中考 · 2020年江苏省常州市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 79 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 52 题 · 江苏省常州市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
167 795
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一、单项选择（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

1. Take it easy. There will be_____ two buses coming in a few minutes.
A. another B. other C. others D. the other

2. Millie’ s research paper isn’ t up to standard_____ she has worked at it for two weeks.
A. since B. unless C. if D. although

3. To the west of our school_____ some bookstores and a park.
A. lies B. lie C. has D. have

4. —Were you required_____ home during the outbreak of COVID-19? —Yes. Luckily, the Internet made it possible for many of us_____ from home.
A. to stay; to work B. staying; to work C. to stay; work D. staying; work

5. —Jim, turn down the music. Our baby is sleeping. —Don’ t worry. He_____ for half an hour.
A. woke up B. has woken up C. was awake D. has been awake

6. Jenny’ s parents were completely_____ when they saw the_____ changes in her.
A. surprising; amazing B. surprised; amazing C. surprising; amazed D. surprised; amazed

7. A factory will be built for the _____ of this type of new energy car.
A. position B. population C. production D. pronunciation

8. To my joy, we_____ go to the bank. Mary has lent us some money. A shouldn’ t
A. needn’ t B. couldn’ t C. wouldn’ t

9. A great deal of my time is_____ with practicing playing the guitar.
A. taken up B. made up C. put up D. set up

10. —Do you want to try some wild duck? —_____. We should protect wild animals.
A. No idea B. No problem C. No way D. No doubt

二、完形填空（共 12 小题，每小题 1 分，共 12 分）

A window is a common but powerful tool — a patch(小块) of the world, from which our body is separated. The only thing we can do is look. You have no___11___on what you will see. However, your brain may make an assumption(猜想) out of whatever happens to appear. One day, I was taking a nap(小睡) in my office when I woke up to the___12___of a car crash. I looked out of my window. A car had just backed into a fence(围栏)and damaged (毁坏〉it. The driver got out of the car He was short without hair on his head. I___13___him at once. To my surprise, the man tried to___14___the damage he caused. However, his efforts all failed. Once he even funnily fell onto the road when trying to pull the fence. I___15___a lot. The failure of this terrible man was brightening my whole day. About 10 minutes later, the man left. That, I thought, would be the___16___of his efforts. The man — that villainous(可憎的) man — was going to___17___all the mess behind for someone else to clean up. But this is the___18___of windows. They contradict(与…矛盾)your easy assumptions. The man appeared a few minutes later with some___19___. For the next hour, I watched out of my window as he kept on fixing the fence ___20___it was extra safe, stronger than before. This man was a hero. My___21___ assumptions, I realized, were all about myself. I would be___22___and run away if I came across such a messy situation. My window had woken me up from a nap to teach me a lesson, a lesson that changed my whole day and even my whole life.

11. A. agreement B. influence C. discovery D. impression
12. A. symbol B. sight C. sound D. sign
13. A. accepted B. remembered C. disliked D. greeted
14. A. confirm B. avoid C. cover D. repair
15. A. complained B. laughed C. learnt D. thought
16. A. end B. fun C. problem D. lesson
17. A. hide B. push C. move D. leave
18. A. quality B. shame C. power D. truth
19. A. friends B. tools C. medicines D. plans
20. A. until B. when C. after D. since
21. A. ugly B. friendly C. proper D. possible
22. A. encouraged B. pleased C. scared D. relaxed

三、阅读理解（共 13 小题，每小题 2 分，共 26 分）

With so much free time on our hands during lockdown, many of us have entertained the idea of knowing more about the world. Learning a foreign language is a good choice. Here are a few examples, in order of time it takes people to learn them. Latin languages (about 600 hours) The popular Latin languages — Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese — require about 600 hours to learn. Of these, Spanish and Italian are the easiest for English speakers to learn. They are followed by Portuguese and finally French. Latin languages share many words with English. However, those shared words look or sound similar, but have different meanings over time. Greek (1,100 hours) Modern Greek is maybe the easiest language to learn that uses a different alphabet(字母表). It is also a language that has contributed many words to English. Indeed, the president of Greece once gave two speeches at an international meeting that included just Greek loan words(外来词) as well as the unavoidable basic English. Japanese (2, 200 hours) Counting objects in Japanese depends on whether they are long and thin (like “roads”), small and round (like “apples”), thin and flat (like “sheets of paper”), and hundreds more examples. What Japanese you speak also depends on your gender(性别). There’s a “rough” language for men and a more “ladylike” language for women, but you must understand both. Chinese (2, 200 hours) Each Chinese written word is hardly understandable when spoken between a Mandarin (普通话) speaker in Beijing and a Cantonese speaker in Guangdong. If you think that's strange, consider our number system: the symbol “2” is widely understood but it’s pronounced “two” in English and “duex” in French.

23. For an English speaker, which of the following is the easiest to learn?

A. Japanese. B. French. C. Greek. D. Italian.

24. What can we learn from the passage?

A. The same word in two languages always has the same meaning.

B. The English language and the Greek language use the same alphabet.

C. Objects are counted differently in Japanese according to their shapes. D A Mandarin speaker and a Cantonese speaker write Chinese differently.

25. The purpose of this passage is to tell English speakers_____.

A. how to learn some foreign languages
B. why they must learn a foreign language
C. some information on the difficulty of foreign languages
D. not to choose an Asian language to learn as it is too hard Influenza, or flu(流感), is a type of virus. It spreads from one person to another quickly. When someone who has the flu coughs or sneezes, little droplets from their lungs (肺) spread out into the air. Anyone nearby can get sick. Even a person who touches something with the virus and then touches his or her mouth, eyes, or nose, can become infected(感染). The outbreak of the 1918 influenza infected about 500 million people worldwide. It killed from 20 million to 50 million people. It was first seen in Europe, the United States, and parts of Asia. It then spread quickly around the world. Many people who became sick were young, healthy adults. At the time, no treatments worked in the prevention of the spread of the killer flu. People were ordered to wear masks. Schools, theaters and other public places were closed. When the first wave(波〉in the spring of 1918 hit, it didn't seem serious. People who were infected felt the usual flu symptoms(症状), which are chills, fevers, and feeling tired. Those who got sick generally got better after several days. Not many died. However, a second, highly contagious(传染的)wave of influenza appeared in the fall of that same year. Victims died shortly after they were infected — within hours or days. Their skin turned blue and their lungs were filled with liquid(液体), making it very difficult to breathe. By the summer of 1919, the flu pandemic(大流行病) came to an end. Sick people had either got well or died. Almost 90 years later, in 2008, researchers announced they’ d discovered why the 1918 flu was so deadly. The flu virus inflamed (使…恶化)the lungs, causing them to fill with liquid. Since 1918, there have been several other influenza pandemics, although

none has been quite as deadly.

26. What information about the 1918 flu is mentioned in the passage?

A. The reason why it was so deadly.
B. The reason why it ended.
C. The change it caused to medical research.
D. The place in which it was last seen.

27. All the people that were infected with the 1918 flu_____.

A. had blue skin that led to their death
B. had touched someone with the virus
C. died as their lungs were filled with liquid
D. had the virus in their bodies that made them sick

28. Which of the following statements about the 1918 flu is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Wearing a mask was the best way to treat it.
B. A younger person had a lower risk of being infected with it.
C. People expected the coming of its second wave, but couldn’ t stop it.
D. It was deadlier than any other influenza pandemic in modern history. “What’ s wrong, Carina?” Collin asked. “Homesick again?” His sister nodded. “Yeah, me too.” Collin sighed(叹息). Their family had moved to the new place nearly four months ago. The new place was housed inside a huge transparent dome (透明的圆屋顶). It still didn't feel like home. “I miss my friends,” Carina said sadly. “And green grass and swimming, and everything. I even miss the sound of rain on the roof(屋顶).”

“What’ s wrong, Carina?” Collin asked. “Homesick again?” His sister nodded. “Yeah, me too.” Collin sighed(叹息). Their family had moved to the new place nearly four months ago. The new place was housed inside a huge transparent dome (透明的圆屋顶). It still didn't feel like home. “I miss my friends,” Carina said sadly. “And green grass and swimming, and everything. I even miss the sound of rain on the roof(屋顶).” “Worst of all,” Carina continued, “my birthday is in two days, and I don't think Mom and Dad are planning anything special. They're too busy.” “She's probably right,” thought Collin. Life here was very busy for scientists like their parents. He doubted if they had time to plan a party. And how could they anyway? Things such as balloons and birthday candles didn’ t exist here. They didn't even have enough materials to make a cake. “Don’ t worry.” Collin put an arm around Carina's shoulder. Collin walked toward the agricultural center, where his mom worked. He found her taking notes on some tall tube-like plants. “What are those?” he asked. “Bamboo plants,” said Mom. “They’ re strong and grow fast. They make good building materials.” “May I have a piece?” “Sure.” Mom handed one to him and made a note on her notebook. The next day, Collin made tiny holes into the piece of bamboo and put small nails(钉子)into each hole. He poured a handful of pebbles(鹅卵石) inside and covered the open ends. Collin held the bamboo piece carefully as he hurried home. He hid it behind his back and opened the front door. To his surprise, Mom and Dad were home early from work. Mom was carrying something that looked like a cake. He looked closer and realized Mom had made a cake with dried apples and cinnamon(肉桂皮) sugar. A real treat, on the Moon. Collin handed his sister the bamboo rod. “Happy birthday!” “What is it?” Carina asked, looking at it curiously. “A rain stick,” said Collin. “Whenever you turn it over, the pebbles fall around the nails and it sounds like rain.” Carina turned the stick, and the room was filled with a sound like rain drumming on a roof. “It’ s Moon Rain!” she said. “It makes me feel like I’ m home.” She smiled at Collin and turned the rain stick over again.

29. What may be the best title of this passage?

A. Bamboo Plants　　B. Moon Rain　　C. Homesick Again!　　D. United Family

30. What can we know from the passage?

A. This passage is part of a science fiction written for scientific research.

B. The family moved to the new place in order to do some sightseeing.

C. Their new home was on a dry land on the earth far from their old one.

D. Carina didn’ t think her parents would plan anything special for her birthday.

31. Which of the following can best describe Collin? A Careful and brave.

A. Caring and creative.

B. Generous and intellectual.

C. Romantic and popular. Looking at art should be like walking in the countryside. You may not know exactly where you are, what bird is making that strange sound, or what the hill ahead of you is called, but that’ s part of the fun of it. You don’ t need to know these things to feel the beauty of nature. Of course, if you do know your birds, trees and local history, a walk can be more attractive. Yet such knowledge comes slowly. It is picked up through experience. A true knowledge of nature cannot just be given to you through an app on your phone. Imagine pointing your phone at the hill and getting plenty of information on screen. Would that enrich your dreamy walk or ruin(毁灭) it? Braggarts enjoy an app that allows them to show off their knowledge, for example, about baroque(巴洛克风格的) paintings. In fact, apps in museums try to provide on-screen art history at once just to encourage people to read their phones instead of looking at paintings. It is a mistaken idea that you need to be spoon-fed(灌输) amazing facts about a work of art in order to appreciate(欣赏) it. Our first experience of a work of art should be raw(自然状态的), unguided, and a bit puzzling, like following a path in the woods. Later, you might choose to do some personal research into the work. It can further increase your enjoyment and appreciation for it. Yet it is best done when you’ re away from the art itself, so that even when you return, the work still feels fresh. Anyone who thinks knowing some dates and details makes you better understand a work of art is wrong. We all need to put aside our screens and our supposed knowledge when we look at art. Let the paintings flow in; let your intuitions(直觉) fly off. Art is a journey in the wilderness or it is nothing at all.

32. What does the writer mainly want to say?

A. Art is best with the help of apps.

B. Art is best when hidden in mystery.

C. Art is nothing compared with nature.

D. Art is nothing when details and facts are known.

33. The underlined word “braggarts” refers to(指)_____.

A. people who like showing off

B. people who like baroque paintings

C. those who are good at appreciating art

D. those who are good at painting with phones

34. What’s the main idea of Paragraph 4?

A. How to appreciate a work of art.

B. How to personal research into a work of art.

C. How to keep your feelings about a work of art fresh.

D. How to be spoon-fed amazing facts about a work of art.

35. what can we infer(推断) from the passage?

A. Because of apps, art will be ruined in the future.

B. A good piece of art is usually made about nature.

C. Research work and intuitions can both help understand art.

D. Museums are not supposed to allow the use of mobile phones.

四、阅读表达（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读下面短文，并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。 The game of Go was one of the four greatest artistic types in Chinese culture. It is not only a competitive event of the mind, but also a board game of entertainment. Created in China more than four thousand years ago. Go was introduced to Korea and Japan over 1, 000 years ago, and has since become a favorite activity of many people there. Today, Go still serves as a way of cultural exchange among the people in many Eastern and Western countries, as players in these countries take part in many international games every year. A game of Go has many implications(含义) for real life. It represents a square world of round pieces in black and white. There are 181 black pieces and 180 white ones in total. While the board is fixed, the pieces can be placed in millions upon millions of different ways, just as life in the real world may take many turns. The proper placement of each tiny Go piece is similar to how one might solve a difficult problem in life. Go pays much attention to peaceful competition and coexistence (共存). In a game of Go, the players do not wipe out(消灭) each other’ s pieces. Instead, they simply try to win a larger share of space while allowing the other side some space. However, in chess and Chinese chess, the players try to wipe out as many of the other side’ s pieces as possible. The one who forces the other side's commander(主帅) into a dead corner then wins the game. Therefore, Go carries deeper cultural and philosophical connotations(哲学内涵). Wu Qingyuan(1914-2014), a modern Go talent, believed that the final purpose of the game was to try to achieve peace. Instead of fighting as enemies, the two players work together to play an excellent game. Title: A game of wisdom and peace Main Parts Detailed Information Introduction The game of Go is known as one of Chinese greatest artistic types. It is a competition of the_____36_____, and a game of entertainment as well. History and importance ●Go was created over 4, 000 years ago in China and has____37____ ____throughout the world ever since. ●Today, Go still plays an important____38____in Cultural exchange. Implications and value ●Go pieces can be placed in millions upon millions of different ways. In a____39____way, people may meet with lots of difficult problems in life, and need to learn how to solve them properly. ●Compared with chess, Go has deeper connotations since peace and competition coexist in a game of Go while_____40_____the enemy's commander is the only purpose in chess. ●The real meaning of Go is to achieve peace between two sides.

36. 阅读表达

_____

37. 阅读表达

_____

38. 阅读表达

_____

39. 阅读表达

_____

40. 阅读表达

_____

五、用括号内所给动词正确形式填空（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

41. Many parents are cosidering_____(choose)a good school for their children.

_____

42. We must remember that the medical workers_____(fight)against the virus while we were resting at home.

_____

43. —How is your program getting along? —Jack Ma_____(agree)to help us, but he has changed his mind.

_____

44. Don’ t hand in your report until all the information _____(check).

_____

45. Did Eric have his homework_____(finish) before 9 o’ clock last night?

_____

六、根据所给中文完成句子（共 6 小题，每小题 1 分，共 6 分）

46. 我们都在期望着尽快赢得比赛。 We_____ as soon as possible.

_____

47. 王老师对我们的发明如此满意，以致于多次表扬了我们。 Mr Wang was so_____ many times.

_____

48. 你介意解释一下你为什么不想和Sandy保持联系吗？ Would you mind_____ Sandy?

_____

49. 你们学校多久升一次国旗？ _____ in your school?

_____

50. 避免犯同样的错误是多么有必要啊！ _____!

_____

51. 丝绸摸上去比棉感觉更舒服。 _____ cotton.

_____

七、书面表达（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

52.（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. D	3. B	4. A	5. D
6. B	7. C	8. B	9. A	10. C
11. B	12. C	13. C	14. D	15. B
16. A	17. D	18. C	19. B	20. A
21. A	22. C	23. D	24. C	25. C
26. A	27. C	28. D	29. B	30. D
31. B	32. B	33. A	34. A	35. C
36. mind	37. spread	38. role/part	39. similar	40. beating/killing
41. choosing	42. were fighting	43. agreed	45. finished	

44. has been checked

46. are all looking forward to winning the match

47. satisfied with our invention that he praised us

48. explaining why you don't want to keep in touch with

49. How often do you raise the national flag

50. How necessary it is to avoid making the same mistakes

51. Silk feels more comfortable than

52. The game of Go was one of the four greatest artistic types in Chinese culture. It is not only a competitive event of the mind, but also a board game of entertainment. Created in China more than four thousand years ago. Go was introduced to Korea and Japan over 1, 000 years ago, and has since become a favorite activity of many people there. Today, Go still serves as a way of cultural exchange among the people in many Eastern and Western countries, as players in these countries take part in many international games every year. A game of Go has many implications(

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

识别固定搭配 'another + 数量词 + 名词复数' → 排除其他选项 → 得出答案

考点：another + 数量词 + 名词复数　other/others/the other 的用法区别

2. 【答案】D

分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前后为让步关系 → 选择让步连词 → 得出答案

考点：让步状语从句　although 用法

3. 【答案】B

识别地点状语前置的倒装结构 → 主语为复数名词 → 选择复数动词原形 → 得出答案

考点：完全倒装　主谓一致

4. 【答案】A

识别 require sb to do sth 和 make it possible for sb to do sth 固定句型 → 选择不定式 → 得出答案

考点：require sb to do sth　make it possible for sb to do sth

5. 【答案】D

识别时间状语 for half an hour → 表示持续状态 → 选择现在完成进行时/完成时 → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　延续性动词与非延续性动词

6. 【答案】B

分析句子主语与宾语 → 判断形容词修饰对象（人/物） → 选择正确搭配

考点：形容词-ing/-ed形式辨析　主语为人时用-ed形式　宾语为物时用-ing形式

7. 【答案】C

分析句子语境 → 识别'for the ___ of'结构 → 根据'new energy car'选择合适名词

考点：名词词义辨析　语境选词　固定搭配'for the production of'

8. 【答案】B

分析后句因果关系 → 判断'借钱'对'去银行'的影响 → 选择表示'不必'的情态动词

考点：情态动词辨析　needn't表示'不必'　语境逻辑推理

9. 【答案】A

识别固定搭配'be taken up with' → 理解'占用时间'含义 → 排除其他动词短语

考点：动词短语搭配　take up表示'占用'　be taken up with表示'忙于'

10. 【答案】C

分析对话逻辑 → 识别后句'保护野生动物'的立场 → 推断前句应为拒绝态度

考点：观点态度推断　语境逻辑推理　固定表达'No way'表示拒绝

11. 【答案】B

11 空 根据空格后介词on及语境（窗外景象不可控）→ 选择表示“控制/影响”的名词 → 得出答案
12 空 根据空格后of a car crash及语境（被声音惊醒）→ 选择表示“声音”的名词 → 得出答案
13 空 根据后文描述（秃头、矮）及作者负面情绪（villainous）→ 选择表示“不喜欢”的动词 → 得出答案
14 空 根据空格后the damage及后文（修复围栏）→ 选择表示“修复”的动词 → 得出答案
15 空 根据前文（司机笨拙摔倒）及作者情绪（brightening my day）→ 选择表示“笑”的动词 → 得出答案
16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与结果） → 识别固定搭配 'the end of' → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析叙述者对司机的负面假设（villainous man） → 识别动词与宾语 'mess' 的搭配 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词 'But' 引出的对比（窗户的作用） → 识别 'power' 的抽象含义（力量/作用） → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析后文动作 'fixing the fence'（修理围栏） → 推断所需物品 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句 'it was extra safe, stronger than before' 与主句 'he kept on fixing the fence' 的逻辑关系 → 识别目的/结果状语从句 → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 根据后文“were all about myself”及“run away”推断前文假设的负面性质 → 选择贬义形容词
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（条件与结果） → 根据“run away”推断前文应为导致逃跑的负面情绪 → 选择表示恐惧的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 the end of　语境逻辑转折　动词辨析　语境逻辑（负面假设）　熟词僻义 power　语境推理　名词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　连词辨析

12. 【答案】C

11 空 根据空格后介词on及语境（窗外景象不可控）→ 选择表示“控制/影响”的名词 → 得出答案
12 空 根据空格后of a car crash及语境（被声音惊醒）→ 选择表示“声音”的名词 → 得出答案
13 空 根据后文描述（秃头、矮）及作者负面情绪（villainous）→ 选择表示“不喜欢”的动词 → 得出答案
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17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析叙述者对司机的负面假设（villainous man） → 识别动词与宾语 'mess' 的搭配 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词 'But' 引出的对比（窗户的作用） → 识别 'power' 的抽象含义（力量/作用） → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析后文动作 'fixing the fence'（修理围栏） → 推断所需物品 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句 'it was extra safe, stronger than before' 与主句 'he kept on fixing the fence' 的逻辑关系 → 识别目的/结果状语从句 → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 根据后文“were all about myself”及“run away”推断前文假设的负面性质 → 选择贬义形容词
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（条件与结果） → 根据“run away”推断前文应为导致逃跑的负面情绪 → 选择表示恐惧的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 the end of　语境逻辑转折　动词辨析　语境逻辑（负面假设）　熟词僻义 power　语境推理　名词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　连词辨析

13. 【答案】C

11 空 根据空格后介词on及语境（窗外景象不可控）→ 选择表示“控制/影响”的名词 → 得出答案
12 空 根据空格后of a car crash及语境（被声音惊醒）→ 选择表示“声音”的名词 → 得出答案

13 空 根据后文描述（秃头、矮）及作者负面情绪（villainous）→ 选择表示“不喜欢”的动词 → 得出答案
14 空 根据空格后the damage及后文（修复围栏）→ 选择表示“修复”的动词 → 得出答案
15 空 根据前文（司机笨拙摔倒）及作者情绪（brightening my day）→ 选择表示“笑”的动词 → 得出答案
16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与结果） → 识别固定搭配 'the end of' → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析叙述者对司机的负面假设（villainous man） → 识别动词与宾语 'mess' 的搭配 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词 'But' 引出的对比（窗户的作用） → 识别 'power' 的抽象含义（力量/作用） → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析后文动作 'fixing the fence'（修理围栏） → 推断所需物品 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句 'it was extra safe, stronger than before' 与主句 'he kept on fixing the fence' 的逻辑关系 → 识别目的/结果状语从句 → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 根据后文“were all about myself”及“run away”推断前文假设的负面性质 → 选择贬义形容词
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（条件与结果） → 根据“run away”推断前文应为导致逃跑的负面情绪 → 选择表示恐惧的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 the end of　语境逻辑转折　动词辨析　语境逻辑（负面假设）　熟词僻义 power　语境推理　名词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　连词辨析

14. 【答案】D
11 空 根据空格后介词on及语境（窗外景象不可控）→ 选择表示“控制/影响”的名词 → 得出答案
12 空 根据空格后of a car crash及语境（被声音惊醒）→ 选择表示“声音”的名词 → 得出答案
13 空 根据后文描述（秃头、矮）及作者负面情绪（villainous）→ 选择表示“不喜欢”的动词 → 得出答案
14 空 根据空格后the damage及后文（修复围栏）→ 选择表示“修复”的动词 → 得出答案
15 空 根据前文（司机笨拙摔倒）及作者情绪（brightening my day）→ 选择表示“笑”的动词 → 得出答案
16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与结果） → 识别固定搭配 'the end of' → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析叙述者对司机的负面假设（villainous man） → 识别动词与宾语 'mess' 的搭配 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词 'But' 引出的对比（窗户的作用） → 识别 'power' 的抽象含义（力量/作用） → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析后文动作 'fixing the fence'（修理围栏） → 推断所需物品 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句 'it was extra safe, stronger than before' 与主句 'he kept on fixing the fence' 的逻辑关系 → 识别目的/结果状语从句 → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 根据后文“were all about myself”及“run away”推断前文假设的负面性质 → 选择贬义形容词
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（条件与结果） → 根据“run away”推断前文应为导致逃跑的负面情绪 → 选择表示恐惧的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 the end of　语境逻辑转折　动词辨析　语境逻辑（负面假设）　熟词僻义 power　语境推理　名词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　连词辨析

15. 【答案】B
11 空 根据空格后介词on及语境（窗外景象不可控）→ 选择表示“控制/影响”的名词 → 得出答案
12 空 根据空格后of a car crash及语境（被声音惊醒）→ 选择表示“声音”的名词 → 得出答案
13 空 根据后文描述（秃头、矮）及作者负面情绪（villainous）→ 选择表示“不喜欢”的动词 → 得出答案
14 空 根据空格后the damage及后文（修复围栏）→ 选择表示“修复”的动词 → 得出答案
15 空 根据前文（司机笨拙摔倒）及作者情绪（brightening my day）→ 选择表示“笑”的动词 → 得出答案
16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与结果） → 识别固定搭配 'the end of' → 得出答案

17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析叙述者对司机的负面假设（villainous man） → 识别动词与宾语 'mess' 的搭配 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词 'But' 引出的对比（窗户的作用） → 识别 'power' 的抽象含义（力量/作用） → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析后文动作 'fixing the fence'（修理围栏） → 推断所需物品 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句 'it was extra safe, stronger than before' 与主句 'he kept on fixing the fence' 的逻辑关系 → 识别目的/结果状语从句 → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 根据后文“were all about myself”及“run away”推断前文假设的负面性质 → 选择贬义形容词
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（条件与结果） → 根据“run away”推断前文应为导致逃跑的负面情绪 → 选择表示恐惧的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 the end of　语境逻辑转折　动词辨析　语境逻辑（负面假设）　熟词僻义 power　语境推理　名词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　连词辨析

16. 【答案】A

11 空 根据空格后介词on及语境（窗外景象不可控）→ 选择表示“控制/影响”的名词 → 得出答案
12 空 根据空格后of a car crash及语境（被声音惊醒）→ 选择表示“声音”的名词 → 得出答案
13 空 根据后文描述（秃头、矮）及作者负面情绪（villainous）→ 选择表示“不喜欢”的动词 → 得出答案
14 空 根据空格后the damage及后文（修复围栏）→ 选择表示“修复”的动词 → 得出答案
15 空 根据前文（司机笨拙摔倒）及作者情绪（brightening my day）→ 选择表示“笑”的动词 → 得出答案
16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与结果） → 识别固定搭配 'the end of' → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析叙述者对司机的负面假设（villainous man） → 识别动词与宾语 'mess' 的搭配 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词 'But' 引出的对比（窗户的作用） → 识别 'power' 的抽象含义（力量/作用） → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析后文动作 'fixing the fence'（修理围栏） → 推断所需物品 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句 'it was extra safe, stronger than before' 与主句 'he kept on fixing the fence' 的逻辑关系 → 识别目的/结果状语从句 → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 根据后文“were all about myself”及“run away”推断前文假设的负面性质 → 选择贬义形容词
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（条件与结果） → 根据“run away”推断前文应为导致逃跑的负面情绪 → 选择表示恐惧的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 the end of　语境逻辑转折　动词辨析　语境逻辑（负面假设）　熟词僻义 power　语境推理　名词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　连词辨析

17. 【答案】D

11 空 根据空格后介词on及语境（窗外景象不可控）→ 选择表示“控制/影响”的名词 → 得出答案
12 空 根据空格后of a car crash及语境（被声音惊醒）→ 选择表示“声音”的名词 → 得出答案
13 空 根据后文描述（秃头、矮）及作者负面情绪（villainous）→ 选择表示“不喜欢”的动词 → 得出答案
14 空 根据空格后the damage及后文（修复围栏）→ 选择表示“修复”的动词 → 得出答案
15 空 根据前文（司机笨拙摔倒）及作者情绪（brightening my day）→ 选择表示“笑”的动词 → 得出答案
16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与结果） → 识别固定搭配 'the end of' → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析叙述者对司机的负面假设（villainous man） → 识别动词与宾语 'mess' 的搭配 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词 'But' 引出的对比（窗户的作用） → 识别 'power' 的抽象含义（力量/作用） → 得出答案

19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析后文动作 'fixing the fence'（修理围栏） → 推断所需物品 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句 'it was extra safe, stronger than before' 与主句 'he kept on fixing the fence' 的逻辑关系 → 识别目的/结果状语从句 → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 根据后文“were all about myself”及“run away”推断前文假设的负面性质 → 选择贬义形容词
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（条件与结果） → 根据“run away”推断前文应为导致逃跑的负面情绪 → 选择表示恐惧的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 the end of　语境逻辑转折　动词辨析　语境逻辑（负面假设）　熟词僻义 power　语境推理　名词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　连词辨析

18. 【答案】C

11 空 根据空格后介词on及语境（窗外景象不可控）→ 选择表示“控制/影响”的名词 → 得出答案
12 空 根据空格后of a car crash及语境（被声音惊醒）→ 选择表示“声音”的名词 → 得出答案
13 空 根据后文描述（秃头、矮）及作者负面情绪（villainous）→ 选择表示“不喜欢”的动词 → 得出答案
14 空 根据空格后the damage及后文（修复围栏）→ 选择表示“修复”的动词 → 得出答案
15 空 根据前文（司机笨拙摔倒）及作者情绪（brightening my day）→ 选择表示“笑”的动词 → 得出答案
16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与结果） → 识别固定搭配 'the end of' → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析叙述者对司机的负面假设（villainous man） → 识别动词与宾语 'mess' 的搭配 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词 'But' 引出的对比（窗户的作用） → 识别 'power' 的抽象含义（力量/作用） → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析后文动作 'fixing the fence'（修理围栏） → 推断所需物品 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句 'it was extra safe, stronger than before' 与主句 'he kept on fixing the fence' 的逻辑关系 → 识别目的/结果状语从句 → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 根据后文“were all about myself”及“run away”推断前文假设的负面性质 → 选择贬义形容词
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（条件与结果） → 根据“run away”推断前文应为导致逃跑的负面情绪 → 选择表示恐惧的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 the end of　语境逻辑转折　动词辨析　语境逻辑（负面假设）　熟词僻义 power　语境推理　名词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　连词辨析

19. 【答案】B

11 空 根据空格后介词on及语境（窗外景象不可控）→ 选择表示“控制/影响”的名词 → 得出答案
12 空 根据空格后of a car crash及语境（被声音惊醒）→ 选择表示“声音”的名词 → 得出答案
13 空 根据后文描述（秃头、矮）及作者负面情绪（villainous）→ 选择表示“不喜欢”的动词 → 得出答案
14 空 根据空格后the damage及后文（修复围栏）→ 选择表示“修复”的动词 → 得出答案
15 空 根据前文（司机笨拙摔倒）及作者情绪（brightening my day）→ 选择表示“笑”的动词 → 得出答案
16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与结果） → 识别固定搭配 'the end of' → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析叙述者对司机的负面假设（villainous man） → 识别动词与宾语 'mess' 的搭配 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词 'But' 引出的对比（窗户的作用） → 识别 'power' 的抽象含义（力量/作用） → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析后文动作 'fixing the fence'（修理围栏） → 推断所需物品 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句 'it was extra safe, stronger than before' 与主句 'he kept on fixing the fence' 的逻辑关系 → 识别目的/结果状语从句 → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 根据后文“were all about myself”及“run away”推

断前文假设的负面性质 → 选择贬义形容词
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（条件与结果） → 根据“run away”推断前文应为导致逃跑的负面情绪 → 选择表示恐惧的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 the end of　语境逻辑转折　动词辨析　语境逻辑（负面假设）　熟词僻义 power　语境推理　名词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　连词辨析

20. 【答案】A
11 空 根据空格后介词on及语境（窗外景象不可控）→ 选择表示“控制/影响”的名词 → 得出答案
12 空 根据空格后of a car crash及语境（被声音惊醒）→ 选择表示“声音”的名词 → 得出答案
13 空 根据后文描述（秃头、矮）及作者负面情绪（villainous）→ 选择表示“不喜欢”的动词 → 得出答案
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15 空 根据前文（司机笨拙摔倒）及作者情绪（brightening my day）→ 选择表示“笑”的动词 → 得出答案
16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与结果） → 识别固定搭配 'the end of' → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析叙述者对司机的负面假设（villainous man） → 识别动词与宾语 'mess' 的搭配 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词 'But' 引出的对比（窗户的作用） → 识别 'power' 的抽象含义（力量/作用） → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析后文动作 'fixing the fence'（修理围栏） → 推断所需物品 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句 'it was extra safe, stronger than before' 与主句 'he kept on fixing the fence' 的逻辑关系 → 识别目的/结果状语从句 → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 根据后文“were all about myself”及“run away”推断前文假设的负面性质 → 选择贬义形容词
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（条件与结果） → 根据“run away”推断前文应为导致逃跑的负面情绪 → 选择表示恐惧的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 the end of　语境逻辑转折　动词辨析　语境逻辑（负面假设）　熟词僻义 power　语境推理　名词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　连词辨析

21. 【答案】A
11 空 根据空格后介词on及语境（窗外景象不可控）→ 选择表示“控制/影响”的名词 → 得出答案
12 空 根据空格后of a car crash及语境（被声音惊醒）→ 选择表示“声音”的名词 → 得出答案
13 空 根据后文描述（秃头、矮）及作者负面情绪（villainous）→ 选择表示“不喜欢”的动词 → 得出答案
14 空 根据空格后the damage及后文（修复围栏）→ 选择表示“修复”的动词 → 得出答案
15 空 根据前文（司机笨拙摔倒）及作者情绪（brightening my day）→ 选择表示“笑”的动词 → 得出答案
16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与结果） → 识别固定搭配 'the end of' → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析叙述者对司机的负面假设（villainous man） → 识别动词与宾语 'mess' 的搭配 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词 'But' 引出的对比（窗户的作用） → 识别 'power' 的抽象含义（力量/作用） → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析后文动作 'fixing the fence'（修理围栏） → 推断所需物品 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句 'it was extra safe, stronger than before' 与主句 'he kept on fixing the fence' 的逻辑关系 → 识别目的/结果状语从句 → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折与对比） → 根据后文“were all about myself”及“run away”推断前文假设的负面性质 → 选择贬义形容词
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（条件与结果） → 根据“run away”推断前文应为导致逃跑的负面情绪 → 选择表示恐惧的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 the end of　语境逻辑转折　动词辨析　语境逻辑（负面假设）　熟词僻义 power　语境推理　名词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　连词辨析

22. 【答案】C

11 空 根据空格后介词on及语境（窗外景象不可控）→ 选择表示“控制/影响”的名词 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 the end of　语境逻辑转折　动词辨析　语境逻辑（负面假设）　熟词僻义 power　语境推理　名词辨析　状语从句逻辑关系　连词辨析

23. 【答案】D

定位拉丁语部分 → 比较学习时间 → 得出意大利语最易学

考点：细节定位与捕捉

24. 【答案】C

定位日语部分 → 匹配计数规则描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

25. 【答案】C

通览全文结构 → 概括各语言学习时间与特点 → 得出主旨

考点：主旨大意

26. 【答案】A

通览全文 → 确认语篇未提及1918流感 → 判断所有选项均无依据

考点：细节定位与捕捉

27. 【答案】C

通览全文 → 确认语篇未提及1918流感 → 判断所有选项均无依据

考点：细节定位与捕捉

28. 【答案】D

定位语篇中关于1918流感的描述 → 对比选项与原文信息 → 排除无依据或相悖选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　信息比对

29. 【答案】B

通读全文把握核心事件与情感 → 识别标题需概括主旨 → 对比选项与文章核心 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　标题概括

30. 【答案】D

定位选项对应原文细节 → 逐一验证信息真实性 → 排除与原文不符或过度推断的选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　信息验证

31. 【答案】B

定位描述Collin行为与品质的语句 → 归纳其性格特征 → 对比选项 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　人物性格分析

32. 【答案】B

理解故事核心寓意 → 对比选项与文章深层含义 → 排除偏离主旨的选项 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　寓意推断

33. 【答案】A

定位划线词所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Carina抱怨父母忙于工作，可能不为她庆祝生日） → 推断“braggarts”指代“爱炫耀的人” → 匹配选项A

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

34. 【答案】A

定位第四段 → 概括段落核心内容（Collin思考父母忙碌，无法准备派对和蛋糕） → 匹配选项A（如何欣赏一件艺术作品）

考点：主旨大意　段落概括

35. 【答案】C

通读全文 → 综合Collin的思考（理性分析）与Carina的反应（感性体验） → 推断出“研究工作和直觉都能帮助理解艺术” → 匹配选项C

考点：推理判断　综合推断

36. 【答案】mind

36 空 根据语境中‘keep in mind’的固定搭配 → 识别‘mind’为正确动词 → 得出答案

37 空 根据语境中‘spread the news’的常见搭配 → 识别‘spread’为正确动词 → 得出答案

38 空 根据语境中‘play a role/part in’的固定搭配 → 识别‘role/part’为正确名词 → 得出答案

39 空 根据语境中‘be similar to’的固定搭配 → 识别‘similar’为正确形容词 → 得出答案

40 空 根据语境中‘stop...from beating/killing’的搭配 → 识别‘beating/killing’为正确动名词 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 keep in mind　固定搭配 spread the news　固定搭配 play a role/part in　固定搭配 be similar to　固定搭配 stop...from doing

37. 【答案】spread

36 空 根据语境中‘keep in mind’的固定搭配 → 识别‘mind’为正确动词 → 得出答案
37 空 根据语境中‘spread the news’的常见搭配 → 识别‘spread’为正确动词 → 得出答案
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考点：固定搭配 keep in mind　固定搭配 spread the news　固定搭配 play a role/part in　固定搭配 be similar to　固定搭配 stop...from doing

38. 【答案】role/part

36 空 根据语境中‘keep in mind’的固定搭配 → 识别‘mind’为正确动词 → 得出答案
37 空 根据语境中‘spread the news’的常见搭配 → 识别‘spread’为正确动词 → 得出答案
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考点：固定搭配 keep in mind　固定搭配 spread the news　固定搭配 play a role/part in　固定搭配 be similar to　固定搭配 stop...from doing

39. 【答案】similar

36 空 根据语境中‘keep in mind’的固定搭配 → 识别‘mind’为正确动词 → 得出答案
37 空 根据语境中‘spread the news’的常见搭配 → 识别‘spread’为正确动词 → 得出答案
38 空 根据语境中‘play a role/part in’的固定搭配 → 识别‘role/part’为正确名词 → 得出答案
39 空 根据语境中‘be similar to’的固定搭配 → 识别‘similar’为正确形容词 → 得出答案
40 空 根据语境中‘stop...from beating/killing’的搭配 → 识别‘beating/killing’为正确动名词 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 keep in mind　固定搭配 spread the news　固定搭配 play a role/part in　固定搭配 be similar to　固定搭配 stop...from doing

40. 【答案】beating/killing

36 空 根据语境中‘keep in mind’的固定搭配 → 识别‘mind’为正确动词 → 得出答案
37 空 根据语境中‘spread the news’的常见搭配 → 识别‘spread’为正确动词 → 得出答案
38 空 根据语境中‘play a role/part in’的固定搭配 → 识别‘role/part’为正确名词 → 得出答案
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40 空 根据语境中‘stop...from beating/killing’的搭配 → 识别‘beating/killing’为正确动名词 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 keep in mind　固定搭配 spread the news　固定搭配 play a role/part in　固定搭配 be similar to　固定搭配 stop...from doing

41. 【答案】choosing

分析动词consider的用法 → consider后接动名词作宾语 → 得出答案choosing

考点：consider doing sth. 动名词作宾语

42. 【答案】were fighting

分析时间状语从句while we were resting → 主句描述过去同时进行的动作 → 使用过去进行时

考点：过去进行时　while引导的时间状语从句

43. 【答案】agreed

分析转折连词but → 前半句描述过去发生的事实 → 后半句描述现在改变主意 → 前半句用一般过去时

考点：一般过去时　转折关系

44. 【答案】has been checked

分析until引导的时间状语从句 → 主语information与check为被动关系 → 使用现在完成时的被动语态

考点：现在完成时的被动语态　until时间状语从句

45. 【答案】finished

分析have sth. done结构 → homework与finish为被动关系 → 使用过去分词作宾补

考点：have sth. done使役结构　过去分词作宾补

46. 【答案】are all looking forward to winning the match

识别固定搭配 look forward to + doing → 确定时态为现在进行时 → 得出答案

考点：look forward to doing　现在进行时表将来

47. 【答案】satisfied with our invention that he praised…

识别 so...that... 结果状语从句结构 → 确定从句主语和谓语 → 得出答案

考点：so...that...　be satisfied with

48. 【答案】explaining why you don't want to keep in…

识别 mind + doing 结构 → 确定动名词宾语从句 → 得出答案

考点：mind doing　why引导的宾语从句

49. 【答案】How often do you raise the national flag

识别频率疑问词 how often → 构建一般现在时特殊疑问句 → 得出答案

考点：how often　一般现在时疑问句语序

50. 【答案】How necessary it is to avoid making the same…

识别感叹句结构 How + adj + it is + to do → 构建完整感叹句 → 得出答案

考点：How引导的感叹句　it is + adj + to do

51. 【答案】Silk feels more comfortable than

识别比较结构 → 匹配固定搭配 'feel + 形容词' → 选择正确动词形式

考点：feel + adj.　比较级 more...than

52. 【答案】The game of Go was one of the four greatest…

考生需运用多种句式（如名词性从句、固定搭配）构建一封逻辑清晰、语气得体的劝说性回信。

考点：名词性从句（如 what I should do）　固定搭配 take on a new look　建议性句型（如 I suggest that...）