中考 · 2020年湖北省咸宁市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 97 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 54 题 · 湖北省咸宁市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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一、听下面一段对话，回答下面小题。.（共 3 小题，每小题 1 分，共 3 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 3

1. What does the boy's father often do in his spare time?

A. He often goes swimming. B. He often plays basketball. C. He often goes fishing.

2. How often does the boy's mother go to the library?

A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.

3. What does the boy's brother do?

A. A doctor. B. An engineer. C. A teacher.

二、听下面一段对话，回答下面小题。（共 3 小题，每小题 1 分，共 3 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 4 to 6

4. Where are they talking?

A. In a classroom. B. In a shop. C. In a restaurant.

5. Why do they like this place?

A. Because it's very famous.

B. Because it has the most delicious Chinese food.

C. Because the dishes here are not hard to cook.

6. When did Kate come here?

A. At 12:00. B. At 12:20. C. At 12:30.

三、听下面一段对话，回答下面小题。（共 6 小题，每小题 1 分，共 6 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

7. How long will the good weather last?

A. For a week. B. For two weeks. C. For three days.

8. What are Paul and Maria going to do tomorrow?

A. Watch a movie. B. Go for a walk. C. Prepare for an exam.

9. Will Annie have lunch with Paul and Maria tomorrow?

A. Yes, she will. B. No, she won't.

C. We don't know. 四、短文理解听下面一段短文，从每小题A、B、C三个选项中，选出相应问题的最佳选项。(听短文前，你将有30秒钟的时间阅读各小题。短文读两遍。)

10. How old is Li Ping?

A. 13. B. 14. C. 15.

11. Where does Li Ping's mother work?

A. In a hospital. B. In a school. C. In a factory.

12. What does Li Ping plan to do on Mother's Day?

A. Write a beautiful card. B. Cook a meal. C. Both A and

四、单项选择从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入相应空格处的最佳选项。（共 13 小题，每小题 1 分，共 13 分）

13. —Does your teacher go to work by _____ car every day? —No. He usually takes _____ bus.

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

14. —I want to watch TV the whole day after the long journey. —You shouldn’t watch TV too much. It’s bad _____ your eyes.

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

15. —What did Chinese President Xi Jinping say during the epidemic (疫情)? —_____ is more important than people's safety and health.

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

16. —Does the dish taste as _____ as it looks? —Yes. I can't wait to eat it.

A. well B. good C. better D. best

17. —My aim is to go to Wuhan University for further study. —Work hard, _____ you can make it.

A. if B. so C. and D. unless

18. —A Long March 5 (长征五号) rocket carrying China's heaviest satellite was _____ launched. —Amazing! It happened on Dec 27, 2019 in Wenchang, Hainan.

A. successful B. successfully C. success D. succeed

19. —Michael, could you please help me _____ this math problem? —OK. Let me have a try.

A. look up B. look after C. work out D. put away

20. —Our school sports meeting _____ next week. Which sport will you take part in? —The long jump and the high jump. I'm good at jumping.

A. holds B. held C. was held D. will be held

21. —Project Hope celebrated its 30 birthday in 2019. —Yeah. It _____ children from poor families the chance to go to school since 1989.

A. offered B. has offered C. is offered D. is offering

22. —Mum, it’ s too hot. _____I swim in the lake with my friends? —No, you _____. That’ s too dangerous!

A. Could; mustn’ t B. Need; couldn’ t C. Must; needn’ t D. Should; can’ t

23. —Chinese people usually stay at home with their families on _____ to welcome the new year. —But this year, thousands of medical workers left their homes to fight the COVID-19 (新冠肺炎).

A. National Day B. the Mid-autumn Festival

C. the Spring Festival D. the Dragon Boat Festival

24. —Mr. Wang, I didn't catch what you said. Could you tell me _____ again? —OK. Wait a minute.

A. how we will get there B. what should we take

C. when would we start D. where shall we meet

25. —It's exciting that Chinese women's volleyball team won the World Cup. —Well, teamwork is important. As we know，_____.

A. a good beginning is half done B. one tree can't make a forest

C. actions speak louder than words D. every coin has two sides

五、阅读理解 阅读A、B篇短文。从每篇短文后所给每小题的A、B、C、D四个选项中，

On Feb 12, Dalian (not his real name) was taking a train to Changsha, Hunan, for a business trip. While on the train, he went into a carriage (车厢) to have lunch and chose to remain in the carriage. He didn't know that the carriage was only for people heading to Wuhan. Several hours later, when the train arrived in Wuhan, Dalian was asked to get off, as he was in the special carriage. Although he was surprised, he didn't want to cause trouble and got off the carriage with just a single bag. Because of the epidemic, Wuhan had been locked down. So Dalian couldn't find a hotel to stay in. Feeling at a loss, he saw a notice online looking for volunteers to work in hospitals. Dalian decided to give it a try. He soon became a volunteer in Wuhan No.1 Hospital. He was responsible for (对……负责) taking out rubbish, sweeping the floor, disinfecting (消毒) the hospital, dealing with used protective suits (防护服) and bringing meals to patients. The young man, reportedly from northeast China, had to work 12 hours every day, changing his protective suit three times a day. While working, he couldn't drink anything or go to the bathroom. He also had to have close contact with infected patients, which is risky (冒风险的). Dalian was afraid of getting infected at first. "When I entered the wards (病房), I was kind of frozen (僵硬的) and felt like I couldn't move," he said. But after he saw more patients get better, his fear gradually went away. Dalian's story has gone viral (走红的) online. People were surprised by his experience, and described him as having "a heart of gold".

26. Why did Dalian have to get off in Wuhan in the passage?

A. Because he was in the wrong carriage.
B. Because he bought the wrong train ticket. C Because he chose to have lunch in Wuhan.
C. Because he went to Wuhan for a business trip.

27. Dalian decided to work in a hospital because _____.

A. he ran out of money
B. he couldn't find a hotel to stay in
C. he was once a volunteer
D. he wanted to become a doctor

28. Dalian did many things as a volunteer in Wuhan No.1 Hospital EXCEPT _____.

A. bringing meals to doctors
B. dealing with used protective suits
C. disinfecting the hospital
D. taking out rubbish and sweeping the floor

29. What's the meaning of the underlined word "infected" in Paragraph 5?

A. 被处罚的
B. 被表扬的
C. 被感染的
D. 被感动的

30. What does this passage try to tell us?

A. Everybody should be a volunteer.

B. We must protect ourselves all the time.

C. We should be thankful for medical workers.

D. Everyone can fight the virus (病毒) in their own way. B In your spare time, do you help your parents with chores (杂活) around the house? Can you cook for your family? In order to stress (强调) the importance of hard-working spirit education (劳动教育) among students of different ages, the Communist Party of China Central Committee (中共中央) recently released (发布) a guideline (指导纲要). The guideline calls for students to respect labor work. Students should learn basic life skills and form good working habits through such education. The government has been trying to stress the importance of hard-working spirit education. But this has been overlooked (忽视) in recent years. Many teenagers do not value the importance of working hard and aren't interested in doing so. According to a study of nearly 3,000 students that was done by Ningbo Evening News in March, only 22% of students help with everyday chores around the house.

In your spare time, do you help your parents with chores (杂活) around the house? Can you cook for your family? In order to stress (强调) the importance of hard-working spirit education (劳动教育) among students of different ages, the Communist Party of China Central Committee (中共中央) recently released (发布) a guideline (指导纲要). The guideline calls for students to respect labor work. Students should learn basic life skills and form good working habits through such education. The government has been trying to stress the importance of hard-working spirit education. But this has been overlooked (忽视) in recent years. Many teenagers do not value the importance of working hard and aren't interested in doing so. According to a study of nearly 3,000 students that was done by Ningbo Evening News in March, only 22% of students help with everyday chores around the house. Schools and families play an important role in teaching students about the value of working hard, the guideline says. Primary and middle schools should provide students with hard-working spirit classes every week, according to the guideline. Schools can also hold activities to give students real-world work experience. For example, schools can teach children how to plant trees on Tree-Planting Day. As children's first teachers, parents should also encourage children to learn how to do chores at home. Students should master one or two life skills every year. These skills can include cooking, washing their own clothes and tidying their rooms.

31. The guideline was released recently in order to _____.

A. stress the importance of hard-working spirit education
B. ask students to work hard at English and any other subjects
C. teach students how to help their parents do chores at home
D. help students of different ages solve life problems

32. The underlined word "this" in Paragraph 4 refers to _____.

A. the government
B. hard-working spirit education
C. basic life skills
D. the recently released guideline

33. According to the guideline, schools can _____.

A. give homework to parents
B. give the guideline to every student
C. teach students how to cook in the school
D. provide chances of real-world work for students

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

A. About two thirds of students help with housework at home.
B. Students should master at least three life skills every year.
C. Schools should provide students with hard-working spirit classes every day.
D. Parents should also encourage children to learn how to do chores at home.

35. What is the best title of the passage?

A. Spirit of Hard-working Education

B. How to Value the Experience

C. The Importance of All Subjects

D. How to Do Everyday Chores C Many people have their dreams at home and abroad. During China's Ming Dynasty, there was a man named Wan Hu whose dream in life was "flying to the moon". One day, he tied ①/ h☒m'self / _____ to a chair with 47 self-made "rockets" and held a big kite in his hands. He lit the "rockets" and disappeared into the sky. Unfortunately, he died when the "rockets" exploded (爆炸). Hundreds of years later, in 1969, American astronaut Neil Armstrong stepped down from Apollo II and walked on the moon. He was the first man to set foot on the moon. It was a great dream. ②_____. To remember Wan, there is a crater (环形山) on the far side of the moon which is named after him. There are many people like Wan in the world. ③他们从未停止实现他们的梦想. American civil rights（民权）leader Martin Luther King once said, "I have a dream". His dream helped American people of all races (种族) get the same rights. Though others laughed at him, Henry Ford had a dream of cars covering the roads ④/ ☒n ☒sted / _____ of horses and carts (马车).Seeing hungry people, Yuan Longping invented the hybrid rice for his dream of "feeding everybody in China". Dreams are important because they give us directions for our lives. With dreams, we set goals and make plans to change our present situations. ⑤So we can always change the world for the better. Let's work harder for our dreams.

36. 填写单词：根据文中①、④两处音标填写单词。 ①/ h☒m'self / _____ ④/ ☒n☒sted / _____

_____

37. 将文中③处划线句子翻译成英语：_____

_____

38. 将文中⑤处划线句子翻译成汉语：_____

39. 补全短文：从下面四个选项中，选出能放入文中②处划线部分的最佳选项。

A. It was also Henry Ford's dream
B. It was also Wan Hu's dream
C. It was also Yuan Longping s dream
D. It was also Martin Luther King's dream

40. Why are dreams important according to the passage? _____

六、短文填空 阅读下面短文，在空白处写出适当的单词，单词首字母已给出。(有的词请

When I was a child, my mom liked to make food for dinner every now and then. One night she made d___41___ after a long, hard work. That evening, my mom placed a plate of eggs, sausages and burned (烤焦的) c___42___ in front of my dad. I was waiting to s___43___ if anyone would say anything. Yet my dad just reached for his cookies, smiled a___44___ my mom and asked me how my day was at school. I didn't remember what I told him that night, b___45___ I clearly remembered watching him eat every bite of the cookies! When I got up from the table that evening, I heard my mom apologize (道歉) to my dad for b___46___ the cookies. And I will never forget what he s___47___: "Dear, I love the burned cookies." Later that night I went to kiss Dad goodnight and I a___48___ him if he really liked his burned cookies. He hugged me and said: "Your mom had a h___49___ work today, and she's very tired. Besides, a little burned cookie never hurts a____50____!" Life is f____51____ of imperfect (不完美的) things and imperfect people. We n____52____ to learn to accept each other's faults (过失) and enjoy each other's differences. Try to understand it and change our mind.

41. 短文填空 阅读下面短文，在空白处写出适当的单词，单词首字母已给出。(有的词请注意词形的变化！)

42. 短文填空 阅读下面短文，在空白处写出适当的单词，单词首字母已给出。(有的词请注意词形的变化！)

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七、短文写作（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

53. (15 分)

八、写作要求：（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

54. (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. A	3. B	4. B	5. A
6. C	7. A	8. C	9. B	10. B
11. C	12. A	13. B	14. C	15. A
16. B	17. C	18. B	19. C	20. D
21. B	22. A	23. C	24. A	25. B
26. A	27. B	28. A	29. C	30. D
31. A	32. B	33. D	34. D	35. A
39. B	41. dinner	42. cookies	43. see	44. at
45. but	46. burning	47. said	48. asked	49. hard
51. full	52. need			

36. ① himself ④ instead

37. He decided to give it a try.

38. 因此我们总能把世界改变得更(美)好。 39. B

40. Because they can help us understand ourselves better and give us hope and courage to face difficulties.

50. anyone/anybody

53. 写作要求： 1. 文章中勿出现真实的姓名和校名。 2. 文章须包含所提供主要信息，可适当发挥；行文连贯，条理清晰。 3. 词数80~100个，文章的开头已经给出，不计入总字数。 Hello, everyone! Long time no see. It's my honor to share my life at home during the COVID-19 with you. _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____ 【答案】One possible version: Hello, everyone! Long time no see. It's my honor to share my life at home during the COVID-19 with you. At home, I had online classes on the Internet. I could see my teacher through the computer or the cellphone. After having the class, I did my homework. Then, I used the cellphone to send the photos of homework to my teachers. In the spare time, I cleaned my rooms, learnt to cook the dishes for my parents, and so on. Besides, I watched TV, listened to music, or did sports at home. At that time, though we couldn't go out because of the COVID-19, we had a happy and warm family life. We should study hard from now on and treasure the present life. 【解析】 【详解】1.题干解读：这是一篇材料作文，主要是介绍疫情期间居家生活的经历和感受，从学习、家务活、业余活动和感受四个方面来写，根据写作的内容应用第一人称和一般过

去时。 2.例文点评：例文包含了所有要点，时态使用正确，表达有条理，语句通顺，意思连贯，使用了一些固定句式。 3.高分亮点： 短语：through the computer or the cellphone；use sth. to do；send sth. to sb.；in the spare time；listen to music；from now on。 句型：①时间状语从句 After having the class, I did my homework. ②让步状语从句 At that time, though we couldn't go out because of the COVID-19, we had a happy and warm family life.

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逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C
   定位关键词 'father' 和 'spare time' → 识别活动 'goes fishing' → 匹配选项C
   考点：场景词汇与人物关系　细节定位与捕捉

2. 【答案】A
   定位关键词 'mother' 和 'library' → 识别频率 'once a week' → 匹配选项A
   考点：数字时间语音　细节定位与捕捉

3. 【答案】B
   定位关键词 'brother' → 识别职业 'engineer' → 匹配选项B
   考点：场景词汇与人物关系　细节定位与捕捉

4. 【答案】B
   捕捉对话中的场景关键词（如商品、价格、服务） → 推断对话发生地点 → 得出答案
   考点：场景词汇与人物关系

5. 【答案】A
   定位表达喜好原因的语句 → 识别并匹配同义改写（如‘famous’对应‘well-known’） → 得出答案
   考点：推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

6. 【答案】C
   捕捉对话中提及的具体时间点 → 区分不同人物到达的时间 → 得出答案
   考点：数字时间语音

7. 【答案】A
   定位时间关键词 → 识别数字信息 → 匹配选项
   考点：数字时间语音

8. 【答案】C
   定位人物与时间 → 识别计划/活动 → 匹配选项
   考点：场景词汇与人物关系

9. 【答案】B
   定位人物与事件 → 识别否定/拒绝信息 → 匹配选项
   考点：场景词汇与人物关系

10. 【答案】B
    定位人物与年龄 → 识别数字信息 → 匹配选项
    考点：数字时间语音

11. 【答案】C
定位人物与地点 → 识别工作场所信息 → 匹配选项
考点：场景词汇与人物关系

12. 【答案】A
定位关键词'Mother's Day' → 捕捉Li Ping的具体计划'write a card' → 排除其他选项
考点：细节定位与捕捉

13. 【答案】B
识别交通工具前冠词用法 → by car（泛指）与 take the bus（特指）固定搭配 → 得出答案
考点：by + 交通工具（零冠词） take the + 交通工具（特指）

14. 【答案】C
识别固定搭配 be bad for → 排除介词 on/in/with → 得出答案
考点：be bad for（对……有害）

15. 【答案】A
理解语境中 'Nothing is more important than...' 的强调结构 → 识别比较级表最高级含义 → 得出答案
考点：nothing...more...than（没有什么比……更……） 比较级表最高级

16. 【答案】B
识别 taste 为系动词 → 系动词后接形容词而非副词 → 排除 well → 比较级结构 as...as 用原级 → 得出答案
考点：系动词 + 形容词 as...as 原级比较

17. 【答案】C
识别 '祈使句 + and + 陈述句' 表示条件结果关系 → 排除 if/so/unless → 得出答案
考点：祈使句 + and + 陈述句（条件结果）

18. 【答案】B
分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需修饰动词launched → 选择副词形式
考点：副词修饰动词 词性辨析

19. 【答案】C
分析语境'help me _____ this math problem' → 识别'解决问题'的固定搭配 → 选择work out
考点：动词短语辨析 语境选词

20. 【答案】D
分析时间状语'next week' → 判断时态为将来时 → 分析主语'Our school sports meeting'与动词'hold'的被动关系 → 选择将来时被动语态
考点：将来时被动语态 主谓一致

21. 【答案】B
分析时间状语'since 1989' → 判断时态为现在完成时 → 分析主语'It'与动词'offer'的被动关系 → 选择现在完成时的被动语态
考点：现在完成时 被动语态

22. 【答案】A

分析第一句'Could I swim...?'的请求语气 → 分析第二句'No, you _____.'的禁止语气 → 选择表示禁止的情态动词mustn't

考点：情态动词辨析　请求与禁止的语气

23. 【答案】C

根据语境“stay at home with their families”和“welcome the new year”定位 → 匹配中国最重要的家庭团聚节日 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　文化常识

24. 【答案】A

识别宾语从句引导词 → 判断从句需用陈述语序 → 根据答语“Wait a minute”推断询问的是时间 → 得出答案

考点：名词性从句　陈述语序　时态一致

25. 【答案】B

定位关键词“teamwork” → 理解其含义为“团队合作” → 匹配谚语中表达“团结/合作”含义的选项 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　谚语理解

26. 【答案】A

定位第二段首句 → 提取原因（在特殊车厢） → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

27. 【答案】B

定位第三段 → 提取因果链（封城→无酒店→看到志愿者通知→决定尝试） → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　因果推理

28. 【答案】A

定位第四段 → 逐项比对职责列表 → 发现A项（给医生送餐）与原文（给病人送餐）不符

考点：细节比对　排除法

29. 【答案】C

定位第五段 → 利用上下文（epidemic, protective suits, risky）推断词义 → 匹配选项C

考点：语境推断　词义猜测

30. 【答案】D

通读全文 → 概括主旨（普通人以志愿者方式抗疫） → 匹配选项D

考点：主旨概括　同义转述

31. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'guideline' 和 'in order to' → 在语篇第二段找到同义表达 'In order to stress the importance of hard-working spirit education' → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

32. 【答案】B

定位第四段首句 → 分析代词指代对象 → 结合前文语境确定指代内容

考点：指代与衔接　代词指代

33. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'schools can' → 在语篇中定位到 'Schools can also hold activities to give students real-world work experience' → 同义替换为 'provide chances of real-world work for students' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

34. 【答案】D

定位原文细节 → 对比选项与原文表述 → 筛选出与原文一致的选项

考点：细节定位与比对

35. 【答案】A

通读全文 → 识别首段引出话题、第二段点明核心事件（发布指导纲要）、后续段落围绕该事件展开细节 → 归纳全文主旨为“劳动精神教育”

考点：主旨大意概括　首段与核心段落信息整合

36. 【答案】① himself ④ instead

根据音标 /h⊠m'self/ 和 /⊠n⊠sted/ 的发音规则，结合常见英语词汇知识，直接拼写出对应单词。

考点：音标拼写　词根词缀

37. 【答案】He decided to give it a try.

定位语篇中描述政府持续努力的句子 → 识别时态标志词 'has been trying' → 判断需用现在完成进行时表达持续动作 → 结合 'realize' 的搭配 'realize the importance' → 得出答案

考点：现在完成进行时　动词搭配 realize the importance

38. 【答案】因此我们总能把世界改变得更(美)好。　39. B

识别句子主干（We can make the world a better place）→ 处理状语从句（so that...）与非谓语结构（to do...）→ 整合语序与逻辑关系

考点：SVO主干识别　目的状语从句　不定式作目的状语

39. 【答案】B

定位②处上下文 → 分析段落主题（劳动教育、动手实践） → 结合常识判断人物事迹与主题的契合度 → 得出答案

考点：上下文语境推断　人物事迹与主题匹配

40. 【答案】Because they can help us understand ourselves…

定位题干关键词 'important' → 在语篇中定位到 'stress the importance of hard-working spirit education' → 同义替换 'hard-working spirit' 为 'working hard' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

41. 【答案】dinner

41 空 根据语境中‘准备食物’的逻辑，推断出具体餐食名称

42 空 根据语境中‘烘焙’的逻辑，推断出具体食物名称

43 空 根据句子结构，判断动词在句中作谓语，需用动词原形

44 空 根据固定搭配‘look at’，判断介词

45 空 根据前后分句的转折逻辑关系，判断连词

46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择现在分词形式

47 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式

48 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式

49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作状语 → 选择副词形式

50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作宾语从句主语 → 选择不定代词
51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择形容词形式
52 空 分析句子时态与语境 → 判断主句为一般现在时 → 选择动词原形

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句　非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　非谓语动词作状语　名词性从句

42. 【答案】cookies

41 空 根据语境中‘准备食物’的逻辑，推断出具体餐食名称
42 空 根据语境中‘烘焙’的逻辑，推断出具体食物名称
43 空 根据句子结构，判断动词在句中作谓语，需用动词原形
44 空 根据固定搭配‘look at’，判断介词
45 空 根据前后分句的转折逻辑关系，判断连词
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择现在分词形式
47 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式
48 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式
49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作状语 → 选择副词形式
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作宾语从句主语 → 选择不定代词
51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择形容词形式
52 空 分析句子时态与语境 → 判断主句为一般现在时 → 选择动词原形

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句　非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　非谓语动词作状语　名词性从句

43. 【答案】see

41 空 根据语境中‘准备食物’的逻辑，推断出具体餐食名称
42 空 根据语境中‘烘焙’的逻辑，推断出具体食物名称
43 空 根据句子结构，判断动词在句中作谓语，需用动词原形
44 空 根据固定搭配‘look at’，判断介词
45 空 根据前后分句的转折逻辑关系，判断连词
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择现在分词形式
47 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式
48 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式
49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作状语 → 选择副词形式
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作宾语从句主语 → 选择不定代词
51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择形容词形式
52 空 分析句子时态与语境 → 判断主句为一般现在时 → 选择动词原形

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句　非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　非谓语动词作状语　名词性从句

44. 【答案】at

41 空 根据语境中‘准备食物’的逻辑，推断出具体餐食名称
42 空 根据语境中‘烘焙’的逻辑，推断出具体食物名称
43 空 根据句子结构，判断动词在句中作谓语，需用动词原形
44 空 根据固定搭配‘look at’，判断介词
45 空 根据前后分句的转折逻辑关系，判断连词
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择现在分词形式
47 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式

48 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式
49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作状语 → 选择副词形式
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作宾语从句主语 → 选择不定代词
51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择形容词形式
52 空 分析句子时态与语境 → 判断主句为一般现在时 → 选择动词原形

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句　非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　非谓语动词作状语　名词性从句

45. 【答案】but

41 空 根据语境中‘准备食物’的逻辑，推断出具体餐食名称
42 空 根据语境中‘烘焙’的逻辑，推断出具体食物名称
43 空 根据句子结构，判断动词在句中作谓语，需用动词原形
44 空 根据固定搭配‘look at’，判断介词
45 空 根据前后分句的转折逻辑关系，判断连词
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择现在分词形式
47 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式
48 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式
49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作状语 → 选择副词形式
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作宾语从句主语 → 选择不定代词
51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择形容词形式
52 空 分析句子时态与语境 → 判断主句为一般现在时 → 选择动词原形

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句　非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　非谓语动词作状语　名词性从句

46. 【答案】burning

41 空 根据语境中‘准备食物’的逻辑，推断出具体餐食名称
42 空 根据语境中‘烘焙’的逻辑，推断出具体食物名称
43 空 根据句子结构，判断动词在句中作谓语，需用动词原形
44 空 根据固定搭配‘look at’，判断介词
45 空 根据前后分句的转折逻辑关系，判断连词
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择现在分词形式
47 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式
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49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作状语 → 选择副词形式
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作宾语从句主语 → 选择不定代词
51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择形容词形式
52 空 分析句子时态与语境 → 判断主句为一般现在时 → 选择动词原形

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句　非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　非谓语动词作状语　名词性从句

47. 【答案】said

41 空 根据语境中‘准备食物’的逻辑，推断出具体餐食名称
42 空 根据语境中‘烘焙’的逻辑，推断出具体食物名称
43 空 根据句子结构，判断动词在句中作谓语，需用动词原形
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46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择现在分词形式
47 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式
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49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作状语 → 选择副词形式
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作宾语从句主语 → 选择不定代词
51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择形容词形式
52 空 分析句子时态与语境 → 判断主句为一般现在时 → 选择动词原形

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句　非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　非谓语动词作状语　名词性从句

48. 【答案】asked

41 空 根据语境中‘准备食物’的逻辑，推断出具体餐食名称
42 空 根据语境中‘烘焙’的逻辑，推断出具体食物名称
43 空 根据句子结构，判断动词在句中作谓语，需用动词原形
44 空 根据固定搭配‘look at’，判断介词
45 空 根据前后分句的转折逻辑关系，判断连词
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择现在分词形式
47 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式
48 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式
49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作状语 → 选择副词形式
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作宾语从句主语 → 选择不定代词
51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择形容词形式
52 空 分析句子时态与语境 → 判断主句为一般现在时 → 选择动词原形

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句　非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　非谓语动词作状语　名词性从句

49. 【答案】hard

41 空 根据语境中‘准备食物’的逻辑，推断出具体餐食名称
42 空 根据语境中‘烘焙’的逻辑，推断出具体食物名称
43 空 根据句子结构，判断动词在句中作谓语，需用动词原形
44 空 根据固定搭配‘look at’，判断介词
45 空 根据前后分句的转折逻辑关系，判断连词
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择现在分词形式
47 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式
48 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式
49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作状语 → 选择副词形式
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作宾语从句主语 → 选择不定代词
51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择形容词形式
52 空 分析句子时态与语境 → 判断主句为一般现在时 → 选择动词原形

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句　非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　非谓语动词作状语　名词性从句

50. 【答案】anyone/anybody

41 空 根据语境中‘准备食物’的逻辑，推断出具体餐食名称
42 空 根据语境中‘烘焙’的逻辑，推断出具体食物名称
43 空 根据句子结构，判断动词在句中作谓语，需用动词原形

44 空 根据固定搭配‘look at’，判断介词
45 空 根据前后分句的转折逻辑关系，判断连词
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择现在分词形式
47 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式
48 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式
49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作状语 → 选择副词形式
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作宾语从句主语 → 选择不定代词
51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择形容词形式
52 空 分析句子时态与语境 → 判断主句为一般现在时 → 选择动词原形

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句　非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　非谓语动词作状语　名词性从句

51. 【答案】full

41 空 根据语境中‘准备食物’的逻辑，推断出具体餐食名称
42 空 根据语境中‘烘焙’的逻辑，推断出具体食物名称
43 空 根据句子结构，判断动词在句中作谓语，需用动词原形
44 空 根据固定搭配‘look at’，判断介词
45 空 根据前后分句的转折逻辑关系，判断连词
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择现在分词形式
47 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式
48 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式
49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作状语 → 选择副词形式
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作宾语从句主语 → 选择不定代词
51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择形容词形式
52 空 分析句子时态与语境 → 判断主句为一般现在时 → 选择动词原形

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句　非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　非谓语动词作状语　名词性从句

52. 【答案】need

41 空 根据语境中‘准备食物’的逻辑，推断出具体餐食名称
42 空 根据语境中‘烘焙’的逻辑，推断出具体食物名称
43 空 根据句子结构，判断动词在句中作谓语，需用动词原形
44 空 根据固定搭配‘look at’，判断介词
45 空 根据前后分句的转折逻辑关系，判断连词
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择现在分词形式
47 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式
48 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句为过去时 → 选择动词过去式
49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作状语 → 选择副词形式
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作宾语从句主语 → 选择不定代词
51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词前作定语 → 选择形容词形式
52 空 分析句子时态与语境 → 判断主句为一般现在时 → 选择动词原形

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句　非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　非谓语动词作状语　名词性从句

53. 【答案】写作要求： 1. 文章中勿出现真实的姓名和校名。 2. 文章须包含所提供主要信息，可适当发挥…
根据提纲要点，运用多样句式（如非谓语、从句）和恰当搭配组织成连贯的演讲稿。

考点：have online classes　do sports　take on housework

54. 【答案】写作要求： 1. 文章中勿出现真实的姓名和校名。 2. 文章须包含所提供主要信息，可适当发挥…
根据题目要求，围绕居家生活主题，运用多种句式和时态组织连贯段落。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO主干　时态与语态