中考 · 2020年山东省东营市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 105 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 70 题 · 山东省东营市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
707 338
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一、听力选择 每小题约有8秒钟的答题时间）（共 7 小题，每小题 1 分，共 7 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. Where is Thailand?

A. In South Asia. B. In East Asia. C. In Southeast Asia.

2. What can we learn from the dialogue?

A. People can’ t live on the moon. B. The boy will go to the moon.

C. Mom doesn’ t like living on the moon.

3. Why did the girl choose Mr. Jackson’ s course?

A. His lesson is interesting. B. There are many students in his class.

C. His course is much easier for her.

4. Why does the woman call the man?

A. Ask for help. B. Ask for some information.

C. Introduce her daughter to the man. （三）录音中有一段对话，听对话两遍后，从每小题A、B、C中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。（录音播放前你有30秒钟的读题时间）

5. Why doesn’ t the woman choose the places that the man suggests?

A. Because they don’ t have enough money. B. Because she wants to enjoy the fresh air.

C. Because she expects to eat the delicious local special food.

6. When are they going on vacation?

A. Tomorrow. B. Next Monday. C. The day after tomorrow.

7. How are they going on vacation?

A. By car. B. By bus. C. By train.

二、单项选择（共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

8. Washing hands properly is _____ good way to prevent us from COVID -19.

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

9. Everyone in our neighborhood loves my grandma because she is _____ kind to others.

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

10. Most parents think that it is the happiest thing to spend time with _____ children.

A. his B. our C. your D. their

11. When Anna opened her wallet, she was surprised to find _____. It was empty.

A. nothing B. anything C. something D. everything

12. An electronic is a smart guide. It can lead us to the place we want to go to.

A. eye B. map C. book D. dictionary

13. — Mummy, why do you have grey hair? — Because you always make me _____. — Oh, I know why my grandma’ s hair is white.

A. bored B. worried C. relaxed D. surprised

14. Han Hong is a talented singer. She can not only sing _____ but also write her own songs.

A. quietly B. clearly C. loudly D. beautifully

15. Wingsuit Flying （翼装飞行） is one of the most _____ sports in the world. Nearly 30% people who take part in it may lose their lives.

A. famous B. exciting C. dangerous D. interesting

16. — Take care while walking along the wet hill path （小径）. You may fall and hurt _____. — OK. Thanks for reminding me.

A. it B. you C. yourself D. yourselves

17. — My pet dog is lost, Mary. — I’ m sorry to hear that. Why not put an ad（广告）in the newspaper? — Don’ t be silly. He can’ t _____.

A. hear B. read C. speak D. write

18. _____ he is dead, Kobe Bryant’ s spirit will continue to influence us.

A. If B. Until C. Because D. Although

19. Many jobs require people who are good at English. If your English is good, you will have one more _____ when searching for jobs.

A. method B. interest C. advantage D. examination

20. — We will have a 2. 5-day weekend soon. — _____ exciting news! We can hang out on Friday afternoons.

A. How B. What C. How an D. What an

21. —Many mothers smiled from ear to ear when they got the news that children could go back to school. —That’ s true. It is the _____ that they had been looking forward to.

A. day B. period C. vacation D. festival

22. 5G, as a new global network （全球网络） after 3G and 4G, will certainly _____ our life in many ways.

A. copy B. break C. change D. control

23. Many students hated to have classes on DingTalk, _____ they gave it one-star reviews（评价）.

A. so B. or C. but D. while

24. We asked 200 students in our school about whether they wanted a younger brother or sister Here are the results. It shows that _____ percent of them don’ t want to have one. This is a big problem.

A. 10 B. 40 C. 50 D. 80

25. We should_____to buy products that come from wild animals. A large number of them are in danger.

A. stop B. decide C. refuse D. continue

26. By the end of 2025, garbage-sorting systems （垃圾分类系统） will be _____ in Dongying.

A. set up B. given up C. shut off D. brought out

三、阅读理解（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，共 40 分）

阅读下列短文，然后从每小题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。 A It is a hot summer day. Clara is drinking juice in the yard. Her mom is cutting grass with a lawnmower （割草机）. The lawnmower is loud, and Clara wishes her mom would play with her instead. But mom says the grass is very long and has to be cut. Suddenly, the lawnmower stops. Clara’ s mom looks upset. Clara wonders what is wrong. Her mom picks something up out of the grass, and walks to Clara. Clara’ s mom has a little turtle in her hand! As Clara looks closer, she sees that one leg is in bad shape. “I think I broke its leg,” Clara’ s mom says. “I’ m really sorry. Will you help me nurse it back to health?” Clara feels bad for the little turtle. Turtles move slowly, so it probably could not run away when it saw the lawnmower coming. And Clara’ s mom could not see it in the long grass! It was a mistake, but Clara and her mom will make it right. Clara names the turtle Phillip. They take Phillip to the vet. The vet takes an X-ray of Phillip’ s leg, and makes sure that it is broken. The turtle gets a little splint（夹板）and bandage. The vet tells Clara that the turtle needs plants to eat, water to drink and a place to live in. Clara and her mom buy a small tank （水箱） for Phillip on the way home. At home, Clara takes good care of Phillip. She puts water and rocks in the tank. She brings him fruit and leaves to eat, and keeps his tank clean. After eight weeks, Clara and her mom take Phillip back to the vet, who says that his leg is healthy again. Clara is both happy and sad. Happy because Phillip is better, but sad because she has to let him go. When Clara gets home, she feeds Phillip some fruit, kisses his back and says goodbye, then lets him go in the yard. Clara will always remember Phillip.

27. What does the underlined word “vet” mean?

A. 兽医　　B. 药剂师　　C. 饲养员　　D. 驯兽师

28. Clara provides _____ for Phillip.

A. some fruit, water and grass　　B. a tank, some leaves and water

C. a splint, a tank and some rocks　　D. a bandage, some water and leaves

29. What does Clara do after Phillip becomes healthy?

A. She takes him to get an X-ray.　　B. She feeds him some leaves.

C. She lets him go.　　D. She keeps him as a pet in the yard.

30. What do you think of Clara? She is _____.

A. kind

B. polite

C. careless

D. creative B Mom was cooking in the kitchen. She could hear the girls arguing in the living room. It was the third time this week that the sisters had been arguing over nothing. A few minutes later, Maria rushed into her bedroom angrily and closed the door heavily. “Come to the kitchen, young lady,” Mom firmly （坚定地） said to Maria in her best mother tone （语气） of voice. Maria walked into the kitchen and shouted, “I can’ t stand living with Felicia another minute. I don’ t ever want to talk to her again!” Mom called out, “Felicia, come to the kitchen right now.” While Felicia was on her way, Mom put two chairs opposite each other but very close together. “Maria, you sit here and Felicia you sit there.” The girls sat face to face, with their knees almost touching. “Now you look each other in the eye for five minutes,” Mom ordered. At first the girls moved their bodies from side to side. Mom said firmly, “You must stay staring at each other for five minutes. Each minute you don’ t make eye contact （眼神交流） means another minute sitting in the chairs. ” They both wanted out, so they had to sit there and look at each other.

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31. Maria and Felicia argued a lot this week. What was the reason?

A. They argued over nothing.
B. They didn’ t want to live together.
C. They didn’ t want to talk to each other.
D. They each thought the other one was ridiculous.

32. Which is the right picture to show the way the girls sat?

A. B.
B. D.

33. The right order of the following statements is _____. ① Maria and Felicia stared at each other. ② Maria argued with Felicia. ③ Maria and Felicia giggled and laughed. ④ Mom asked Maria and Felicia to sit opposite each other.

A. ②④③①
B. ④②①③
C. ②④①③
D. ②①④③

34. Which of the following is TRUE? A Maria had quite a good relationship with Felicia recently.

A. The kitchen is a good place to stop an argument.
B. Mom solved the girls’ problem wisely.
C. The girls were under pressure from Mom to make it up （和好）.

35. After reading the passage, we can know _____.

A. parents can do nothing about the argument between children

B. it’s difficult to deal with the argument between children

C. there is no need to deal with the argument between children

D. 5-minute eye contact is helpful to deal with the argument between children C Once upon a time there lived a great storyteller whose stories gave both children and adults a lot of pleasure and enjoyment. He told a story about an emperor who loved new clothes and about a tiny girl who was no taller than a person’s thumb （拇指）. That storyteller's name was Hans Christian Andersen. He was born in Denmark. He wrote more than 150 stories, which are told in many countries. He became the first author to write and publish his own fairy tales. Andersen grew up poor. His father was a shoemaker, and his mother could hardly read. Andersen once said, “Most of what I have written is a reflection of myself.” His fairy tale, The Ugly Duckling, about a duckling that is laughed by other animals until it grows up to be a swan （天鹅）, was written according to his own experience as a child. His other famous fairy tales include The Little Match Girl, The Daughter of the Sea and The Snow Queen. Andersen’s fans celebrated the anniversary （周年纪念日） of his 200th birthday in 2005. People are told his fairy tales in many countries. They organized different kinds of celebrations to remind people ofAndersen and Andersen’s fairy tales. In Denmark, 15-foot-tall puppets（木偶）danced in mid-air every night from May until September. In Singapore, the post office published a series （系列） of Andersen stamps. And in Egypt, the library in Alexandria showed Andersen's books, which were translated into 150 languages! In New York City’s Central Park, storyteller Ellen Shapiro told The Real Princess to a crowd of children. “Andersen's stories have everything,” Shapiro told the reporter. “They are funny

and sad and enjoyable. I never get tired of them.” Storytellers such as Shapiro love continuing Andersen’s tradition. Shapiro doesn’t memorize her favorite stories, however. Instead, she learns what happens at the beginning, middle, and end. She changes the words of a story to fit the listeners. So no two tellings of a story are exactly alike.

36. What can we know about Andersen according to the passage?

A. He was born in Denmark in 1820.

B. He was from a rich family.

C. He was the first author to write and publish his own fairy tales.

D. He was laughed by other children because he was a poor storyteller.

37. Which statement about Andersen’ s 200th birthday anniversary celebrations is TRUE?

A. In Denmark, puppets danced every night for half a year.

B. In Singapore, the post office published a series of Andersen stamps.

C. In Egypt, Andersen's fans translated his books into 150 languages.

D. In the US, Ellen Shapiro told “The Ugly Duckling” to a crowd of children.

38. How many Andersen’ s fairy tales are mentioned in this passage?

A. 5 B. 7 C. 15 D. 150

39. What can we know about Shapiro from the passage?

A. She doesn’ t like following Andersen’ s tradition.

B. She organized Andersen’ s 200th birthday anniversary celebrations.

C. She never tells the same story in exactly the same way.

D. She is used to reading Anderson’ s stories to her listeners.

40. According to the passage, we can know that_____.

A. All of Andersen’ s fairy tales reflect his own life.

B. Andersen’ s fairy tales can bring people a lot of pain and pleasure.

C. Andersen’ s fairy tales are only loved by children in 150 countries.

D. Andersen’ s fairy tales are funny and sad and enjoyable. D A tornado（龙卷风）is a kind of strong storm with air which moves in a circle quickly. They can move over 200 miles per hour and cause a lot of damage（损坏）. As they move across the land, they can easily pick up cars, trucks, and even houses, and then throw them very far. It is important to find a safe place if a tornado gets close. A safe place could be a basement（地下室）or the lowest floor. If you are in a home without a basement, try to find a first-floor bathroom or a small room without windows in the middle of your house. You should curl up（蜷缩）into a ball and cover your head and neck with your hands. But there are some people who actually want to get close to tornadoes. They are scientists who want to learn more about tornadoes. One of the best ways to do this is to get as close as possible to the tornado. They use special tools to measure （测量） what is happening in and around a tornado. One special tool is called a tornado probe（探测仪）. Inside the tornado probe, there are sensors（传感器）to measure wind speed, temperature, pressure, and direction. Some probes even have cameras, so the scientists can see and understand what it’ s like to be in a tornado. To be able to get these measurements, the scientists have to get a tornado probe near or into a tornado. Scientists will try to guess where a tornado will go next. Then they drive to that location and put down the probe. If they do not guess correctly, they pick up their probe and try another place. If they are right, the tornado will go near or even right over the probe. Then they take all of the measurements from the probe and use them to predict where future

tornadoes may form（形成）and travel. And they can give people some warning to keep away from a dangerous tornado.

41. If a tornado gets close, what should people do to keep safe?

A. Go to a basement. B. Find a small room. C. Stay in a bathroom. D. Curl the legs up.

42. What can the sensor in a probe NOT do?

A. Measure wind speed and temperature.
B. Take photos and videos.
C. Measure wind temperature and pressure.
D. Measure wind speed and direction.

43. Which statement about the scientists is TRUE?

A. They risk their lives studying tornadoes.
B. They can easily put the probe in the right place.
C. They get close to a tornado to admire it.
D. With the help of the measurements, they can prevent the tornado forming.

44. The passage mainly tells us _____.

A. what a tornado is
B. how dangerous a tornado is
C. where a tornado may form and travel
D. how scientists do research work on tornadoes

45. You may find this passage in _____.

A. a novel B. a storybook C. a guidebook D. a science magazine

四、动词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空（必要时可加情态动词或助动词）。 George Reeder, 63, has been given a bravery certificate（证书）because of saving the life of a baby. It was a cold and windy morning. The local harbor（海港）master, George Reeder, ___46___（do）his daily work when he heard a noise. On the other side of the harbor, some people were shouting, so he went there quickly by bicycle. “What’ s the matter? Why they___47___（shout）?” George Reeder wondered while he was riding there. “Help! Help my baby!” A woman was screaming（高声喊）, “My baby ___48___（be）in the buggy（婴儿车）in the sea.” Mr. Reeder looked at the sea, and saw a baby’ s buggy in the deep freezing cold water. The strong wind had blown the buggy into the sea. Mr. Reeder quickly decided to do something. “I went over and saw that the buggy was upside down . . . and I ___49___（jump）in,” said Mr. Reeder. He pulled the buggy over to the sea wall. Then some other people came to help. They tied a rope to the buggy and managed to pull it out of the water and to safety. Tanya Allen, a nurse who was passing by, gave the baby CPR（心肺复苏术）and was able to get him to breathe again. Then an air ambulance helicopter（急救直升机）arrived and the baby ___50___（take）to hospital. After he’ d finished ___51___（help）the baby and the helicopter had gone, Mr. Reeder went home. A little later, the baby’ s grandfather went to his house and said, “Thanks a lot for what you ___52___（do）. The boy is out of danger. He ___53___（leave）the hospital in two days.” Mr. Reeder was very happy to hear that. Mr. Reeder said that he hadn’ t really been brave. “It was everyone — from Tanya doing the CPR to the helicopter pilot,” he said. “I’ m just glad I ___54___（help）.” But when Mr. Reeder got the certificate, a reporter said, “This was a very brave act, as he put his own life at risk.” ___55___（warn）the people not to walk along the seafront in very windy weather, Mr. Reeder has advised the government to put up some signs. “Hope this will help,” said Mr. Reeder.

46. 动词填空

47. 动词填空

48. 动词填空

49. 动词填空

50. 动词填空

51. 动词填空

52. 动词填空

53. 动词填空

54. 动词填空

55. 动词填空

五、综合填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面对话，根据对话内容及首字母提示，在空白处填入一个适当的单词。 Paul and Bill are from different colleges. Paul applies （申请） for an online school, while Bill attends classes at school. They each believe that their school system （制度）is better than the other. Paul: Hey, Bill. Are you f___56___ to see a movie tonight? Bill: Sorry, no. I’ ll have a class and a lot of homework to do. Paul: Oh, that’ s too bad. I’ m so glad I take classes online. I can decide w____57____, where and how to complete my lessons. Bill: Sounds good, but I really enjoy going to class b____58____ it’ s a great way to get to know other people. It also helps me learn how to work well with others. If I don’ t understand something, I’ m always able to ask about it in person. Paul: In online classes, I have to t____59____ completely before asking questions. That teaches me how to solve problems on my own. Bill: Do you ever m____60____ technical （技术上的） problems in your online classes? If you can’ t open a file （文件）, how can you continue your learning? Paul: It’ s not a big problem. I can email the teacher or call up another student for help. Bill: But that takes too much time. You may fall behind on your studies. Paul: You may a____61____ fall behind. What will happen if you get sick? It isn’ t a p___62___ for online classes. Bill: Yes, but my teacher and classmates can help me. Paul: In an online class, I don’ t have to w___63___ about missing classes for any reason. I can always review the previous（先前的）lessons online. Bill: Don’ t you feel lonely sometimes? I would feel lonely if I had to learn by myself. Paul: I enjoy learning alone. Besides, an online class gives me more free time to take part in other activities. Bill: I still prefer having classmates to discuss and share i___64___ with. I believe that improves my learning all the time. Paul: I’ m pretty self-disciplined （自律的）， and I work b____65____ on my own than with others. Bill: I guess everybody learns differently.

56. 综合填空

57. 综合填空

_____

58. 综合填空

_____

59. 综合填空

_____

60. 综合填空

_____

61. 综合填空

_____

62. 综合填空

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63. 综合填空

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64. 综合填空

_____

65. 综合填空

_____

六、阅读下面短文，根据要求完成下面各小题。（共 2 小题，每小题 1 分，共 2 分）

For years, it has been said that newspapers are at death’ s door. Every year brings more news of closing. But why is the situation so terrible for newspapers? Newspapers have a long history. The first newspaper was printed in the 1600s. Their most successful period is in the early 20th century. With the appearance of radio and TV, however, newspaper circulation（发行量）began to fall. ___66___ By the mid-20th century, radio and TV had become so popular that people no longer had to depend on newspapers for news. That was especially true for breaking （突发的）news. Afternoon newspapers were the first to suffer （受损害）. After work, more and more people turned on TV instead of opening a newspaper. That was because TV could provide news happening a short time ago. It’ s true that newspapers couldn’ t compete with TV on speed, but they could provide in-depth（深入详尽的）reports that TV news could not. But newspapers suffered another, heavier blow （打击） in the 1990s. With the appearance of the Internet, tons of information became free. Many newspaper readers realized that they could read news on the Internet. There seemed to be little reason to pay for a newspaper subscription （订阅）. So what does the future hold? Will newspapers die? Maybe not. Many newspapers are now making changes. Some are going digital （数字的）. Some are going farther and taking the industry to places it has never been to. After all, people still want the news. And many agree that newspapers are still an important source （来源） of in-depth news, analysis and opinions. ___67___ If newspapers disappear completely, there will be nothing to take their place.

66. 阅读下面短文，根据要求完成下面各小题。

_____

67. 阅读下面短文，根据要求完成下面各小题。

_____

七、A．根据短文内容简要回答问题。（共 2 小题，每小题 2 分，共 4 分）

68. What made the newspaper circulation fall?

_____

_____

69. Will newspapers disappear? Why or why not?（选择一种情况作答）

_____

_____

八、书面表达（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

70. （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. B	2. C	3. C	4. B	5. C
6. B	7. A	8. A	9. B	10. D
11. A	12. B	13. B	14. D	15. C
16. C	17. B	18. D	19. C	20. B
21. A	22. C	23. A	24. B	25. C
26. A	27. A	28. B	29. C	30. A
31. A	32. A	33. C	34. C	35. D
36. C	37. B	38. B	39. C	40. D
41. A	42. B	43. A	44. D	45. D
46. was doing	47. are shouting	48. is	49. jumped	50. was taken
51. helping	52. have done	53. will leave	54. could help	55. To warn
56. free	57. when	58. because	59. think	60. meet
61. also	62. problem	63. worry	64. ideas	65. better
66. D	67. A			

68. The rise of the Internet and digital media.

69. No, they won't. Because they still provide in-depth analysis and reliable information that many people trust.

70. The best advice I ever got

When I was in Grade 7, I had a big problem. I was too shy to speak in class. I was afraid of making mistakes, so I never put up my hand. My English teacher noticed this and gave me some advice.

She told me, "Don't be afraid of mistakes. They are your best teachers." She encouraged me to try to answer one easy question every day. At first, I was still nervous. But I remembered her words and tried my best.

This advice helped me a lot. Now, I am more confident. I understand that making mistakes is a normal part of learning. I am not afraid to try new things anymore. I am very thankful for my teacher's advice.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位地理常识 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：地理常识　区域划分

2. 【答案】C

定位对话中关于月球生活的讨论 → 提取妈妈的观点 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　观点提取

3. 【答案】C

定位女孩选择课程的原因 → 提取关键信息（课程难度） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　原因提取

4. 【答案】B

定位对话开头女士的陈述 → 提取其打电话的目的 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　目的提取

5. 【答案】C

定位女士拒绝男士建议的原因 → 提取关键信息（食物） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　原因提取

6. 【答案】B

定位时间关键词 → 识别具体日期表达 → 匹配选项

考点：数字时间语音

7. 【答案】A

定位交通方式关键词 → 识别具体出行工具 → 匹配选项

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

8. 【答案】A

识别不定冠词用法 → 判断名词词组首音 → 选择对应冠词

考点：不定冠词a/an的用法　辅音音素开头的名词前用a

9. 【答案】B

分析因果关系 → 根据原因（被喜爱）推断结果（总是友善） → 选择逻辑一致的副词

考点：语境逻辑推理　副词辨析与语境匹配

10. 【答案】D

定位主语 → 确定指代对象 → 选择与主语一致的物主代词

考点：代词指代一致　物主代词与主语的数的一致

11. 【答案】A

定位关键信息 → 分析空钱包的语境 → 选择与'empty'逻辑一致的不定代词

考点：不定代词辨析　语境逻辑推理

12. 【答案】B

分析定义句 → 提取功能特征 → 匹配符合'智能导航'功能的名词

考点：语境选词　名词辨析与功能匹配

13. 【答案】B

根据语境“grey hair”和“grandma’ s hair is white”推断，母亲因孩子而烦恼导致白发，选择表示“担忧”的词

考点：语境选词　情感逻辑推理

14. 【答案】D

根据“talented singer”和“write her own songs”的并列关系，推断唱歌的水平，选择表示“优美地”的词

考点：语境选词　并列逻辑推理

15. 【答案】C

根据“Nearly 30% people... may lose their lives”的致命风险描述，推断运动的性质，选择表示“危险的”词

考点：语境选词　因果逻辑推理

16. 【答案】C

根据祈使句“You may fall”的主语“You”（单数），推断反身代词应与主语一致，选择“yourself”

考点：主谓一致　反身代词

17. 【答案】B

根据“put an ad in the newspaper”的建议和“Don’ t be silly”的否定，推断狗无法阅读报纸广告，选择“read”

考点：语境选词　常识与逻辑推理

18. 【答案】D

分析句意逻辑 → 识别让步关系 → 选择引导让步状语从句的连词

考点：让步状语从句　连词辨析

19. 【答案】C

分析语境（找工作） → 识别“one more...”的搭配 → 选择符合“优势”语义的名词

考点：语境选词　名词搭配

20. 【答案】B

识别感叹句结构 → 判断中心词“news”为不可数名词 → 选择正确的感叹词与冠词搭配

考点：感叹句　what/how引导　不可数名词

21. 【答案】A

分析语境（孩子返校） → 识别“the...they had been looking forward to”的定语从句 → 选择最具体、最符合“返校”事件的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句

22. 【答案】C

分析语境（5G作为新网络） → 识别“will certainly...our life in many ways”的语义 → 选择最符合技术发展影响的动词

考点：语境选词　动词辨析

23. 【答案】A

分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句“讨厌”与后句“给一星评价”构成因果关系 → 选择表示结果的连词

考点：状语从句逻辑关系　因果连词辨析

24. 【答案】B

定位问题核心“不想要弟弟妹妹的百分比” → 在数据中查找对应数值 → 选择40%

考点：细节定位　数字信息捕捉

25. 【答案】C

分析语境“野生动物濒危” → 推断应采取“拒绝购买”的行动 → 辨析动词含义与语境匹配度

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

26. 【答案】A

分析主语“垃圾分类系统”与介词“in”的搭配 → 识别“be set up”表示“建立” → 辨析其他短语动词含义

考点：动词搭配　短语动词辨析

27. 【答案】A

定位生词所在句 → 分析上下文动作（拍X光、打夹板、包扎） → 推断职业身份

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

28. 【答案】B

定位Clara照顾Phillip的段落 → 提取具体物品（水箱、树叶、水） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　信息筛选

29. 【答案】C

定位Phillip康复后段落 → 识别Clara的最终动作（放生） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　动作识别

30. 【答案】A

综合Clara的行为（照顾乌龟、放生） → 推断人物品质 → 匹配形容词

考点：观点态度　人物品质推断

31. 【答案】A

定位首段关键句 → 提取“arguing over nothing” → 同义替换匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

32. 【答案】A

定位描述座位安排的句子 → 提取“opposite each other but very close together”与“face to face, with their knees almost touching” → 匹配图片特征

考点：细节定位　图文转换

33. 【答案】C

梳理事件发展顺序 → ②吵架 → ④妈妈叫她们并安排座位 → ①对视 → ③大笑 → 匹配选项C

考点：事件排序　逻辑梳理

34. 【答案】C

定位妈妈的行为与评价 → 提取“Mom wisely didn’t say anything” → 推断妈妈方法明智 → 匹配选项C

考点：推理判断　观点态度

35. 【答案】D

通读全文把握主旨 → 提炼妈妈用“对视法”成功化解争吵的核心事件 → 推断出方法有效 → 匹配选项D

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

36. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Andersen' → 在语篇中未找到任何相关信息 → 判定为无中生有

考点：细节定位与捕捉　无中生有

37. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Andersen’s 200th birthday anniversary' → 在语篇中未找到任何相关信息 → 判定为无中生有

考点：细节定位与捕捉　无中生有

38. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Andersen’s fairy tales' → 在语篇中未找到任何相关信息 → 判定为无中生有

考点：细节定位与捕捉　无中生有

39. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Shapiro' → 在语篇中未找到任何相关信息 → 判定为无中生有

考点：细节定位与捕捉　无中生有

40. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Andersen’s fairy tales' → 在语篇中未找到任何相关信息 → 判定为无中生有

考点：细节定位与捕捉　无中生有

41. 【答案】A

题干关键词'tornado'与'keep safe' → 定位语篇中关于龙卷风安全措施的段落 → 识别'go to a basement'为原文直接建议 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

42. 【答案】B

题干关键词'sensor'与'NOT do' → 定位语篇中描述传感器功能的段落 → 识别'拍照和录像'未被提及为传感器功能 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　否定信息筛选

43. 【答案】A

题干关键词'scientists'与'TRUE' → 定位语篇中描述科学家行为的段落 → 推断'冒着生命危险研究龙卷风'为合理结论 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节推断

44. 【答案】D

题干关键词'mainly tells' → 概括语篇核心内容 → 识别'科学家如何研究龙卷风'为文章主旨 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　全文概括

45. 【答案】D

题干关键词'find this passage in' → 分析语篇文体特征 → 识别'科学杂志'为最可能出处 → 得出答案

考点：篇章结构　文体判断

46. 【答案】was doing

41 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某一时刻正在进行 → 选用过去进行时

42 空 识别时间状语（如now, at present）或语境暗示当前持续状态 → 判断动作正在进行 → 选用现在进行时

43 空 识别主语（如it）和表语（如a fact） → 判断主谓一致及一般性陈述 → 选用一般现在时

44 空 识别时间状语（如yesterday, last week）或语境暗示过去已完成动作 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时

45 空 识别主语（如the book）与动词（take）的被动关系 → 判断动作发生在过去且主语承受动作 → 选用一般过去时的被动语态

46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在介词by后 → 介词后需接动名词形式 → 得出答案

47 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去且已完成 → 使用现在完成时 → 得出答案

48 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在将来 → 使用一般将来时 → 得出答案

49 空 分析句子结构 → 识别虚拟语气条件句 → 判断与过去事实相反 → 使用could have done → 得出答案

50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句首作目的状语 → 使用不定式表目的 → 得出答案

考点：过去进行时　现在进行时　一般现在时　主谓一致　一般过去时　一般过去时的被动语态　非谓语动词　介词后接动名词　现在完成时　时态与语态　一般将来时　虚拟语气　与过去事实相反的假设　不定式作目的状语

47. 【答案】are shouting

41 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某一时刻正在进行 → 选用过去进行时

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44 空 识别时间状语（如yesterday, last week）或语境暗示过去已完成动作 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时

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考点：过去进行时　现在进行时　一般现在时　主谓一致　一般过去时　一般过去时的被动语态　非谓语动词　介词后接动名词　现在完成时　时态与语态　一般将来时　虚拟语气　与过去事实相反的假设　不定式作目的状语

48. 【答案】is

41 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某一时刻正在进行 → 选用过去进行时

42 空 识别时间状语（如now, at present）或语境暗示当前持续状态 → 判断动作正在进行 → 选用现在进行时

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49. 【答案】jumped

41 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某一时刻正在进行 → 选用过去进行时
42 空 识别时间状语（如now, at present）或语境暗示当前持续状态 → 判断动作正在进行 → 选用现在进行时
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考点：过去进行时　现在进行时　一般现在时　主谓一致　一般过去时　一般过去时的被动语态　非谓语动词　介词后接动名词　现在完成时　时态与语态　一般将来时　虚拟语气　与过去事实相反的假设　不定式作目的状语

50. 【答案】was taken

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考点：过去进行时　现在进行时　一般现在时　主谓一致　一般过去时　一般过去时的被动语态　非谓语动词　介词后接动名词　现在完成时　时态与语态　一般将来时　虚拟语气　与过去事实相反的假设　不定式作目的状语

51. 【答案】helping

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52. 【答案】have done

41 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某一时刻正在进行 → 选用过去进行时
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47 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去且已完成 → 使用现在完成时 → 得出答案
48 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在将来 → 使用一般将来时 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子结构 → 识别虚拟语气条件句 → 判断与过去事实相反 → 使用could have done → 得出答案
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句首作目的状语 → 使用不定式表目的 → 得出答案

考点：过去进行时　现在进行时　一般现在时　主谓一致　一般过去时　一般过去时的被动语态　非谓语动词　介词后接动名词　现在完成时　时态与语态　一般将来时　虚拟语气　与过去事实相反的假设　不定式作目的状语

53. 【答案】will leave

41 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某一时刻正在进行 → 选用过去进行时
42 空 识别时间状语（如now, at present）或语境暗示当前持续状态 → 判断动作正在进行 → 选用现在进行时
43 空 识别主语（如it）和表语（如a fact） → 判断主谓一致及一般性陈述 → 选用一般现在时
44 空 识别时间状语（如yesterday, last week）或语境暗示过去已完成动作 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时
45 空 识别主语（如the book）与动词（take）的被动关系 → 判断动作发生在过去且主语承受动作 → 选用一般过去时的被动语态
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在介词by后 → 介词后需接动名词形式 → 得出答案
47 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去且已完成 → 使用现在完成时 → 得出答案
48 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在将来 → 使用一般将来时 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子结构 → 识别虚拟语气条件句 → 判断与过去事实相反 → 使用could have done → 得出答案
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句首作目的状语 → 使用不定式表目的 → 得出答案

考点：过去进行时　现在进行时　一般现在时　主谓一致　一般过去时　一般过去时的被动语态　非谓语动词　介词后接动名词　现在完成时　时态与语态　一般将来时　虚拟语气　与过去事实相反的假设　不定式作目的状语

54. 【答案】could help

41 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某一时刻正在进行 → 选用过去进行时
42 空 识别时间状语（如now, at present）或语境暗示当前持续状态 → 判断动作正在进行 → 选用现在进行时
43 空 识别主语（如it）和表语（如a fact） → 判断主谓一致及一般性陈述 → 选用一般现在时
44 空 识别时间状语（如yesterday, last week）或语境暗示过去已完成动作 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时
45 空 识别主语（如the book）与动词（take）的被动关系 → 判断动作发生在过去且主语承受动作 → 选用一般过去时的被动语态
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在介词by后 → 介词后需接动名词形式 → 得出答案
47 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去且已完成 → 使用现在完成时 → 得出答案
48 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在将来 → 使用一般将来时 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子结构 → 识别虚拟语气条件句 → 判断与过去事实相反 → 使用could have done → 得出答案
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句首作目的状语 → 使用不定式表目的 → 得出答案

考点：过去进行时　现在进行时　一般现在时　主谓一致　一般过去时　一般过去时的被动语态　非谓语动词　介词后接动名词　现在完成时　时态与语态　一般将来时　虚拟语气　与过去事实相反的假设　不定式作目的状语

55. 【答案】To warn

41 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某一时刻正在进行 → 选用过去进行时
42 空 识别时间状语（如now, at present）或语境暗示当前持续状态 → 判断动作正在进行 → 选用现在进行时
43 空 识别主语（如it）和表语（如a fact） → 判断主谓一致及一般性陈述 → 选用一般现在时
44 空 识别时间状语（如yesterday, last week）或语境暗示过去已完成动作 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时
45 空 识别主语（如the book）与动词（take）的被动关系 → 判断动作发生在过去且主语承受动作 → 选用一般过去时的被动语态
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在介词by后 → 介词后需接动名词形式 → 得出答案
47 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去且已完成 → 使用现在完成时 → 得出答案
48 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在将来 → 使用一般将来时 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子结构 → 识别虚拟语气条件句 → 判断与过去事实相反 → 使用could have done → 得出答案
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句首作目的状语 → 使用不定式表目的 → 得出答案

考点：过去进行时　现在进行时　一般现在时　主谓一致　一般过去时　一般过去时的被动语态　非谓语动词　介词后接动名词　现在完成时　时态与语态　一般将来时　虚拟语气　与过去事实相反的假设　不定式作目的状语

56. 【答案】free

51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词作表语 → 选择正确形式
52 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断时间状语从句 → 选择正确连接词
53 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断原因状语从句 → 选择正确连接词
54 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断一般现在时 → 选择正确动词形式
55 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断一般现在时 → 选择正确动词形式
56 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断并列或递进关系 → 选择表示附加信息的副词
57 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断名词在语境中的具体含义 → 选择最符合语义的名词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 判断动词在句中的成分 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
59 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的名词形式
60 空 分析比较结构 → 判断形容词比较级的使用 → 选择正确的比较形式

考点：非谓语动词作表语　时间状语从句连接词　原因状语从句连接词　一般现在时第三人称单数　副词用法　逻辑连接　名词辨析　语境理解　非谓语动词　句子成分分析　主谓一致　名词单复数　形容词比较级　比较结构

57. 【答案】when

51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词作表语 → 选择正确形式
52 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断时间状语从句 → 选择正确连接词
53 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断原因状语从句 → 选择正确连接词
54 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断一般现在时 → 选择正确动词形式
55 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断一般现在时 → 选择正确动词形式
56 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断并列或递进关系 → 选择表示附加信息的副词
57 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断名词在语境中的具体含义 → 选择最符合语义的名词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 判断动词在句中的成分 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
59 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的名词形式
60 空 分析比较结构 → 判断形容词比较级的使用 → 选择正确的比较形式

考点：非谓语动词作表语　时间状语从句连接词　原因状语从句连接词　一般现在时第三人称单数　副词用法　逻辑连接　名词辨析　语境理解　非谓语动词　句子成分分析　主谓一致　名词单复数　形容词比较级　比较结构

58. 【答案】because

51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词作表语 → 选择正确形式
52 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断时间状语从句 → 选择正确连接词
53 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断原因状语从句 → 选择正确连接词
54 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断一般现在时 → 选择正确动词形式
55 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断一般现在时 → 选择正确动词形式
56 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断并列或递进关系 → 选择表示附加信息的副词
57 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断名词在语境中的具体含义 → 选择最符合语义的名词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 判断动词在句中的成分 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
59 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的名词形式
60 空 分析比较结构 → 判断形容词比较级的使用 → 选择正确的比较形式

考点：非谓语动词作表语　时间状语从句连接词　原因状语从句连接词　一般现在时第三人称单数　副词用法　逻辑连接　名词辨析　语境理解　非谓语动词　句子成分分析　主谓一致　名词单复数　形容词比较级　比较结构

59. 【答案】think

51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词作表语 → 选择正确形式
52 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断时间状语从句 → 选择正确连接词
53 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断原因状语从句 → 选择正确连接词
54 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断一般现在时 → 选择正确动词形式
55 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断一般现在时 → 选择正确动词形式
56 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断并列或递进关系 → 选择表示附加信息的副词
57 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断名词在语境中的具体含义 → 选择最符合语义的名词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 判断动词在句中的成分 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
59 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的名词形式
60 空 分析比较结构 → 判断形容词比较级的使用 → 选择正确的比较形式

考点：非谓语动词作表语　时间状语从句连接词　原因状语从句连接词　一般现在时第三人称单数　副词用法　逻辑连接　名词辨析　语境理解　非谓语动词　句子成分分析　主谓一致　名词单复数　形容词比较级　比较结构

60. 【答案】meet

51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词作表语 → 选择正确形式
52 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断时间状语从句 → 选择正确连接词
53 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断原因状语从句 → 选择正确连接词

54 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断一般现在时 → 选择正确动词形式
55 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断一般现在时 → 选择正确动词形式
56 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断并列或递进关系 → 选择表示附加信息的副词
57 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断名词在语境中的具体含义 → 选择最符合语义的名词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 判断动词在句中的成分 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
59 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的名词形式
60 空 分析比较结构 → 判断形容词比较级的使用 → 选择正确的比较形式

考点：非谓语动词作表语　时间状语从句连接词　原因状语从句连接词　一般现在时第三人称单数　副词用法　逻辑连接　名词辨析　语境理解　非谓语动词　句子成分分析　主谓一致　名词单复数　形容词比较级　比较结构

61. 【答案】also

51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词作表语 → 选择正确形式
52 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断时间状语从句 → 选择正确连接词
53 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断原因状语从句 → 选择正确连接词
54 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断一般现在时 → 选择正确动词形式
55 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断一般现在时 → 选择正确动词形式
56 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断并列或递进关系 → 选择表示附加信息的副词
57 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断名词在语境中的具体含义 → 选择最符合语义的名词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 判断动词在句中的成分 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
59 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的名词形式
60 空 分析比较结构 → 判断形容词比较级的使用 → 选择正确的比较形式

考点：非谓语动词作表语　时间状语从句连接词　原因状语从句连接词　一般现在时第三人称单数　副词用法　逻辑连接　名词辨析　语境理解　非谓语动词　句子成分分析　主谓一致　名词单复数　形容词比较级　比较结构

62. 【答案】problem

51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词作表语 → 选择正确形式
52 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断时间状语从句 → 选择正确连接词
53 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断原因状语从句 → 选择正确连接词
54 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断一般现在时 → 选择正确动词形式
55 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断一般现在时 → 选择正确动词形式
56 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断并列或递进关系 → 选择表示附加信息的副词
57 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断名词在语境中的具体含义 → 选择最符合语义的名词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 判断动词在句中的成分 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
59 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的名词形式
60 空 分析比较结构 → 判断形容词比较级的使用 → 选择正确的比较形式

考点：非谓语动词作表语　时间状语从句连接词　原因状语从句连接词　一般现在时第三人称单数　副词用法　逻辑连接　名词辨析　语境理解　非谓语动词　句子成分分析　主谓一致　名词单复数　形容词比较级　比较结构

63. 【答案】worry

51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词作表语 → 选择正确形式
52 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断时间状语从句 → 选择正确连接词
53 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断原因状语从句 → 选择正确连接词
54 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断一般现在时 → 选择正确动词形式
55 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断一般现在时 → 选择正确动词形式
56 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断并列或递进关系 → 选择表示附加信息的副词
57 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断名词在语境中的具体含义 → 选择最符合语义的名词

58 空 分析句子结构 → 判断动词在句中的成分 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
59 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的名词形式
60 空 分析比较结构 → 判断形容词比较级的使用 → 选择正确的比较形式

考点：非谓语动词作表语　时间状语从句连接词　原因状语从句连接词　一般现在时第三人称单数　副词用法　逻辑连接　名词辨析　语境理解　非谓语动词　句子成分分析　主谓一致　名词单复数　形容词比较级　比较结构

64. 【答案】ideas

51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词作表语 → 选择正确形式
52 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断时间状语从句 → 选择正确连接词
53 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断原因状语从句 → 选择正确连接词
54 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断一般现在时 → 选择正确动词形式
55 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断一般现在时 → 选择正确动词形式
56 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断并列或递进关系 → 选择表示附加信息的副词
57 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断名词在语境中的具体含义 → 选择最符合语义的名词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 判断动词在句中的成分 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
59 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的名词形式
60 空 分析比较结构 → 判断形容词比较级的使用 → 选择正确的比较形式

考点：非谓语动词作表语　时间状语从句连接词　原因状语从句连接词　一般现在时第三人称单数　副词用法　逻辑连接　名词辨析　语境理解　非谓语动词　句子成分分析　主谓一致　名词单复数　形容词比较级　比较结构

65. 【答案】better

51 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词作表语 → 选择正确形式
52 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断时间状语从句 → 选择正确连接词
53 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断原因状语从句 → 选择正确连接词
54 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断一般现在时 → 选择正确动词形式
55 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断一般现在时 → 选择正确动词形式
56 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断并列或递进关系 → 选择表示附加信息的副词
57 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断名词在语境中的具体含义 → 选择最符合语义的名词
58 空 分析句子结构 → 判断动词在句中的成分 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
59 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的名词形式
60 空 分析比较结构 → 判断形容词比较级的使用 → 选择正确的比较形式

考点：非谓语动词作表语　时间状语从句连接词　原因状语从句连接词　一般现在时第三人称单数　副词用法　逻辑连接　名词辨析　语境理解　非谓语动词　句子成分分析　主谓一致　名词单复数　形容词比较级　比较结构

66. 【答案】D

3 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确关系代词
4 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 确定时态语态 → 选择正确动词形式

考点：定语从句　关系代词选择　时态与语态

67. 【答案】A

3 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确关系代词
4 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 确定时态语态 → 选择正确动词形式

考点：定语从句　关系代词选择　时态与语态

68. 【答案】The rise of the Internet and digital media.

定位题干关键词 'newspaper circulation fall' → 在语篇中定位到相关因果描述 → 提取直接原因 'The appearance of radio and TV' 作为答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

69. 【答案】No, they won't. Because they still provide…

定位题干核心问题 'Will newspapers disappear?' → 在语篇中寻找作者对报纸未来的判断依据 → 综合作者提及的报纸优势（深度分析、可靠信息、读者信任）进行推理判断 → 得出否定结论并给出理由

考点：推理判断　观点态度

70. 【答案】The best advice I ever got

When I was in…

学生需要围绕个人经历，运用多种句式（如定语从句、复合句）和恰当的词汇来组织一篇结构清晰、内容完整的短文。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　定语从句　语境选词