中考 · 2020年四川省巴中市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 115 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 53 题 · 四川省巴中市

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
728 626
yingyu8.cn/an/728626

一、第一节 单项选择（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

1. —Would you like _____ to drink? —No thanks.
A. everything B. anything C. something D. nothing

2. Alice can sing some English songs, _____ she can’ t play the guitar.
A. and B. but C. or D. for

3. _____ exciting news it is!
A. What B. What an C. How D. How an

4. The shoes _____ I bought yesterday cost me ten dollars.
A. whose B. which C. whom D. who

5. Gina went to the doctor’ s yesterday and she _____ to take medicine on time.
A. told B. is told C. was told D. has told

6. We are tired. Let’ s stop _____ a rest.
A. have B. having C. to have D. to having

7. —Excuse me, could you tell me _____? —Certainly. Go along the street and you will find it on the left.
A. why I can go to the bank B. why can I go to the bank
C. how can I go to the bank D. how I can go to the bank

8. This book _____ be Jim’ s. His name is on it.
A. must B. might C. can’ t D. mustn’ t

9. If it doesn’ t rain tomorrow, we _____ a picnic.
A. will have B. had C. have had D. was having

10. —I won the first prize in the singing competition last week. —_____
A. Good idea. B. I don’ t think so C. No way. D. Congratulations.

二、第二节 完形填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并涂在答题卡上相应的位置。 Cindy and Anna were ___11___ friends. Some days they could spend hours happily together without any argument, but other days they just could not ___12___ on what to do. One day they decided to play in the garden near their school. “Come on! Let’ s play chess.” Anna said. “I don’ t want to play chess.” Cindy replied. “We always do what you want to do, Cindy. It’ s my turn to make ___13___.” Anna said. She was getting a little unhappy and ___14___, leaving Cindy alone. Cindy was very angry. ___15___ she got home, she found she still had Anna’ s notebook in her schoolbag. “Well, I’ m not giving it back to her today. I’ m too mad ___16___ her.” Cindy thought. The next day at school, their teacher Mrs. Stone asked for their notebooks. But Anna didn’ t have hers, and she looked ___17___. Cindy knew she should tell Mrs. Stone that she had the notebook, but she was ___18___ angry with Anna. When it was time for lunch, Cindy finally told Mrs. Stone the ___19___. “Thank you for being honest, Cindy. I’ m sure Anna will be thankful that you have given me her notebook.” said Mrs. Stone. Later, Mrs. Stone asked the two girls together and talked with them. Mrs. Stone helped them ___20___ that it was a good idea to take turns to decide the activity. They became best friends again.

11. A. best B. most C. least D. worst
12. A. try B. depend C. agree D. live
13. A. promise B. project C. decision D. survey
14. A. went over B. went on C. went by D. went away
15. A. Because B. When C. Unless D. If
16. A. at B. with C. on D. in
17. A. excited B. worried C. normal D. relaxed
18. A. still B. never C. often D. almost
19. A. chance B. plan C. truth D. rule
20. A. describe B. explain C. guess D. realize

三、第一节 阅读理解（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，共 40 分）

Do you like reading British novels? If your answer is “yes”, you can click www. fltrp.com and find some information about them from the following book list. Red Roses By Christine Lindop 40 pages Price: $7 Dead Man’ s Island By John Escott 57 pages Price: $10 The Jungle Book By Rudyard Kipling 67 pages Price: $15 Dracula By Bram Stoker 75 pages Price: $9 The Mystery of Allegra By Peter Foreman 70 pages Price: $12 The Children of the New Forest By Frederick Marryat 89 pages Half price: $8 now

21. Who writes The Jungle Book?

A. Christine Lindop. B. Peter Foreman. C. Frederick Marryat. D. Rudyard Kipling.

22. Which book has 75 pages?

A. Red Roses. B. Dracula.

C. Dead Man’ s Island. D. The Children of the New Forest.

23. How much was The Children of the New Forest before?

A. $8. B. $4. C. $16. D. $12.

24. Which book is the cheapest in the box?

A. The Mystery of Allegra. B. Dracula.

C. Red Roses. D. Dead Man’ s Island.

25. Where can you find more information about British novels according to the passage?

A. On the Internet.
B. On TV.
C. In magazine.
D. In a newspaper. B Leonardo da Vinci (莱奥纳多·达·芬奇) was famous artist who was born in Italy. He was also a great inventor. Many of his inventions have become important in modern life. Although Leonardo hated war, he invented many different machines used for war. His most special invention was the machine gun, which was produced and used in war. Besides, Leonardo spent days thinking about how to save time. He developed ideas for something like cutting machines. Leonardo was strange man. He never ate meat. That was very unusual in those times (时代). He never published (发表) scientific discoveries. He usually used mirror writing, which looks like usual writing in a mirror, starting from the right side of the page and moving to the left side. Only a few of his paintings are left today. Many paintings were not finished because he thought they were not perfect. Leonardo was talented and creative. He was regarded as one of the most intelligent men in the world.

26. What’ s Leonardo’ s status (身份) besides an artist?
A. An actor. B. A worker. C. A farmer. D. An inventor.

27. Which was Leonardo’ s most special invention according to this passage?
A. The cutting machine.
B. The machine gun.
C. The air conditioner.
D. The washing machine.

28. Which sentence can NOT show Leonardo was a strange man?
A. He never ate meat.
B. He never published scientific discoveries.
C. He used mirror writing.
D. He hated war.

29. Why are only a few of Leonardo’ s paintings left today?
A. Because many paintings were not finished.
B. Because many paintings were lost in war.
C. Because he burnt most of his paintings.
D. Because he had no time to paint.

30. Which of the following words can describe Leonardo correctly?

A. Famous but not great.

B. Great but not famous.

C. Intelligent but not usual.

D. Talented but not strange. C Do you often run outdoors to keep healthy? Have you ever thought about how running helps to clean up the earth? Sometimes creative mind can bring us win-win (双赢) situation. Plogging, a new way to exercise, began in Sweden. The name “plogging” comes from two words—the Swedish word “plocka”, which means “to pick up”, and the word “jogging”, which means “to run slowly”. A Swedish man called Eric started the movement. He saw rubbish here and there when riding to work each day. He became worried about the dirty environment and decided not to go to work by bike any more. Instead, he began to run to work and pick up the rubbish at the same time. To his joy, more and more people followed him and soon plogging became popular. Many people choose plogging instead of just jogging because they think plogging is a good way to help clean up the earth. Sometimes rubbish is difficult to collect because it may scatter all around. But if the runners pick up the rubbish on the way, it is quite different. After all, many hands make light work. Another reason is that plogging burns 48 calories (卡路里). According to a reseach, plogging for 10 minutes burns 48 calories, while usual jogging for 10 minutes burns about 39 calories. Everyone on the earth should play a part in cleaning it up! It’s time for us to take action together. So ready? Let’s plog tomorrow!

31. What did Eric do after he saw rubbish everywhere while riding to work?

A. He began to pick up the rubbish while running to work every day.

B. He kept riding to work every day. C He didn’t care and did nothing about it.

C. He took a bus to work instead of riding every day.

32. Why do people choose plogging?

A. Because there are too many bikes in the city.

B. Because it is a good way to help clean up the earth and burn more calories.

C. Because riding bikes is harmful to their health.

D. Because the buses are very busy.

33. What does the underlined word “scatter” mean in Chinese?

A. 爆炸 B. 集中 C. 散落 D. 消失

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

A. The name “plogging” comes from two English words.

B. An English man called Eric started plogging

C. Plogging for 10 minutes burns about 84 calories.

D. Plogging started in Sweden.

35. What’ s the best title of the passage?

A. A Bad Habit—Littering

B. The Best Sport—Jogging

C. A New Way to Exercise—Plogging

D. The Best Exercise—Riding D A woman in jeans stood at the window of an expensive shop. Though she hesitated (犹豫) for moment, she finally went in and asked to see a dress that was in the window. The assistant who served her did not like the way she was dressed. Looking at her scornfully (轻蔑地), he told her that the dress was sold. The woman walked out of the shop angrily and decided to punish the assistant next day. She returned to the shop the following morning dressed in fur (毛皮) coat, with a handbag in one hand and a long umbrella in the other. After finding the rude assistant, she asked for the same dress. Not realizing who was, the assistant was eager (热情的) to serve her this time. With great difficulty, he climbed into the shop window to get the dress. As soon as she saw it, the woman said she did not like it. She enjoyed herself making the assistant bring almost everything in the window before finally buying the dress she had first asked for.

36. Why did the assistant tell the woman that the dress was sold? A Because he was so busy that he couldn’ t serve her.

A. Because he didn’ t want to sell it.

B. Because he thought she was too poor to buy it

C. Because he didn’ t like her way of speaking.

37. When did the woman return to the shop?

A. The next morning.

B. The next afternoon.

C. The next evening.

D. The next week.

38. What did the woman think of the assistant at first?

A. Friendly.

B. Eager.

C. Rude.

D. Stupid.

39. What is NOT true according to the passage?

A. The assistant was not eager to serve the woman on the first day.

B. The assistant realized who the woman was at once the next day.

C. The woman finally bought the dress she had first asked for.

D. The woman punished the assistant successfully.

40. What does the passage mainly tell us?

A. We shouldn’ t judge (判断) person from the appearance.

B. We can get others’ trust only by wearing beautiful and expensive clothes.

C. We can’ t trust people without money.

D. We must punish people who don’ t like us.

四、第二节 补全短文（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并涂在答题卡上相应的位置。 It’ s easy to tell someone good news, but what about bad news? Are there any good ways to give bad news without making people too upset? _____41_____. ● Say something good Try to start the conversation with something good so that what you say is not all bad. For example, “I know you play soccer very well, but we only need one teammate.” Or you may end the conversation with a promise. “_____42_____.” ● _____43_____ Use words to introduce what you’ re going to say, like “I’ m really sorry, but...” “I’ m afraid I’ ve got some bad news.” This gives the listener time to prepare for what you will say. ● Try to give reason _____44_____. Try to explain the decision: if you have to cancel a trip with friends, can you explain why? ● Use a soft friendly voice If you’ re giving someone bad news, try to use a soft friendly voice to make you sound kind. _____45_____, like “I’ m really sorry. I know this must be disappointing.”

41. 第二节 补全短文

A. Say things to show you understand　B. People like to know why things go wrong
C. The following ways might help　D. Prepare your listener for the news
E. I’ m sure you will join us in the next game

42. 第二节 补全短文

A. Say things to show you understand　B. People like to know why things go wrong
C. The following ways might help　D. Prepare your listener for the news
E. I’ m sure you will join us in the next game

43. 第二节 补全短文

A. Say things to show you understand　B. People like to know why things go wrong
C. The following ways might help　D. Prepare your listener for the news
E. I’ m sure you will join us in the next game

44. 第二节 补全短文

A. Say things to show you understand　B. People like to know why things go wrong
C. The following ways might help　D. Prepare your listener for the news
E. I’ m sure you will join us in the next game

45. 第二节 补全短文

A. Say things to show you understand　B. People like to know why things go wrong
C. The following ways might help　D. Prepare your listener for the news
E. I’ m sure you will join us in the next game

五、第一节 阅读表达（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

46. What’ s Andy’ s job? (no more than 5 words) _____

47. What does Andy like to do after a long day of writing? (no more than 2 words) _____

48. Which way does Andy choose to write when he travels? (no more than 2 words) _____

49. What does the underlined word “They” refer to (指代)? (no more than2 words) _____

50. Is the article a job interview or a character interview? (no more than 3 words) _____

六、第二节 书面表达（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

51. (15 分)

七、写作要点：（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

52. (15 分)

八、写作要求：（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

53. (15 分)

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. C	2. B	3. A	4. B	5. C
6. C	7. D	8. A	9. A	10. D
11. A	12. C	13. C	14. D	15. B
16. A	17. B	18. A	19. C	20. D
21. D	22. B	23. C	24. C	25. A
26. D	27. B	28. D	29. A	30. C
31. A	32. B	33. C	34. D	35. C
36. C	37. A	38. C	39. B	40. A
46. A writer.	47. Do exercise.	48. By hand.		

41. C

42. E

43. D

44. B

45. A

49. Fish milkshakes.

50. A character interview.

51. 21. Who writes The Jungle Book? A. Christine Lindop. ☒B. Peter Foreman. C. Frederick Marryat.☒ D. Rudyard Kipling. 22. Which book has 75 pages? A. Red Roses.☒B. Dracula. C. Dead Man’ s Island.☒ D. The Children of the New Forest. 23. How much was The Children of the New Forest before? A. $8.☒ B. $4.☒C. $16.☒D. $12. 24. Which book is the cheapest in the box? A. The Mystery of Allegra.☒B. Dracula.☒C. Red Roses.☒D. Dead Man’ s Island. 25. Where can you find more information about British novels according to the passage? A. On the Internet.☒B. On TV.☒C. In magazine.☒D. In a newspaper. 【

52. 21. Who writes The Jungle Book? A. Christine Lindop. ☒B. Peter Foreman. C. Frederick Marryat.☒ D. Rudyard Kipling. 22. Which book has 75 pages? A. Red Roses.☒B. Dracula. C. Dead Man’ s Island.☒ D. The Children of the New Forest. 23. How much was The Children of the New Forest before? A. $8.☒ B. $4.☒C. $16.☒D. $12. 24. Which book is the cheapest in the box? A. The Mystery of Allegra.☒B. Dracula.☒C. Red Roses.☒D. Dead Man’ s Island. 25. Where can you find more information about British novels according to the passage? A. On the Internet.☒B. On TV.☒C. In magazine.☒D. In a newspaper. 【

53. 21. Who writes The Jungle Book? A. Christine Lindop. ☒B. Peter Foreman. C. Frederick Marryat.☒ D. Rudyard Kipling. 22. Which book has 75 pages? A. Red Roses.☒B. Dracula. C. Dead Man’ s Island.☒ D. The Children of the New Forest. 23. How much was The Children of the New Forest before? A. $8.☒ B. $4.☒C. $16.☒D. $12. 24. Which book is the cheapest in the box? A. The Mystery of Allegra.☒B. Dracula.☒C. Red Roses.☒D. Dead Man’ s Island. 25. Where can you find more information about British novels according to the passage? A. On the Internet.☒B. On TV.☒C. In magazine.☒D. In a newspaper. 【

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

分析疑问句语境 → 判断说话人提供饮料的意图 → 选择表示‘某物’的不定代词

考点：疑问句中不定代词的用法

2. 【答案】B

分析前后分句逻辑关系 → 前句肯定（会唱英文歌）后句否定（不会弹吉他） → 选择表示转折的连词

考点：并列连词的逻辑关系

3. 【答案】A

识别感叹句结构 → 判断中心词news为不可数名词 → 选择what引导的感叹句

考点：what引导的感叹句结构

4. 【答案】B

分析定语从句结构 → 判断先行词shoes为物 → 选择关系代词which

考点：关系代词which的用法

5. 【答案】C

分析句子主干 → 判断主语she与动词tell为被动关系 → 选择一般过去时的被动语态

考点：一般过去时的被动语态

6. 【答案】C

识别固定搭配 stop to do sth. → 区分 stop doing sth. 与 stop to do sth. 的语义差异 → 选择表示目的的不定式

考点：stop to do sth. 表示停下来去做另一件事　stop doing sth. 表示停止正在做的事

7. 【答案】D

识别宾语从句 → 应用陈述语序规则 → 根据答语判断疑问词

考点：宾语从句需用陈述语序　根据答语 Go along the street 判断询问方式

8. 【答案】A

识别情态动词表推测 → 根据肯定证据（His name is on it）判断推测强度 → 选择表示肯定推测的情态动词

考点：must 表示非常肯定的推测　might 表示可能性较小的推测　can't 表示否定推测　mustn't 表示禁止

9. 【答案】A

识别条件状语从句 → 应用主将从现规则 → 选择主句的将来时态

考点：if 引导的条件状语从句，从句用一般现在时，主句用一般将来时

10. 【答案】D

识别对话场景（宣布好消息） → 匹配恰当的回应方式 → 选择表示祝贺的表达

考点：对好消息应表示祝贺　Good idea 用于回应建议　I don't think so 用于表示不同意　No way 用于表示拒绝或惊讶

11. 【答案】A

11 空 根据下文转折词but及后文冲突描述，推断前文应为关系亲密的朋友 → 识别best friends为固定搭配 → 选择A

12 空 根据前文but转折及后文冲突描述，推断此处表示无法达成一致 → 识别agree on为固定搭配 → 选择C

13 空 根据前文It's my turn及后文take turns的提示，推断此处表示做决定 → 识别make decision为固定搭配 → 选择C

14 空 根据前文unhappy及后文leaving Cindy alone的提示，推断此处表示离开 → 识别went away为离开之意 → 选择D

15 空 根据后文she got home的过去时态及语境，推断此处表示时间状语从句 → 识别When引导时间状语从句 → 选择B

16 空 定位空格前动词短语 → 识别固定搭配 'agree on' → 选择介词 on

17 空 定位空格前描述对象 Anna → 分析上下文（丢失笔记本、老师询问）→ 推断情绪状态 → 选择符合语境的形容词

18 空 定位空格前描述 Cindy 的状态 → 分析上下文（Cindy 仍生气、未归还笔记本）→ 推断副词含义 → 选择符合语境的副词

19 空 定位空格前动词 told → 分析上下文（Cindy 最终告诉老师笔记本的事）→ 推断名词含义 → 选择符合语境的名词

20 空 定位空格前主语 Mrs. Stone → 分析上下文（老师帮助两个女孩理解轮流决定的好处）→ 推断动词含义 → 选择符合语境的动词

考点：语境逻辑推断　固定搭配识别　动词短语辨析　状语从句识别　时态一致性　固定搭配 agree on　语境选词　近义词辨析

12. 【答案】C

11 空 根据下文转折词but及后文冲突描述，推断前文应为关系亲密的朋友 → 识别best friends为固定搭配 → 选择A

12 空 根据前文but转折及后文冲突描述，推断此处表示无法达成一致 → 识别agree on为固定搭配 → 选择C

13 空 根据前文It's my turn及后文take turns的提示，推断此处表示做决定 → 识别make decision为固定搭配 → 选择C

14 空 根据前文unhappy及后文leaving Cindy alone的提示，推断此处表示离开 → 识别went away为离开之意 → 选择D

15 空 根据后文she got home的过去时态及语境，推断此处表示时间状语从句 → 识别When引导时间状语从句 → 选择B

16 空 定位空格前动词短语 → 识别固定搭配 'agree on' → 选择介词 on

17 空 定位空格前描述对象 Anna → 分析上下文（丢失笔记本、老师询问）→ 推断情绪状态 → 选择符合语境的形容词

18 空 定位空格前描述 Cindy 的状态 → 分析上下文（Cindy 仍生气、未归还笔记本）→ 推断副词含义 → 选择符合语境的副词

19 空 定位空格前动词 told → 分析上下文（Cindy 最终告诉老师笔记本的事）→ 推断名词含义 → 选择符合语境的名词

20 空 定位空格前主语 Mrs. Stone → 分析上下文（老师帮助两个女孩理解轮流决定的好处）→ 推断动词含义 → 选择符合语境的动词

考点：语境逻辑推断　固定搭配识别　动词短语辨析　状语从句识别　时态一致性　固定搭配 agree on　语境选词　近义词辨析

13. 【答案】C

11 空 根据下文转折词but及后文冲突描述，推断前文应为关系亲密的朋友 → 识别best friends为固定搭配 → 选择A

12 空 根据前文but转折及后文冲突描述，推断此处表示无法达成一致 → 识别agree on为固定搭配 → 选择C

13 空 根据前文It's my turn及后文take turns的提示，推断此处表示做决定 → 识别make decision为固定搭配 → 选择C

14 空 根据前文unhappy及后文leaving Cindy alone的提示，推断此处表示离开 → 识别went away为离开之意 → 选择D

15 空 根据后文she got home的过去时态及语境，推断此处表示时间状语从句 → 识别When引导时间状语从句 → 选择B

16 空 定位空格前动词短语 → 识别固定搭配 'agree on' → 选择介词 on

17 空 定位空格前描述对象 Anna → 分析上下文（丢失笔记本、老师询问）→ 推断情绪状态 → 选择符合语境的形容词

18 空 定位空格前描述 Cindy 的状态 → 分析上下文（Cindy 仍生气、未归还笔记本）→ 推断副词含义 → 选择符合语境的副词

19 空 定位空格前动词 told → 分析上下文（Cindy 最终告诉老师笔记本的事）→ 推断名词含义 → 选择符合语境的名词

20 空 定位空格前主语 Mrs. Stone → 分析上下文（老师帮助两个女孩理解轮流决定的好处）→ 推断动词含义 → 选择符合语境的动词

考点：语境逻辑推断　固定搭配识别　动词短语辨析　状语从句识别　时态一致性　固定搭配 agree on　语境选词　近义词辨析

14. 【答案】D

11 空 根据下文转折词but及后文冲突描述，推断前文应为关系亲密的朋友 → 识别best friends为固定搭配 → 选择A

12 空 根据前文but转折及后文冲突描述，推断此处表示无法达成一致 → 识别agree on为固定搭配 → 选择C

13 空 根据前文It's my turn及后文take turns的提示，推断此处表示做决定 → 识别make decision为固定搭配 → 选择C

14 空 根据前文unhappy及后文leaving Cindy alone的提示，推断此处表示离开 → 识别went away为离开之意 → 选择D

15 空 根据后文she got home的过去时态及语境，推断此处表示时间状语从句 → 识别When引导时间状语从句 → 选择B

16 空 定位空格前动词短语 → 识别固定搭配 'agree on' → 选择介词 on

17 空 定位空格前描述对象 Anna → 分析上下文（丢失笔记本、老师询问）→ 推断情绪状态 → 选择符合语境的形容词

18 空 定位空格前描述 Cindy 的状态 → 分析上下文（Cindy 仍生气、未归还笔记本）→ 推断副词含义 → 选择符合语境的副词

19 空 定位空格前动词 told → 分析上下文（Cindy 最终告诉老师笔记本的事）→ 推断名词含义 → 选择符合语境的名词

20 空 定位空格前主语 Mrs. Stone → 分析上下文（老师帮助两个女孩理解轮流决定的好处）→ 推断动词含义 → 选择符合语境的动词

考点：语境逻辑推断　固定搭配识别　动词短语辨析　状语从句识别　时态一致性　固定搭配 agree on　语境选词　近义词辨析

15. 【答案】B

11 空 根据下文转折词but及后文冲突描述，推断前文应为关系亲密的朋友 → 识别best friends为固定搭配 → 选择A

12 空 根据前文but转折及后文冲突描述，推断此处表示无法达成一致 → 识别agree on为固定搭配 → 选择C

13 空 根据前文It's my turn及后文take turns的提示，推断此处表示做决定 → 识别make decision为固定搭配 → 选择C

14 空 根据前文unhappy及后文leaving Cindy alone的提示，推断此处表示离开 → 识别went away为离开之意 → 选择D

15 空 根据后文she got home的过去时态及语境，推断此处表示时间状语从句 → 识别When引导时间状语从句 → 选择B

16 空 定位空格前动词短语 → 识别固定搭配 'agree on' → 选择介词 on

17 空 定位空格前描述对象 Anna → 分析上下文（丢失笔记本、老师询问）→ 推断情绪状态 → 选择符合语境的形容词

18 空 定位空格前描述 Cindy 的状态 → 分析上下文（Cindy 仍生气、未归还笔记本）→ 推断副词含义 → 选择符合语境的副词

19 空 定位空格前动词 told → 分析上下文（Cindy 最终告诉老师笔记本的事）→ 推断名词含义 → 选择符合语境的名词

20 空 定位空格前主语 Mrs. Stone → 分析上下文（老师帮助两个女孩理解轮流决定的好处）→ 推断动词含义 → 选择符合语境的动词

考点：语境逻辑推断　固定搭配识别　动词短语辨析　状语从句识别　时态一致性　固定搭配 agree on　语境选词　近义词辨析

16. 【答案】A

11 空 根据下文转折词but及后文冲突描述，推断前文应为关系亲密的朋友 → 识别best friends为固定搭配 → 选择A

12 空 根据前文but转折及后文冲突描述，推断此处表示无法达成一致 → 识别agree on为固定搭配 → 选择C

13 空 根据前文It's my turn及后文take turns的提示，推断此处表示做决定 → 识别make decision为固定搭配 → 选择C

14 空 根据前文unhappy及后文leaving Cindy alone的提示，推断此处表示离开 → 识别went away为离开之意 → 选择D

15 空 根据后文she got home的过去时态及语境，推断此处表示时间状语从句 → 识别When引导时间状语从句 → 选择B

16 空 定位空格前动词短语 → 识别固定搭配 'agree on' → 选择介词 on

17 空 定位空格前描述对象 Anna → 分析上下文（丢失笔记本、老师询问）→ 推断情绪状态 → 选择符合语境的形容词

18 空 定位空格前描述 Cindy 的状态 → 分析上下文（Cindy 仍生气、未归还笔记本）→ 推断副词含义 → 选择符合语境的副词

19 空 定位空格前动词 told → 分析上下文（Cindy 最终告诉老师笔记本的事）→ 推断名词含义 → 选择符合语境的名词

20 空 定位空格前主语 Mrs. Stone → 分析上下文（老师帮助两个女孩理解轮流决定的好处）→ 推断动词含义 → 选择符合语境的动词

考点：语境逻辑推断　固定搭配识别　动词短语辨析　状语从句识别　时态一致性　固定搭配 agree on　语境选词　近义词辨析

17. 【答案】B

11 空 根据下文转折词but及后文冲突描述，推断前文应为关系亲密的朋友 → 识别best friends为固定搭配 → 选择A

12 空 根据前文but转折及后文冲突描述，推断此处表示无法达成一致 → 识别agree on为固定搭配 → 选择C

13 空 根据前文It's my turn及后文take turns的提示，推断此处表示做决定 → 识别make decision为固定搭配 → 选择C

14 空 根据前文unhappy及后文leaving Cindy alone的提示，推断此处表示离开 → 识别went away为离开之意 → 选择D

15 空 根据后文she got home的过去时态及语境，推断此处表示时间状语从句 → 识别When引导时间状语从句 → 选择B

16 空 定位空格前动词短语 → 识别固定搭配 'agree on' → 选择介词 on

17 空 定位空格前描述对象 Anna → 分析上下文（丢失笔记本、老师询问）→ 推断情绪状态 → 选择符合语境的形容词

18 空 定位空格前描述 Cindy 的状态 → 分析上下文（Cindy 仍生气、未归还笔记本）→ 推断副词含义 → 选择符合语境的副词

19 空 定位空格前动词 told → 分析上下文（Cindy 最终告诉老师笔记本的事）→ 推断名词含义 → 选择符合语境的名词

20 空 定位空格前主语 Mrs. Stone → 分析上下文（老师帮助两个女孩理解轮流决定的好处）→ 推断动词含义 → 选择符合语境的动词

考点：语境逻辑推断　固定搭配识别　动词短语辨析　状语从句识别　时态一致性　固定搭配 agree on　语境选词　近义词辨析

18. 【答案】A

11 空 根据下文转折词but及后文冲突描述，推断前文应为关系亲密的朋友 → 识别best friends为固定搭配 → 选择A

12 空 根据前文but转折及后文冲突描述，推断此处表示无法达成一致 → 识别agree on为固定搭配 → 选择C

13 空 根据前文It's my turn及后文take turns的提示，推断此处表示做决定 → 识别make decision为固定搭配 → 选择C

14 空 根据前文unhappy及后文leaving Cindy alone的提示，推断此处表示离开 → 识别went away为离开之意 → 选择D

15 空 根据后文she got home的过去时态及语境，推断此处表示时间状语从句 → 识别When引导时间状语从句 → 选择B

16 空 定位空格前动词短语 → 识别固定搭配 'agree on' → 选择介词 on

17 空 定位空格前描述对象 Anna → 分析上下文（丢失笔记本、老师询问）→ 推断情绪状态 → 选择符合语境的形容词

18 空 定位空格前描述 Cindy 的状态 → 分析上下文（Cindy 仍生气、未归还笔记本）→ 推断副词含义 → 选择符合语境的副词

19 空 定位空格前动词 told → 分析上下文（Cindy 最终告诉老师笔记本的事）→ 推断名词含义 → 选择符合语境的名词

20 空 定位空格前主语 Mrs. Stone → 分析上下文（老师帮助两个女孩理解轮流决定的好处）→ 推断动词含义 → 选择符合语境的动词

考点：语境逻辑推断　固定搭配识别　动词短语辨析　状语从句识别　时态一致性　固定搭配 agree on　语境选词　近义词辨析

19. 【答案】C

11 空 根据下文转折词but及后文冲突描述，推断前文应为关系亲密的朋友 → 识别best friends为固定搭配 → 选择A

12 空 根据前文but转折及后文冲突描述，推断此处表示无法达成一致 → 识别agree on为固定搭配 → 选择C

13 空 根据前文It's my turn及后文take turns的提示，推断此处表示做决定 → 识别make decision为固定搭配 → 选择C

14 空 根据前文unhappy及后文leaving Cindy alone的提示，推断此处表示离开 → 识别went away为离开之意 → 选择D

15 空 根据后文she got home的过去时态及语境，推断此处表示时间状语从句 → 识别When引导时间状语从句 → 选择B

16 空 定位空格前动词短语 → 识别固定搭配 'agree on' → 选择介词 on

17 空 定位空格前描述对象 Anna → 分析上下文（丢失笔记本、老师询问）→ 推断情绪状态 → 选择符合语境的形容词

18 空 定位空格前描述 Cindy 的状态 → 分析上下文（Cindy 仍生气、未归还笔记本）→ 推断副词含义 → 选择符合语境的副词

19 空 定位空格前动词 told → 分析上下文（Cindy 最终告诉老师笔记本的事）→ 推断名词含义 → 选择符合语境的名词

20 空 定位空格前主语 Mrs. Stone → 分析上下文（老师帮助两个女孩理解轮流决定的好处）→ 推断动词含义 → 选择符合语境的动词

考点：语境逻辑推断　固定搭配识别　动词短语辨析　状语从句识别　时态一致性　固定搭配 agree on　语境选词　近义词辨析

20. 【答案】D

11 空 根据下文转折词but及后文冲突描述，推断前文应为关系亲密的朋友 → 识别best friends为固定搭配 → 选择A

12 空 根据前文but转折及后文冲突描述，推断此处表示无法达成一致 → 识别agree on为固定搭配 → 选择C

13 空 根据前文It's my turn及后文take turns的提示，推断此处表示做决定 → 识别make decision为固定搭配 → 选择C

14 空 根据前文unhappy及后文leaving Cindy alone的提示，推断此处表示离开 → 识别went away为离开之意 → 选择D

15 空 根据后文she got home的过去时态及语境，推断此处表示时间状语从句 → 识别When引导时间状语从句 → 选择B

16 空 定位空格前动词短语 → 识别固定搭配 'agree on' → 选择介词 on

17 空 定位空格前描述对象 Anna → 分析上下文（丢失笔记本、老师询问）→ 推断情绪状态 → 选择符合语境的形容词

18 空 定位空格前描述 Cindy 的状态 → 分析上下文（Cindy 仍生气、未归还笔记本）→ 推断副词含义 → 选择符合语境的副词

19 空 定位空格前动词 told → 分析上下文（Cindy 最终告诉老师笔记本的事）→ 推断名词含义 → 选择符合语境的名词

20 空 定位空格前主语 Mrs. Stone → 分析上下文（老师帮助两个女孩理解轮流决定的好处）→ 推断动词含义 → 选择符合语境的动词

考点：语境逻辑推断　固定搭配识别　动词短语辨析　状语从句识别　时态一致性　固定搭配 agree on　语境选词　近义词辨析

21. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'The Jungle Book' → 在书单中找到对应条目 → 识别作者信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

22. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 '75 pages' → 在书单中找到对应页数 → 识别书名 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

23. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'The Children of the New Forest' 和 'before' → 找到该书条目中 'Half price: $8 now' → 推断原价为现价的两倍 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

24. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'cheapest' → 比较书单中所有书的价格 → 找出最低价 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

25. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'find more information' → 在语篇开头找到 'click www. fltrp.com' → 识别其为互联网网址 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

26. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Leonardo' → 在语篇中未找到任何关于 'Leonardo' 的信息 → 判定语篇与题目不匹配，无法作答

考点：细节定位　语篇信息缺失

27. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Leonardo' 和 'invention' → 在语篇中未找到任何关于 'Leonardo' 或其发明的信息 → 判定语篇与题目不匹配，无法作答

考点：细节定位　语篇信息缺失

28. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Leonardo' 和 'strange' → 在语篇中未找到任何关于 'Leonardo' 或其行为的信息 → 判定语篇与题目不匹配，无法作答

考点：细节定位　语篇信息缺失

29. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'Leonardo' 和 'paintings' → 在语篇中未找到任何关于 'Leonardo' 或其画作的信息 → 判定语篇与题目不匹配，无法作答

考点：细节定位　语篇信息缺失

30. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Leonardo' 和 'describe' → 在语篇中未找到任何关于 'Leonardo' 的信息 → 判定语篇与题目不匹配，无法作答

考点：细节定位　语篇信息缺失

31. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'Eric' 和 'rubbish' → 在语篇中寻找对应行为描述 → 匹配选项A的同义改写 'pick up the rubbish while running'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

32. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'choose plogging' → 在语篇中寻找原因描述 → 匹配选项B的同义改写 'help clean up the earth and burn calories'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

33. 【答案】C

定位划线词 'scatter' → 分析其所在句子的上下文语境 → 根据语境推断词义为 ‘散落’ → 匹配选项C

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

34. 【答案】D

逐一核对选项与语篇细节 → 选项A、B、C在语篇中均无明确依据或与事实不符 → 选项D与语篇中 ‘started in Sweden’ 信息一致

考点：细节核对　事实判断

35. 【答案】C

通读全文，把握核心主题（介绍一种结合跑步和捡垃圾的新型运动） → 对比选项，C项最能概括文章主旨

考点：主旨概括　标题选择

36. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'sold' → 在语篇中寻找对应情节 → 根据情节推断店员动机

考点：细节定位　情节推断

37. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词'return' → 在语篇中寻找时间线索 → 匹配选项中的时间描述

考点：细节定位　时间信息匹配

38. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'think of the assistant at first' → 在语篇中寻找女士对店员的初始评价 → 匹配选项中的态度词

考点：观点态度　细节定位

39. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'NOT true' → 逐一核对选项与语篇细节 → 找出与语篇明确相悖的选项

考点：细节核对　否定判断

40. 【答案】A

通读语篇 → 概括核心情节与寓意 → 匹配选项中的主旨概括

考点：主旨大意　寓意推断

41. 【答案】C

41 空 根据空格前后的名词性成分（a new challenge）和介词（to），识别固定搭配 take on a challenge → 选择 take on

42 空 根据空格后介词 for 及语境（表示“因...而闻名”），识别固定搭配 be famous for → 选择 famous

43 空 分析句子结构：空格后为完整句子（the book was written by...），且修饰先行词 the book，需用关系代词 that/which 引导定语从句 → 选择 that
44 空 根据时间状语 last year（过去时间）和语境（已完成的动作），判断需用一般过去时 → 选择 visited
45 空 根据空格后宾语 the meeting（会议）及语境（表示“召开会议”），识别动词 hold 的“举行；召开”这一熟词僻义 → 选择 hold

考点：动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　语境选词　定语从句　时态与语态　熟词僻义

42. 【答案】E

41 空 根据空格前后的名词性成分（a new challenge）和介词（to），识别固定搭配 take on a challenge → 选择 take on
42 空 根据空格后介词 for 及语境（表示“因...而闻名”），识别固定搭配 be famous for → 选择 famous
43 空 分析句子结构：空格后为完整句子（the book was written by...），且修饰先行词 the book，需用关系代词 that/which 引导定语从句 → 选择 that
44 空 根据时间状语 last year（过去时间）和语境（已完成的动作），判断需用一般过去时 → 选择 visited
45 空 根据空格后宾语 the meeting（会议）及语境（表示“召开会议”），识别动词 hold 的“举行；召开”这一熟词僻义 → 选择 hold

考点：动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　语境选词　定语从句　时态与语态　熟词僻义

43. 【答案】D

41 空 根据空格前后的名词性成分（a new challenge）和介词（to），识别固定搭配 take on a challenge → 选择 take on
42 空 根据空格后介词 for 及语境（表示“因...而闻名”），识别固定搭配 be famous for → 选择 famous
43 空 分析句子结构：空格后为完整句子（the book was written by...），且修饰先行词 the book，需用关系代词 that/which 引导定语从句 → 选择 that
44 空 根据时间状语 last year（过去时间）和语境（已完成的动作），判断需用一般过去时 → 选择 visited
45 空 根据空格后宾语 the meeting（会议）及语境（表示“召开会议”），识别动词 hold 的“举行；召开”这一熟词僻义 → 选择 hold

考点：动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　语境选词　定语从句　时态与语态　熟词僻义

44. 【答案】B

41 空 根据空格前后的名词性成分（a new challenge）和介词（to），识别固定搭配 take on a challenge → 选择 take on
42 空 根据空格后介词 for 及语境（表示“因...而闻名”），识别固定搭配 be famous for → 选择 famous
43 空 分析句子结构：空格后为完整句子（the book was written by...），且修饰先行词 the book，需用关系代词 that/which 引导定语从句 → 选择 that
44 空 根据时间状语 last year（过去时间）和语境（已完成的动作），判断需用一般过去时 → 选择 visited
45 空 根据空格后宾语 the meeting（会议）及语境（表示“召开会议”），识别动词 hold 的“举行；召开”这一熟词僻义 → 选择 hold

考点：动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　语境选词　定语从句　时态与语态　熟词僻义

45. 【答案】A

41 空 根据空格前后的名词性成分（a new challenge）和介词（to），识别固定搭配 take on a challenge → 选择 take on
42 空 根据空格后介词 for 及语境（表示“因...而闻名”），识别固定搭配 be famous for → 选择 famous
43 空 分析句子结构：空格后为完整句子（the book was written by...），且修饰先行词 the book，需用关系代词 that/which 引导定语从句 → 选择 that

44 空 根据时间状语 last year（过去时间）和语境（已完成的动作），判断需用一般过去时 → 选择 visited
45 空 根据空格后宾语 the meeting（会议）及语境（表示“召开会议”），识别动词 hold 的“举行；召开”这一熟词僻义 → 选择 hold

考点：动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　语境选词　定语从句　时态与语态　熟词僻义

46. 【答案】A writer.

定位问题关键词 'Andy's job' → 在语篇中捕捉直接描述其职业的名词短语 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

47. 【答案】Do exercise.

定位问题关键词 'after a long day of writing' → 在语篇中捕捉描述其写作后活动的动词短语 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

48. 【答案】By hand.

定位问题关键词 'when he travels' → 在语篇中捕捉描述其旅行时写作方式的介词短语 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

49. 【答案】Fish milkshakes.

定位下划线词 'They' → 分析其所在句子的语法结构与上下文逻辑 → 确定其指代的前文复数名词短语 → 得出答案

考点：指代与衔接

50. 【答案】A character interview.

通览全文，把握对话/文章的核心内容与目的 → 判断其是围绕职业信息还是人物特质展开 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意

51. 【答案】21. Who writes The Jungle Book? A. Christine…

根据书信格式和要点，运用多种句式（如定语从句、非谓语结构）和恰当搭配组织内容，完成回信。

考点：定语从句　take on (new challenges)　句式变化

52. 【答案】21. Who writes The Jungle Book? A. Christine…

围绕学习生活与防疫措施两个主题，运用多样句式（如定语从句、动词搭配）组织内容，确保逻辑连贯与表达准确。

考点：take on new challenges　which helps to　in order to

53. 【答案】21. Who writes The Jungle Book? A. Christine…

根据题目要求，围绕“对抗COVID-19”主题，运用SVO主干句型构建基本句式，并通过使用take on等动词搭配和句式变化（如从句、非谓语等）来组织内容，确保行文连贯、语法正确。

考点：take on (挑战/承担)　SVO主干句型　句式变化与复杂句构建