意与意图推断

41. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过同义替换或推理得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

42. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过同义替换或推理得出答案

考点：推理判断　主旨大意

43. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过同义替换或推理得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

44. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过同义替换或推理得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　观点态度

45. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 通过同义替换或推理得出答案

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构与写作目的

46. 【答案】chess

根据音标/t⌧es/和并列结构'ping-pong and'推断，需要填写一个与乒乓球并列的、发音为/t⌧es/的运动项目名词

考点：音标拼写　并列结构　运动项目词汇

47. 【答案】wooden

根据音标/'wudn/和名词'chopsticks'推断，需要填写一个描述筷子材质的形容词，wooden符合音标和语义

考点：音标拼写　材质形容词　wood+en构词

48. 【答案】traditional

根据首字母t和语境'special holidays'推断，需要填写一个描述节日食物特征的形⌧⌧⌧词，traditional符合语义和构词

考点：首字母提示　节日语境　tradition+al构词

49. 【答案】June

根据首字母J和日期'1st'推断，需要填写一个月份名词，June符合儿童节日期常识

考点：首字母提示　日期搭配　月份词汇

50. 【答案】folded

根据被动语态'is f_____'和时间状语'before it is cut'推断，需要填写一个过去分词构成被动语态，folded符合语义和语法

考点：被动语态　过去分词　非谓语动词

51. 【答案】quarter past

根据时间表达规则，'六点一刻'对应 'a quarter past six'，直接填写固定搭配。

考点：时间表达固定搭配

52. 【答案】kick off

根据句意'将他从球队开除'，需填写表示'开除'的动词短语，'kick off'符合语境。

考点：动词短语搭配

53. 【答案】How; success

根据感叹句结构，'How + 形容词 + 主语 + 谓语'，'道路'对应 'road'，'⌧⌧功'对应 'success'。

考点：How引导的感叹句　名词success

54. 【答案】too; to

根据'too...to...'结构表示'太...而不能...'，直接填写固定句型。

考点：too...to...句型

55. 【答案】most dangerous

根据最高级结构'the most + 形容词'，'最危险的'对应 'most dangerous'。

考点：形容词最高级

56. 【答案】ever

71 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择表示时间延续的副词

72 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断条件/假设关系 → 选择引导条件状语从句的连词

73 空 分析句子语境与逻辑 → 判断所需形容词的语义方向 → 选择符合语境的形容词

74 空 分析句子主语与反身代词的指代关系 → 判断动作执行者与承受者的一致性 → 选择正确的反身代词

75 空 分析句子主语的单复数 → 判断谓语动词或表语名词的数 → 选择与主语数一致的名词形式

76 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词的过去分词形式构成被动语态 → 根据语境确定动词make的过去分词形式 → 得出答案

77 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要冠词 → 根据后文名词的发音特点确定使用不定冠词an → 得出答案

78 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词的现在分词形式作状语 → 根据语境确定动词recycle的现在分词形式 → 得出答案

79 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词与动词构成固定搭配 → 根据动词take确定需要副词up构成take up搭配 → 得出答案

80 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要形容词作表语 → 根据语境确定形容词useful符合句意 → 得出答案

考点：时态与语态　副词用法　状语从句　连词用法　语境选词　形容词辨析　主谓一致与指代一致　反身代词　名词单复数　动词make的过去分词形式　被动语态结构　不定冠词an的用法　名词前冠词选择　现在分词作状语　动词recycle的现在分词形式　动词搭配take up　固定短语　形容词作表语

57. 【答案】if

71 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择表示时间延续的副词

72 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断条件/假设关系 → 选择引导条件状语从句的连词

73 空 分析句子语境与逻辑 → 判断所需形容词的语义方向 → 选择符合语境的形容词

74 空 分析句子主语与反身代词的指代关系 → 判断动作执行者与承受者的一致性 → 选择正确的反身代词

75 空 分析句子主语的单复数 → 判断谓语动词或表语名词的数 → 选择与主语数一致的名词形式

76 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词的过去分词形式构成被动语态 → 根据语境确定动词make的过去分词形式 → 得出答案

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79 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词与动词构成固定搭配 → 根据动词take确定需要副词up构成take up搭配 → 得出答案

80 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要形容词作表语 → 根据语境确定形容词useful符合句意 → 得出答案

考点：时态与语态　副词用法　状语从句　连词用法　语境选词　形容词辨析　主谓一致与指代一致　反身代词　名词单复数　动词make的过去分词形式　被动语态结构　不定冠词an的用法　名词前冠词选择　现在分词作状语　动词recycle的现在分词形式　动词搭配take up　固定短语　形容词作表语

58. 【答案】unusual

71 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择表示时间延续的副词

72 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断条件/假设关系 → 选择引导条件状语从句的连词

73 空 分析句子语境与逻辑 → 判断所需形容词的语义方向 → 选择符合语境的形容词

74 空 分析句子主语与反身代词的指代关系 → 判断动作执行者与承受者的一致性 → 选择正确的反身代词

75 空 分析句子主语的单复数 → 判断谓语动词或表语名词的数 → 选择与主语数一致的名词形式

76 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词的过去分词形式构成被动语态 → 根据语境确定动词make的过去分词形式 → 得出答案
77 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要冠词 → 根据后文名词的发音特点确定使用不定冠词an → 得出答案
78 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词的现在分词形式作状语 → 根据语境确定动词recycle的现在分词形式 → 得出答案
79 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词与动词构成固定搭配 → 根据动词take确定需要副词up构成take up搭配 → 得出答案
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59. 【答案】herself

71 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择表示时间延续的副词
72 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断条件/假设关系 → 选择引导条件状语从句的连词
73 空 分析句子语境与逻辑 → 判断所需形容词的语义方向 → 选择符合语境的形容词
74 空 分析句子主语与反身代词的指代关系 → 判断动作执行者与承受者的一致性 → 选择正确的反身代词
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考点：时态与语态　副词用法　状语从句　连词用法　语境选词　形容词辨析　主谓一致与指代一致　反身代词　名词单复数　动词make的过去分词形式　被动语态结构　不定冠词an的用法　名词前冠词选择　现在分词作状语　动词recycle的现在分词形式　动词搭配take up　固定短语　形容词作表语

60. 【答案】buildings

71 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择表示时间延续的副词
72 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断条件/假设关系 → 选择引导条件状语从句的连词
73 空 分析句子语境与逻辑 → 判断所需形容词的语义方向 → 选择符合语境的形容词
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的现在分词形式　动词搭配take up　固定短语　形容词作表语

61. 【答案】made

71 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择表示时间延续的副词
72 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断条件/假设关系 → 选择引导条件状语从句的连词
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考点：时态与语态　副词用法　状语从句　连词用法　语境选词　形容词辨析　主谓一致与指代一致　反身代词　名词单复数　动词make的过去分词形式　被动语态结构　不定冠词an的用法　名词前冠词选择　现在分词作状语　动词recycle的现在分词形式　动词搭配take up　固定短语　形容词作表语

62. 【答案】an

71 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择表示时间延续的副词
72 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断条件/假设关系 → 选择引导条件状语从句的连词
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考点：时态与语态　副词用法　状语从句　连词用法　语境选词　形容词辨析　主谓一致与指代一致　反身代词　名词单复数　动词make的过去分词形式　被动语态结构　不定冠词an的用法　名词前冠词选择　现在分词作状语　动词recycle的现在分词形式　动词搭配take up　固定短语　形容词作表语

63. 【答案】recycling

71 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择表示时间延续的副词
72 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断条件/假设关系 → 选择引导条件状语从句的连词
73 空 分析句子语境与逻辑 → 判断所需形容词的语义方向 → 选择符合语境的形容词
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77 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要冠词 → 根据后文名词的发音特点确定使用不定冠词an → 得出答案
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考点：时态与语态　副词用法　状语从句　连词用法　语境选词　形容词辨析　主谓一致与指代一致　反身代词　名词单复数　动词make的过去分词形式　被动语态结构　不定冠词an的用法　名词前冠词选择　现在分词作状语　动词recycle的现在分词形式　动词搭配take up　固定短语　形容词作表语

64. 【答案】up
71 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择表示时间延续的副词
72 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断条件/假设关系 → 选择引导条件状语从句的连词
73 空 分析句子语境与逻辑 → 判断所需形容词的语义方向 → 选择符合语境的形容词
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65. 【答案】useful
71 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择表示时间延续的副词
72 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断条件/假设关系 → 选择引导条件状语从句的连词
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66. 【答案】41. If a person is hungry in the morning, the…

根据要点提示，使用简单句、并列句和非谓语结构组织内容，确保覆盖所有要点并保持行文连贯。

考点：SVO主干结构　非谓语动词（如to do, doing）　并列句连接要点