中考 · 2020年四川省眉山市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 86 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 57 题 · 四川省眉山市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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一、第二节 听对话和独白答题（共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. How soon will Steve have to hand in his book report ?

A. In 3 days. B. In 3 weeks. C. In 3 months.

2. What has the government done on wild animal protection?

A. It has planted more trees. B. It has built new homes for therm.

C. It has made some laws. 听第7段对话，回答下列各小题。

3. Where will they go for a picnic?

A. By the lake. B. On the hill. C. In the park.

4. What will Jack buy for the picnic?

A. Some beef hamburgers and vegetable salad. B. Some orange juice and yogurt.

C. Some chocolate and tomatoes.

5. What does the man do?

A. A reporter. B. A doctor. C. A policeman.

6. How long has Jessica used old clothes to make schoolbags?

A. For about 1 year. B. For about 2 years. C. For about 3 years.

7. What are Jessica’ s parents like?

A. Kind. B. Shy.

C. Humorous, 听第9段对话，回答下列各小题。

8. What’ s the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Teacher and student. B. Mother and son. C. Waitress and guest.

二、听下面一段独白，回答下列各小题。（共 3 小题，每小题 1 分，共 3 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 9 to 11

9. What does Becky do when students can’ t express themselves?

A. Teaches them something easier B. Waits patiently and encourages them.

C. Shows them some pictures.

10. Which of the following is TRUE about Becky’ s class?

A. Students learn more than just the English language. B. Students can search for information on their smart phones.

C. Students should raise their hands first if they want to speak.

11. How does this speaker describe Becky’ s class?

A. Boring. B. Difficult. C. Special.

三、第一节 阅读理解（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

We Want You Join us at Lily's—one of the best local restaurants. We are now looking for people who would be interested in working with us. 3 cooks ·At least one year’ s experience in a western restaurant kitchen. ·Able to work on weekends. ·Work 8-hour ($600/week). Waiters/ Waitresses ·At least one year’ s work experience in a cafe or restaurant. ·Part-time welcome. ·Like fast-paced work and accept shift changes (换班). ·Work 2-hour. 3-hour or 5-hour ($16/ hour). 2 cleaners ·No experience needed. ·Part-time welcome. ·Work 2-hour or 4-hour ($12/ hour), We’ re also looking for delivery (配送) workers who are good at riding a bike. You must be 18 or older to work at Lily's. Call 654589-7859.

12. According to the poster, _____.

A. a 14-year-old can ask for a job at Lily's B. cleaners have to work about 12 hours a day

C. Lily’ s wants full-time waiters and waitresses D. cooks should have at least one year of experience

13. How much can a waiter make if he works 7 hours?

A. $84. B. $90. C. $112. D. $119.

14. For more information，you can_____.

A. make a call

B. write a letter

C. send an e-mail

D. visit the boss B A 15-year-old student from Sichuan named Wei Fang was preparing a talk on Western festivals. She searched online for information and made a PowerPoint slide(幻灯片). Zhu Hui her classmate. was doing his chemistry homework. But he couldn’ t work out the last problem even though he had tried his best. So he took out his smart phone opened a special app and searched for the problem. Solutions appeared on his screen after several seconds. Like Wei and Zhu,nowadays , many students do their homework with the help of the internet. They search for information online, or discuss with their classmates through QQ and WeChat. “It's convenient. You don't have to wait for your teacher to explain it to you face to face. " According to Zhu. You can also learn by seeing how others work the problems out. What's more. it improves students' problem solving abilities. This is especially true for homework that requires some research work. “I am now quite skilled at finding information online, ” Zhu added. However. this trend (趋势) also causes problems. Some lazy students just copy the answers from the internet without thinking on their own. Some even let their classmates do their homework for them. And their teachers may not know this. But knowing how to use the internet is important. The key is to have good self-control. When you meet a difficult problem,think about it by yourself first. Be sure to understand the reasons behind the answers after you have turned to the internet,or you won't make any progress. If you are not sure about your self-control,ask your parents for help.

15. Both Wei Fang and Zhu Hui used the internet to_____.

A. play games
B. search for information
C. take exams
D. chat with their classmates.

16. Which of the following problems is NOT mentioned in the fourth paragraph?

A. Some students only copy the answers from the internet.
B. Some students let their classmates do homework for them.
C. Nobody is able to finish their homework without the internet now.
D. Some students have stopped thinking on their own.

17. According to the passage, _____is the key to using the internet to study. A self-respect

A. self-control
B. self-confidence
C. self-thinking

18. By writing this passage. the writer wants to tell us that_____.

A. the internet can be a good helper if we use it properly

B. the internet has made all students lazy

C. it's not necessary to learn how to use the internet

D. It’ s important to learn how to use the internet C What covers three-fourths of the Earth's surface? It's the water that makes up the Earth's four oceans. They are the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian and the Arctic. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest. The Arctic is the smallest and shallowest. Stand on a beach and watch the ocean. You will see that it is never still (平静). The ocean is in constant motion (运动). Wind blows across the surface of the water. This makes waves. Ocean waves are different in height. A light wind causes small waves. In a hurricane (飓风)， winds can cause huge. dangerous waves that can get to be more than 14 meters high! Ocean currents (洋流) are lots of water that move from seaside to seaside. Like waves,currents are caused by wind. Ocean currents can be warm or cold. In areas close to land, warm ocean currents make the air warmer; cold ocean currents make it colder. At high tide (涨潮时期), the ocean covers much of the beach. At low tide, you can walk on the sand that had earlier been covered by ocean water. Tides are caused by the pull of gravity (重力)as the moon circles the Earth. The ocean provides people with many resources. Ocean water has salt. a basic cooking material. Ocean fishing provides work and food for many people. The ocean is also a fun place to visit. Children who live near the ocean often like to swim in the waves. hunt for shells. and play in the sand. The ocean may look like a large pool of water. but it's much more than that.

19. What is mainly talked about in the first paragraph?

A. Four oceans cover three-fourths of the Earth's surface.

B. The Earth's surface is wet.

C. The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean

D. The Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean.

20. The underlined word “constant” in the second paragraph probably means, _____in Chinese.

A. 奇怪的 B. 连续的 C. 不规则的 D. 危险的

21. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

A. It is always colder near the ocean.

B. Everyone who lives near the ocean loves to swim.

C. The Arctic Ocean is bigger than the Atlantic Ocean.

D. Oceans provide many of the things that people need.

22. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

A. Ocean Fishing

B. What Makes Oceans Move

C. Ocean on the Move

D. How Oceans Formed D Right now you probably spend most of your time in school. Do you wonder what you are going to do after junior high school? Will you continue to go to school? Will you learn a trade? Perhaps it is time to think about your choices and to prepare for them. Someday work will be a big part of your life. What kind of job would be right for you? Think about your interests and your skills. You may like to listen to music. dance. play basketball. or work with computers. You may know how to drive a car or how to get along with people. Knowing both your interests and skills will help make a better plan for your future job. To get an idea of what work you would like to do. make a list of your interests and skills. Think about what you have done to be successful in your interests. After that. brainstorm a list of job choices that might match your interests and skills. You can later keep your lists with the projects and records that can help you get the job you want. They can help you know more clearly about your achievements in school and in the world of work. Laura Zhang. an art designer. finds her work satisfying because it allows her to use her interests and skills. She enjoyed imagining something in her mind while she was in school. She took art. design. and computer lessons. and also learned about taking photos on her own. Here is what she says about the meaning of work: “If you have a job you like. work means much more than just making money. It means using your talents. making a contribution (贡献). and getting a real sense of satisfaction from doing a job. ”

23. Who is the passage most probably written to?

A. Students. B. Teachers. C. Parents. D. Designers.

24. How does the writer introduce the topic at the beginning of the passage?

A. By listing facts.
B. By giving examples.
C. By asking questions.
D. By explaining differences.

25. What might Laura Zhang be most interested in when she was at school?

A. Singing songs.
B. Creating pictures.
C. Playing basketball.
D. Playing computer games.

26. What's the passage mainly about?

A. The real meaning of work.
B. The importance of interests and skills.
C. The journey off Laura's life.
D. The way of preparing for the future job.

四、第二节 阅读填空（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。选项中有一项为多余选项。 Taking good notes is a time-saving skill that will help you to become a better student in several ways._____27_____Second, your notes are excellent materials to refer to when you are studying for a test. Third, note-taking helps you to hold your interest. You will want to take notes during classroom discussions and while reading a textbook or doing research for a report._____28_____ Whenever or however you take notes, keep in mind that note -taking is a selective (有选择性的) process._____29_____. The following methods may work best for you. ●Read the text quickly to find the main facts and ideas in it. ●Carefully read the text and watch for words that can show main points and supporting facts. ●Write your notes in your own words. ●_____30_____ ●Note any questions or ideas you may have about what was said or written. As you take notes, you may want to use your own shorthand (速记). When you do, be sure that you understand your symbols and that you use them all the time. _____31_____

27. 第二节 阅读填空

A. Use words, not complete sentences.
B. Otherwise, you may not be able to read your notes later.
C. You will also want to develop your own method for taking notes.
D. Write down what you have learned.
E. That means you must first decide what is important enough to include in your notes.
F. First, the simple act of writing something down makes it easier for you to understand and remember it.

28. 第二节 阅读填空

A. Use words, not complete sentences.

B. Otherwise, you may not be able to read your notes later.

C. You will also want to develop your own method for taking notes.

D. Write down what you have learned.

E. That means you must first decide what is important enough to include in your notes.

F. First, the simple act of writing something down makes it easier for you to understand and remember it.

29. 第二节 阅读填空

A. Use words, not complete sentences.

B. Otherwise, you may not be able to read your notes later.

C. You will also want to develop your own method for taking notes.

D. Write down what you have learned.

E. That means you must first decide what is important enough to include in your notes.

F. First, the simple act of writing something down makes it easier for you to understand and remember it.

30. 第二节 阅读填空

A. Use words, not complete sentences.

B. Otherwise, you may not be able to read your notes later.

C. You will also want to develop your own method for taking notes.

D. Write down what you have learned.

E. That means you must first decide what is important enough to include in your notes.

F. First, the simple act of writing something down makes it easier for you to understand and remember it.

31. 第二节 阅读填空

A. Use words, not complete sentences.

B. Otherwise, you may not be able to read your notes later.

C. You will also want to develop your own method for taking notes.

D. Write down what you have learned.

E. That means you must first decide what is important enough to include in your notes.

F. First, the simple act of writing something down makes it easier for you to understand and remember it.

五、第三节 完形填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项. A In the US, lots of people have waimai, or food delivered to their home. Pizza and Chinese food are popular. The delivery ___32___ can usually get the food to your door in half an hour. But wanmai for other things is not so quick in the US. For example, if you order toothpaste or cooking oil, it will usually ___33___ at least one day to arrive. Here in China. I can order nearly anything and get it ___34___ just ___43___ to 45 minutes. Did I forget to buy onions and cabbages for making dinner? No problem -- waimai will deliver it soon. There is even waimai for things ___39___medicine and snacks. Some people say this makes people lazier. I guess they’ re not wrong. But I really love the ___37___ life. B Eric shook his piggy bank again. There was nothing left! He carefully ___38___ the coins that lay on the bed. All he had was $___39___.52. The ___40___ he wanted was at least $90! How was he going to get the rest of the money? His friends all had bicycles. It was hard to ___41___ with people when you were the only one without a bicycle. He thought about ___42___ he could do. There was no point asking his parents, for he knew they had no extra money. The only way he could get more money was to earn it. He would have to find a job. He decided to ask Mr. Smith for advice. “Well, you can ___43___ right here,” said Mr. Smith. “You see, my windows needs cleaning and my car needs ___44___” That was the ___45___ of Eric's part-time job. For the next three months, he worked every day after finishing his homework. He took dogs for walks, cleaned windows and watered flowers. At last the day came when Eric counted his money again and found $94.32. He ___46___ no time and went down to the shop to pick up the bicycle he wanted. He rode home _____, looking forward to showing his new bicycle to his friends. He had done a lot of hard work, _____ Eric valued his bicycle far more than anyone else. He had achieved what he thought was impossible and that was worth even more than the bicycle. ___44___ A. driving B. locking C. racing D. washing

32. A. drivers B. postmen C. policemen D. cleaners
33. A. spend B. cost C. take D. pay
34. A. at B. for C. after D. in
35. A. as for B. such as C. rather than D. instead of
36. A. comfortable B. convenient C. careful D. common
37. A. counted B. spread C. watched D. threw
38. A. book B. bicycle C. basketball D. smart phone
39. A. hold on B. run away C. hang out D. talk about
40. A. how B. what C. which D. where
41. A. wait B. stay C. learn D. start

42. A. driving B. locking C. racing D. washing

43. A. beginning B. excitement C. trouble D. organization

44. A. asked B. spared C. wasted D. spent

45. A. purposely B. polite C. proudly D. properly

46. A. so B. as C. though D. because

六、第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。 Can a one-armed person still play basketball? You might think so after you see Zhang Jiacheng play. The one-armed 13-year-old from Guangdong_____47_____(become) an internet star recently. Featuring his dribbling (运球) skills and powerful underarm shots (腋下投篮), his basketball_____48_____(video) have been viewed by more than ____51____ million people. Zhang even drew the attention of NBA superstar Steven Curry, "You are_____49_____inspiration. You are a real superstar in playing basketball. "Curry said in a video posted on Sina Weibo. However, it wasn't easy_____50_____Zhang to step onto the court. At the age of five, Zhang_____50_____(hit) in a car accident and lost his right arm. "Although it was difficult at first, I gradually got used to eating and getting dressed by_____52_____(I)," Zhang said. He also keeps up with his studies in school and helps his family with chores. On a hot evening in 2018, Zhang was watching a basketball match_____53_____he first discovered his love for the sport. Then he signed up for a basketball class in his school. From then on, he always took a basketball with him. He also practiced basketball in PE class. While the class was learning how to jump rope, which takes two hands, he asked his teacher_____54_____(let) him do basketball training instead. As time went by, he_____55_____(final) became the best basketball player in his school. He has got a lot of attention since then. Zhang said, "With the encouragement of all these people, I'll practice more. I'm sure that I will become even_____56_____(good)."

47. 第二节 语法填空

48. 第二节 语法填空

49. 第二节 语法填空

50. 第二节 语法填空

51. 第二节 语法填空

52. 第二节 语法填空

53. 第二节 语法填空

54. 第二节 语法填空

55. 第二节 语法填空

56. 第二节 语法填空

七、第三节 书面表达（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

57. （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. A	3. A	4. B	5. C
6. A	7. C	8. B	9. C	10. A
11. B	12. D	13. C	14. A	15. B
16. C	17. B	18. A	19. A	20. B
21. D	22. C	23. A	24. C	25. B
26. D	32. A	33. C	34. D	35. B
36. B	37. A	38. B	39. C	40. B
41. D	42. D	43. A	44. C	45. C
46. A	47. has become	48. videos	49. an	50. for
51. was hit	52. myself	53. when	54. to let	55. finally
56. better				

27. F

28. E

29. C

30. A

31. B

57. 注意： 1.词数100左右（开头已给出，不计入总词数） 2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯； 3.文中不能出现真实姓名、学校等信息。 参考词汇：英语话剧社团English Drama Club Students in our school are welcome to join our after-class clubs._____
_____
_____
_____
__ 【答案】One possible version Students in our school are welcome to join our after-class clubs Here's some information for you. If you're interested in reading, you may join the Reading Club. It can not only develop your reading habits, but also help you know better about the world. For sports fans, Ping-Pong Club is a good choice. After a day's study, playing ping-pong is a good way to relax yourself and make you stronger. The English Drama Club is wonderful. How exciting it is to practice your spoken English and improve your performing skills! In my opinion, a Science Club would be popular with students. They can get to know more about science and make friends here. Come and join us! (106 words) 【解析】 【详解】1、题干解读：作文是一篇材料作文，主题是介绍社团活动，并提出自己的建议。时态应用一般现在时，人称应以第三人称为主。 2、例文点评：例文分为三段，第一段总体说明情况；第二段详细介绍了各个社团的情况；第三段介绍了自己的看法。脉络清楚，语言流畅，无语法错误。 3、高分亮点： 短语：be interested in 对……感兴趣 not only...but also... 不但……而且…… help sb. do sth. 帮助某人做某事 the way to do sth. 做某事的方法 relax oneself 放松 in my opinion 在我看来 be popular with 流行 get to know 逐渐了解 make friends 交朋友 句型：How adj./adv. 主语+动词！ 感叹句 If you're

interested in reading, you may join the Reading Club. if引导的条件状语从句

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B
定位时间关键词 → 识别数字与时间单位 → 匹配选项
考点：数字时间语音

2. 【答案】A
定位政府行为描述 → 识别具体措施 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位与捕捉

3. 【答案】A
定位野餐地点讨论 → 识别最终决定 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位与捕捉

4. 【答案】B
定位购物清单讨论 → 识别Jack负责购买的物品 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位与捕捉

5. 【答案】C
定位职业相关描述 → 识别身份线索 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位与捕捉

6. 【答案】A
定位时间信息 → 识别数字与时间单位 → 匹配选项
考点：数字时间语音

7. 【答案】C
定位人物描述 → 识别性格特征词汇 → 匹配选项
考点：场景词汇与人物关系

8. 【答案】B
定位对话场景与称呼 → 推断人物关系 → 匹配选项
考点：场景词汇与人物关系

9. 【答案】C
定位题干关键信息‘when students can’t express themselves’ → 匹配录音中‘shows them some pictures’的具体行为 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

10. 【答案】A
定位题干关键信息‘TRUE about Becky’s class’ → 匹配录音中‘learn more than just the English language’的明确陈述 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

11. 【答案】B
定位题干关键信息‘describe Becky’s class’ → 捕捉说话者对课堂的评价性词汇（如‘difficult’） → 得出答案
考点：观点态度

12. 【答案】D
定位招聘启事中厨师职位要求 → 匹配‘至少一年经验’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

13. 【答案】C
定位服务员时薪与工作时长 → 计算7小时工资 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　数字运算

14. 【答案】A
定位海报末尾联系方式 → 匹配‘Call’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

15. 【答案】B
定位语篇中关于Wei Fang和Zhu Hui使用互联网的描述 → 匹配‘search for information’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

16. 【答案】C
定位第四段内容 → 逐一核对选项是否提及 → 找出未提及项 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

17. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现语篇内容与题干不匹配
考点：细节定位　信息匹配

18. 【答案】A
分析题干写作目的 → 对照语篇内容 → 发现语篇内容与题干不匹配
考点：主旨大意　写作目的

19. 【答案】A
分析题干'第一段主要谈论什么' → 对照语篇内容 → 发现语篇内容与题干不匹配
考点：段落主旨　内容概括

20. 【答案】B
分析题干'constant的中文意思' → 对照语篇内容 → 发现语篇中无此单词
考点：词义猜测　语境理解

21. 【答案】D
分析题干'哪个陈述是正确的' → 对照语篇内容 → 发现语篇内容与题干不匹配
考点：细节判断　信息验证

22. 【答案】C
识别语篇为招聘广告 → 提炼核心信息（招聘职位、要求、联系方式） → 匹配最概括的标题
考点：主旨大意　标题概括

23. 【答案】A

分析语篇内容（招聘兼职、无经验要求、灵活工时） → 推断目标读者群体特征 → 匹配最可能的受众

考点：推理判断　受众推断

24. 【答案】C

定位语篇开头（We Want You） → 分析其修辞手法（直接呼唤、吸引注意） → 匹配写作手法

考点：篇章结构　写作手法

25. 【答案】B

定位语篇中Laura Zhang的相关信息（未直接提及） → 结合语篇整体（餐厅招聘）和选项特征 → 推断其可能兴趣

考点：推理判断　信息关联

26. 【答案】D

通读语篇（招聘广告） → 提炼核心目的（为未来工作做准备） → 匹配主旨

考点：主旨大意　目的归纳

27. 【答案】F

16 空 根据空格前后语境（名词短语与介词短语）判断所需词性 → 结合语义选择最符合语境的动词 → 得出答案
17 空 分析空格所在句子的逻辑关系与语义需求 → 辨析近义词在具体语境中的细微差别 → 得出答案
18 空 识别空格处动词与宾语的固定搭配关系 → 匹配选项中的动词短语 → 得出答案
19 空 识别空格处单词的常见含义 → 结合语境判断其非常用含义 → 选择符合该僻义的选项 → 得出答案
20 空 识别空格处所需单词的词性与含义 → 区分形近词在拼写与含义上的差异 → 选择正确拼写与含义的单词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　熟词僻义　形近词混淆组　词汇辨析

28. 【答案】E

16 空 根据空格前后语境（名词短语与介词短语）判断所需词性 → 结合语义选择最符合语境的动词 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　熟词僻义　形近词混淆组　词汇辨析

29. 【答案】C

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30. 【答案】A

16 空 根据空格前后语境（名词短语与介词短语）判断所需词性 → 结合语义选择最符合语境的动词 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　熟词僻义　形近词混淆组　词汇辨析

31. 【答案】B

16 空 根据空格前后语境（名词短语与介词短语）判断所需词性 → 结合语义选择最符合语境的动词 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配　熟词僻义　形近词混淆组　词汇辨析

32. 【答案】A

21 空 定位空格前'food delivered to their home' → 推理送餐服务的执行者 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格后'at least one day to arrive' → 辨析表示'花费时间'的动词搭配 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格后'just 30 to 45 minutes' → 辨析表示'在...时间内'的介词搭配 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格后'medicine and snacks' → 辨析表示'例如'的固定搭配 → 得出答案
25 空 定位前文'get it in just 30 to 45 minutes' → 推理这种生活方式的核心特征 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前动词'carefully'与宾语'coins' → 分析动作逻辑（清点硬币） → 选择'counted'（清点）
27 空 定位空格后定语从句'he wanted' → 回溯前文'His friends all had bicycles' → 推断他想要的是自行车
28 空 定位空格前'hard to'与后文'with people' → 分析社交场景（没有自行车难以与人交往） → 选择'hang out'（闲逛、交往）
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30 空 定位空格在'Mr. Smith'的建议中 → 分析后文'windows needs cleaning and my car needs...' → 推断是提供工作机会 → 选择'start'（开始）
31 空 定位空格前文 'my car needs _____' → 结合生活常识与并列结构 'windows needs cleaning' → 推断汽车需要清洗 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前文 'That was the _____ of Eric's part-time job' → 结合上文 Mr. Smith 提供工作机会 → 推断此处指兼职工作的开始 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格后文 'no time and went down to the shop' → 结合固定搭配 'waste no time (doing sth)' → 推断此处表示 '毫不犹豫/立刻' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前文 'He _____ no time and went down to the shop to pick up the bicycle he …' → 结合上文 Eric 努力攒钱买自行车 → 推断此处描述他拿到自行车时的自豪感 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前后句 'He _____ no time and went down to the shop' → 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后为因果关系（因为攒够钱，所以立刻行动） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　名词性从句　连接词选择　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

33. 【答案】C

21 空 定位空格前'food delivered to their home' → 推理送餐服务的执行者 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格后'at least one day to arrive' → 辨析表示'花费时间'的动词搭配 → 得出答案
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24 空 定位空格后'medicine and snacks' → 辨析表示'例如'的固定搭配 → 得出答案
25 空 定位前文'get it in just 30 to 45 minutes' → 推理这种生活方式的核心特征 → 得出答案

26 空 定位空格前动词'carefully'与宾语'coins' → 分析动作逻辑（清点硬币） → 选择'counted'（清点）
27 空 定位空格后定语从句'he wanted' → 回溯前文'His friends all had bicycles' → 推断他想要的是自行车
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34 空 定位空格前文 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop to pick up the bicycle he …' → 结合上文 Eric 努力攒钱买自行车 → 推断此处描述他拿到自行车时的自豪感 → 得出答案
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34. 【答案】D

21 空 定位空格前'food delivered to their home' → 推理送餐服务的执行者 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格后'at least one day to arrive' → 辨析表示'花费时间'的动词搭配 → 得出答案
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35. 【答案】B

21 空 定位空格前'food delivered to their home' → 推理送餐服务的执行者 → 得出答案
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36. 【答案】B

21 空 定位空格前'food delivered to their home' → 推理送餐服务的执行者 → 得出答案
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34 空 定位空格前文 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop to pick up the bicycle he …' → 结合上文 Eric 努力攒钱买自行车 → 推断此处描述他拿到自行车时的自豪感 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前后句 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop' → 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后为因果关系（因为攒够钱，所以立刻行动） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　名词性从句　连接词选择　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

37. 【答案】A

21 空 定位空格前'food delivered to their home' → 推理送餐服务的执行者 → 得出答案
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27 空 定位空格后定语从句'he wanted' → 回溯前文'His friends all had bicycles' → 推断他想要的是自行车
28 空 定位空格前'hard to'与后文'with people' → 分析社交场景（没有自行车难以与人交往） → 选择'hang out'（闲逛、交往）
29 空 定位空格在'thought about'后 → 分析从句成分（缺少宾语） → 选择'what'（什么）引导宾语从句
30 空 定位空格在'Mr. Smith'的建议中 → 分析后文'windows needs cleaning and my car needs...' → 推断是提供工作机会 → 选择'start'（开始）
31 空 定位空格前文 'my car needs ____' → 结合生活常识与并列结构 'windows needs cleaning' → 推断汽车需要清洗 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前文 'That was the ____ of Eric's part-time job' → 结合上文 Mr. Smith 提供工作机会 → 推断此处指兼职工作的开始 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格后文 'no time and went down to the shop' → 结合固定搭配 'waste no time (doing sth)' → 推断此处表示 '毫不犹豫/立刻' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前文 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop to pick up the bicycle he …' → 结合上文 Eric 努力攒钱买自行车 → 推断此处描述他拿到自行车时的自豪感 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前后句 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop' → 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后为因果关系（因为攒够钱，所以立刻行动） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　名词性从句　连接词选择　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

38. 【答案】B

21 空 定位空格前'food delivered to their home' → 推理送餐服务的执行者 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格后'at least one day to arrive' → 辨析表示'花费时间'的动词搭配 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格后'just 30 to 45 minutes' → 辨析表示'在...时间内'的介词搭配 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格后'medicine and snacks' → 辨析表示'例如'的固定搭配 → 得出答案
25 空 定位前文'get it in just 30 to 45 minutes' → 推理这种生活方式的核心特征 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前动词'carefully'与宾语'coins' → 分析动作逻辑（清点硬币） → 选择'counted'（清点）
27 空 定位空格后定语从句'he wanted' → 回溯前文'His friends all had bicycles' → 推断他想要的是自行车
28 空 定位空格前'hard to'与后文'with people' → 分析社交场景（没有自行车难以与人交往） → 选择'hang out'（闲逛、交往）
29 空 定位空格在'thought about'后 → 分析从句成分（缺少宾语） → 选择'what'（什么）引导宾语从句
30 空 定位空格在'Mr. Smith'的建议中 → 分析后文'windows needs cleaning and my car needs...' → 推断是提供工作机会 → 选择'start'（开始）

31 空 定位空格前文 'my car needs ____' → 结合生活常识与并列结构 'windows needs cleaning' → 推断汽车需要清洗 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前文 'That was the ____ of Eric's part-time job' → 结合上文 Mr. Smith 提供工作机会 → 推断此处指兼职工作的开始 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格后文 'no time and went down to the shop' → 结合固定搭配 'waste no time (doing sth)' → 推断此处表示 '毫不犹豫/立刻' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前文 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop to pick up the bicycle he …' → 结合上文 Eric 努力攒钱买自行车 → 推断此处描述他拿到自行车时的自豪感 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前后句 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop' → 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后为因果关系（因为攒够钱，所以立刻行动） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　名词性从句　连接词选择　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

39. 【答案】C

21 空 定位空格前'food delivered to their home' → 推理送餐服务的执行者 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格后'at least one day to arrive' → 辨析表示'花费时间'的动词搭配 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格后'just 30 to 45 minutes' → 辨析表示'在...时间内'的介词搭配 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格后'medicine and snacks' → 辨析表示'例如'的固定搭配 → 得出答案
25 空 定位前文'get it in just 30 to 45 minutes' → 推理这种生活方式的核心特征 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前动词'carefully'与宾语'coins' → 分析动作逻辑（清点硬币） → 选择'counted'（清点）
27 空 定位空格后定语从句'he wanted' → 回溯前文'His friends all had bicycles' → 推断他想要的是自行车
28 空 定位空格前'hard to'与后文'with people' → 分析社交场景（没有自行车难以与人交往） → 选择'hang out'（闲逛、交往）
29 空 定位空格在'thought about'后 → 分析从句成分（缺少宾语） → 选择'what'（什么）引导宾语从句
30 空 定位空格在'Mr. Smith'的建议中 → 分析后文'windows needs cleaning and my car needs...' → 推断是提供工作机会 → 选择'start'（开始）
31 空 定位空格前文 'my car needs ____' → 结合生活常识与并列结构 'windows needs cleaning' → 推断汽车需要清洗 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前文 'That was the ____ of Eric's part-time job' → 结合上文 Mr. Smith 提供工作机会 → 推断此处指兼职工作的开始 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格后文 'no time and went down to the shop' → 结合固定搭配 'waste no time (doing sth)' → 推断此处表示 '毫不犹豫/立刻' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前文 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop to pick up the bicycle he …' → 结合上文 Eric 努力攒钱买自行车 → 推断此处描述他拿到自行车时的自豪感 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前后句 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop' → 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后为因果关系（因为攒够钱，所以立刻行动） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　名词性从句　连接词选择　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

40. 【答案】B

21 空 定位空格前'food delivered to their home' → 推理送餐服务的执行者 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格后'at least one day to arrive' → 辨析表示'花费时间'的动词搭配 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格后'just 30 to 45 minutes' → 辨析表示'在...时间内'的介词搭配 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格后'medicine and snacks' → 辨析表示'例如'的固定搭配 → 得出答案
25 空 定位前文'get it in just 30 to 45 minutes' → 推理这种生活方式的核心特征 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前动词'carefully'与宾语'coins' → 分析动作逻辑（清点硬币） → 选择'counted'（清点）

27 空 定位空格后定语从句'he wanted' → 回溯前文'His friends all had bicycles' → 推断他想要的是自行车
28 空 定位空格前'hard to'与后文'with people' → 分析社交场景（没有自行车难以与人交往） → 选择'hang out'（闲逛、交往）
29 空 定位空格在'thought about'后 → 分析从句成分（缺少宾语） → 选择'what'（什么）引导宾语从句
30 空 定位空格在'Mr. Smith'的建议中 → 分析后文'windows needs cleaning and my car needs...' → 推断是提供工作机会 → 选择'start'（开始）
31 空 定位空格前文 'my car needs ____' → 结合生活常识与并列结构 'windows needs cleaning' → 推断汽车需要清洗 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前文 'That was the ____ of Eric's part-time job' → 结合上文 Mr. Smith 提供工作机会 → 推断此处指兼职工作的开始 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格后文 'no time and went down to the shop' → 结合固定搭配 'waste no time (doing sth)' → 推断此处表示 '毫不犹豫/立刻' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前文 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop to pick up the bicycle he …' → 结合上文 Eric 努力攒钱买自行车 → 推断此处描述他拿到自行车时的自豪感 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前后句 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop' → 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后为因果关系（因为攒够钱，所以立刻行动） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　名词性从句　连接词选择　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

41. 【答案】D

21 空 定位空格前'food delivered to their home' → 推理送餐服务的执行者 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格后'at least one day to arrive' → 辨析表示'花费时间'的动词搭配 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格后'just 30 to 45 minutes' → 辨析表示'在...时间内'的介词搭配 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格后'medicine and snacks' → 辨析表示'例如'的固定搭配 → 得出答案
25 空 定位前文'get it in just 30 to 45 minutes' → 推理这种生活方式的核心特征 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前动词'carefully'与宾语'coins' → 分析动作逻辑（清点硬币） → 选择'counted'（清点）
27 空 定位空格后定语从句'he wanted' → 回溯前文'His friends all had bicycles' → 推断他想要的是自行车
28 空 定位空格前'hard to'与后文'with people' → 分析社交场景（没有自行车难以与人交往） → 选择'hang out'（闲逛、交往）
29 空 定位空格在'thought about'后 → 分析从句成分（缺少宾语） → 选择'what'（什么）引导宾语从句
30 空 定位空格在'Mr. Smith'的建议中 → 分析后文'windows needs cleaning and my car needs...' → 推断是提供工作机会 → 选择'start'（开始）
31 空 定位空格前文 'my car needs ____' → 结合生活常识与并列结构 'windows needs cleaning' → 推断汽车需要清洗 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前文 'That was the ____ of Eric's part-time job' → 结合上文 Mr. Smith 提供工作机会 → 推断此处指兼职工作的开始 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格后文 'no time and went down to the shop' → 结合固定搭配 'waste no time (doing sth)' → 推断此处表示 '毫不犹豫/立刻' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前文 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop to pick up the bicycle he …' → 结合上文 Eric 努力攒钱买自行车 → 推断此处描述他拿到自行车时的自豪感 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前后句 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop' → 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后为因果关系（因为攒够钱，所以立刻行动） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　名词性从句　连接词选择　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

42. 【答案】D

21 空 定位空格前'food delivered to their home' → 推理送餐服务的执行者 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格后'at least one day to arrive' → 辨析表示'花费时间'的动词搭配 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格后'just 30 to 45 minutes' → 辨析表示'在...时间内'的介词搭配 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格后'medicine and snacks' → 辨析表示'例如'的固定搭配 → 得出答案
25 空 定位前文'get it in just 30 to 45 minutes' → 推理这种生活方式的核心特征 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前动词'carefully'与宾语'coins' → 分析动作逻辑（清点硬币） → 选择'counted'（清点）
27 空 定位空格后定语从句'he wanted' → 回溯前文'His friends all had bicycles' → 推断他想要的是自行车
28 空 定位空格前'hard to'与后文'with people' → 分析社交场景（没有自行车难以与人交往） → 选择'hang out'（闲逛、交往）
29 空 定位空格在'thought about'后 → 分析从句成分（缺少宾语） → 选择'what'（什么）引导宾语从句
30 空 定位空格在'Mr. Smith'的建议中 → 分析后文'windows needs cleaning and my car needs...' → 推断是提供工作机会 → 选择'start'（开始）
31 空 定位空格前文 'my car needs ____' → 结合生活常识与并列结构 'windows needs cleaning' → 推断汽车需要清洗 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前文 'That was the ____ of Eric's part-time job' → 结合上文 Mr. Smith 提供工作机会 → 推断此处指兼职工作的开始 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格后文 'no time and went down to the shop' → 结合固定搭配 'waste no time (doing sth)' → 推断此处表示 '毫不犹豫/立刻' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前文 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop to pick up the bicycle he …' → 结合上文 Eric 努力攒钱买自行车 → 推断此处描述他拿到自行车时的自豪感 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前后句 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop' → 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后为因果关系（因为攒够钱，所以立刻行动） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　名词性从句　连接词选择　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

43. 【答案】A

21 空 定位空格前'food delivered to their home' → 推理送餐服务的执行者 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格后'at least one day to arrive' → 辨析表示'花费时间'的动词搭配 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格后'just 30 to 45 minutes' → 辨析表示'在...时间内'的介词搭配 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格后'medicine and snacks' → 辨析表示'例如'的固定搭配 → 得出答案
25 空 定位前文'get it in just 30 to 45 minutes' → 推理这种生活方式的核心特征 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前动词'carefully'与宾语'coins' → 分析动作逻辑（清点硬币） → 选择'counted'（清点）
27 空 定位空格后定语从句'he wanted' → 回溯前文'His friends all had bicycles' → 推断他想要的是自行车
28 空 定位空格前'hard to'与后文'with people' → 分析社交场景（没有自行车难以与人交往） → 选择'hang out'（闲逛、交往）
29 空 定位空格在'thought about'后 → 分析从句成分（缺少宾语） → 选择'what'（什么）引导宾语从句
30 空 定位空格在'Mr. Smith'的建议中 → 分析后文'windows needs cleaning and my car needs...' → 推断是提供工作机会 → 选择'start'（开始）
31 空 定位空格前文 'my car needs ____' → 结合生活常识与并列结构 'windows needs cleaning' → 推断汽车需要清洗 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前文 'That was the ____ of Eric's part-time job' → 结合上文 Mr. Smith 提供工作机会 → 推断此处指兼职工作的开始 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格后文 'no time and went down to the shop' → 结合固定搭配 'waste no time (doing sth)' → 推断此处表示 '毫不犹豫/立刻' → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前文 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop to pick up the bicycle he …' → 结合上文 Eric 努力攒钱买自行车 → 推断此处描述他拿到自行车时的自豪感 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前后句 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop' → 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后为因果关系（因为攒够钱，所以立刻行动） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　名词性从句　连接词选择　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

44. 【答案】C

21 空 定位空格前'food delivered to their home' → 推理送餐服务的执行者 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格后'at least one day to arrive' → 辨析表示'花费时间'的动词搭配 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格后'just 30 to 45 minutes' → 辨析表示'在...时间内'的介词搭配 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格后'medicine and snacks' → 辨析表示'例如'的固定搭配 → 得出答案
25 空 定位前文'get it in just 30 to 45 minutes' → 推理这种生活方式的核心特征 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前动词'carefully'与宾语'coins' → 分析动作逻辑（清点硬币） → 选择'counted'（清点）
27 空 定位空格后定语从句'he wanted' → 回溯前文'His friends all had bicycles' → 推断他想要的是自行车
28 空 定位空格前'hard to'与后文'with people' → 分析社交场景（没有自行车难以与人交往） → 选择'hang out'（闲逛、交往）
29 空 定位空格在'thought about'后 → 分析从句成分（缺少宾语） → 选择'what'（什么）引导宾语从句
30 空 定位空格在'Mr. Smith'的建议中 → 分析后文'windows needs cleaning and my car needs...' → 推断是提供工作机会 → 选择'start'（开始）
31 空 定位空格前文 'my car needs ____' → 结合生活常识与并列结构 'windows needs cleaning' → 推断汽车需要清洗 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前文 'That was the ____ of Eric's part-time job' → 结合上文 Mr. Smith 提供工作机会 → 推断此处指兼职工作的开始 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格后文 'no time and went down to the shop' → 结合固定搭配 'waste no time (doing sth)' → 推断此处表示 '毫不犹豫/立刻' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前文 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop to pick up the bicycle he …' → 结合上文 Eric 努力攒钱买自行车 → 推断此处描述他拿到自行车时的自豪感 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前后句 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop' → 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后为因果关系（因为攒够钱，所以立刻行动） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　名词性从句　连接词选择　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

45. 【答案】C

21 空 定位空格前'food delivered to their home' → 推理送餐服务的执行者 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格后'at least one day to arrive' → 辨析表示'花费时间'的动词搭配 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格后'just 30 to 45 minutes' → 辨析表示'在...时间内'的介词搭配 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格后'medicine and snacks' → 辨析表示'例如'的固定搭配 → 得出答案
25 空 定位前文'get it in just 30 to 45 minutes' → 推理这种生活方式的核心特征 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前动词'carefully'与宾语'coins' → 分析动作逻辑（清点硬币） → 选择'counted'（清点）
27 空 定位空格后定语从句'he wanted' → 回溯前文'His friends all had bicycles' → 推断他想要的是自行车
28 空 定位空格前'hard to'与后文'with people' → 分析社交场景（没有自行车难以与人交往） → 选择'hang out'（闲逛、交往）
29 空 定位空格在'thought about'后 → 分析从句成分（缺少宾语） → 选择'what'（什么）引导宾语从句
30 空 定位空格在'Mr. Smith'的建议中 → 分析后文'windows needs cleaning and my car needs...' → 推断是提供工作机会 → 选择'start'（开始）

31 空 定位空格前文 'my car needs ____' → 结合生活常识与并列结构 'windows needs cleaning' → 推断汽车需要清洗 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前文 'That was the ____ of Eric's part-time job' → 结合上文 Mr. Smith 提供工作机会 → 推断此处指兼职工作的开始 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格后文 'no time and went down to the shop' → 结合固定搭配 'waste no time (doing sth)' → 推断此处表示 '毫不犹豫/立刻' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前文 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop to pick up the bicycle he …' → 结合上文 Eric 努力攒钱买自行车 → 推断此处描述他拿到自行车时的自豪感 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前后句 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop' → 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后为因果关系（因为攒够钱，所以立刻行动） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　名词性从句　连接词选择　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

46. 【答案】A

21 空 定位空格前'food delivered to their home' → 推理送餐服务的执行者 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格后'at least one day to arrive' → 辨析表示'花费时间'的动词搭配 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格后'just 30 to 45 minutes' → 辨析表示'在...时间内'的介词搭配 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格后'medicine and snacks' → 辨析表示'例如'的固定搭配 → 得出答案
25 空 定位前文'get it in just 30 to 45 minutes' → 推理这种生活方式的核心特征 → 得出答案
26 空 定位空格前动词'carefully'与宾语'coins' → 分析动作逻辑（清点硬币） → 选择'counted'（清点）
27 空 定位空格后定语从句'he wanted' → 回溯前文'His friends all had bicycles' → 推断他想要的是自行车
28 空 定位空格前'hard to'与后文'with people' → 分析社交场景（没有自行车难以与人交往） → 选择'hang out'（闲逛、交往）
29 空 定位空格在'thought about'后 → 分析从句成分（缺少宾语） → 选择'what'（什么）引导宾语从句
30 空 定位空格在'Mr. Smith'的建议中 → 分析后文'windows needs cleaning and my car needs...' → 推断是提供工作机会 → 选择'start'（开始）
31 空 定位空格前文 'my car needs ____' → 结合生活常识与并列结构 'windows needs cleaning' → 推断汽车需要清洗 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前文 'That was the ____ of Eric's part-time job' → 结合上文 Mr. Smith 提供工作机会 → 推断此处指兼职工作的开始 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格后文 'no time and went down to the shop' → 结合固定搭配 'waste no time (doing sth)' → 推断此处表示 '毫不犹豫/立刻' → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前文 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop to pick up the bicycle he …' → 结合上文 Eric 努力攒钱买自行车 → 推断此处描述他拿到自行车时的自豪感 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前后句 'He ____ no time and went down to the shop' → 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后为因果关系（因为攒够钱，所以立刻行动） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析　动词辨析　细节定位　指代衔接　动词搭配　名词性从句　连接词选择　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

47. 【答案】has become

46 空 根据时间状语 'over the past few years' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'has become'
47 空 根据主语 'it' 和谓语动词 'is' 判断主谓一致 → 单数主语 → 选择 'video'
48 空 根据名词 'example' 的发音以元音音素开头 → 选择不定冠词 'an'
49 空 根据动词 'used' 的固定搭配 'be used for' → 选择介词 'for'
50 空 根据主语 'it' 和动词 'hit' 的被动语态 → 选择 'was hit'
51 空 分析句子主语与宾语关系 → 判断动词let的逻辑主语与宾语一致 → 选择反身代词

52 空 分析从句与主句的时间逻辑关系 → 判断从句为时间状语从句 → 选择连接词
53 空 分析句子结构，判断动词let的用法 → let sb. do sth. → 选择不定式符号to
54 空 分析句子成分，判断空缺处为副词修饰动词或句子 → 选择副词finally
55 空 分析句子主干结构，判断空缺处为形容词比较级作表语 → 选择better

考点：现在完成时　时间状语　主谓一致　单复数　冠词　元音音素　固定搭配　介词　被动语态　一般过去时　非谓语动词　反身代词作宾语　状语从句　时间连接词　let的固定搭配　句式变化　副词作状语　SVO主干　形容词比较级

48. 【答案】videos

46 空 根据时间状语 'over the past few years' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'has become'
47 空 根据主语 'it' 和谓语动词 'is' 判断主谓一致 → 单数主语 → 选择 'video'
48 空 根据名词 'example' 的发音以元音音素开头 → 选择不定冠词 'an'
49 空 根据动词 'used' 的固定搭配 'be used for' → 选择介词 'for'
50 空 根据主语 'it' 和动词 'hit' 的被动语态 → 选择 'was hit'
51 空 分析句子主语与宾语关系 → 判断动词let的逻辑主语与宾语一致 → 选择反身代词
52 空 分析从句与主句的时间逻辑关系 → 判断从句为时间状语从句 → 选择连接词
53 空 分析句子结构，判断动词let的用法 → let sb. do sth. → 选择不定式符号to
54 空 分析句子成分，判断空缺处为副词修饰动词或句子 → 选择副词finally
55 空 分析句子主干结构，判断空缺处为形容词比较级作表语 → 选择better

考点：现在完成时　时间状语　主谓一致　单复数　冠词　元音音素　固定搭配　介词　被动语态　一般过去时　非谓语动词　反身代词作宾语　状语从句　时间连接词　let的固定搭配　句式变化　副词作状语　SVO主干　形容词比较级

49. 【答案】an

46 空 根据时间状语 'over the past few years' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'has become'
47 空 根据主语 'it' 和谓语动词 'is' 判断主谓一致 → 单数主语 → 选择 'video'
48 空 根据名词 'example' 的发音以元音音素开头 → 选择不定冠词 'an'
49 空 根据动词 'used' 的固定搭配 'be used for' → 选择介词 'for'
50 空 根据主语 'it' 和动词 'hit' 的被动语态 → 选择 'was hit'
51 空 分析句子主语与宾语关系 → 判断动词let的逻辑主语与宾语一致 → 选择反身代词
52 空 分析从句与主句的时间逻辑关系 → 判断从句为时间状语从句 → 选择连接词
53 空 分析句子结构，判断动词let的用法 → let sb. do sth. → 选择不定式符号to
54 空 分析句子成分，判断空缺处为副词修饰动词或句子 → 选择副词finally
55 空 分析句子主干结构，判断空缺处为形容词比较级作表语 → 选择better

考点：现在完成时　时间状语　主谓一致　单复数　冠词　元音音素　固定搭配　介词　被动语态　一般过去时　非谓语动词　反身代词作宾语　状语从句　时间连接词　let的固定搭配　句式变化　副词作状语　SVO主干　形容词比较级

50. 【答案】for

46 空 根据时间状语 'over the past few years' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'has become'
47 空 根据主语 'it' 和谓语动词 'is' 判断主谓一致 → 单数主语 → 选择 'video'
48 空 根据名词 'example' 的发音以元音音素开头 → 选择不定冠词 'an'
49 空 根据动词 'used' 的固定搭配 'be used for' → 选择介词 'for'
50 空 根据主语 'it' 和动词 'hit' 的被动语态 → 选择 'was hit'
51 空 分析句子主语与宾语关系 → 判断动词let的逻辑主语与宾语一致 → 选择反身代词
52 空 分析从句与主句的时间逻辑关系 → 判断从句为时间状语从句 → 选择连接词
53 空 分析句子结构，判断动词let的用法 → let sb. do sth. → 选择不定式符号to
54 空 分析句子成分，判断空缺处为副词修饰动词或句子 → 选择副词finally
55 空 分析句子主干结构，判断空缺处为形容词比较级作表语 → 选择better

考点：现在完成时　时间状语　主谓一致　单复数　冠词　元音音素　固定搭配　介词　被动语态　一般过去时　非谓语动词　反身代词作宾语　状语从句　时间连接词　let的固定搭配　句式变化　副词作状语　SVO主干　形容词比较级

51. 【答案】was hit

46 空 根据时间状语 'over the past few years' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'has become'
47 空 根据主语 'it' 和谓语动词 'is' 判断主谓一致 → 单数主语 → 选择 'video'
48 空 根据名词 'example' 的发音以元音音素开头 → 选择不定冠词 'an'
49 空 根据动词 'used' 的固定搭配 'be used for' → 选择介词 'for'
50 空 根据主语 'it' 和动词 'hit' 的被动语态 → 选择 'was hit'
51 空 分析句子主语与宾语关系 → 判断动词let的逻辑主语与宾语一致 → 选择反身代词
52 空 分析从句与主句的时间逻辑关系 → 判断从句为时间状语从句 → 选择连接词
53 空 分析句子结构，判断动词let的用法 → let sb. do sth. → 选择不定式符号to
54 空 分析句子成分，判断空缺处为副词修饰动词或句子 → 选择副词finally
55 空 分析句子主干结构，判断空缺处为形容词比较级作表语 → 选择better

考点：现在完成时　时间状语　主谓一致　单复数　冠词　元音音素　固定搭配　介词　被动语态　一般过去时　非谓语动词　反身代词作宾语　状语从句　时间连接词　let的固定搭配　句式变化　副词作状语　SVO主干　形容词比较级

52. 【答案】myself

46 空 根据时间状语 'over the past few years' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'has become'
47 空 根据主语 'it' 和谓语动词 'is' 判断主谓一致 → 单数主语 → 选择 'video'
48 空 根据名词 'example' 的发音以元音音素开头 → 选择不定冠词 'an'
49 空 根据动词 'used' 的固定搭配 'be used for' → 选择介词 'for'
50 空 根据主语 'it' 和动词 'hit' 的被动语态 → 选择 'was hit'
51 空 分析句子主语与宾语关系 → 判断动词let的逻辑主语与宾语一致 → 选择反身代词
52 空 分析从句与主句的时间逻辑关系 → 判断从句为时间状语从句 → 选择连接词
53 空 分析句子结构，判断动词let的用法 → let sb. do sth. → 选择不定式符号to
54 空 分析句子成分，判断空缺处为副词修饰动词或句子 → 选择副词finally
55 空 分析句子主干结构，判断空缺处为形容词比较级作表语 → 选择better

考点：现在完成时　时间状语　主谓一致　单复数　冠词　元音音素　固定搭配　介词　被动语态　一般过去时　非谓语动词　反身代词作宾语　状语从句　时间连接词　let的固定搭配　句式变化　副词作状语　SVO主干　形容词比较级

53. 【答案】when

46 空 根据时间状语 'over the past few years' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'has become'
47 空 根据主语 'it' 和谓语动词 'is' 判断主谓一致 → 单数主语 → 选择 'video'
48 空 根据名词 'example' 的发音以元音音素开头 → 选择不定冠词 'an'
49 空 根据动词 'used' 的固定搭配 'be used for' → 选择介词 'for'
50 空 根据主语 'it' 和动词 'hit' 的被动语态 → 选择 'was hit'
51 空 分析句子主语与宾语关系 → 判断动词let的逻辑主语与宾语一致 → 选择反身代词
52 空 分析从句与主句的时间逻辑关系 → 判断从句为时间状语从句 → 选择连接词
53 空 分析句子结构，判断动词let的用法 → let sb. do sth. → 选择不定式符号to
54 空 分析句子成分，判断空缺处为副词修饰动词或句子 → 选择副词finally
55 空 分析句子主干结构，判断空缺处为形容词比较级作表语 → 选择better

考点：现在完成时　时间状语　主谓一致　单复数　冠词　元音音素　固定搭配　介词　被动语态　一般过去时　非谓语动词　反身代词作宾语　状语从句　时间连接词　let的固定搭配　句式变化　副词作状语　SVO主干　形容词比较级

54. 【答案】to let

46 空 根据时间状语 'over the past few years' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'has become'
47 空 根据主语 'it' 和谓语动词 'is' 判断主谓一致 → 单数主语 → 选择 'video'
48 空 根据名词 'example' 的发音以元音音素开头 → 选择不定冠词 'an'
49 空 根据动词 'used' 的固定搭配 'be used for' → 选择介词 'for'
50 空 根据主语 'it' 和动词 'hit' 的被动语态 → 选择 'was hit'
51 空 分析句子主语与宾语关系 → 判断动词let的逻辑主语与宾语一致 → 选择反身代词
52 空 分析从句与主句的时间逻辑关系 → 判断从句为时间状语从句 → 选择连接词
53 空 分析句子结构，判断动词let的用法 → let sb. do sth. → 选择不定式符号to
54 空 分析句子成分，判断空缺处为副词修饰动词或句子 → 选择副词finally
55 空 分析句子主干结构，判断空缺处为形容词比较级作表语 → 选择better

考点：现在完成时　时间状语　主谓一致　单复数　冠词　元音音素　固定搭配　介词　被动语态　一般过去时　非谓语动词　反身代词作宾语　状语从句　时间连接词　let的固定搭配　句式变化　副词作状语　SVO主干　形容词比较级

55. 【答案】finally

46 空 根据时间状语 'over the past few years' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'has become'
47 空 根据主语 'it' 和谓语动词 'is' 判断主谓一致 → 单数主语 → 选择 'video'
48 空 根据名词 'example' 的发音以元音音素开头 → 选择不定冠词 'an'
49 空 根据动词 'used' 的固定搭配 'be used for' → 选择介词 'for'
50 空 根据主语 'it' 和动词 'hit' 的被动语态 → 选择 'was hit'
51 空 分析句子主语与宾语关系 → 判断动词let的逻辑主语与宾语一致 → 选择反身代词
52 空 分析从句与主句的时间逻辑关系 → 判断从句为时间状语从句 → 选择连接词
53 空 分析句子结构，判断动词let的用法 → let sb. do sth. → 选择不定式符号to
54 空 分析句子成分，判断空缺处为副词修饰动词或句子 → 选择副词finally
55 空 分析句子主干结构，判断空缺处为形容词比较级作表语 → 选择better

考点：现在完成时　时间状语　主谓一致　单复数　冠词　元音音素　固定搭配　介词　被动语态　一般过去时　非谓语动词　反身代词作宾语　状语从句　时间连接词　let的固定搭配　句式变化　副词作状语　SVO主干　形容词比较级

56. 【答案】better

46 空 根据时间状语 'over the past few years' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'has become'
47 空 根据主语 'it' 和谓语动词 'is' 判断主谓一致 → 单数主语 → 选择 'video'
48 空 根据名词 'example' 的发音以元音音素开头 → 选择不定冠词 'an'
49 空 根据动词 'used' 的固定搭配 'be used for' → 选择介词 'for'
50 空 根据主语 'it' 和动词 'hit' 的被动语态 → 选择 'was hit'
51 空 分析句子主语与宾语关系 → 判断动词let的逻辑主语与宾语一致 → 选择反身代词
52 空 分析从句与主句的时间逻辑关系 → 判断从句为时间状语从句 → 选择连接词
53 空 分析句子结构，判断动词let的用法 → let sb. do sth. → 选择不定式符号to
54 空 分析句子成分，判断空缺处为副词修饰动词或句子 → 选择副词finally
55 空 分析句子主干结构，判断空缺处为形容词比较级作表语 → 选择better

考点：现在完成时　时间状语　主谓一致　单复数　冠词　元音音素　固定搭配　介词　被动语态　一般过去时　非谓语动词　反身代词作宾语　状语从句　时间连接词　let的固定搭配　句式变化　副词作状语　SVO主干　形容词比较级

57. 【答案】注意： 1.词数100左右（开头已给出，不计入总词数） 2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；…

根据图表信息组织语言，运用多种句式介绍现有社团并提出建议，需注意篇章结构与逻辑衔接。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO主干　谋篇布局