中考 · 2020年山东省威海市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 90 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 51 题 · 山东省威海市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
153 885
yingyu8.cn/an/153885

一、阅读理解（共五篇短文）（共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

I remember… Mary Chan asked her grandfather what he could remember about his secondary school. This is part of what he told her... I’ ll never forget Mr. Tan. We called him Tiger Tan. He was our math teacher when I was in Sec

1. Of all forms of Chinese opera, which is the most famous?

A. Beijing Opera B. Ge Zai Xi C. Yu Opera

Lively music, singing and the sound of beating drums fill the room. As an orchestra（管弦乐队）plays, performers dressed in colorful costumes move across the stage（舞台）. Welcome to Chinese opera. Chinese opera is an important element（元素）of Chinese culture. Most operas are based on stories from long ago. The amazing stage performances are often set against grand backgrounds. Beautiful paintings, hand movements and martial arts（武术）help tell these famous stories. There are more than 300 forms of Chinese opera, including Beijing Opera, Yue Opera, Yu Opera, Ge Zai Xi and many other forms. Of all of them, Beijing Opera is the most famous. Beijing Opera combines（合并）singing, dancing and acrobatics. Instruments such as drums, bells and cymbals accompany（伴奏）the performances. Facial design Traditionally, performers used masks（面具）for their facial design. Today, however, performers use makeup. They paint colorful designs on their faces. These colors and designs help to create each character. For example, a brave character has a red face, while a black face means bold. A yellow and white face represents（代表）someone who is dishonest. Costumes Costumes give clues（线索）to the performers' characters and roles. Audiences（观众）that are familiar with opera will get to know a story by the masks and costumes. Costumes usually have many designs and colors. The same costume can be used in different shows, however, it will represent a different character. Promoting the arts Many colleges and schools in China desire（渴望）to keep the art of Chinese opera alive. They provide an education system for talented students. Applicants（应试者）must pass a written test, an audition（试镜）and an interview and only the most promising students are accepted to study at these colleges and schools. Once accepted into the program, students begin a seven-to-twelve-year journey through the school. After graduation, many go on to work as professional actors on stage or in the movies.

2. The character with a yellow and white face is_____.

A. brave　　B. dishonest　　C. bold

Mr. Tan was an excellent math teacher. He explained everything slowly and clearly on the blackboard. When he looked at the class, you had to be looking at his hawk-like eyes. He stared at us like a tiger facing a group of rabbits. If you weren't looking directly at him, he summoned（命令）you to the front of the class. Then he took "Joey" from his cupboard. "Joey" was a length of garden hose about half a metre long. After few painful wallops（猛）from "Joey" you paid attention all the time! Sometimes Mr. Tan felt that the class was getting sleepy. Then he suddenly said, "Outside everybody! Round the school! RUN!" He stood at the door of the classroom, waiting for us to return. He had a slipper（拖鞋）and hit the last one or two pupils. I was usually the first back. We were all scared of Tiger Tan. We didn't like him but we respected（敬重）him. He was a good teacher and was always fair. We had a very different math teacher in Sec

3. What does the word promising mean in the passage?

A. 诚信的　　B. 热情的　　C. 有前途的

Lively music, singing and the sound of beating drums fill the room. As an orchestra（管弦乐队）plays, performers dressed in colorful costumes move across the stage（舞台）. Welcome to Chinese opera. Chinese opera is an important element（元素）of Chinese culture. Most operas are based on stories from long ago. The amazing stage performances are often set against grand backgrounds. Beautiful paintings, hand movements and martial arts（武术）help tell these famous stories. There are more than 300 forms of Chinese opera, including Beijing Opera, Yue Opera, Yu Opera, Ge Zai Xi and many other forms. Of all of them, Beijing Opera is the most famous. Beijing Opera combines（合并）singing, dancing and acrobatics. Instruments such as drums, bells and cymbals accompany（伴奏）the performances. Facial design Traditionally, performers used masks（面具）for their facial design. Today, however, performers use makeup. They paint colorful designs on their faces. These colors and designs help to create each character. For example, a brave character has a red face, while a black face means bold. A yellow and white face represents（代表）someone who is dishonest. Costumes Costumes give clues（线索）to the performers' characters and roles. Audiences（观众）that are familiar with opera will get to know a story by the masks and costumes. Costumes usually have many designs and colors. The same costume can be used in different shows, however, it will represent a different character. Promoting the arts Many colleges and schools in China desire（渴望）to keep the art of Chinese opera alive. They provide an education system for talented students. Applicants（应试者）must pass a written test, an audition（试镜）and an interview and only the most promising students are accepted to study at these colleges and schools. Once accepted into the program, students begin a seven-to-twelve-year journey through the school. After graduation, many go on to work as professional actors on stage or in the movies.

4. Which of the statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

A. Anyone who likes Chinese opera can be accepted into the program.

B. If a person knows opera well, masks and costumes will help know the story.

C. Once in the program, you have to study for 7 to 12 year at school.

5. What is the passage mainly talking about?

A. Chinese culture

B. Beijing Opera

C. Costumes and facial design B I remember… Mary Chan asked her grandfather what he could remember about his secondary school. This is part of what he told her... I' ll never forget Mr. Tan. We called him Tiger Tan. He was our math teacher when I was in Sec

We liked Mr. Hu but we didn't respect him. We knew that we didn't learn much in his lessons.

6. In Mr. Tan's class, _____.

A. his students had to pay attention all the time

B. he drew diagrams and explained everything fast

C. he taught his students how to run around the school

7. The underlined word "Joey" probably refers to _____.

A. a boy who wasn't' looking directly at Mr. Tan

B. something Mr. Tan used to punish his students

C. a rabbit that was facing a tiger

8. Mr. Tan asked his students to run outside to make them _____.

A. strong and healthy

B. refilled with energy

C. scared of him

9. In Mr. Hu's class, his students asked him about cameras because _____.

A. they wanted to avoid doing any work

B. they were really interested in cameras

C. Mr. Hu was good at explaining how cameras worked

10. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. The grandfather was often hit by Mr. Tan with a slipper.

B. Mr. Hu always explained everything slowly and clearly.

C. The grandfather didn't' learn much in Mr. Hu's class. C

二、阅读C篇，判断正误，请将答案编号涂卡。（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

Someone's always watching you online... How do they get my information? Did you know that when you surf the Web, many websites put secret software on your computer? The software collects a large amount of information about you and sends it to Internet companies. The Internet companies sell it to other businesses. Your personal information can also be collected from social media（媒体）sites. There are many ways your information can be used. What information do they collect and why? First, companies collect your information. The companies find out where you live, what websites you visit, and what you do online. With this information, they can guess other things about you. For example, they can guess if you are male or female, how old you are, and your interests. The companies use this information to decide which advertisements（广告）are best for you. Two people can go to the same website, but they will see different advertisements. For example, someone who likes sports could see an advertisement for sneakers, and someone who like films might see an advertisement for movie. What do they do with my information? Your personal information could also be sold. Some companies collect information just so they can sell it to other businesses. A business that collects and sells personal information is called a data broker. When data brokers sell your information, a lot of different companies will know your online habits. Then these companies will advertise products or other websites to you. What online habits are tracked（追踪）? Another way your personal information can be collected is through social media. When your information is on social media, a lot of people can see it. Even if you don't use social media, a friend might post a picture or video of you with your name on it. Pictures and videos can be shared for free on social media, which is one of the great benefits（福利）. However, that same act of sharing could be problem for your own security（安全）. If someone knows too much about you, they can steal your identity（身份）. Then they can buy things online and post messages while pretending（假装）to be you. Conclusion. All of your online habits can be recorded. Studying people's online habits is big business. Your personal information is very valuable to companies. That is how they know who to send their advertisements to. The Internet reaches almost every corner of the world, but the danger is that your personal information might travel that far, too. 正确的，涂A：错误的，涂B。

11. All businesses collect a large amount of information about you online.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

12. People who go to the same website may see different advertisements.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

13. Data brokers collect your personal information for money.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

14. If you don’ t get online, your information will be safe.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

15. Your personal information can go anywhere with the Internet. D 阅读D篇，根据短文内容，将下面方中的句子还原到文章当中，使短文内容完整，请将答案编号涂卡。 A Better Way to Start Your Day Whether you love mornings or not, they’ re a fact of life. If you hate then, here are some ways to make them less awful. If you’ re a morning person, these tips can make mornings even better! ___16___ Be sure to get an adequate （足够的） amount of sleep. Most people need seven or eight hours of sleep to feel their best during the day. If you must get up at 5 or 6

A. m., go to bed early to get your eight hours. Turn off the TV, computer or smart phone and hit the hay. When you get enough sleep, you won’ t feel sleepy. You can get out of bed on time. That will make your day better, too. Turn on some music in the morning. Play any tunes you like. It doesn’ t matter. _____17_____ You’ ll feel much happier as you start the day. _____18_____ As your mother said, breakfast is the most important meal of the day. Your body is out of fuel （燃料） by morning. You need some to help you control your blood-sugar. That affects your mood（情绪） and energy for the day. Don’ t watch TV or read a newspaper first thing in the morning. Your brain is fresh and ready to work on new things. Don’ t fill it up with negative （消极的） information about the world and its problems. Instead, read something inspiring（鼓舞人的） or uplifting._____19_____ Avoid answering QQ or WeChat first thing. Use that precious （宝贵的） morning time to get some exercise, eat breakfast and enjoy life. Check QQ or WeChat last before you leave your house. Then you’ ll only have time to check the most important messages._____20_____ Every day is a new day-enjoy it! A good breakfast can make your day.

A.

B. Your day will start better if you take time for the important things.

C. A good morning starts the night before.

D. Just turn on something that makes you feel good.

E. This will give you positive thoughts to start your day.

16. Please tell me your_____/ ☒`dres /. I will go to see you tomorrow.

17. I know the city well. Let me be your_____/ ga☒d /.

18. My mother is getting old. I have to be more_____/pe☒☒nt/ with her.

19. You shouldn’ t read others’ _____/`par☒v☒t / letters without permission.

20. Seeing their parents, the children_____/ flu: / to meet them.

21. We are going to Hainan on vacation in _____/`febru☒ri/.

22. He _____/r☒`gretrd/ having missed that good chance.

23. Take this medicine according to the _____/in`str☒k☒nz/.

24. He _____/`mæn☒d☒☒z/ the business for his father.

25. I paid £3,000 for the house, but I think it is _____/w☒:θ/more.

三、动词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

用括号里所给动词的适当形式填空。请将答案填写在答题卡指定位置。 The most difficult thing for university student Ted Rogers is opening his classroom door. Ted can't do this without help because he's only six years old. He's the youngest person ever to study at Rochester University in New York. Ted ____26____ (begin) reading at two, and by four, he had known a lot about many subjects from astronomy to zoology（动物学）. By the age of five, be had been able to talk to university professors about his ideas. Ted ____27____ just (complete) his first book. It____28____(come) out in a few months, shortly after his seventh birthday. “I love learning.” says Ted. “My hero is the scientist Albert Einstein because he never brushed his hair or____29____(wear) socks. “Psychologists（心理学家）have found it difficult____30____(test) Ted's cleverness because they do not have high enough scores for him. Ted's mother first knew her son was different when he kept____31____(cry) at play school because he was bored with the children's games. She started teaching him at home after finding that local schools were not prepared for children who learned at Ted's speed. Now Ted____32____(study) geography at Rochester University and using the Internet to complete his high school studies. However, some psychologists warn that too much study can stop a child from____33____(grow) up in a healthy way. “I____34____(not care) how clever the kid is. Six-year-olds have to play with their friends,” says Dr. Brian Wood. Mrs. Rogers doesn't agree that her son's time____35____(take) up completely by schoolwork. “He loves the violin and has many outdoor interests, such as camping, fishing and swimming, just like other boys of his age.”

26. 动词填空

27. 动词填空

28. 动词填空

29. 动词填空

30. 动词填空

31. 动词填空

32. 动词填空

33. 动词填空

_____

34. 动词填空

_____

35. 动词填空

_____

四、完成句子（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

36. 为了安全起见，请不要到人群密集的地方。 _____

_____

37. 这个周末，威海有一场大型音乐会。 _____

_____

38. 他从来没走那么远。 _____

_____

39. Frank想知道他电脑什么时候能修好。 _____

_____

40. 昨天我在海滩上散步的时候，看到一个画家在画画。

_____

_____

五、短文填空 请将答案编号涂卡。（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容，选择适当的单词或短语填空，使短文意思完整。每个选项仅使用一次。 A. get into the cooking area B. Secondly C. seriously D. Experts E. in your own home F. properly G. cause these problems H. Of course I. Many people J. move quickly out of the room Smoke pollution in your home Do you ever get a bad cough that won't go away? Do you have trouble breathing? Do your eyes hurt when you or your parents are cooking? The air in your home could_____41_____. In fact, smoke and other kinds of air pollution can cause serious illnesses or make them worse. Everyone knows that there is air pollution in the street, but it's a shock when you discover that you are also in danger from pollution_____42_____. _____43_____ especially those who live in villages in the countryside, burn coal or wood on an open fire. This can be really dangerous, because there are harmful chemicals（化学物质）in the smoke from both wood and coal and they can_____44_____pollute the air in your home. When you breathe in these chemicals, they can harm your lungs（肺）and other parts of your body._____45_____think that about 50 percent of open fires are dangerous, because chimneys（烟囱）don't work_____46_____and too much smoke stays in the house. Gas and other fuels that people use for cooking can also be harmful. Again, the problem is often that fresh air doesn't_____47_____. There are things you can do to reduce（减少）the amount of bad air in your home._____48_____you have to keep warm and you can't stop cooking, but you can reduce the amount of bad air you breathe. First of all, avoid smoky areas as much as you can. Although it is important for adults to stay away from smoke, it is especially important for children._____49_____, if an open fire or cooking cause smoke in your home, find a way to fix it. Make sure that there is a way for smoke to_____50_____. To do this, you may need to move your cooker. And you definitely need to open your windows more often, even in winter. You'll be glad you did it!

41. 短文填空 请将答案编号涂卡。

42. 短文填空 请将答案编号涂卡。

43. 短文填空 请将答案编号涂卡。

44. 短文填空 请将答案编号涂卡。

45. 短文填空 请将答案编号涂卡。

46. 短文填空 请将答案编号涂卡。

47. 短文填空 请将答案编号涂卡。

48. 短文填空 请将答案编号涂卡。

49. 短文填空 请将答案编号涂卡。

50. 短文填空 请将答案编号涂卡。

六、书面表达 请将答案填写在答题卡指定位置。（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

51. （15 分）

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. A	5. B
6. A	7. B	8. B	9. A	10. C
11. B	12. A	13. A	14. B	15. A
16. address	17. guide	18. patient	19. private	20. flew
21. February	22. regretted	23. instructions	24. manages	25. worth
26. began	27. has completed	29. wore	30. to test	31. crying
32. is studying	33. growing	34. don't care	41. G	42. E
43. I	44. C	45. D	46. F	47. A
48. H	49. B	50. J		

28. will come/is coming/is going to come

35. is taken/has been taken

36. For safety, please don't go to places where there are many people.

37. There will be a big concert in Weihai this weekend.

38. He has never walked so far.

39. Frank wants to know when his computer can be repaired.

40. While I was walking on the beach yesterday, I saw a painter painting.

51. I have been wondering…
When I was little, my grandfather often told me about his teachers. He said he would never forget Mr. Tan, a strict teacher I have been wondering about. Mr. Tan was known for his high standards and serious teaching style. He believed that strictness was a form of care, pushing students to reach their full potential.

In my opinion, Mr. Tan's strictness was not about being harsh, but about responsibility. A strict teacher can help students build discipline and resilience, which are important for future success. However, I think balance is key. Too much pressure might make students feel stressed.

If I met such a strict teacher, I would try to understand their intentions first. I would work hard to meet their expectations while also communicating my feelings if I felt overwhelmed. I believe that respect and effort can turn strictness into a positive force for growth.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位原文第三段首句 → 识别最高级表达 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　最高级表达识别

2. 【答案】B

定位原文‘Facial design’部分 → 匹配颜色与性格描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

3. 【答案】C

定位原文‘Promoting the arts’部分 → 分析‘promising’所在句的选拔语境 → 推断词义 → 得出答案

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

4. 【答案】A

逐一比对选项与原文细节 → 识别与原文明确相悖的陈述 → 得出答案

考点：细节比对　正误判断

5. 【答案】B

通览全文结构 → 识别各段落核心内容 → 归纳共同主题 → 得出答案

考点：主旨归纳　篇章结构分析

6. 【答案】A

定位Mr. Tan课堂描述 → 识别其教学风格（严厉、要求高） → 推断学生需时刻专注

考点：细节定位　语境推断

7. 【答案】B

定位下划线词'Joey'所在语境 → 分析其在谭老师惩罚学生场景中的功能 → 推断其为惩罚工具

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

8. 【答案】B

定位谭老师让学生跑步的段落 → 分析其惩罚目的（非锻炼身体） → 推断其真实意图是制造恐惧

考点：推理判断　目的推断

9. 【答案】A

定位学生问胡老师相机问题的段落 → 结合“不喜欢他但也不尊重他”的整体评价 → 推断提问动机是逃避学习

考点：推理判断　动机推断

10. 【答案】C

逐一核对选项与语篇细节 → A项（爷爷被拖鞋打）无依据 → B项（胡老师讲解慢而清晰）与“没学到东西”矛盾 → C项（爷爷在胡老师课上学得不多）与“我们没学到东西”一致

考点：细节定位　正误判断

11. 【答案】B

定位到语篇第二段首句 → 对比题干主语范围 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　范围偷换

12. 【答案】A

定位到语篇第二段末句 → 理解其举例说明 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

13. 【答案】A

定位到语篇第三段关于数据经纪商的描述 → 理解其商业模式 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

14. 【答案】B

定位到语篇第四段关于社交媒体的描述 → 理解即使不上网信息也可能被收集 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　条件关系推理

15. 【答案】A

分析方框内句子的逻辑关系 → 结合语篇上下文（关于早晨习惯） → 选择最符合逻辑顺序的句子

考点：谋篇布局　衔接连贯

16. 【答案】address

根据音标 /□ˋdres/ 识别单词 → 结合语境 'I will go to see you tomorrow' 判断需要地址信息 → 得出答案 address

考点：音标识别　语境选词

17. 【答案】guide

根据音标 /ga□d/ 识别单词 → 结合语境 'I know the city well. Let me be your...' 判断需要向导角色 → 得出答案 guide

考点：音标识别　语境选词

18. 【答案】patient

根据音标 /pe□□nt/ 识别单词 → 结合语境 'My mother is getting old. I have to be more... with her' 判断需要耐心品质 → 得出答案 patient

考点：音标识别　语境选词

19. 【答案】private

根据音标 /ˋpar□v□t/ 识别单词 → 结合语境 'read others' ... letters without permission' 判断需要私密属性 → 得出答案 private

考点：音标识别　语境选词

20. 【答案】flew

根据音标 /flu:/ 识别单词 fly → 分析句子结构 'Seeing their parents, the children... to meet them' 判断为过去时叙述 → 得出答案 flew

考点：音标识别　时态判断

21. 【答案】February

根据音标 /febru□ri/ → 识别为月份名词 February → 注意首字母大写

考点：词根词缀　月份拼写

22. 【答案】regretted

根据音标 /r□`gretrd/ → 识别为动词 regret 的过去式 → 注意双写 t 加 ed

考点：词根词缀　动词过去式拼写

23. 【答案】instructions

根据音标 /in`str□k□nz/ → 识别为名词 instruction 的复数形式 → 注意复数 s

考点：词根词缀　名词复数拼写

24. 【答案】manages

根据音标 /`mæn□d□□z/ → 识别为动词 manage 的第三人称单数 → 注意加 s

考点：词根词缀　动词第三人称单数

25. 【答案】worth

根据音标 /w□:θ/ → 识别为形容词 worth → 注意拼写

考点：词根词缀　形容词拼写

26. 【答案】began

36 空 根据时间状语 'In 1998' 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时

37 空 根据时间状语 'so far' 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时

38 空 根据时间状语 'next week' 判断动作发生在将来 → 选择将来时态

39 空 根据时间状语 'yesterday' 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时

40 空 分析句子结构，'The experiment' 是主语，'is' 是谓语，空格处作目的状语 → 选择不定式 'to test'

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择现在分词形式

42 空 分析时间状语now → 判断动作正在进行 → 选择现在进行时

43 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择现在分词形式

44 空 分析句子结构 → 判断为一般现在时否定句 → 选择don't care

45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断主语与动词为被动关系 → 选择被动语态

考点：一般过去时　时间状语　现在完成时　将来时态　不定式作目的状语　句子成分分析　非谓语动词作定语　现在进行时　一般现在时否定句　被动语态　现在完成时被动

27. 【答案】has completed

36 空 根据时间状语 'In 1998' 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时

37 空 根据时间状语 'so far' 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时

38 空 根据时间状语 'next week' 判断动作发生在将来 → 选择将来时态

39 空 根据时间状语 'yesterday' 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时

40 空 分析句子结构，'The experiment' 是主语，'is' 是谓语，空格处作目的状语 → 选择不定式 'to test'

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择现在分词形式

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43 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择现在分词形式

44 空 分析句子结构 → 判断为一般现在时否定句 → 选择don't care

45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断主语与动词为被动关系 → 选择被动语态

考点：一般过去时　时间状语　现在完成时　将来时态　不定式作目的状语　句子成分分析　非谓语动词作定语　现在进行时　一般现在时否定句　被动语态　现在完成时被动

28. 【答案】will come/is coming/is going to come

36 空 根据时间状语 'In 1998' 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
37 空 根据时间状语 'so far' 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时
38 空 根据时间状语 'next week' 判断动作发生在将来 → 选择将来时态
39 空 根据时间状语 'yesterday' 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
40 空 分析句子结构，'The experiment' 是主语，'is' 是谓语，空格处作目的状语 → 选择不定式 'to test'
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44 空 分析句子结构 → 判断为一般现在时否定句 → 选择don't care
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断主语与动词为被动关系 → 选择被动语态

考点：一般过去时　时间状语　现在完成时　将来时态　不定式作目的状语　句子成分分析　非谓语动词作定语　现在进行时　一般现在时否定句　被动语态　现在完成时被动

29. 【答案】wore

36 空 根据时间状语 'In 1998' 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
37 空 根据时间状语 'so far' 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时
38 空 根据时间状语 'next week' 判断动作发生在将来 → 选择将来时态
39 空 根据时间状语 'yesterday' 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
40 空 分析句子结构，'The experiment' 是主语，'is' 是谓语，空格处作目的状语 → 选择不定式 'to test'
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42 空 分析时间状语now → 判断动作正在进行 → 选择现在进行时
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考点：一般过去时　时间状语　现在完成时　将来时态　不定式作目的状语　句子成分分析　非谓语动词作定语　现在进行时　一般现在时否定句　被动语态　现在完成时被动

30. 【答案】to test

36 空 根据时间状语 'In 1998' 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
37 空 根据时间状语 'so far' 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时
38 空 根据时间状语 'next week' 判断动作发生在将来 → 选择将来时态
39 空 根据时间状语 'yesterday' 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
40 空 分析句子结构，'The experiment' 是主语，'is' 是谓语，空格处作目的状语 → 选择不定式 'to test'
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42 空 分析时间状语now → 判断动作正在进行 → 选择现在进行时
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45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断主语与动词为被动关系 → 选择被动语态

考点：一般过去时　时间状语　现在完成时　将来时态　不定式作目的状语　句子成分分析　非谓语动词作定语　现在进行时　一般现在时否定句　被动语态　现在完成时被动

31. 【答案】crying

36 空 根据时间状语 'In 1998' 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
37 空 根据时间状语 'so far' 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时
38 空 根据时间状语 'next week' 判断动作发生在将来 → 选择将来时态

39 空 根据时间状语 'yesterday' 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
40 空 分析句子结构，'The experiment' 是主语，'is' 是谓语，空格处作目的状语 → 选择不定式 'to test'
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考点：一般过去时　时间状语　现在完成时　将来时态　不定式作目的状语　句子成分分析　非谓语动词作定语　现在进行时　一般现在时否定句　被动语态　现在完成时被动

32. 【答案】is studying

36 空 根据时间状语 'In 1998' 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
37 空 根据时间状语 'so far' 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时
38 空 根据时间状语 'next week' 判断动作发生在将来 → 选择将来时态
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考点：一般过去时　时间状语　现在完成时　将来时态　不定式作目的状语　句子成分分析　非谓语动词作定语　现在进行时　一般现在时否定句　被动语态　现在完成时被动

33. 【答案】growing

36 空 根据时间状语 'In 1998' 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
37 空 根据时间状语 'so far' 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时
38 空 根据时间状语 'next week' 判断动作发生在将来 → 选择将来时态
39 空 根据时间状语 'yesterday' 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
40 空 分析句子结构，'The experiment' 是主语，'is' 是谓语，空格处作目的状语 → 选择不定式 'to test'
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45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断主语与动词为被动关系 → 选择被动语态

考点：一般过去时　时间状语　现在完成时　将来时态　不定式作目的状语　句子成分分析　非谓语动词作定语　现在进行时　一般现在时否定句　被动语态　现在完成时被动

34. 【答案】don't care

36 空 根据时间状语 'In 1998' 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
37 空 根据时间状语 'so far' 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时
38 空 根据时间状语 'next week' 判断动作发生在将来 → 选择将来时态
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考点：一般过去时　时间状语　现在完成时　将来时态　不定式作目的状语　句子成分分析　非谓语动词作定语　现在进行时　一般现在时否定句　被动语态　现在完成时被动

35. 【答案】is taken/has been taken

36 空 根据时间状语 'In 1998' 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
37 空 根据时间状语 'so far' 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时
38 空 根据时间状语 'next week' 判断动作发生在将来 → 选择将来时态
39 空 根据时间状语 'yesterday' 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
40 空 分析句子结构，'The experiment' 是主语，'is' 是谓语，空格处作目的状语 → 选择不定式 'to test'
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45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断主语与动词为被动关系 → 选择被动语态

考点：一般过去时　时间状语　现在完成时　将来时态　不定式作目的状语　句子成分分析　非谓语动词作定语　现在进行时　一般现在时否定句　被动语态　现在完成时被动

36. 【答案】For safety, please don't go to places where…

识别题干为祈使句，核心信息为‘人群密集的地方’，需用定语从句修饰‘places’，并注意‘take on’的搭配。

考点：定语从句 where　动词搭配 take on

37. 【答案】There will be a big concert in Weihai this…

识别题干时间状语‘这个周末’为将来时标志，需用‘There be’句型的将来时态。

考点：将来时态 will be　There be 句型

38. 【答案】He has never walked so far.

识别题干‘从来没’为现在完成时标志，‘那么远’需用‘so far’结构。

考点：现在完成时 has never walked　程度副词 so far

39. 【答案】Frank wants to know when his computer can be…

识别题干‘想知道’后接宾语从句，从句为‘电脑什么时候能修好’，需用‘when’引导的宾语从句及被动语态。

考点：宾语从句 when　被动语态 be repaired

40. 【答案】While I was walking on the beach yesterday, I…

识别题干为复合句，‘在...的时候’需用时间状语从句（While引导），‘看到...在画画’需用非谓语动词（painting）作宾补。

考点：时间状语从句 While　非谓语动词 painting 作宾补

41. 【答案】G

51 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系 → 选择现在分词形式
52 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词性从句作宾语 → 根据从句在句中的语法功能 → 选择正确的连接词
53 空 分析句子时间状语和上下文时态 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择正确的时态形式
54 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的动词形式

55 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要定语从句修饰先行词 → 根据先行词在从句中的成分 → 选择正确的关系词
56 空 分析句子结构，空格处作定语修饰名词，且与逻辑主语构成被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式
57 空 根据时间状语和上下文逻辑，判断动作发生的时间 → 选择正确的时态形式
58 空 分析句子成分，空格处作动词的宾语 → 选择引导名词性从句的连接词
59 空 找到句子的主语，判断其单复数 → 选择与主语在数上保持一致的谓语动词形式
60 空 识别句首的否定或半否定词 → 判断句子需要部分倒装 → 选择正确的倒装结构

考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　连接词选择　时态判断　时间状语　主谓一致　动词形式　定语从句　关系词选择　非谓语动词作定语　被动关系　时态与语态　主语识别　倒装句型　部分倒装

42. 【答案】E

51 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系 → 选择现在分词形式
52 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词性从句作宾语 → 根据从句在句中的语法功能 → 选择正确的连接词
53 空 分析句子时间状语和上下文时态 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择正确的时态形式
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56 空 分析句子结构，空格处作定语修饰名词，且与逻辑主语构成被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式
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60 空 识别句首的否定或半否定词 → 判断句子需要部分倒装 → 选择正确的倒装结构

考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　连接词选择　时态判断　时间状语　主谓一致　动词形式　定语从句　关系词选择　非谓语动词作定语　被动关系　时态与语态　主语识别　倒装句型　部分倒装

43. 【答案】I

51 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系 → 选择现在分词形式
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53 空 分析句子时间状语和上下文时态 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择正确的时态形式
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59 空 找到句子的主语，判断其单复数 → 选择与主语在数上保持一致的谓语动词形式
60 空 识别句首的否定或半否定词 → 判断句子需要部分倒装 → 选择正确的倒装结构

考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　连接词选择　时态判断　时间状语　主谓一致　动词形式　定语从句　关系词选择　非谓语动词作定语　被动关系　时态与语态　主语识别　倒装句型　部分倒装

44. 【答案】C

51 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系 → 选择现在分词形式
52 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词性从句作宾语 → 根据从句在句中的语法功能 → 选择正确的连接词
53 空 分析句子时间状语和上下文时态 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择正确的时态形式
54 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的动词形式
55 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要定语从句修饰先行词 → 根据先行词在从句中的成分 → 选择正确的关系词

56 空 分析句子结构，空格处作定语修饰名词，且与逻辑主语构成被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式
57 空 根据时间状语和上下文逻辑，判断动作发生的时间 → 选择正确的时态形式
58 空 分析句子成分，空格处作动词的宾语 → 选择引导名词性从句的连接词
59 空 找到句子的主语，判断其单复数 → 选择与主语在数上保持一致的谓语动词形式
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考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　连接词选择　时态判断　时间状语　主谓一致　动词形式　定语从句　关系词选择　非谓语动词作定语　被动关系　时态与语态　主语识别　倒装句型　部分倒装

45. 【答案】D

51 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系 → 选择现在分词形式
52 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词性从句作宾语 → 根据从句在句中的语法功能 → 选择正确的连接词
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55 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要定语从句修饰先行词 → 根据先行词在从句中的成分 → 选择正确的关系词
56 空 分析句子结构，空格处作定语修饰名词，且与逻辑主语构成被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式
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58 空 分析句子成分，空格处作动词的宾语 → 选择引导名词性从句的连接词
59 空 找到句子的主语，判断其单复数 → 选择与主语在数上保持一致的谓语动词形式
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考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　连接词选择　时态判断　时间状语　主谓一致　动词形式　定语从句　关系词选择　非谓语动词作定语　被动关系　时态与语态　主语识别　倒装句型　部分倒装

46. 【答案】F

51 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系 → 选择现在分词形式
52 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词性从句作宾语 → 根据从句在句中的语法功能 → 选择正确的连接词
53 空 分析句子时间状语和上下文时态 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择正确的时态形式
54 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的动词形式
55 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要定语从句修饰先行词 → 根据先行词在从句中的成分 → 选择正确的关系词
56 空 分析句子结构，空格处作定语修饰名词，且与逻辑主语构成被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式
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58 空 分析句子成分，空格处作动词的宾语 → 选择引导名词性从句的连接词
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考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　连接词选择　时态判断　时间状语　主谓一致　动词形式　定语从句　关系词选择　非谓语动词作定语　被动关系　时态与语态　主语识别　倒装句型　部分倒装

47. 【答案】A

51 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系 → 选择现在分词形式
52 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词性从句作宾语 → 根据从句在句中的语法功能 → 选择正确的连接词
53 空 分析句子时间状语和上下文时态 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择正确的时态形式
54 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确的动词形式
55 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要定语从句修饰先行词 → 根据先行词在从句中的成分 → 选择正确的关系词
56 空 分析句子结构，空格处作定语修饰名词，且与逻辑主语构成被动关系 → 选择过去分词形式

57 空 根据时间状语和上下文逻辑，判断动作发生的时间 → 选择正确的时态形式
58 空 分析句子成分，空格处作动词的宾语 → 选择引导名词性从句的连接词
59 空 找到句子的主语，判断其单复数 → 选择与主语在数上保持一致的谓语动词形式
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考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　连接词选择　时态判断　时间状语　主谓一致　动词形式　定语从句　关系词选择　非谓语动词作定语　被动关系　时态与语态　主语识别　倒装句型　部分倒装

48. 【答案】H

51 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系 → 选择现在分词形式
52 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词性从句作宾语 → 根据从句在句中的语法功能 → 选择正确的连接词
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考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　连接词选择　时态判断　时间状语　主谓一致　动词形式　定语从句　关系词选择　非谓语动词作定语　被动关系　时态与语态　主语识别　倒装句型　部分倒装

49. 【答案】B

51 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系 → 选择现在分词形式
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53 空 分析句子时间状语和上下文时态 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择正确的时态形式
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50. 【答案】J

51 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系 → 选择现在分词形式
52 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词性从句作宾语 → 根据从句在句中的语法功能 → 选择正确的连接词
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51. 【答案】I have been wondering…
When I was little, my…

考生需围绕给定主题，运用多种句式（如定语从句、复合句）组织观点，并在语境中准确使用词汇表达对严厉教育的看法。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　定语从句　语境选词