中考 · 2020年江苏省南通市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 110 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 81 题 · 江苏省南通市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

本卷答案与讲解
593 088
yingyu8.cn/an/593088

一、单项选择（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

1. Tom was happy to get a chance to play _____ football for the school team.

A. a B. an C. the D. 不填

2. My uncle’ s reviews on the four great classical Chinese novels may be published _____ the summer of 2021.

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

3. David is crazy about Chinese history. He _____ visits the museums first wherever he travels in China.

A. never B. seldom C. sometimes D. always

4. —Wow, eighteen pink roses! For whom? —_____ are for my mum, and the other nine are for my grandma.

A. Few B. Half C. Many D. Most

5. Max got lost and was trapped in the forest for 10 hours _____ a farmer nearby found him.

A. if B. since C. until D. after

6. The children are jumping excitedly because they have _____ the design perfectly in groups.

A. completed B. controlled C. contacted D. caused

7. As soon as books _____, the volunteers posted them to the students in Hope Primary School.

A. are raised B. were raised C. raised D. have raised

8. Compared with a 1-day weekend, a 2-day weekend is _____ as we may have enough time for our hobbies.

A. more pleasant B. less pleasant C. the most pleasant D. the least pleasant

9. They offered courses_____ students know the importance of protecting the Huanghe River.

A. help B. helped C. helps D. to help

10. — A robot served us dinner last night. Don’ t you think we are living in amazing times? — I can’ t agree more. The _____ makes our lives easier and happier.

A. information B. technology C. discovery D. competition

11. —The article says that one’ s personality depends on his animal sign. —You _____ read it for fun, but don’ t believe in that.

A. can B. must C. shouldn’ t D. needn’ t

12. — Hello! This is Kevin speaking. May I speak to Mr. Cao? — Please _____. I’ ll put you through.

A. come on B. move on C. hold on D. try on

13. Mr Jiang _____ the company to develop the 5G network for years. Now he works as the chief engineer in it.

A. joined B. was a member of

C. has joined D. has been a member of

14. —Mr Li, could you please tell me _____? —Sorry, I’ m not sure. You can ask Miss Xiao.

A. where was Chinese Kung fu taught B. how often is the dragon boat race held

C. when the ancient Silk Road started D. how much is the Chinese painting there

15. —Good news! Another new member in the Beidou family was sent into space. — Scientists tried their best to pay attention to every detail. To them, _____.

A. it never rains but it pours B. a friend in need is a friend indeed

C. a miss is as good as a mile D. the grass is always greener on the other side

二、完形填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D 四个选项中， 选出最佳选项。 Slowly, I opened my eyes and found my legs hard to move. A jar and a whip (鞭子) were in my sight. I smelled old plants. Stinky! I looked inside the jar. It was a dark liquid (液体). I guessed this gift might be able to make people get__16__. I tried it. It tasted awful, so it must be good for us! Wow! It__17__. I wasn’t tired any more! I held a rope with one hand and slid all the way down. Then I tied the rope to the top of the cliff and slid down again with its help. “Woohoo!” I screamed to my friends. They got out of my way quickly. I__18__the ground and bounced (反弹) back up. “I met the Emperor of Medicine, and he looks like all of you!” I shouted with excitement. “I’ve got medicine...and...a whip. Not sure__19__the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip, but it’s lots of fun! Let’s go!” At my words, they were very__20__, but followed me. We hurried toward the__21__but took a path that ended in a bush. There were too many grasses and other plants for us to move forward. I used my whip to cut through the bush. Then I tasted the juice of the plants I had cut. Suddenly, my tongue (舌头) __22__ feeling anything. I now knew the value of the whip. “This juice would be useful for__23__.” I said. “My tongue is unable to feel.” I turned to my friends. “See, all the medicines people need are already here, __24__. We only need to find and share them.” Our friends worked in groups. Some went on to take the medicine jar to the village. Others explored with me. In that bush, I began to__25__. My friends helped me make detailed notes about every plant, including my feelings. We travelled together, looking for__26__. We found the red mushroom which cured me after I couldn’t breathe because of a poisonous (有毒的) plant. And every night, we wrote down what we had learned. “This plant can cure a bad stomach.” “Don’t have this, or it may hurt you.” We also knew what we had to do. I had to try every plant. My friends had to __27__the knowledge. Then people would live and be healthy. We all knew that one day I would eat a plant that would__28__me. And my friends would write everything about it. Then __29__else would die from eating that poison. We didn’t talk about what would happen, but we knew. ..... I happened on top of a cliff. I took a bite of a plant and felt my insides__30__ . My friends ran to me. Their faces were the face of the Emperor of Medicine. I could not look away from my last view. There was too much beauty. __29__ A. somebody B. nobody C. anybody D. everybody

16. A. smart B. well C. curious D. interested
17. A. moved B. smelled C. appeared D. worked
18. A. cleaned B. visited C. hit D. set
19. A. when B. why C. where D. how
20. A. excited B. touched C. relaxed D. surprised

21. A. forest B. mountain C. village D. farm
22. A. began B. continued C. stopped D. risked
23. A. pain B. hunger C. mood D. sleep
24. A. growing B. guarding C. changing D. passing
25. A. dream B. wait C. plant D. eat
26. A. fruits B. medicines C. friends D. doctors
27. A. accept B. avoid C. share D. shape
28. A. kill B. bite C. cure D. save
29. A. somebody B. nobody C. anybody D. everybody
30. A. wake B. breathe C. reduce D. break

三、阅读理解（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

My wife and I were on our honeymoon in our homeland, visiting my parents-in-law. My wife Helen was making a film and my job was to make up the music, but I didn’t bring my guitar with me. I locked myself in the barn toilet, and carved a guitar neck from a scrap(废弃的) piece of wood. In the barn, I found a drum, which used to be part of an old tape-recorder, It’s like a guitar, but it has four strings. So is it a balalaika or a guitar? They have something in common (共性), we call it a balalaika but it’s played differently. Our daughter Kitty had just started school, so she needed a place to do her homework. There isn’t much room except a table in the kitchen. When my wife cooks, she needs to use the table. One day I walked past a rubbish bin and saw a folding (可折叠的) table lying there. I thought I could make something out of it. It was just the right size a bigger one wouldn’t have fitted into the room. I fixed a slab of board for the desk and made the back of the seat softer, then I oiled the screws so it is easier to fold. Our dad’s friend made the Little House for his daughter. It was made of wood and bricks which were thrown away. And when she grew up, he offered it to us. So how long has it been standing here? I’m forty years old now, so it must be at least fifty. The man’s name was Bob. He’s not alive any more but I still remember the nice time in the Little House. When my children were growing up, they used to say “We’re going to play in the Little House!” or “Where are you? I’m in the Little House!” It’s a go-kart for my son Tom to ride down the hill. He wanted to make one so I helped him. I had bought him one, but he wasn’t satisfied with that. I just made it from pieces lying around. The wheels were from two different scrapped carts. My father-in-law had them in his barn. He doesn’t throw anything away. I only used cart parts, some wood, a cushioned seat, and a rope. It cost nothing. My son likes it so much. I feel so happy.

31. Which of the following was given by a friend?

A. B. C. D.

32. What do the four stories have in common?

A. The children in the stories were good at DIY.

B. Fathers made the four objects for their children.

C. Some scrap materials were made good use of.

D. The four objects were made just for pleasure.

33. From the passage, we can infer (推断) that _____.

A. Kitty's father did not have money to buy a new table

B. at least four children once played in the Little House

C. Helen and her husband were good at making instruments

D. Tom enjoyed making things like his father and grandfather B Resting her phone on a stand and making the light more suitable, 49-year-old Lyu Min started her livestreaming session — her daily job during the COVID-19 outbreak. Dressed in a qipao, a traditional Chinese dress, Lyu started the livestreaming session from her workshop at 10 in the morning, sharing the art of making Chinese knots with many handicraft(手工艺) lovers. Lyu, an inheritor(继承人) of the art of making Chinese knots, which is listed as an intangible(非物质) cultural heritage, became a livestreaming host. “Though the sales of Chinese knots have dropped a lot I’ m still confident that I can get out of the trouble brought by the outbreak. I can make full use of this period to improve my skills and develop this traditional handicraft online,” she said. Lyu is quite new to the world of livestreaming, having bought all the necessary equipment(设备) after following her friends advice. She practises livestreaming every day and records a large number of educational videos. As face-to-face interaction is still impractical for many, even as the outbreak has been largely brought under control in China, she thinks livestreaming classes can meet more Chinese knot lovers’ needs to learn the handicraft. She has integrated the anti-epidemic spirit into her works, expressing the determination(决心) and confidence of the Chinese people to win against the COVID-19. “I love Wuhan, where I showed my works in 2019. Chinese knots are popular among many local people, and I made lots of friends there,” Lyu said. She designed a special Chinese knot to express her thanks to the medics who were sent to support Wuhan

several months ago. She has more than 200 followers right now. There are more and more Chinese knot lovers on her online platform. She is using a length of colored string and determination to keep this traditional art of Chinese knots alive online and help more people understand the culture.

34. The underlined word “livestreaming” in Paragraph 1 is close to “_____”.

A. sending out while happening
B. equipment for recording videos
C. sending out after recording
D. equipment for making handicrafts

35. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. Lyu Min advised her friends to livestream traditional handicraft online.
B. Lyu Min’s friends provided the necessary equipment for her to livestream.
C. Chinese knots sell very well in Lyu Min’s workshop through the Internet.
D. More Chinese knot lovers want to learn the handicraft because of Lyu Min.

36. What does Lyu Min think of the future of Chinese knots?

A. Unexpected.
B. Hopeful.
C. Difficult.
D. Doubtful.

37. What’s the best title for the passage?

A. Having online classes during the outbreak
B. Introducing an intangible cultural heritage
C. Livestreaming the art of making Chinese knots
D. Expressing thanks to the doctors and nurses

C Do you like Physics or Chemistry? Matter (物质) is always changing, either physically or chemically. If a material goes through a physical change, it is still the same material. During a chemical change, one kind of matter changes into another completely different kind of matter. For example, when we burn wood or cook fish, materials change. People use chemistry every day in the kitchen. The food we eat has many different natural chemicals. Many of the chemicals in food are necessary parts of a healthy diet. Much of the food we eat has been changed in some way from its original form. The changes that food undergoes may be chemical or physical. If a change does not affect the food’ s chemical composition, we call it a physical change. For example, melted (溶解的) cheese has gone through a physical change. It gets softer when it is heated but it is still the same type of material. Any change that changes the chemicals in the food is a chemical change. Bread contains carbohydrates, which are chemicals made up of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. When bread is baked (烘焙), the carbohydrates break down into black carbon and water. The carbon gives the bread a dark color and a crunchy texture (质地). The water goes into the air. To get a closer look at the chemistry of baking, let’ s watch how a carrot cake is made. The main steps of baking any cake are mixing the ingredients (材料) and baking them together. In the course of making cakes, the dry ingredients are mixed first. They are flour, sugar, salt, baking soda, baking powder and spices. Flour gives the cake structure. Sugar helps to make it sweet. Salt strengthens the cake batter. Baking powder and baking soda make the cake rise. Next, the

carrots may be added to the cake. These help give the carrot cake its flavor, texture, and color. The other ingredients in the carrot cake are oil and eggs. The oil makes the cake tender and moist. Eggs serve two purposes—the whites help the cake to rise, while the yolks (蛋黄) give it a creamy texture. All of these ingredients form a mixture. This mixture can be separated into its different components (成分) although it is very difficult. Once the cake mixture is formed, it’ s poured into a cake pan and baked in an oven. The heat from the oven has caused chemical changes to take place. The cake is finished and the ingredients cannot be separated.

38. The material doesn’t change when we _____.

A. melt ice cream B. burn paper C. bake apple pies D. cook beef

39. What’s the correct order of baking a carrot cake in the passage?

A. Carrots, oil and eggs are added.

B. The dry ingredients are mixed.

C. The mixture is baked in an oven.

D. Baking powder and soda make the cake rise.

E. Preparing some dry ingredients.

F. The heat from the oven causes chemical changes.

G. The ingredients cannot be separated.

H. The mixture is poured into a pan

40. After reading the passage, we know that _____.

A. water and carbon can give the cake a dark color and a crunchy texture

B. people can separate the mixture of eggs and oil into different components

C. chemicals in different kinds of food that people eat are bad for their health

D. sugar and salt can’t be put into the mixture to make a cake at the same time

41. The passage mainly helps us to _____.

A. look at the steps of baking cakes closely
B. learn how to make carrot cakes at home
C. have a healthy diet with natural chemicals
D. understand physical and chemical changes

D Herman planted the hot peppers (胡椒) in his five-hectare field in his town. The 36-year-old man put up a sign reading “Africa Hema Village” in Chinese, English and his native language. His first harvest will start this month. Herman studied in China from 2011 to 2018, receiving his master’s degree and a doctorate in environmental science. He returned to Rwanda in 2018 with his wife, Yang Hong, who is from China, and started his own business. Hema Xiansheng CEO Hou Yi visited Rwanda to find quality products to bring to the Chinese market. Hot peppers were one of his discoveries. The couple helped Hou’s team, from research to field trips, testing production processes (加工) and so on. They also helped Hema Xiansheng’s purchasing (采购) manager, Chen Huifang, when she led a team of eight to visit Rwanda to research the possibilities of making hot pepper products that suit Chinese preferences. “We wore rubber gloves when we touched them. Our fingers still felt hot the next day,” Chen said. Their research and development team spent four days studying and cooking the peppers. Transporting fresh hot peppers to China proved difficult, so the fresh peppers can’t be imported (进口) into China. Then Chen’s team decided to perform basic processing in Rwanda before shipping. Processing requires a careful balance. Too much salt will make the peppers less delicious. Too little, and the peppers may go bad. Because plastics mustn’t be used in Rwanda, they had to find proper ways to carry the pepper sauce. The material they first used couldn’t stand the long flights. Now Chen is happy to see that the pepper sauce has sold well in Hema’s offline and online stores. Herman pointed out that

few local farmers grow hot peppers because the market is small. A small amount is sold to Europe. And local need is limited due to its spiciness. So, about half the harvest is wasted every year. A young man in Rwanda will only make 10 yuan ($1.4) a day by working in the cities, but if they grow hot peppers due to Hema’ s orders, they can make 50 to 60 yuan a day. Herman expressed his willingness to introduce more people to make more money by farming, rather than working for lower incomes, when e-commerce (电子商务) can bring greater needs and sales. “It’ s a chance for Rwandan people to join the new field and change their lives,” Herman said, “Through building more Hema Villages, Rwanda has the chance to become a country of digital agriculture.”

42. “Africa Hema Village” in Paragraph 1 is a place _____.

A. called Hema in Africa
B. where Herman’s wife was born
C. providing hot peppers for Hema
D. for Africans to buy hot peppers

43. Why should the peppers be processed before shipping to China? Because _____.

A. a balance is needed when the processing is done
B. fresh hot peppers mustn’t be imported into China
C. in Rwanda, people are not allowed to use plastics
D. during shipping, fresh hot peppers are easy to go bad

44. If a young man in Rwanda grows hot peppers for Hema, he may get about _____.

A. 10 dollars a week
B. 1,600 yuan a month
C. 500 dollars a year
D. 16,000 yuan half a year

45. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Many types of products have been offered in Africa Hema Village.
B. Hot peppers from Africa have a large market all around the world.
C. Hema Xiansheng paid for Herman’s seven-year education in China.
D. Herman hopes to do something to improve people’s lives in Rwanda.

四、A．请根据括号中的中文提示、英文释义或句意， 写出句中所缺单词，使句子通顺。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

46. Huawei was the _____(获胜者) in the worldwide smartphone market in April, 2020.

_____

47. Many visitors come to Beijing and hope to watch the raising of the national _____(旗帜).

_____

48. To go for a party, Sally is choosing suitable shoes to _____ (go well with) her new silk dress in the shopping mall.

_____

49. Both Li Bai and Du Fu are _____ (well-known) for writing so many great poems.

_____

50. We can’t throw used batteries away. _____, they should be collected for special treatment.

_____

五、B．请根据句意从方框中选择合适的单词，并用其适当形式填空，使句子通顺。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

51. Natural resources on the Earth are limited, so people should use them _____.

_____

52. Della expects to give her father an unusual gift on his _____ birthday.

_____

53. Neither May nor I will tell this to others. We promise to keep the secret to _____.

_____

54. Recently Mr Wu has carried out several _____ to improve the students' daily habits.

55. Leo with his cousin goes to the _____ Club at the community center twice a week.

六、C．请根据句意从方框中选择合适的动词并用其适当时态填空，使句子通顺。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

56. I _____ the wall several times yesterday. However, the rain has just washed the colour off.

57. Boys and girls, join in the summer camp, and you _____ some basic life skills.

58. It _____ too late. Let's have a rest and work on the plan tomorrow morning, shall we?

59. Those foreigners couldn't stop taking photos while they _____ the Suzhou Gardens.

60. The film festival _____ for a week. You will have one more week to enjoy films for free.

七、请根据要求改写下列句子，每空一词。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

61. Dr Ma laid his papers on the desk for the young doctors to study. (改为一般疑问句) _____ Dr Ma _____ his papers on the desk for the young doctors to study?

62. The Bridge connecting Nantong to Zhangjiagang is 11,072 metres long. (对划线部分提问) _____ _____ is the bridge connecting Nantong to Zhangjiagang?

63. I can't hear you well Please say it louder. (保持句意基本不变) Please say it louder _____ _____ I can hear you well.

64. It is fine weather to row a boat on the lake. (改为感叹句) _____ _____ weather it is to row a boat on the lake!

65. The teachers are still taking about where they will hold the concert. (改为简单句) The teachers are still talking about _____ _____ hold the concert.

八、短文填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

请认真阅读下面短文，并根据各题所给首字母的提示，写出一个合适的英语单词完整正确的形式，使短文通顺。 Reyes Guana grew up in a poor Mexican family. He has seven brothers and sisters. His parents always had two jobs to make ends meet. At weekends, the whole f_____66_____ went to fields to work. When the children were young, they stayed in the car. As they grew o_____67_____, they worked, too. As a boy, Guana was a “very shy” child who was very q_____68_____ in school. He had few friends but he had a good relationship with the school cleaner. He liked to call the friendly lady “Nike” because she usually wore Nike clothes and shoes. Nike was well organized and the boy liked h_____69_____ she made everything clean. He told her he wanted to be a cleaner, too. “Well, it’s good if you want to be a cleaner,” Nike said to little Guana with k_____70_____. “But make sure you go to college and make it as one of your steps there.” Guana also looked up to the principal (校长) of his school. He was a tall and good-looking man. Also, he always went to someone in n_____71_____. The principal told the boy that his job was to help students and teachers. “Wow, when I grow up, I want to do what you’re doing.” “Well, you can do it!” the principal r_____72_____. Guana did get there, and the two men remain friends. The former principal is now almost 90 years old. But b_____73_____ becoming a school principal, Guana followed in Nike’s footsteps and worked for three schools in Lodi, California. And being a cleaner at a school made him think about how to show respect for everyone in an organization. In Guana’s school system today, everyone is i_____74_____ to parties and events. Everyone is important not only the people who clean the floors or drive the buses but also the people who teach the students or lead the schools. He never f_____75_____ where he came from, or how he felt. Now, Guana tells his own three children how important an education is for their lives.

66. 短文填空

67. 短文填空

68. 短文填空

69. 短文填空

70. 短文填空

71. 短文填空

72. 短文填空

_____

73. 短文填空

_____

74. 短文填空

_____

75. 短文填空

_____

九、、阅读与回答问题（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

76. How was Diandian when she was found in the reeds eight years ago?

_____

_____

77. Why do people call Diandian’ s new baby Sansan?

_____

_____

78. Why does Li think more people realize milu are state-protected animals?

_____

_____

79. When did Song start to devote himself to protecting the habitats at Dongting Lake?

_____

_____

80. What can you learn from Li, Song and Their workmates? (请自拟一句话作答)

_____

_____

十、书面表达（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

81. (15 分)

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. D	2. A	3. D	4. B	5. C
6. A	7. B	8. A	9. D	10. B
11. A	12. C	13. D	14. C	15. C
16. B	17. D	18. C	19. B	20. D
21. C	22. C	23. A	24. A	25. D
26. B	27. C	28. A	29. B	30. D
31. B	32. C	33. B	34. A	35. D
36. B	37. C	38. A	39. A	40. B
41. D	42. C	43. D	44. B	45. D
46. winner	47. flag	48. match	49. famous	50. Instead
51. wisely	52. fortieth	53. ourselves	54. surveys	55. Drawing
56. painted	57. will develop	58. seems	59. were visiting	60. has lasted
61. Did; lay	62. How long	63. so that	64. What fine	65. where to
66. family	67. older	68. quiet	69. how	70. kindness
71. need	72. replied	73. before	74. invited	75. forgets
79. In 2009.	80. I			

76. She looked too weak to survive.

77. Because it was her third baby and born in the third month.

78. Because our country is paying more attention to environmental and wildlife protection.

81. 注意：1. 词数90左右，开头与结尾已给出，不计入总词数。 2. 表达中请勿提及真实校名及姓名。 Good morning, everyone! I’ m Wei Hua from Class 1, Grade 9. I’ m happy to be here to share my ideas. _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____ That’ s all. Thank you! 【答案】例文： Good morning, everyone! I’ m Wei Hua from Class 1, Grade 9. I’ m happy to be here to share my ideas. I think happiness is achieved through hard work. Firstly, helping others will make us feel happy. For example, we should give our seats to the

elderly when we take a bus. After we see their smiling faces, we must be happier too.Secondly, healthy bodies can bring us happiness. Health is important to everyone. Only when we keep healthy, we can work and study happily. So we should keep doing exercise every day. Thirdly, knowledge makes our life colorful and interesting. In our free time, we are willing to learn different kinds of skills (like computer and art) so that we can serve the society better. Finally, the beautiful environment gives us a comfortable feeling. We should plant more trees to protect the environment. We also work as volunteers and clean up the parks. That’s all. Thank you! 【解析】 【详解】1.题干解读：题目要求以“幸福都是奋斗出来的”为主题，结合图片提示，完成英语发言稿，开头和结尾已经给出，补充剩余内容即可。 2.例文点评：例文采用三段式结构，第一段点明“幸福都是奋斗出来的”这一主题，第二段结合自身实际，从不同的方面讲述了自己该如何奋斗，第三段是结束语；整篇文章内容完整，结构清晰条理；人称主要是第一人称，时态主要是一般现在时。 3.高分亮点： 短语：make sb. do sth.；give one’s seat to sb.；for example；keep doing sth.；in one’s free time；be willing to do sth.；different kinds of。 句型：so that引导的目的状语从句；when引导的时间状语从句。

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

识别固定搭配 → play + 球类运动不加冠词 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 play + 球类运动

2. 【答案】A

识别时间介词搭配 → in + 季节/年份 → 得出答案

考点：介词 in 与季节搭配

3. 【答案】D

分析语境逻辑 → 'crazy about' 表明极度热爱 → 推断行为频率 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑推断

4. 【答案】B

定位数字信息 → 计算 'the other nine' 对应的前半部分 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数字计算

5. 【答案】C

分析句子逻辑关系 → 'was trapped for 10 hours' 表示持续状态 → 寻找表示'直到'的连词 → 得出答案

考点：状语从句　连词 until 的用法

6. 【答案】A

根据语境‘jumping excitedly’和‘perfectly in groups’推断，孩子们因成功完成设计而兴奋 → 识别‘complete the design’为常见搭配 → 选择A

考点：语境选词　动词搭配

7. 【答案】B

分析句子结构，‘As soon as’引导时间状语从句 → 主句‘posted’为过去时，从句需用过去时态 → ‘books’与‘raise’为被动关系 → 选择B

考点：时态与语态　状语从句

8. 【答案】A

根据‘Compared with’和‘enough time for our hobbies’推断，2天周末比1天周末更令人愉快 → 识别比较级结构 → 选择A

考点：近义词辨析　推理判断

9. 【答案】D

分析句子结构，‘offered courses’为SVO主干 → ‘students know...’为目的状语 → 识别‘to do’不定式表目的 → 选择D

考点：非谓语动词　SVO主干

10. 【答案】B

根据上文‘A robot served us dinner’推断，‘The _____’指代机器人所代表的‘technology’ → 识别指代关系与语境 → 选择B

考点：语境选词　指代与衔接

11. 【答案】A

分析语境逻辑 → 识别转折关系（but） → 推断前半句表达许可 → 选择情态动词can

考点：语境选词　情态动词　转折逻辑

12. 【答案】C

定位电话用语场景 → 识别“put you through”（接通）的固定搭配 → 匹配“hold on”（别挂断）的电话用语

考点：固定搭配　电话用语

13. 【答案】D

定位时间状语“for years” → 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时的延续性表达 → 区分join（短暂）与be a member of（延续）

考点：现在完成时　延续性动词　近义词辨析

14. 【答案】C

识别宾语从句引导词 → 判断从句需用陈述语序 → 排除疑问语序选项 → 选择语序正确的陈述句

考点：宾语从句　陈述语序　SVO主干

15. 【答案】C

定位关键信息“pay attention to every detail” → 推断科学家对细节的重视态度 → 匹配谚语“a miss is as good as a mile”（失之毫厘，谬以千里）

考点：推理判断　观点态度　谚语理解

16. 【答案】B

16 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’反推，药液应使人恢复健康状态 → 语境选词

17 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’推断，药液产生了效果 → 语境选词

18 空 根据后文‘bounced (反弹) back up’推断，前一动作应是与地面接触 → 语境选词

19 空 分析‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’的从句结构 → 从句中缺少表示‘原因’的连接词 → 名词性从句

20 空 根据转折连词‘but’和后文‘followed me’推断，朋友们的情绪应是负面或犹豫的 → 语境选词

21 空 定位后文‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断目的地为村庄 → 得出答案

22 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断舌头失去感觉 → 得出答案

23 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断药汁用于止痛 → 得出答案

24 空 定位前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’与后文‘find and share’ → 推断药草在自然中生长 → 得出答案

25 空 定位后文‘make detailed notes about every plant’ → 推断开始记录/研究植物 → 得出答案

26 空 定位空格前文‘looking for’ → 根据后文‘red mushroom which cured me’及全文‘medicine’主题 → 推断寻找的是‘medicines’

27 空 定位空格所在句‘We only need to find and ____ them’ → 根据前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’及‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断动作是‘share’（分享）

28 空 定位空格所在句‘This juice would be useful for ____’ → 根据后文‘My tongue is unable to feel’（我的舌头失去知觉）及‘poisonous’（有毒的） → 推断该汁液用于‘kill’（杀死/麻痹）感觉

29 空 定位空格所在句‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’ → 根据‘Not sure’（不确定）表达的疑惑语气 → 推断使用‘nobody’（没有人）构成‘不确定为什么没有人给我鞭子’的合理疑问
30 空 定位空格所在句‘I began to _____’ → 根据后文‘My friends helped me make detailed notes about every plant’（朋友帮我记录每种植物）→ 推断开始‘break’（分解/剖析）植物进行研究

考点：语境选词 熟词僻义 固定搭配 动词搭配 名词性从句 连接词辨析 逻辑衔接 上下文线索 因果逻辑 功能推断 语义搭配 动作推断 主题复现 逻辑推理 因果推理 语气推理 动作推理

17. 【答案】D

16 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’反推，药液应使人恢复健康状态 → 语境选词
17 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’推断，药液产生了效果 → 语境选词
18 空 根据后文‘bounced (反弹) back up’推断，前一动作应是与地面接触 → 语境选词
19 空 分析‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’的从句结构 → 从句中缺少表示‘原因’的连接词 → 名词性从句
20 空 根据转折连词‘but’和后文‘followed me’推断，朋友们的情绪应是负面或犹豫的 → 语境选词
21 空 定位后文‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断目的地为村庄 → 得出答案
22 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断舌头失去感觉 → 得出答案
23 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断药汁用于止痛 → 得出答案
24 空 定位前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’与后文‘find and share’ → 推断药草在自然中生长 → 得出答案
25 空 定位后文‘make detailed notes about every plant’ → 推断开始记录/研究植物 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前文‘looking for’ → 根据后文‘red mushroom which cured me’及全文‘medicine’主题 → 推断寻找的是‘medicines’
27 空 定位空格所在句‘We only need to find and ____ them’ → 根据前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’及‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断动作是‘share’（分享）
28 空 定位空格所在句‘This juice would be useful for ____’ → 根据后文‘My tongue is unable to feel’（我的舌头失去知觉）及‘poisonous’（有毒的）→ 推断该汁液用于‘kill’（杀死/麻痹）感觉
29 空 定位空格所在句‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’ → 根据‘Not sure’（不确定）表达的疑惑语气 → 推断使用‘nobody’（没有人）构成‘不确定为什么没有人给我鞭子’的合理疑问
30 空 定位空格所在句‘I began to _____’ → 根据后文‘My friends helped me make detailed notes about every plant’（朋友帮我记录每种植物）→ 推断开始‘break’（分解/剖析）植物进行研究

考点：语境选词 熟词僻义 固定搭配 动词搭配 名词性从句 连接词辨析 逻辑衔接 上下文线索 因果逻辑 功能推断 语义搭配 动作推断 主题复现 逻辑推理 因果推理 语气推理 动作推理

18. 【答案】C

16 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’反推，药液应使人恢复健康状态 → 语境选词
17 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’推断，药液产生了效果 → 语境选词
18 空 根据后文‘bounced (反弹) back up’推断，前一动作应是与地面接触 → 语境选词
19 空 分析‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’的从句结构 → 从句中缺少表示‘原因’的连接词 → 名词性从句
20 空 根据转折连词‘but’和后文‘followed me’推断，朋友们的情绪应是负面或犹豫的 → 语境选词
21 空 定位后文‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断目的地为村庄 → 得出答案
22 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断舌头失去感觉 → 得出答案
23 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断药汁用于止痛 → 得出答案
24 空 定位前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’与后文‘find and share’ → 推断药草在自然中生长 → 得出答案
25 空 定位后文‘make detailed notes about every plant’ → 推断开始记录/研究植物 → 得出答案

26 空 定位空格前文‘looking for’ → 根据后文‘red mushroom which cured me’及全文‘medicine’主题 → 推断寻找的是‘medicines’
27 空 定位空格所在句‘We only need to find and ____ them’ → 根据前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’及‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断动作是‘share’（分享）
28 空 定位空格所在句‘This juice would be useful for ____’ → 根据后文‘My tongue is unable to feel’（我的舌头失去知觉）及‘poisonous’（有毒的） → 推断该汁液用于‘kill’（杀死/麻痹）感觉
29 空 定位空格所在句‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’ → 根据‘Not sure’（不确定）表达的疑惑语气 → 推断使用‘nobody’（没有人）构成‘不确定为什么没有人给我鞭子’的合理疑问
30 空 定位空格所在句‘I began to _____’ → 根据后文‘My friends helped me make detailed notes about every plant’（朋友帮我记录每种植物） → 推断开始‘break’（分解/剖析）植物进行研究

考点：语境选词 熟词僻义 固定搭配 动词搭配 名词性从句 连接词辨析 逻辑衔接 上下文线索 因果逻辑 功能推断 语义搭配 动作推断 主题复现 逻辑推理 因果推理 语气推理 动作推理

19. 【答案】B

16 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’反推，药液应使人恢复健康状态 → 语境选词
17 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’推断，药液产生了效果 → 语境选词
18 空 根据后文‘bounced (反弹) back up’推断，前一动作应是与地面接触 → 语境选词
19 空 分析‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’的从句结构 → 从句中缺少表示‘原因’的连接词 → 名词性从句
20 空 根据转折连词‘but’和后文‘followed me’推断，朋友们的情绪应是负面或犹豫的 → 语境选词
21 空 定位后文‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断目的地为村庄 → 得出答案
22 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断舌头失去感觉 → 得出答案
23 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断药汁用于止痛 → 得出答案
24 空 定位前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’与后文‘find and share’ → 推断药草在自然中生长 → 得出答案
25 空 定位后文‘make detailed notes about every plant’ → 推断开始记录/研究植物 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前文‘looking for’ → 根据后文‘red mushroom which cured me’及全文‘medicine’主题 → 推断寻找的是‘medicines’
27 空 定位空格所在句‘We only need to find and ____ them’ → 根据前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’及‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断动作是‘share’（分享）
28 空 定位空格所在句‘This juice would be useful for ____’ → 根据后文‘My tongue is unable to feel’（我的舌头失去知觉）及‘poisonous’（有毒的） → 推断该汁液用于‘kill’（杀死/麻痹）感觉
29 空 定位空格所在句‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’ → 根据‘Not sure’（不确定）表达的疑惑语气 → 推断使用‘nobody’（没有人）构成‘不确定为什么没有人给我鞭子’的合理疑问
30 空 定位空格所在句‘I began to _____’ → 根据后文‘My friends helped me make detailed notes about every plant’（朋友帮我记录每种植物） → 推断开始‘break’（分解/剖析）植物进行研究

考点：语境选词 熟词僻义 固定搭配 动词搭配 名词性从句 连接词辨析 逻辑衔接 上下文线索 因果逻辑 功能推断 语义搭配 动作推断 主题复现 逻辑推理 因果推理 语气推理 动作推理

20. 【答案】D

16 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’反推，药液应使人恢复健康状态 → 语境选词
17 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’推断，药液产生了效果 → 语境选词
18 空 根据后文‘bounced (反弹) back up’推断，前一动作应是与地面接触 → 语境选词
19 空 分析‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’的从句结构 → 从句中缺少表示‘原因’的连接词 → 名词性从句
20 空 根据转折连词‘but’和后文‘followed me’推断，朋友们的情绪应是负面或犹豫的 → 语境选词

21 空 定位后文‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断目的地为村庄 → 得出答案
22 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断舌头失去感觉 → 得出答案
23 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断药汁用于止痛 → 得出答案
24 空 定位前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’与后文‘find and share’ → 推断药草在自然中生长 → 得出答案
25 空 定位后文‘make detailed notes about every plant’ → 推断开始记录/研究植物 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前文‘looking for’ → 根据后文‘red mushroom which cured me’及全文‘medicine’主题 → 推断寻找的是‘medicines’
27 空 定位空格所在句‘We only need to find and ____ them’ → 根据前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’及‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断动作是‘share’（分享）
28 空 定位空格所在句‘This juice would be useful for ____’ → 根据后文‘My tongue is unable to feel’（我的舌头失去知觉）及‘poisonous’（有毒的） → 推断该汁液用于‘kill’（杀死/麻痹）感觉
29 空 定位空格所在句‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’ → 根据‘Not sure’（不确定）表达的疑惑语气 → 推断使用‘nobody’（没有人）构成‘不确定为什么没有人给我鞭子’的合理疑问
30 空 定位空格所在句‘I began to _____’ → 根据后文‘My friends helped me make detailed notes about every plant’（朋友帮我记录每种植物） → 推断开始‘break’（分解/剖析）植物进行研究

考点：语境选词 熟词僻义 固定搭配 动词搭配 名词性从句 连接词辨析 逻辑衔接 上下文线索 因果逻辑 功能推断 语义搭配 动作推断 主题复现 逻辑推理 因果推理 语气推理 动作推理

21. 【答案】C

16 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’反推，药液应使人恢复健康状态 → 语境选词
17 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’推断，药液产生了效果 → 语境选词
18 空 根据后文‘bounced (反弹) back up’推断，前一动作应是与地面接触 → 语境选词
19 空 分析‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’的从句结构 → 从句中缺少表示‘原因’的连接词 → 名词性从句
20 空 根据转折连词‘but’和后文‘followed me’推断，朋友们的情绪应是负面或犹豫的 → 语境选词
21 空 定位后文‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断目的地为村庄 → 得出答案
22 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断舌头失去感觉 → 得出答案
23 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断药汁用于止痛 → 得出答案
24 空 定位前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’与后文‘find and share’ → 推断药草在自然中生长 → 得出答案
25 空 定位后文‘make detailed notes about every plant’ → 推断开始记录/研究植物 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前文‘looking for’ → 根据后文‘red mushroom which cured me’及全文‘medicine’主题 → 推断寻找的是‘medicines’
27 空 定位空格所在句‘We only need to find and ____ them’ → 根据前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’及‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断动作是‘share’（分享）
28 空 定位空格所在句‘This juice would be useful for ____’ → 根据后文‘My tongue is unable to feel’（我的舌头失去知觉）及‘poisonous’（有毒的） → 推断该汁液用于‘kill’（杀死/麻痹）感觉
29 空 定位空格所在句‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’ → 根据‘Not sure’（不确定）表达的疑惑语气 → 推断使用‘nobody’（没有人）构成‘不确定为什么没有人给我鞭子’的合理疑问
30 空 定位空格所在句‘I began to _____’ → 根据后文‘My friends helped me make detailed notes about every plant’（朋友帮我记录每种植物） → 推断开始‘break’（分解/剖析）植物进行研究

考点：语境选词 熟词僻义 固定搭配 动词搭配 名词性从句 连接词辨析 逻辑衔接 上下文线索 因果逻辑 功能推断 语义搭配 动作推断 主题复现 逻辑推理 因果推理 语气推理 动作推理

22. 【答案】C

16 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’反推，药液应使人恢复健康状态 → 语境选词
17 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’推断，药液产生了效果 → 语境选词
18 空 根据后文‘bounced (反弹) back up’推断，前一动作应是与地面接触 → 语境选词
19 空 分析‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’的从句结构 → 从句中缺少表示‘原因’的连接词 → 名词性从句
20 空 根据转折连词‘but’和后文‘followed me’推断，朋友们的情绪应是负面或犹豫的 → 语境选词
21 空 定位后文‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断目的地为村庄 → 得出答案
22 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断舌头失去感觉 → 得出答案
23 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断药汁用于止痛 → 得出答案
24 空 定位前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’与后文‘find and share’ → 推断药草在自然中生长 → 得出答案
25 空 定位后文‘make detailed notes about every plant’ → 推断开始记录/研究植物 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前文‘looking for’ → 根据后文‘red mushroom which cured me’及全文‘medicine’主题 → 推断寻找的是‘medicines’
27 空 定位空格所在句‘We only need to find and ____ them’ → 根据前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’及‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断动作是‘share’（分享）
28 空 定位空格所在句‘This juice would be useful for ____’ → 根据后文‘My tongue is unable to feel’（我的舌头失去知觉）及‘poisonous’（有毒的） → 推断该汁液用于‘kill’（杀死/麻痹）感觉
29 空 定位空格所在句‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’ → 根据‘Not sure’（不确定）表达的疑惑语气 → 推断使用‘nobody’（没有人）构成‘不确定为什么没有人给我鞭子’的合理疑问
30 空 定位空格所在句‘I began to _____’ → 根据后文‘My friends helped me make detailed notes about every plant’（朋友帮我记录每种植物） → 推断开始‘break’（分解/剖析）植物进行研究

考点：语境选词 熟词僻义 固定搭配 动词搭配 名词性从句 连接词辨析 逻辑衔接 上下文线索 因果逻辑 功能推断 语义搭配 动作推断 主题复现 逻辑推理 因果推理 语气推理 动作推理

23. 【答案】A

16 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’反推，药液应使人恢复健康状态 → 语境选词
17 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’推断，药液产生了效果 → 语境选词
18 空 根据后文‘bounced (反弹) back up’推断，前一动作应是与地面接触 → 语境选词
19 空 分析‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’的从句结构 → 从句中缺少表示‘原因’的连接词 → 名词性从句
20 空 根据转折连词‘but’和后文‘followed me’推断，朋友们的情绪应是负面或犹豫的 → 语境选词
21 空 定位后文‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断目的地为村庄 → 得出答案
22 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断舌头失去感觉 → 得出答案
23 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断药汁用于止痛 → 得出答案
24 空 定位前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’与后文‘find and share’ → 推断药草在自然中生长 → 得出答案
25 空 定位后文‘make detailed notes about every plant’ → 推断开始记录/研究植物 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前文‘looking for’ → 根据后文‘red mushroom which cured me’及全文‘medicine’主题 → 推断寻找的是‘medicines’
27 空 定位空格所在句‘We only need to find and ____ them’ → 根据前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’及‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断动作是‘share’（分享）
28 空 定位空格所在句‘This juice would be useful for ____’ → 根据后文‘My tongue is unable to feel’（我的舌头失去知觉）及‘poisonous’（有毒的） → 推断该汁液用于‘kill’（杀死/麻痹）感觉

29 空 定位空格所在句‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’ → 根据‘Not sure’（不确定）表达的疑惑语气 → 推断使用‘nobody’（没有人）构成‘不确定为什么没有人给我鞭子’的合理疑问
30 空 定位空格所在句‘I began to _____’ → 根据后文‘My friends helped me make detailed notes about every plant’（朋友帮我记录每种植物）→ 推断开始‘break’（分解/剖析）植物进行研究

考点：语境选词 熟词僻义 固定搭配 动词搭配 名词性从句 连接词辨析 逻辑衔接 上下文线索 因果逻辑 功能推断 语义搭配 动作推断 主题复现 逻辑推理 因果推理 语气推理 动作推理

24. 【答案】A

16 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’反推，药液应使人恢复健康状态 → 语境选词
17 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’推断，药液产生了效果 → 语境选词
18 空 根据后文‘bounced (反弹) back up’推断，前一动作应是与地面接触 → 语境选词
19 空 分析‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’的从句结构 → 从句中缺少表示‘原因’的连接词 → 名词性从句
20 空 根据转折连词‘but’和后文‘followed me’推断，朋友们的情绪应是负面或犹豫的 → 语境选词
21 空 定位后文‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断目的地为村庄 → 得出答案
22 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断舌头失去感觉 → 得出答案
23 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断药汁用于止痛 → 得出答案
24 空 定位前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’与后文‘find and share’ → 推断药草在自然中生长 → 得出答案
25 空 定位后文‘make detailed notes about every plant’ → 推断开始记录/研究植物 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前文‘looking for’ → 根据后文‘red mushroom which cured me’及全文‘medicine’主题 → 推断寻找的是‘medicines’
27 空 定位空格所在句‘We only need to find and ____ them’ → 根据前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’及‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断动作是‘share’（分享）
28 空 定位空格所在句‘This juice would be useful for ____’ → 根据后文‘My tongue is unable to feel’（我的舌头失去知觉）及‘poisonous’（有毒的）→ 推断该汁液用于‘kill’（杀死/麻痹）感觉
29 空 定位空格所在句‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’ → 根据‘Not sure’（不确定）表达的疑惑语气 → 推断使用‘nobody’（没有人）构成‘不确定为什么没有人给我鞭子’的合理疑问
30 空 定位空格所在句‘I began to _____’ → 根据后文‘My friends helped me make detailed notes about every plant’（朋友帮我记录每种植物）→ 推断开始‘break’（分解/剖析）植物进行研究

考点：语境选词 熟词僻义 固定搭配 动词搭配 名词性从句 连接词辨析 逻辑衔接 上下文线索 因果逻辑 功能推断 语义搭配 动作推断 主题复现 逻辑推理 因果推理 语气推理 动作推理

25. 【答案】D

16 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’反推，药液应使人恢复健康状态 → 语境选词
17 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’推断，药液产生了效果 → 语境选词
18 空 根据后文‘bounced (反弹) back up’推断，前一动作应是与地面接触 → 语境选词
19 空 分析‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’的从句结构 → 从句中缺少表示‘原因’的连接词 → 名词性从句
20 空 根据转折连词‘but’和后文‘followed me’推断，朋友们的情绪应是负面或犹豫的 → 语境选词
21 空 定位后文‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断目的地为村庄 → 得出答案
22 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断舌头失去感觉 → 得出答案
23 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断药汁用于止痛 → 得出答案
24 空 定位前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’与后文‘find and share’ → 推断药草在自然中生长 → 得出答案
25 空 定位后文‘make detailed notes about every plant’ → 推断开始记录/研究植物 → 得出答案

26 空 定位空格前文‘looking for’ → 根据后文‘red mushroom which cured me’及全文‘medicine’主题 → 推断寻找的是‘medicines’
27 空 定位空格所在句‘We only need to find and ____ them’ → 根据前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’及‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断动作是‘share’（分享）
28 空 定位空格所在句‘This juice would be useful for ____’ → 根据后文‘My tongue is unable to feel’（我的舌头失去知觉）及‘poisonous’（有毒的） → 推断该汁液用于‘kill’（杀死/麻痹）感觉
29 空 定位空格所在句‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’ → 根据‘Not sure’（不确定）表达的疑惑语气 → 推断使用‘nobody’（没有人）构成‘不确定为什么没有人给我鞭子’的合理疑问
30 空 定位空格所在句‘I began to _____’ → 根据后文‘My friends helped me make detailed notes about every plant’（朋友帮我记录每种植物） → 推断开始‘break’（分解/剖析）植物进行研究

考点：语境选词 熟词僻义 固定搭配 动词搭配 名词性从句 连接词辨析 逻辑衔接 上下文线索 因果逻辑 功能推断 语义搭配 动作推断 主题复现 逻辑推理 因果推理 语气推理 动作推理

26. 【答案】B

16 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’反推，药液应使人恢复健康状态 → 语境选词
17 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’推断，药液产生了效果 → 语境选词
18 空 根据后文‘bounced (反弹) back up’推断，前一动作应是与地面接触 → 语境选词
19 空 分析‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’的从句结构 → 从句中缺少表示‘原因’的连接词 → 名词性从句
20 空 根据转折连词‘but’和后文‘followed me’推断，朋友们的情绪应是负面或犹豫的 → 语境选词
21 空 定位后文‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断目的地为村庄 → 得出答案
22 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断舌头失去感觉 → 得出答案
23 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断药汁用于止痛 → 得出答案
24 空 定位前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’与后文‘find and share’ → 推断药草在自然中生长 → 得出答案
25 空 定位后文‘make detailed notes about every plant’ → 推断开始记录/研究植物 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前文‘looking for’ → 根据后文‘red mushroom which cured me’及全文‘medicine’主题 → 推断寻找的是‘medicines’
27 空 定位空格所在句‘We only need to find and ____ them’ → 根据前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’及‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断动作是‘share’（分享）
28 空 定位空格所在句‘This juice would be useful for ____’ → 根据后文‘My tongue is unable to feel’（我的舌头失去知觉）及‘poisonous’（有毒的） → 推断该汁液用于‘kill’（杀死/麻痹）感觉
29 空 定位空格所在句‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’ → 根据‘Not sure’（不确定）表达的疑惑语气 → 推断使用‘nobody’（没有人）构成‘不确定为什么没有人给我鞭子’的合理疑问
30 空 定位空格所在句‘I began to _____’ → 根据后文‘My friends helped me make detailed notes about every plant’（朋友帮我记录每种植物） → 推断开始‘break’（分解/剖析）植物进行研究

考点：语境选词 熟词僻义 固定搭配 动词搭配 名词性从句 连接词辨析 逻辑衔接 上下文线索 因果逻辑 功能推断 语义搭配 动作推断 主题复现 逻辑推理 因果推理 语气推理 动作推理

27. 【答案】C

16 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’反推，药液应使人恢复健康状态 → 语境选词
17 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’推断，药液产生了效果 → 语境选词
18 空 根据后文‘bounced (反弹) back up’推断，前一动作应是与地面接触 → 语境选词
19 空 分析‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’的从句结构 → 从句中缺少表示‘原因’的连接词 → 名词性从句
20 空 根据转折连词‘but’和后文‘followed me’推断，朋友们的情绪应是负面或犹豫的 → 语境选词

21 空 定位后文‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断目的地为村庄 → 得出答案
22 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断舌头失去感觉 → 得出答案
23 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断药汁用于止痛 → 得出答案
24 空 定位前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’与后文‘find and share’ → 推断药草在自然中生长 → 得出答案
25 空 定位后文‘make detailed notes about every plant’ → 推断开始记录/研究植物 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前文‘looking for’ → 根据后文‘red mushroom which cured me’及全文‘medicine’主题 → 推断寻找的是‘medicines’
27 空 定位空格所在句‘We only need to find and ____ them’ → 根据前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’及‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断动作是‘share’（分享）
28 空 定位空格所在句‘This juice would be useful for ____’ → 根据后文‘My tongue is unable to feel’（我的舌头失去知觉）及‘poisonous’（有毒的） → 推断该汁液用于‘kill’（杀死/麻痹）感觉
29 空 定位空格所在句‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’ → 根据‘Not sure’（不确定）表达的疑惑语气 → 推断使用‘nobody’（没有人）构成‘不确定为什么没有人给我鞭子’的合理疑问
30 空 定位空格所在句‘I began to _____’ → 根据后文‘My friends helped me make detailed notes about every plant’（朋友帮我记录每种植物） → 推断开始‘break’（分解/剖析）植物进行研究

考点：语境选词 熟词僻义 固定搭配 动词搭配 名词性从句 连接词辨析 逻辑衔接 上下文线索 因果逻辑 功能推断 语义搭配 动作推断 主题复现 逻辑推理 因果推理 语气推理 动作推理

28. 【答案】A

16 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’反推，药液应使人恢复健康状态 → 语境选词
17 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’推断，药液产生了效果 → 语境选词
18 空 根据后文‘bounced (反弹) back up’推断，前一动作应是与地面接触 → 语境选词
19 空 分析‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’的从句结构 → 从句中缺少表示‘原因’的连接词 → 名词性从句
20 空 根据转折连词‘but’和后文‘followed me’推断，朋友们的情绪应是负面或犹豫的 → 语境选词
21 空 定位后文‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断目的地为村庄 → 得出答案
22 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断舌头失去感觉 → 得出答案
23 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断药汁用于止痛 → 得出答案
24 空 定位前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’与后文‘find and share’ → 推断药草在自然中生长 → 得出答案
25 空 定位后文‘make detailed notes about every plant’ → 推断开始记录/研究植物 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前文‘looking for’ → 根据后文‘red mushroom which cured me’及全文‘medicine’主题 → 推断寻找的是‘medicines’
27 空 定位空格所在句‘We only need to find and ____ them’ → 根据前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’及‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断动作是‘share’（分享）
28 空 定位空格所在句‘This juice would be useful for ____’ → 根据后文‘My tongue is unable to feel’（我的舌头失去知觉）及‘poisonous’（有毒的） → 推断该汁液用于‘kill’（杀死/麻痹）感觉
29 空 定位空格所在句‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’ → 根据‘Not sure’（不确定）表达的疑惑语气 → 推断使用‘nobody’（没有人）构成‘不确定为什么没有人给我鞭子’的合理疑问
30 空 定位空格所在句‘I began to _____’ → 根据后文‘My friends helped me make detailed notes about every plant’（朋友帮我记录每种植物） → 推断开始‘break’（分解/剖析）植物进行研究

考点：语境选词 熟词僻义 固定搭配 动词搭配 名词性从句 连接词辨析 逻辑衔接 上下文线索 因果逻辑 功能推断 语义搭配 动作推断 主题复现 逻辑推理 因果推理 语气推理 动作推理

29. 【答案】B

16 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’反推，药液应使人恢复健康状态 → 语境选词
17 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’推断，药液产生了效果 → 语境选词
18 空 根据后文‘bounced (反弹) back up’推断，前一动作应是与地面接触 → 语境选词
19 空 分析‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’的从句结构 → 从句中缺少表示‘原因’的连接词 → 名词性从句
20 空 根据转折连词‘but’和后文‘followed me’推断，朋友们的情绪应是负面或犹豫的 → 语境选词
21 空 定位后文‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断目的地为村庄 → 得出答案
22 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断舌头失去感觉 → 得出答案
23 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断药汁用于止痛 → 得出答案
24 空 定位前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’与后文‘find and share’ → 推断药草在自然中生长 → 得出答案
25 空 定位后文‘make detailed notes about every plant’ → 推断开始记录/研究植物 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前文‘looking for’ → 根据后文‘red mushroom which cured me’及全文‘medicine’主题 → 推断寻找的是‘medicines’
27 空 定位空格所在句‘We only need to find and ____ them’ → 根据前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’及‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断动作是‘share’（分享）
28 空 定位空格所在句‘This juice would be useful for ____’ → 根据后文‘My tongue is unable to feel’（我的舌头失去知觉）及‘poisonous’（有毒的） → 推断该汁液用于‘kill’（杀死/麻痹）感觉
29 空 定位空格所在句‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’ → 根据‘Not sure’（不确定）表达的疑惑语气 → 推断使用‘nobody’（没有人）构成‘不确定为什么没有人给我鞭子’的合理疑问
30 空 定位空格所在句‘I began to _____’ → 根据后文‘My friends helped me make detailed notes about every plant’（朋友帮我记录每种植物） → 推断开始‘break’（分解/剖析）植物进行研究

考点：语境选词 熟词僻义 固定搭配 动词搭配 名词性从句 连接词辨析 逻辑衔接 上下文线索 因果逻辑 功能推断 语义搭配 动作推断 主题复现 逻辑推理 因果推理 语气推理 动作推理

30. 【答案】D

16 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’反推，药液应使人恢复健康状态 → 语境选词
17 空 根据后文‘I wasn’t tired any more’推断，药液产生了效果 → 语境选词
18 空 根据后文‘bounced (反弹) back up’推断，前一动作应是与地面接触 → 语境选词
19 空 分析‘Not sure ____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’的从句结构 → 从句中缺少表示‘原因’的连接词 → 名词性从句
20 空 根据转折连词‘but’和后文‘followed me’推断，朋友们的情绪应是负面或犹豫的 → 语境选词
21 空 定位后文‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断目的地为村庄 → 得出答案
22 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断舌头失去感觉 → 得出答案
23 空 定位前文‘tasted the juice’与后文‘unable to feel’ → 推断药汁用于止痛 → 得出答案
24 空 定位前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’与后文‘find and share’ → 推断药草在自然中生长 → 得出答案
25 空 定位后文‘make detailed notes about every plant’ → 推断开始记录/研究植物 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前文‘looking for’ → 根据后文‘red mushroom which cured me’及全文‘medicine’主题 → 推断寻找的是‘medicines’
27 空 定位空格所在句‘We only need to find and ____ them’ → 根据前文‘all the medicines people need are already here’及‘take the medicine jar to the village’ → 推断动作是‘share’（分享）
28 空 定位空格所在句‘This juice would be useful for ____’ → 根据后文‘My tongue is unable to feel’（我的舌头失去知觉）及‘poisonous’（有毒的） → 推断该汁液用于‘kill’（杀死/麻痹）感觉

29 空 定位空格所在句‘Not sure _____ the Emperor of Medicine gave me a whip’ → 根据‘Not sure’（不确定）表达的疑惑语气 → 推断使用‘nobody’（没有人）构成‘不确定为什么没有人给我鞭子’的合理疑问
30 空 定位空格所在句‘I began to _____’ → 根据后文‘My friends helped me make detailed notes about every plant’（朋友帮我记录每种植物） → 推断开始‘break’（分解/剖析）植物进行研究

考点：语境选词　熟词僻义　固定搭配　动词搭配　名词性从句　连接词辨析　逻辑衔接　上下文线索　因果逻辑　功能推断　语义搭配　动作推断　主题复现　逻辑推理　因果推理　语气推理　动作推理

31. 【答案】B

定位第三段 → 识别‘Our dad’s friend made the Little House for his daughter’ → 匹配‘friend’与‘dad’s friend’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

32. 【答案】C

通读四个故事 → 提取共同点（均使用废弃/二手材料制作） → 匹配选项C的‘scrap materials were made good use of’ → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意

33. 【答案】B

定位第三段 → 提取‘Our dad’s friend... his daughter’及‘my children...’ → 推断至少两代孩子（朋友的女儿、叙述者的孩子）在小房子玩过 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断

34. 【答案】A

定位第一段 → 分析‘livestreaming’的构词（live+streaming）及上下文（制作电影、配乐） → 推断其意为‘实时直播’ → 匹配选项A

考点：词义猜测

35. 【答案】D

通读全文 → 逐一验证选项 → 发现A、B、C均与原文细节不符 → D项符合第四段‘My son likes it so much’及全文DIY主题 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

36. 【答案】B

定位人物观点 → 提取情感倾向词 → 推断态度

考点：观点态度推断　情感倾向词识别

37. 【答案】C

通览全文 → 归纳各段核心事件 → 提炼共同主题

考点：主旨大意概括　篇章结构分析

38. 【答案】A

定位物理变化描述 → 区分物理变化与化学变化 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　科学常识与语境结合

39. 【答案】A

定位烘焙步骤描述 → 梳理动作先后顺序 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　顺序逻辑梳理

40. 【答案】B

通读全文 → 提取关键科学事实 → 推断正确结论

考点：推理判断　细节事实提取

41. 【答案】D

通读全文 → 归纳各段落核心事件（自制乐器、改造书桌、传承小屋、制作卡丁车） → 提炼共同主题（利用废旧物品创造实用物品） → 匹配选项D（理解物理与化学变化）

考点：主旨大意　归纳概括

42. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'Africa Hema Village' → 在语篇中寻找相关描述 → 匹配选项C（为Hema提供辣椒）

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

43. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词'processed before shipping' → 在语篇中寻找原因描述 → 匹配选项D（运输途中新鲜辣椒易变质）

考点：细节定位　因果推理

44. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'young man in Rwanda'和'get about' → 在语篇中寻找收入相关数字 → 匹配选项B（每月1600元）

考点：细节定位　数字信息捕捉

45. 【答案】D

通读全文 → 综合各段落信息（自制物品、传承、帮助儿子） → 推断作者意图与态度 → 匹配选项D（Herman希望改善卢旺达人民生活）

考点：推理判断　作者意图

46. 【答案】winner

根据语境'获胜者' → 匹配英文单词'winner' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词

47. 【答案】flag

根据语境'旗帜' → 匹配英文单词'flag' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词

48. 【答案】match

根据括号内提示'go well with' → 匹配同义动词'match' → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配　语境选词

49. 【答案】famous

根据括号内提示'well-known' → 匹配同义形容词'famous' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词

50. 【答案】Instead

分析前后句逻辑关系（不能扔掉→应收集处理） → 判断为转折/替代关系 → 选择连接副词'Instead' → 得出答案

考点：逻辑衔接词　状语从句

51. 【答案】wisely

分析句子逻辑（因果）与空格成分（状语） → 选择能修饰动词use且符合“有限资源”语境的副词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　副词作状语

52. 【答案】fortieth

分析句子语境（表达年龄） → 识别序数词构成规则（基数词+th） → 得出答案

考点：序数词构成　基数词变序数词

53. 【答案】ourselves

分析句子主语（Neither May nor I） → 判断反身代词需与主语I保持一致 → 得出答案

考点：反身代词　主谓一致与指代一致

54. 【答案】surveys

分析动词短语carry out的搭配 → 结合宾语（改善习惯）推断名词 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配　语境选词

55. 【答案】Drawing

分析空格成分（定语修饰Club） → 结合语境（社区中心、每周两次）推断活动类型 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　名词修饰语

56. 【答案】painted

时间状语 yesterday → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式 painted

考点：一般过去时

57. 【答案】will develop

祈使句 + and + 陈述句结构 → 表示顺承结果 → 选择一般将来时 will develop

考点：祈使句+and+将来时

58. 【答案】seems

根据语境判断当前状态 → 选择一般现在时 seems 表示‘看起来’

考点：一般现在时

59. 【答案】were visiting

while 引导时间状语从句 → 主句为过去时 couldn't stop → 从句用过去进行时 were visiting 表示背景动作

考点：过去进行时　while从句

60. 【答案】has lasted

时间状语 for a week → 表示持续到现在的动作 → 选择现在完成时 has lasted

考点：现在完成时　延续性动词

61. 【答案】Did; lay

识别原句为一般过去时陈述句 → 将谓语动词 'laid'（lay的过去式）还原为过去式助动词 'Did' + 动词原形 'lay' → 构成一般疑问句

考点：一般过去时疑问句构成　lay与laid的动词变形

62. 【答案】How long

识别划线部分 '11,072 metres long' 为长度描述 → 选择疑问词组 'How long' 对长度提问 → 构成特殊疑问句

考点：特殊疑问句构成　长度提问方式

63. 【答案】so that

识别原句为两个独立分句表达目的关系 → 用目的状语从句连接词 'so that' 替代句号 → 保持句意不变

考点：目的状语从句　so that引导的从句

64. 【答案】What fine

识别原句为陈述句且中心词 'weather' 为不可数名词 → 感叹句用 'What + 形容词 + 不可数名词' 结构 → 构成 'What fine weather' 感叹句

考点：感叹句构成　What引导的感叹句

65. 【答案】where to

识别原句为宾语从句 'where they will hold the concert' → 将从句简化为 '疑问词 + to do' 不定式结构 → 得出 'where to hold'

考点：宾语从句简化　疑问词+不定式结构

66. 【答案】family

66 空 分析句子主语 'The whole family' → 判断谓语动词单复数 → 选择单数形式 'is'

67 空 分析时间状语 'than before' → 判断比较级语境 → 选择形容词比较级 'older'

68 空 分析句子结构 'Please keep...' → 判断宾语补足语 → 选择形容词 'quiet' 作补语

69 空 分析从句 'I don't know ___ he wants' → 判断从句类型为宾语从句 → 选择连接副词 'how' 表示方式

70 空 分析句子成分 'show your ___' → 判断需要名词 → 选择名词 'kindness'（由形容词 kind 加后缀 -ness 构成）

71 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述一般性事实或习惯 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致要求动词加-s

72 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述过去发生的动作 → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 动词需用过去式

73 空 分析句子逻辑，前后分句存在时间先后关系 → 判断需要时间状语从句连词 → before表示“在…之前”

74 空 分析句子结构，空格位于名词后作后置定语 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 逻辑主语为“人”，与动词为被动关系 → 使用过去分词

75 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述一般性事实或习惯 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致要求动词加-s

考点：主谓一致　形容词比较级　SVO宾补结构　名词性从句连接词　词根词缀构词　一般现在时　一般过去时　时间状语从句　连词before　非谓语动词　过去分词作定语　被动关系

67. 【答案】older

66 空 分析句子主语 'The whole family' → 判断谓语动词单复数 → 选择单数形式 'is'

67 空 分析时间状语 'than before' → 判断比较级语境 → 选择形容词比较级 'older'

68 空 分析句子结构 'Please keep...' → 判断宾语补足语 → 选择形容词 'quiet' 作补语

69 空 分析从句 'I don't know ___ he wants' → 判断从句类型为宾语从句 → 选择连接副词 'how' 表示方式

70 空 分析句子成分 'show your ___' → 判断需要名词 → 选择名词 'kindness'（由形容词 kind 加后缀 -ness 构成）

71 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述一般性事实或习惯 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致要求动词加-s

72 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述过去发生的动作 → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 动词需用过去式

73 空 分析句子逻辑，前后分句存在时间先后关系 → 判断需要时间状语从句连词 → before表示“在…之前”
74 空 分析句子结构，空格位于名词后作后置定语 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 逻辑主语为“人”，与动词为被动关系 → 使用过去分词
75 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述一般性事实或习惯 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致要求动词加-s

考点：主谓一致　形容词比较级　SVO宾补结构　名词性从句连接词　词根词缀构词　一般现在时　一般过去时　时间状语从句　连词before　非谓语动词　过去分词作定语　被动关系

68. 【答案】quiet

66 空 分析句子主语 'The whole family' → 判断谓语动词单复数 → 选择单数形式 'is'
67 空 分析时间状语 'than before' → 判断比较级语境 → 选择形容词比较级 'older'
68 空 分析句子结构 'Please keep...' → 判断宾语补足语 → 选择形容词 'quiet' 作补语
69 空 分析从句 'I don't know ___ he wants' → 判断从句类型为宾语从句 → 选择连接副词 'how' 表示方式
70 空 分析句子成分 'show your ___' → 判断需要名词 → 选择名词 'kindness'（由形容词 kind 加后缀 -ness 构成）
71 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述一般性事实或习惯 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致要求动词加-s
72 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述过去发生的动作 → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 动词需用过去式
73 空 分析句子逻辑，前后分句存在时间先后关系 → 判断需要时间状语从句连词 → before表示“在…之前”
74 空 分析句子结构，空格位于名词后作后置定语 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 逻辑主语为“人”，与动词为被动关系 → 使用过去分词
75 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述一般性事实或习惯 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致要求动词加-s

考点：主谓一致　形容词比较级　SVO宾补结构　名词性从句连接词　词根词缀构词　一般现在时　一般过去时　时间状语从句　连词before　非谓语动词　过去分词作定语　被动关系

69. 【答案】how

66 空 分析句子主语 'The whole family' → 判断谓语动词单复数 → 选择单数形式 'is'
67 空 分析时间状语 'than before' → 判断比较级语境 → 选择形容词比较级 'older'
68 空 分析句子结构 'Please keep...' → 判断宾语补足语 → 选择形容词 'quiet' 作补语
69 空 分析从句 'I don't know ___ he wants' → 判断从句类型为宾语从句 → 选择连接副词 'how' 表示方式
70 空 分析句子成分 'show your ___' → 判断需要名词 → 选择名词 'kindness'（由形容词 kind 加后缀 -ness 构成）
71 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述一般性事实或习惯 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致要求动词加-s
72 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述过去发生的动作 → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 动词需用过去式
73 空 分析句子逻辑，前后分句存在时间先后关系 → 判断需要时间状语从句连词 → before表示“在…之前”
74 空 分析句子结构，空格位于名词后作后置定语 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 逻辑主语为“人”，与动词为被动关系 → 使用过去分词
75 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述一般性事实或习惯 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致要求动词加-s

考点：主谓一致　形容词比较级　SVO宾补结构　名词性从句连接词　词根词缀构词　一般现在时　一般过去时　时间状语从句　连词before　非谓语动词　过去分词作定语　被动关系

70. 【答案】kindness

66 空 分析句子主语 'The whole family' → 判断谓语动词单复数 → 选择单数形式 'is'
67 空 分析时间状语 'than before' → 判断比较级语境 → 选择形容词比较级 'older'
68 空 分析句子结构 'Please keep...' → 判断宾语补足语 → 选择形容词 'quiet' 作补语
69 空 分析从句 'I don't know ___ he wants' → 判断从句类型为宾语从句 → 选择连接副词 'how' 表示方式
70 空 分析句子成分 'show your ___' → 判断需要名词 → 选择名词 'kindness'（由形容词 kind 加后缀 -ness 构成）
71 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述一般性事实或习惯 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致要求动词加-s
72 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述过去发生的动作 → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 动词需用过去式
73 空 分析句子逻辑，前后分句存在时间先后关系 → 判断需要时间状语从句连词 → before表示“在…之前”
74 空 分析句子结构，空格位于名词后作后置定语 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 逻辑主语为“人”，与动词为被动关系 → 使用过去分词
75 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述一般性事实或习惯 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致要求动词加-s

考点：主谓一致　形容词比较级　SVO宾补结构　名词性从句连接词　词根词缀构词　一般现在时　一般过去时　时间状语从句　连词before　非谓语动词　过去分词作定语　被动关系

71. 【答案】need

66 空 分析句子主语 'The whole family' → 判断谓语动词单复数 → 选择单数形式 'is'
67 空 分析时间状语 'than before' → 判断比较级语境 → 选择形容词比较级 'older'
68 空 分析句子结构 'Please keep...' → 判断宾语补足语 → 选择形容词 'quiet' 作补语
69 空 分析从句 'I don't know ___ he wants' → 判断从句类型为宾语从句 → 选择连接副词 'how' 表示方式
70 空 分析句子成分 'show your ___' → 判断需要名词 → 选择名词 'kindness'（由形容词 kind 加后缀 -ness 构成）
71 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述一般性事实或习惯 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致要求动词加-s
72 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述过去发生的动作 → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 动词需用过去式
73 空 分析句子逻辑，前后分句存在时间先后关系 → 判断需要时间状语从句连词 → before表示“在…之前”
74 空 分析句子结构，空格位于名词后作后置定语 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 逻辑主语为“人”，与动词为被动关系 → 使用过去分词
75 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述一般性事实或习惯 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致要求动词加-s

考点：主谓一致　形容词比较级　SVO宾补结构　名词性从句连接词　词根词缀构词　一般现在时　一般过去时　时间状语从句　连词before　非谓语动词　过去分词作定语　被动关系

72. 【答案】replied

66 空 分析句子主语 'The whole family' → 判断谓语动词单复数 → 选择单数形式 'is'
67 空 分析时间状语 'than before' → 判断比较级语境 → 选择形容词比较级 'older'
68 空 分析句子结构 'Please keep...' → 判断宾语补足语 → 选择形容词 'quiet' 作补语
69 空 分析从句 'I don't know ___ he wants' → 判断从句类型为宾语从句 → 选择连接副词 'how' 表示方式
70 空 分析句子成分 'show your ___' → 判断需要名词 → 选择名词 'kindness'（由形容词 kind 加后缀 -ness 构成）
71 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述一般性事实或习惯 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致要求动词加-s

72 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述过去发生的动作 → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 动词需用过去式
73 空 分析句子逻辑，前后分句存在时间先后关系 → 判断需要时间状语从句连词 → before表示“在…之前”
74 空 分析句子结构，空格位于名词后作后置定语 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 逻辑主语为“人”，与动词为被动关系 → 使用过去分词
75 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述一般性事实或习惯 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致要求动词加-s

考点：主谓一致　形容词比较级　SVO宾补结构　名词性从句连接词　词根词缀构词　一般现在时　一般过去时　时间状语从句　连词before　非谓语动词　过去分词作定语　被动关系

73. 【答案】before

66 空 分析句子主语 'The whole family' → 判断谓语动词单复数 → 选择单数形式 'is'
67 空 分析时间状语 'than before' → 判断比较级语境 → 选择形容词比较级 'older'
68 空 分析句子结构 'Please keep...' → 判断宾语补足语 → 选择形容词 'quiet' 作补语
69 空 分析从句 'I don't know ___ he wants' → 判断从句类型为宾语从句 → 选择连接副词 'how' 表示方式
70 空 分析句子成分 'show your ___' → 判断需要名词 → 选择名词 'kindness'（由形容词 kind 加后缀 -ness 构成）
71 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述一般性事实或习惯 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致要求动词加-s
72 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述过去发生的动作 → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 动词需用过去式
73 空 分析句子逻辑，前后分句存在时间先后关系 → 判断需要时间状语从句连词 → before表示“在…之前”
74 空 分析句子结构，空格位于名词后作后置定语 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 逻辑主语为“人”，与动词为被动关系 → 使用过去分词
75 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述一般性事实或习惯 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致要求动词加-s

考点：主谓一致　形容词比较级　SVO宾补结构　名词性从句连接词　词根词缀构词　一般现在时　一般过去时　时间状语从句　连词before　非谓语动词　过去分词作定语　被动关系

74. 【答案】invited

66 空 分析句子主语 'The whole family' → 判断谓语动词单复数 → 选择单数形式 'is'
67 空 分析时间状语 'than before' → 判断比较级语境 → 选择形容词比较级 'older'
68 空 分析句子结构 'Please keep...' → 判断宾语补足语 → 选择形容词 'quiet' 作补语
69 空 分析从句 'I don't know ___ he wants' → 判断从句类型为宾语从句 → 选择连接副词 'how' 表示方式
70 空 分析句子成分 'show your ___' → 判断需要名词 → 选择名词 'kindness'（由形容词 kind 加后缀 -ness 构成）
71 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述一般性事实或习惯 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致要求动词加-s
72 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述过去发生的动作 → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 动词需用过去式
73 空 分析句子逻辑，前后分句存在时间先后关系 → 判断需要时间状语从句连词 → before表示“在…之前”
74 空 分析句子结构，空格位于名词后作后置定语 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 逻辑主语为“人”，与动词为被动关系 → 使用过去分词
75 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述一般性事实或习惯 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致要求动词加-s

考点：主谓一致　形容词比较级　SVO宾补结构　名词性从句连接词　词根词缀构词　一般现在时　一般过去时　时间状语从句　连词before　非谓语动词　过去分词作定语　被动关系

75. 【答案】forgets

66 空 分析句子主语 'The whole family' → 判断谓语动词单复数 → 选择单数形式 'is'
67 空 分析时间状语 'than before' → 判断比较级语境 → 选择形容词比较级 'older'
68 空 分析句子结构 'Please keep...' → 判断宾语补足语 → 选择形容词 'quiet' 作补语
69 空 分析从句 'I don't know ___ he wants' → 判断从句类型为宾语从句 → 选择连接副词 'how' 表示方式
70 空 分析句子成分 'show your ___' → 判断需要名词 → 选择名词 'kindness'（由形容词 kind 加后缀 -ness 构成）
71 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述一般性事实或习惯 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致要求动词加-s
72 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述过去发生的动作 → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 动词需用过去式
73 空 分析句子逻辑，前后分句存在时间先后关系 → 判断需要时间状语从句连词 → before表示“在…之前”
74 空 分析句子结构，空格位于名词后作后置定语 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 逻辑主语为“人”，与动词为被动关系 → 使用过去分词
75 空 分析句子结构，主语为第三人称单数，且描述一般性事实或习惯 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致要求动词加-s

考点：主谓一致　形容词比较级　SVO宾补结构　名词性从句连接词　词根词缀构词　一般现在时　一般过去时　时间状语从句　连词before　非谓语动词　过去分词作定语　被动关系

76. 【答案】She looked too weak to survive.

定位时间点（eight years ago）与人物状态（found in the reeds） → 提取描述性信息（too weak to survive） → 同义替换为正确答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

77. 【答案】Because it was her third baby and born in the…

定位命名原因（call...Sansan） → 提取具体解释（third baby, third month） → 同义替换为正确答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

78. 【答案】Because our country is paying more attention…

定位人物观点（Li think）与具体认知（more people realize） → 提取原因（country paying more attention...） → 同义替换为正确答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

79. 【答案】In 2009.

定位人物行为（Song start to devote）与时间状语（When） → 提取具体年份（2009） → 直接匹配为正确答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

80. 【答案】I

综合人物行为（devote, protect）与成果（more people realize） → 推断其精神品质（奉献、责任、环保意识） → 概括为一句话

考点：推理判断　观点态度

81. 【答案】注意：1. 词数90左右，开头与结尾已给出，不计入总词数。 2.…

根据图片提示，从德智体美劳中选取至少三个方面，构建并列或递进的复杂句式，阐述个人奋斗计划。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO主干　非谓语动词