中考 · 2020年天津市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 107 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 73 题 · 天津市

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

收听本卷听力题
331 653
yingyu8.cn/d/331653

本卷答案与讲解
236 144
yingyu8.cn/an/236144

一、听力理解（共 6 小题，每小题 1 分，共 6 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. What is Betty’ s mother doing?

A. Cleaning the house. B. Reading a newspaper. C. Watching TV.

2. How long has the man lived here?

A. 5 years. B. 10 years. C. 15 years.

3. Where is the school playground?

A. On the left of the library. B. On the right of the library. C. Behind the library.

4. Why does Bruce like swimming?

A. It’ s safe. B. It’ s relaxing. C. It’ s interesting.

5. Whose dictionary is it?

A. It’ s Daming’ s. B. It’ s Lily’ s. C. It’ s Bob’ s.

6. How much will the woman pay for the apples?

A. 20 yuan. B. 30 yuan.

C. 40 yuan. C）听下面长对话或独白。每段长对话或独白后都有几个问题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。

二、听下面一段材料，回答下列各个小题。（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 7 to 9

7. What is the film about?

A. Life in the future. B. Animals in danger. C. Great inventions.

8. When will the film start?

A. At 6:00. B. At 7:00. C. At 8:00.

9. Where are they going to meet?

A. In front of the cinema. B. Outside the park gate. C. At the bus stop.

三、听下面一段材料，回答下列各个小题。（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 10 to 12

10. When did Li Hua climb the mountain?

A. Yesterday morning. B. Yesterday afternoon. C. Yesterday evening.

11. What did Li Hua think of the food?

A. Expensive. B. Terrible. C. Delicious.

12. What is Li Hua going to learn during the holiday?

A. To play basketball. B. To skate. C. To ride a horse.

四、单项填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

13. Lao She is _____ great writer. He’s especially famous for _____ play Teahouse.

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

14. I bought a present for _____. I hope you like _____.

A. your; this B. yours; that C. you; it D. you; one

15. This street is much _____ than that one.

A. wide B. wider C. widest D. the widest

16. It is going to rain. Take an umbrella _____ you.

A. with B. at C. in D. from

17. Lang Ping is a symbol of courage and success, and we _____ her.

A. come from B. stand for C. take pride in D. get ready for

18. —In China, we use red paper for hongbao because red means good luck. —That’s interesting! I want to know all the Chinese _____.

A. traditions B. sentences C. notices D. problems

19. Because people can find information on the Internet, knowledge spreads _____.
A. quickly B. loudly C. hardly D. nearly

20. I _____ be late, so don’t wait for me to start the meeting.
A. mustn’t B. needn’t C. need D. may

21. I was busy this morning and didn’t have time to _____ my email.
A. waste B. punish C. believe D. check

22. You’d better tidy up your room _____ your father comes back.
A. so B. or C. before D. but

23. —The book is popular. _____ you _____ it yet? —Yes, I have.
A. Are; reading B. Were; reading C. Have; read D. Will; read

24. That machine is broken. It _____ tomorrow.
A. repaired B. was repaired C. will repair D. will be repaired

25. I’ve just watched a TV programme about space. I hope _____on the moon one day.
A. walk B. walked C. walking D. to walk

26. —Do you know _____ to see the Beijing Opera? —Yes you can go to Mei Lanfang Theatre.
A. where can we go B. where we can go C. when shall we go D. when we shall go

27. —Let’s go shopping for some orange juice. —_____ And we can also buy some coffee for Mum.
A. Excuse me! B. Good idea! C. Never mind. D. I’m sorry.

五、完形填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的A.、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。 I have two older brothers, Matt and Martin. They love me very much. Perhaps it is because I am the ____28____ child and the only sister they have. Both Matt and Martin have thick and dark hair. They look alike (相像) with ____29____ short hairdos (发型) and big eyes. They are also very tan (晒黑的) because they enjoy outdoor ____30____. For example, Matt likes football and Martin is a tennis player. They are much taller than me and I always have to look up when I ____31____ to them. They both love to ____32____, so Mum often says that they could eat a horse. Their personalities (性格) are very ____33____. Matt is very active and lively. He often takes part in club activities and gets along ____34____ with people. He also likes to play jokes on others, especially Martin! Sometimes Mum is not very ____35____ with Matt because he plays so much and does not listen to his teachers carefully when he is in class. Martin, on the other hand (另一方面), is the quiet one. He is less active than Matt, ____36____ he has a really close group of friends. He also does well in his ____37____ because he works very hard on his studies. Mum never has to worry about Martin.

28. A. fattest B. youngest C. rudest D. strongest

29. A. their B. our C. your D. her
30. A. trips B. picnics C. sports D. risks
31. A. talk B. write C. bow D. fly
32. A. sing B. eat C. laugh D. drive
33. A. important B. difficult C. dangerous D. different
34. A. loudly B. easily C. suddenly D. recently
35. A. nervous B. honest C. happy D. angry
36. A. whether B. if C. or D. but
37. A. exams B. hobbies C. interviews D. adventures

六、阅读理解（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

Dear Nicole, How are you? Do you enjoy your summer holiday? I’ m sure you do. It’ s been two weeks since I returned to New Zealand, but I’ m still thinking of the exciting city life in Hong Kong. In New Zealand, life is totally different. I miss the delicious sweet soup so much. The weather has been bad these days. Yesterday I got a cold and didn’ t go to school today. I hate taking medicine but I have to take it. I must get well soon because I will have tests on science and geography next week. I must prepare for the tests this time so that I won’ t fail again. I remember that you like our local hand cream (护手霜), but it is quite expensive in Hong Kong. I bought you some last weekend and I am sending it to you. It’ s much cheaper here than in Hong Kong. It’ s almost the end of August. It’ s time to pack (收拾) your school bag and get ready for the new school term. Take good care. With love, Judy

38. Judy thinks that life in Hong Kong is _____.
A. boring B. exciting C. useful D. powerful

39. What does Judy miss about Hong Kong?
A. The stadium. B. The zoo. C. The sweet soup. D. The school.

40. What will Judy do next week?
A. She will go to hospital. B. She will go shopping.
C. She will have a picnic. D. She will have tests on science and geography.

41. If the hand cream costs $45 in New Zealand, it might cost _____ in Hong Kong.
A. $70 B. $45 C. $40 D. $30

42. When does Judy write the letter?

A. In May.

B. In June.

C. In July.

D. In August. B Summer Fun at Happy Kids' Learning Centre Are you looking for something that can add colour to your summer holiday? If yes, here are the summer courses that you cannot miss! Children Can Cook The course is to improve children' s knowledge in the kitchen. They will learn basic cooking skills, kitchen safety, and how to buy proper ingredients (原料) and follow steps in recipes (食谱). Children can sit comfortably and eat what they have cooked at the end of each lesson. Little Writers The course is divided into two parts. In the first part, children are introduced to famous stories and their writers. In the second part, they are taught to write their own stories. Children also get the chance to write other text types, such as poems and plays. Acting for Fun

Summer Fun at Happy Kids' Learning Centre Are you looking for something that can add colour to your summer holiday? If yes, here are the summer courses that you cannot miss! Children Can Cook The course is to improve children' s knowledge in the kitchen. They will learn basic cooking skills, kitchen safety, and how to buy proper ingredients (原料) and follow steps in recipes (食谱). Children can sit comfortably and eat what they have cooked at the end of each lesson. Little Writers The course is divided into two parts. In the first part, children are introduced to famous stories and their writers. In the second part, they are taught to write their own stories. Children also get the chance to write other text types, such as poems and plays. Acting for Fun This is a course that lets children enjoy the fun of acting. Through acting and speaking in front of people, children will be more confident. Parents are welcome to watch the performance (演出) given by the children at the end of the course. Watercolour Painting This course teaches children the basic skills of painting people and animals. We encourage children to watch, imagine and create their own works.

43. What can children do in the cooking course?

A. Sell the food.

B. Buy the bowls.

C. Learn how to cook.

D. Eat what teachers have cooked.

44. How many parts are there in the writing course?

A. One part. B. Two parts. C. Three parts. D. Four parts.

45. Which course should children join if they want to be more confident?

A. Acting for Fun.
B. Watercolour Painting.
C. Little Writers.
D. Children Can Cook.

46. What does the painting course teach?

A. The importance of acting.
B. How to buy proper ingredients.
C. Famous stories and their writers.
D. The basic skills of painting people and animals.

47. The purpose of this passage is to encourage children to _____.

A. cook a meal for their parents

B. act with their parents in public

C. join the summer courses at the learning centre

D. read more books during the holiday C

People depend on plants. We use plants for food, cloth, shelter (住处), and even the air we breathe (呼吸). Plants keep our air and water clean. Green plants give us oxygen (氧气). Oxygen is part of the air we breathe. Plants are also part of the water cycle (水循环). Most of the water that a plant takes in goes back into the air. Plants give us a lot of the food on the earth. Fruits, vegetables, and grains (谷物) come from plants. Without plants, we would not have bread, rice, carrots, apples, oranges, or bananas! Many people are growing plants to eat in their own gardens at home. Having your own garden helps the earth as well. When you grow your own fruits and vegetables, you help cut down on pollution because big trucks don’ t need to take your food to shops. You also help reduce the amount of rubbish because you don’ t need to use bags for packing your food. You can just pick it out of the ground or off a plant and put it into a basket! Trees are an important plant resource (资源). Trees provide wood to build homes and furniture. Trees are used to make lots of things around your home and at your school. And trees provide fruits that are good for you. Without trees, the earth would be a very different place.

48. _____ is part of the air we breathe.

A. Sunlight B. Water C. Food D. Oxygen

49. What happens to most of the water that a plant takes in?

A. It goes back into the air.

B. It stays in the plant.

C. It goes into the ground.

D. It stays in the river.

50. What does the phrase “cut down on” mean in Paragraph 5?

A. Cause. B. Accept. C. Reduce. D. Expect.

51. What is the best title of the passage?

A. A Different Place B. The Uses of Plants C. Food on the Earth D. Gardens at Home

52. You would find the passage in _____.

A. an interesting novel B. a book about animals

C. a popular play D. a book about nature

七、完成句子（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

53. 你如果喜欢这件外套，为什么不试穿一下呢？ If you like the coat, why don’ t you _____ it _____?

54. 老师看着我微笑，没有说话 The teacher _____ _____ me and smiled without a word.

55. 金凤花姑娘独自一人在森林里摘了一些花。 _____ _____ in the forest, Goldilocks picked some flowers.

56. 晚饭后我经常复习功课。 I often _____ _____ lessons after supper.

57. 我爸爸此刻还在工作。 My father is still _____ _____ at the moment.

八、阅读下面短文，根据短文内容完成句子。（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

58. Our world is full of _____ to like.

59. You may _____ if you think twice.

60. Our personality helps form _____.

61. As you _____, you may find out that there are more and more things you like.

62. It’ s OK if you and your friends _____.

九、综合填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使短文意思完整。每空限填一词。 Have you ever heard the saying, “Home, sweet home’ ? This is just another way of saying that it’ s n___63___ to be home! A lot of the people and things we love are at home. What do you like about being at home? What do you like best about being at home? Maybe you like to play with your brothers and sisters. Maybe you e___64___ staying with your mum and dad. Maybe you have a pet you like to play with. Spending time with your family is one thing that makes being at home special. Your bedroom is a___65___ thing that makes home special. Your toys, your books, and your favourite things are in your bedroom. Consider what you like best about your room. Is it how it looks? Is it your comfortable b___66___ that you sleep on? Maybe you like to have a q___67___ place to read a book or to think about your day. Mealtime can be a special time at home. Families sit around the table to eat the food Mum or Dad has prepared. It’ s a time to share interesting s___68___ about your day. How do you help at home? There are a lot of things to do to make home a special place. Who does the chores (家庭杂务) l___69___ cleaning, cooking, and yardwork (庭院劳动) at your house? When families work t___70___ to do the chores, it makes them easier and more fun for everyone. Maybe you can h___71___ lay the dinner table or clear the places. Maybe you can pull weeds (草) out of the flower garden. Maybe you can water the vegetable garden or the houseplants. Think about what you can do, so that w____72____ you come home every day, you can say, “Home, sweet home!”

63. 综合填空

64. 综合填空

65. 综合填空

66. 综合填空

67. 综合填空

68. 综合填空

69. 综合填空

70. 综合填空

71. 综合填空

72. 综合填空

十、书面表达（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

73. （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. A	3. A	4. C	5. C
6. B	7. B	8. B	9. A	10. C
11. A	12. B	13. B	14. C	15. B
16. A	17. C	18. A	19. A	20. D
21. D	22. C	23. C	24. D	25. D
26. B	27. B	28. B	29. A	30. C
31. A	32. B	33. D	34. B	35. C
36. D	37. A	38. B	39. C	40. D
41. A	42. D	43. C	44. B	45. A
46. D	47. C	48. D	49. A	50. C
51. B	52. D	53. try on	54. looked at	56. go over
57. working on	58. so many things	63. nice	64. enjoy	65. another
66. bed	67. quiet	68. stories	69. like	70. together
71. help	72. when			

55. Alone / By herself

59. learn something about yourself

60. what we like and dislike

61. learn more and do more

62. like different things

73. Li Hua, a student of our school, went to Gansu to take part in cultural exchange activities during the holiday. He introduced the history and places of interest in Tianjin to the local students. He also shared his study methods and played the piano for them. Through these activities, he made friends with many students and they still keep in touch.

In my opinion, this experience is very meaningful. It not only helps Li Hua learn about different cultures but also builds a bridge of friendship between students from different places. We should learn from him and take part in more such activities.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

听辨对话中关于Betty母亲活动的描述 → 识别关键动作词watching TV → 匹配选项C

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　动作描述捕捉

2. 【答案】A

听辨对话中关于居住时长的数字信息 → 区分5年、10年、15年 → 定位正确数字5 years

考点：数字时间语音　数字信息捕捉

3. 【答案】A

听辨对话中关于学校操场位置的描述 → 识别方位词on the left of → 匹配选项A

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　方位描述捕捉

4. 【答案】C

听辨对话中Bruce喜欢游泳的原因 → 识别关键形容词interesting → 推断其态度 → 匹配选项C

考点：推理判断　观点态度

5. 【答案】C

听辨对话中关于字典归属的描述 → 识别所有格信息 → 匹配选项C

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　指代与衔接

6. 【答案】B

定位对话中关于苹果价格的数字信息 → 识别并计算最终支付金额 → 得出答案

考点：数字信息捕捉与计算

7. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'film' → 捕捉主题句 'about animals in danger' → 同义替换匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】B

定位时间询问 'When will it start?' → 捕捉具体时间 'at seven' → 数字语音识别

考点：数字语音　时间信息捕捉

9. 【答案】A

定位地点询问 'Where to meet?' → 捕捉具体地点 'in front of the cinema' → 场景词汇匹配

考点：场景词汇　地点信息捕捉

10. 【答案】C

定位时间状语 → 识别具体时间点 → 匹配选项

考点：时间信息捕捉

11. 【答案】A
定位评价性表述 → 识别情感倾向 → 同义替换
考点：观点态度判断　语境选词

12. 【答案】B
定位未来计划表述 → 识别具体活动 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位与捕捉　语境选词

13. 【答案】B
识别专有名词前的冠词用法 → 判断‘Lao She’为辅音音素开头 → 选择不定冠词‘a’；识别特指剧名‘Teahouse’ → 选择定冠词‘the’
考点：不定冠词a/an的用法　定冠词the的特指用法

14. 【答案】C
识别介词‘for’后需接人称代词宾格 → 选择‘you’；识别‘like’后需接指代‘a present’的代词 → 选择‘it’
考点：人称代词宾格的用法　代词it的指代

15. 【答案】B
识别比较级标志词‘much...than’ → 选择形容词比较级形式‘wider’
考点：形容词比较级的构成与用法

16. 【答案】A
识别固定搭配‘take...with you’ → 选择介词‘with’
考点：固定搭配take...with you

17. 【答案】C
理解题干语境‘Lang Ping is a symbol of courage and success’ → 推断出‘我们为她感到自豪’ → 选择‘take pride in’
考点：动词短语辨析　语境理解

18. 【答案】A
根据上文关于红包习俗的讨论 → 推断说话者想了解所有中国的‘传统’ → 选择 traditions
考点：语境选词　文化习俗词汇

19. 【答案】A
根据因果逻辑（因为能在网上找到信息） → 推断知识传播的方式 → 选择 quickly（快速地）
考点：语境选词　副词辨析

20. 【答案】D
根据后半句‘别等我开始会议’的语境 → 推断前半句表达‘可能’迟到的不确定性 → 选择 may
考点：情态动词辨析　语境推断

21. 【答案】D
根据‘早上很忙没时间’的语境 → 推断与email相关的常见动作 → 选择 check（查看）
考点：语境选词　动词辨析

22. 【答案】C

根据‘你最好在…之前整理房间’的建议句型 → 推断时间状语从句的连接词 → 选择 before

考点：时间状语从句　连词辨析

23. 【答案】C

根据答句 'Yes, I have.' 判断问句为现在完成时 → 选择 'Have; read' 构成 'Have you read it yet?' → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　疑问句语序

24. 【答案】D

主语 'It' 指代 'machine'，与 'repair' 为被动关系 → 时间状语 'tomorrow' 表将来 → 选择将来时的被动语态 'will be repaired' → 得出答案

考点：被动语态　将来时

25. 【答案】D

动词 'hope' 后接不定式作宾语 → 选择 'to walk' 构成 'hope to walk on the moon' → 得出答案

考点：hope to do sth.　不定式作宾语

26. 【答案】B

宾语从句需用陈述语序 → 排除疑问语序的 A 和 C → 根据答句 'go to Mei Lanfang Theatre' 判断问的是地点 → 选择 'where we can go' → 得出答案

考点：宾语从句语序　连接词选择

27. 【答案】B

根据答句 'And we can also buy...' 判断说话者赞同提议并补充建议 → 选择表示赞同的 'Good idea!' → 得出答案

考点：日常交际用语　语境推断

28. 【答案】B

16 空 定位前文 'I have two older brothers' → 推断叙述者与哥哥们的年龄关系 → 得出答案

17 空 定位主语 'Both Matt and Martin' → 判断其为复数 → 选择对应的物主代词 → 得出答案

18 空 定位后文举例 'Matt likes football and Martin is a tennis player' → 归纳共同点为户外运动 → 得出答案

19 空 定位前文 'They are much taller than me' → 推断身高差导致的日常互动 → 得出答案

20 空 定位后文习语 'could eat a horse' → 理解其比喻义为食量大 → 推断前文动词 → 得出答案

21 空 定位空格后描述Matt与Martin性格对比的段落 → 根据“Matt is very active and lively”与“Martin, on the other hand, is the quiet one”的转折关系 → 推断空格处需表达“不同” → 得出答案

22 空 定位空格所在短语“gets along ___ with people” → 识别固定搭配“get along well with” → 结合前文“active and lively”及“takes part in club activities”的积极描述 → 推断需表达“融洽” → 得出答案

23 空 定位空格所在句“Sometimes Mum is not very ___ with Matt” → 分析原因“because he plays so much and does not listen to his teachers carefully” → 推断母亲因Matt贪玩、不听讲而产生负面情绪 → 在选项中寻找表达负面情绪的形容词 → 得出答案

24 空 定位空格前后两个分句“is less active than Matt”与“has a really close group of friends” → 分析逻辑关系：前句说Martin不如Matt活跃（看似缺点），后句说他有亲密的朋友圈（优点） → 判断为转折关系 → 选择转折连词 → 得出答案

25 空 定位空格所在句“does well in his ___” → 分析原因“because he works very hard on his studies” → 根据“studies”（学习）推断空格处应与学业相关 → 在选项中寻找与学习直接相关的名词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑推理　主谓一致　代词指代　举例归纳　习语理解　转折逻辑　固定搭配　因果逻辑　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

29. 【答案】A

16 空 定位前文 'I have two older brothers' → 推断叙述者与哥哥们的年龄关系 → 得出答案
17 空 定位主语 'Both Matt and Martin' → 判断其为复数 → 选择对应的物主代词 → 得出答案
18 空 定位后文举例 'Matt likes football and Martin is a tennis player' → 归纳共同点为户外运动 → 得出答案
19 空 定位前文 'They are much taller than me' → 推断身高差导致的日常互动 → 得出答案
20 空 定位后文习语 'could eat a horse' → 理解其比喻义为食量大 → 推断前文动词 → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格后描述Matt与Martin性格对比的段落 → 根据“Matt is very active and lively”与“Martin, on the other hand, is the quiet one”的转折关系 → 推断空格处需表达“不同” → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格所在短语“gets along ___ with people” → 识别固定搭配“get along well with” → 结合前文“active and lively”及“takes part in club activities”的积极描述 → 推断需表达“融洽” → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格所在句“Sometimes Mum is not very ___ with Matt” → 分析原因“because he plays so much and does not listen to his teachers carefully” → 推断母亲因Matt贪玩、不听讲而产生负面情绪 → 在选项中寻找表达负面情绪的形容词 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格前后两个分句“is less active than Matt”与“has a really close group of friends” → 分析逻辑关系：前句说Martin不如Matt活跃（看似缺点），后句说他有亲密的朋友圈（优点） → 判断为转折关系 → 选择转折连词 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格所在句“does well in his ___” → 分析原因“because he works very hard on his studies” → 根据“studies”（学习）推断空格处应与学业相关 → 在选项中寻找与学习直接相关的名词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑推理　主谓一致　代词指代　举例归纳　习语理解　转折逻辑　固定搭配　因果逻辑　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

30. 【答案】C

16 空 定位前文 'I have two older brothers' → 推断叙述者与哥哥们的年龄关系 → 得出答案
17 空 定位主语 'Both Matt and Martin' → 判断其为复数 → 选择对应的物主代词 → 得出答案
18 空 定位后文举例 'Matt likes football and Martin is a tennis player' → 归纳共同点为户外运动 → 得出答案
19 空 定位前文 'They are much taller than me' → 推断身高差导致的日常互动 → 得出答案
20 空 定位后文习语 'could eat a horse' → 理解其比喻义为食量大 → 推断前文动词 → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格后描述Matt与Martin性格对比的段落 → 根据“Matt is very active and lively”与“Martin, on the other hand, is the quiet one”的转折关系 → 推断空格处需表达“不同” → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格所在短语“gets along ___ with people” → 识别固定搭配“get along well with” → 结合前文“active and lively”及“takes part in club activities”的积极描述 → 推断需表达“融洽” → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格所在句“Sometimes Mum is not very ___ with Matt” → 分析原因“because he plays so much and does not listen to his teachers carefully” → 推断母亲因Matt贪玩、不听讲而产生负面情绪 → 在选项中寻找表达负面情绪的形容词 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格前后两个分句“is less active than Matt”与“has a really close group of friends” → 分析逻辑关系：前句说Martin不如Matt活跃（看似缺点），后句说他有亲密的朋友圈（优点） → 判断为转折关系 → 选择转折连词 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格所在句“does well in his ___” → 分析原因“because he works very hard on his studies” → 根据“studies”（学习）推断空格处应与学业相关 → 在选项中寻找与学习直接相关的名词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑推理　主谓一致　代词指代　举例归纳　习语理解　转折逻辑　固定搭配　因果逻辑　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

31. 【答案】A

16 空 定位前文 'I have two older brothers' → 推断叙述者与哥哥们的年龄关系 → 得出答案
17 空 定位主语 'Both Matt and Martin' → 判断其为复数 → 选择对应的物主代词 → 得出答案

18 空 定位后文举例 'Matt likes football and Martin is a tennis player' → 归纳共同点为户外运动 → 得出答案
19 空 定位前文 'They are much taller than me' → 推断身高差导致的日常互动 → 得出答案
20 空 定位后文习语 'could eat a horse' → 理解其比喻义为食量大 → 推断前文动词 → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格后描述Matt与Martin性格对比的段落 → 根据“Matt is very active and lively”与“Martin, on the other hand, is the quiet one”的转折关系 → 推断空格处需表达“不同” → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格所在短语“gets along ___ with people” → 识别固定搭配“get along well with” → 结合前文“active and lively”及“takes part in club activities”的积极描述 → 推断需表达“融洽” → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格所在句“Sometimes Mum is not very ___ with Matt” → 分析原因“because he plays so much and does not listen to his teachers carefully” → 推断母亲因Matt贪玩、不听讲而产生负面情绪 → 在选项中寻找表达负面情绪的形容词 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格前后两个分句“is less active than Matt”与“has a really close group of friends” → 分析逻辑关系：前句说Martin不如Matt活跃（看似缺点），后句说他有亲密的朋友圈（优点） → 判断为转折关系 → 选择转折连词 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格所在句“does well in his ___” → 分析原因“because he works very hard on his studies” → 根据“studies”（学习）推断空格处应与学业相关 → 在选项中寻找与学习直接相关的名词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑推理　主谓一致　代词指代　举例归纳　习语理解　转折逻辑　固定搭配　因果逻辑　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

32. 【答案】B

16 空 定位前文 'I have two older brothers' → 推断叙述者与哥哥们的年龄关系 → 得出答案
17 空 定位主语 'Both Matt and Martin' → 判断其为复数 → 选择对应的物主代词 → 得出答案
18 空 定位后文举例 'Matt likes football and Martin is a tennis player' → 归纳共同点为户外运动 → 得出答案
19 空 定位前文 'They are much taller than me' → 推断身高差导致的日常互动 → 得出答案
20 空 定位后文习语 'could eat a horse' → 理解其比喻义为食量大 → 推断前文动词 → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格后描述Matt与Martin性格对比的段落 → 根据“Matt is very active and lively”与“Martin, on the other hand, is the quiet one”的转折关系 → 推断空格处需表达“不同” → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格所在短语“gets along ___ with people” → 识别固定搭配“get along well with” → 结合前文“active and lively”及“takes part in club activities”的积极描述 → 推断需表达“融洽” → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格所在句“Sometimes Mum is not very ___ with Matt” → 分析原因“because he plays so much and does not listen to his teachers carefully” → 推断母亲因Matt贪玩、不听讲而产生负面情绪 → 在选项中寻找表达负面情绪的形容词 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格前后两个分句“is less active than Matt”与“has a really close group of friends” → 分析逻辑关系：前句说Martin不如Matt活跃（看似缺点），后句说他有亲密的朋友圈（优点） → 判断为转折关系 → 选择转折连词 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格所在句“does well in his ___” → 分析原因“because he works very hard on his studies” → 根据“studies”（学习）推断空格处应与学业相关 → 在选项中寻找与学习直接相关的名词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑推理　主谓一致　代词指代　举例归纳　习语理解　转折逻辑　固定搭配　因果逻辑　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

33. 【答案】D

16 空 定位前文 'I have two older brothers' → 推断叙述者与哥哥们的年龄关系 → 得出答案
17 空 定位主语 'Both Matt and Martin' → 判断其为复数 → 选择对应的物主代词 → 得出答案
18 空 定位后文举例 'Matt likes football and Martin is a tennis player' → 归纳共同点为户外运动 → 得出答案
19 空 定位前文 'They are much taller than me' → 推断身高差导致的日常互动 → 得出答案
20 空 定位后文习语 'could eat a horse' → 理解其比喻义为食量大 → 推断前文动词 → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格后描述Matt与Martin性格对比的段落 → 根据“Matt is very active and lively”与“Martin, on the

other hand, is the quiet one”的转折关系 → 推断空格处需表达“不同” → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格所在短语“gets along ___ with people” → 识别固定搭配“get along well with” → 结合前文“active and lively”及“takes part in club activities”的积极描述 → 推断需表达“融洽” → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格所在句“Sometimes Mum is not very ___ with Matt” → 分析原因“because he plays so much and does not listen to his teachers carefully” → 推断母亲因Matt贪玩、不听讲而产生负面情绪 → 在选项中寻找表达负面情绪的形容词 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格前后两个分句“is less active than Matt”与“has a really close group of friends” → 分析逻辑关系：前句说Martin不如Matt活跃（看似缺点），后句说他有亲密的朋友圈（优点） → 判断为转折关系 → 选择转折连词 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格所在句“does well in his ___” → 分析原因“because he works very hard on his studies” → 根据“studies”（学习）推断空格处应与学业相关 → 在选项中寻找与学习直接相关的名词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑推理　主谓一致　代词指代　举例归纳　习语理解　转折逻辑　固定搭配　因果逻辑　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

34. 【答案】B

16 空 定位前文 'I have two older brothers' → 推断叙述者与哥哥们的年龄关系 → 得出答案
17 空 定位主语 'Both Matt and Martin' → 判断其为复数 → 选择对应的物主代词 → 得出答案
18 空 定位后文举例 'Matt likes football and Martin is a tennis player' → 归纳共同点为户外运动 → 得出答案
19 空 定位前文 'They are much taller than me' → 推断身高差导致的日常互动 → 得出答案
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22 空 定位空格所在短语“gets along ___ with people” → 识别固定搭配“get along well with” → 结合前文“active and lively”及“takes part in club activities”的积极描述 → 推断需表达“融洽” → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格所在句“Sometimes Mum is not very ___ with Matt” → 分析原因“because he plays so much and does not listen to his teachers carefully” → 推断母亲因Matt贪玩、不听讲而产生负面情绪 → 在选项中寻找表达负面情绪的形容词 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格前后两个分句“is less active than Matt”与“has a really close group of friends” → 分析逻辑关系：前句说Martin不如Matt活跃（看似缺点），后句说他有亲密的朋友圈（优点） → 判断为转折关系 → 选择转折连词 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格所在句“does well in his ___” → 分析原因“because he works very hard on his studies” → 根据“studies”（学习）推断空格处应与学业相关 → 在选项中寻找与学习直接相关的名词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑推理　主谓一致　代词指代　举例归纳　习语理解　转折逻辑　固定搭配　因果逻辑　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

35. 【答案】C

16 空 定位前文 'I have two older brothers' → 推断叙述者与哥哥们的年龄关系 → 得出答案
17 空 定位主语 'Both Matt and Martin' → 判断其为复数 → 选择对应的物主代词 → 得出答案
18 空 定位后文举例 'Matt likes football and Martin is a tennis player' → 归纳共同点为户外运动 → 得出答案
19 空 定位前文 'They are much taller than me' → 推断身高差导致的日常互动 → 得出答案
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22 空 定位空格所在短语“gets along ___ with people” → 识别固定搭配“get along well with” → 结合前文“active and lively”及“takes part in club activities”的积极描述 → 推断需表达“融洽” → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格所在句“Sometimes Mum is not very ___ with Matt” → 分析原因“because he plays so much

and does not listen to his teachers carefully” → 推断母亲因Matt贪玩、不听讲而产生负面情绪 → 在选项中寻找表达负面情绪的形容词 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格前后两个分句“is less active than Matt”与“has a really close group of friends” → 分析逻辑关系：前句说Martin不如Matt活跃（看似缺点），后句说他有亲密的朋友圈（优点） → 判断为转折关系 → 选择转折连词 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格所在句“does well in his ___” → 分析原因“because he works very hard on his studies” → 根据“studies”（学习）推断空格处应与学业相关 → 在选项中寻找与学习直接相关的名词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 逻辑推理 主谓一致 代词指代 举例归纳 习语理解 转折逻辑 固定搭配 因果逻辑 状语从句 逻辑衔接词

36. 【答案】D

16 空 定位前文 'I have two older brothers' → 推断叙述者与哥哥们的年龄关系 → 得出答案
17 空 定位主语 'Both Matt and Martin' → 判断其为复数 → 选择对应的物主代词 → 得出答案
18 空 定位后文举例 'Matt likes football and Martin is a tennis player' → 归纳共同点为户外运动 → 得出答案
19 空 定位前文 'They are much taller than me' → 推断身高差导致的日常互动 → 得出答案
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23 空 定位空格所在句“Sometimes Mum is not very ___ with Matt” → 分析原因“because he plays so much and does not listen to his teachers carefully” → 推断母亲因Matt贪玩、不听讲而产生负面情绪 → 在选项中寻找表达负面情绪的形容词 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格前后两个分句“is less active than Matt”与“has a really close group of friends” → 分析逻辑关系：前句说Martin不如Matt活跃（看似缺点），后句说他有亲密的朋友圈（优点） → 判断为转折关系 → 选择转折连词 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词 逻辑推理 主谓一致 代词指代 举例归纳 习语理解 转折逻辑 固定搭配 因果逻辑 状语从句 逻辑衔接词

37. 【答案】A

16 空 定位前文 'I have two older brothers' → 推断叙述者与哥哥们的年龄关系 → 得出答案
17 空 定位主语 'Both Matt and Martin' → 判断其为复数 → 选择对应的物主代词 → 得出答案
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23 空 定位空格所在句“Sometimes Mum is not very ___ with Matt” → 分析原因“because he plays so much and does not listen to his teachers carefully” → 推断母亲因Matt贪玩、不听讲而产生负面情绪 → 在选项中寻找表达负面情绪的形容词 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格前后两个分句“is less active than Matt”与“has a really close group of friends” → 分析逻辑关系：前句说Martin不如Matt活跃（看似缺点），后句说他有亲密的朋友圈（优点） → 判断为转折关系 → 选择转折

连词 → 得出答案

25 空 定位空格所在句“does well in his ___” → 分析原因“because he works very hard on his studies” → 根据“studies”（学习）推断空格处应与学业相关 → 在选项中寻找与学习直接相关的名词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑推理　主谓一致　代词指代　举例归纳　习语理解　转折逻辑　固定搭配　因果逻辑　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

38. 【答案】B

定位Judy对香港生活的描述 → 识别形容词exciting → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　形容词辨析

39. 【答案】C

定位Judy表达想念的内容 → 识别I miss the delicious sweet soup → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位　名词匹配

40. 【答案】D

定位Judy下周的计划 → 识别I will have tests on science and geography next week → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位　将来时态

41. 【答案】A

定位价格比较信息 → 识别It's much cheaper here than in Hong Kong → 推理香港价格更高 → 匹配选项A

考点：推理判断　价格比较

42. 【答案】D

定位时间线索 → 识别It's almost the end of August → 推断写信时间在八月 → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位　时间推理

43. 【答案】C

定位到'Children Can Cook'段落 → 提取'learn basic cooking skills' → 同义替换为'Learn how to cook'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

44. 【答案】B

定位到'Little Writers'段落 → 提取'is divided into two parts' → 直接对应'Two parts'

考点：细节定位　信息提取

45. 【答案】A

定位到'Acting for Fun'段落 → 提取'children will be more confident' → 直接对应课程名称

考点：细节定位　因果关联

46. 【答案】D

定位到'Watercolour Painting'段落 → 提取'teaches children the basic skills of painting people and animals' → 直接对应选项D

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

47. 【答案】C

通览全文 → 识别首段'here are the summer courses that you cannot miss'及各课程介绍 → 归纳主旨为推荐暑期课程

考点：主旨归纳　写作目的

48. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换（oxygen是air的组成部分） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

49. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换（goes back into the air对应蒸腾作用） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

50. 【答案】C

定位短语所在段落 → 分析上下文语境 → 推断短语含义（与减少相关） → 得出答案

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

51. 【答案】B

通读全文 → 概括各段落核心内容 → 识别共同主题（植物的用途） → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　概括归纳

52. 【答案】D

分析文章体裁和内容特征 → 推断可能的出处 → 识别与自然主题相关的选项 → 得出答案

考点：篇章结构　写作目的推断

53. 【答案】try on

根据中文提示“试穿” → 识别固定搭配 try on → 填入空格

考点：try on

54. 【答案】looked at

根据中文提示“看着” → 识别固定搭配 look at → 结合时态（过去式）→ 填入 looked at

考点：look at

55. 【答案】Alone / By herself

根据中文提示“独自一人” → 识别表示“独自”的同义表达（Alone / By herself）→ 结合句首位置 → 填入 Alone / By herself

考点：Alone　By herself

56. 【答案】go over

根据中文提示“复习” → 识别固定搭配 go over → 结合时态（一般现在时）→ 填入 go over

考点：go over

57. 【答案】working on

根据中文提示“还在工作” → 识别固定搭配 work on → 结合时态（现在进行时）→ 填入 working on

考点：work on

58. 【答案】so many things

定位题干关键词 'full of' → 在语篇中找到同义表达 'Our world is full of so many things to like!' → 直接提取宾语 'so many things'。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

59. 【答案】learn something about yourself

定位题干关键词 'think twice' → 在语篇中找到同义表达 'if you think twice' → 提取其前半句的宾语从句 'learn something about yourself'。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

60. 【答案】what we like and dislike

定位题干关键词 'personality helps form' → 在语篇中找到同义表达 'Our personality helps form' → 提取其宾语 'what we like and dislike'。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

61. 【答案】learn more and do more

定位题干关键词 'As you' → 在语篇中找到同义表达 'As you learn more and do more' → 提取其状语从句的谓语部分 'learn more and do more'。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

62. 【答案】like different things

定位题干关键词 'It’ s OK if' → 在语篇中找到同义表达 'But it’ s OK.' → 提取其前一句的条件从句 'you and your friends like different things'。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

63. 【答案】nice

56 空 根据空格后名词 'day' 的语义需求 → 选择能修饰 'day' 的形容词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子结构，'like' 后接动词 → 判断动词形式 → 得出答案
58 空 根据空格前 'one' 和后文语境 → 判断需要表示'另一个'的限定词 → 得出答案
59 空 根据空格前 'go to' 的搭配 → 判断需要表示地点的名词 → 得出答案
60 空 根据空格后 'please' 的语义需求 → 选择能修饰 'please' 的形容词 → 得出答案
61 空 分析句子主干 → 识别主语 'many' 为复数概念 → 确定谓语动词需用复数形式 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 识别动词 'take' 与介词 'on' 的固定搭配 → 确定 'take on' 表示 '承担' → 得出答案
63 空 分析句子成分 → 识别 'work' 为不及物动词 → 确定需要副词修饰 → 选择 'together' 表示 '一起' → 得出答案
64 空 分析句子结构 → 识别 'help' 作目的状语 → 确定需要用不定式形式 → 得出答案
65 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别时间状语从句 → 确定连接词 'when' 表示 '当...时' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　非谓语动词　动名词作宾语　不定代词用法　固定搭配　形容词修饰动词　主谓一致　动词搭配 take on　SVO 主干　副词修饰　不定式作目的状语　状语从句　时间连接词

64. 【答案】enjoy

56 空 根据空格后名词 'day' 的语义需求 → 选择能修饰 'day' 的形容词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子结构，'like' 后接动词 → 判断动词形式 → 得出答案
58 空 根据空格前 'one' 和后文语境 → 判断需要表示'另一个'的限定词 → 得出答案
59 空 根据空格前 'go to' 的搭配 → 判断需要表示地点的名词 → 得出答案
60 空 根据空格后 'please' 的语义需求 → 选择能修饰 'please' 的形容词 → 得出答案
61 空 分析句子主干 → 识别主语 'many' 为复数概念 → 确定谓语动词需用复数形式 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 识别动词 'take' 与介词 'on' 的固定搭配 → 确定 'take on' 表示 '承担' → 得出答案
63 空 分析句子成分 → 识别 'work' 为不及物动词 → 确定需要副词修饰 → 选择 'together' 表示 '一起' → 得出答案
64 空 分析句子结构 → 识别 'help' 作目的状语 → 确定需要用不定式形式 → 得出答案
65 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别时间状语从句 → 确定连接词 'when' 表示 '当...时' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　非谓语动词　动名词作宾语　不定代词用法　固定搭配　形容词修饰动词　主谓一

致　动词搭配 take on　SVO 主干　副词修饰　不定式作目的状语　状语从句　时间连接词

65. 【答案】another

56 空 根据空格后名词 'day' 的语义需求 → 选择能修饰 'day' 的形容词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子结构，'like' 后接动词 → 判断动词形式 → 得出答案
58 空 根据空格前 'one' 和后文语境 → 判断需要表示'另一个'的限定词 → 得出答案
59 空 根据空格前 'go to' 的搭配 → 判断需要表示地点的名词 → 得出答案
60 空 根据空格后 'please' 的语义需求 → 选择能修饰 'please' 的形容词 → 得出答案
61 空 分析句子主干 → 识别主语 'many' 为复数概念 → 确定谓语动词需用复数形式 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 识别动词 'take' 与介词 'on' 的固定搭配 → 确定 'take on' 表示 '承担' → 得出答案
63 空 分析句子成分 → 识别 'work' 为不及物动词 → 确定需要副词修饰 → 选择 'together' 表示 '一起' → 得出答案
64 空 分析句子结构 → 识别 'help' 作目的状语 → 确定需要用不定式形式 → 得出答案
65 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别时间状语从句 → 确定连接词 'when' 表示 '当...时' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　非谓语动词　动名词作宾语　不定代词用法　固定搭配　形容词修饰动词　主谓一致　动词搭配 take on　SVO 主干　副词修饰　不定式作目的状语　状语从句　时间连接词

66. 【答案】bed

56 空 根据空格后名词 'day' 的语义需求 → 选择能修饰 'day' 的形容词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子结构，'like' 后接动词 → 判断动词形式 → 得出答案
58 空 根据空格前 'one' 和后文语境 → 判断需要表示'另一个'的限定词 → 得出答案
59 空 根据空格前 'go to' 的搭配 → 判断需要表示地点的名词 → 得出答案
60 空 根据空格后 'please' 的语义需求 → 选择能修饰 'please' 的形容词 → 得出答案
61 空 分析句子主干 → 识别主语 'many' 为复数概念 → 确定谓语动词需用复数形式 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 识别动词 'take' 与介词 'on' 的固定搭配 → 确定 'take on' 表示 '承担' → 得出答案
63 空 分析句子成分 → 识别 'work' 为不及物动词 → 确定需要副词修饰 → 选择 'together' 表示 '一起' → 得出答案
64 空 分析句子结构 → 识别 'help' 作目的状语 → 确定需要用不定式形式 → 得出答案
65 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别时间状语从句 → 确定连接词 'when' 表示 '当...时' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　非谓语动词　动名词作宾语　不定代词用法　固定搭配　形容词修饰动词　主谓一致　动词搭配 take on　SVO 主干　副词修饰　不定式作目的状语　状语从句　时间连接词

67. 【答案】quiet

56 空 根据空格后名词 'day' 的语义需求 → 选择能修饰 'day' 的形容词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子结构，'like' 后接动词 → 判断动词形式 → 得出答案
58 空 根据空格前 'one' 和后文语境 → 判断需要表示'另一个'的限定词 → 得出答案
59 空 根据空格前 'go to' 的搭配 → 判断需要表示地点的名词 → 得出答案
60 空 根据空格后 'please' 的语义需求 → 选择能修饰 'please' 的形容词 → 得出答案
61 空 分析句子主干 → 识别主语 'many' 为复数概念 → 确定谓语动词需用复数形式 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 识别动词 'take' 与介词 'on' 的固定搭配 → 确定 'take on' 表示 '承担' → 得出答案
63 空 分析句子成分 → 识别 'work' 为不及物动词 → 确定需要副词修饰 → 选择 'together' 表示 '一起' → 得出答案
64 空 分析句子结构 → 识别 'help' 作目的状语 → 确定需要用不定式形式 → 得出答案
65 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别时间状语从句 → 确定连接词 'when' 表示 '当...时' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　非谓语动词　动名词作宾语　不定代词用法　固定搭配　形容词修饰动词　主谓一致　动词搭配 take on　SVO 主干　副词修饰　不定式作目的状语　状语从句　时间连接词

68. 【答案】stories

56 空 根据空格后名词 'day' 的语义需求 → 选择能修饰 'day' 的形容词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子结构，'like' 后接动词 → 判断动词形式 → 得出答案
58 空 根据空格前 'one' 和后文语境 → 判断需要表示'另一个'的限定词 → 得出答案
59 空 根据空格前 'go to' 的搭配 → 判断需要表示地点的名词 → 得出答案
60 空 根据空格后 'please' 的语义需求 → 选择能修饰 'please' 的形容词 → 得出答案
61 空 分析句子主干 → 识别主语 'many' 为复数概念 → 确定谓语动词需用复数形式 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 识别动词 'take' 与介词 'on' 的固定搭配 → 确定 'take on' 表示 '承担' → 得出答案
63 空 分析句子成分 → 识别 'work' 为不及物动词 → 确定需要副词修饰 → 选择 'together' 表示 '一起' → 得出答案
64 空 分析句子结构 → 识别 'help' 作目的状语 → 确定需要用不定式形式 → 得出答案
65 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别时间状语从句 → 确定连接词 'when' 表示 '当...时' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　非谓语动词　动名词作宾语　不定代词用法　固定搭配　形容词修饰动词　主谓一致　动词搭配 take on　SVO 主干　副词修饰　不定式作目的状语　状语从句　时间连接词

69. 【答案】like

56 空 根据空格后名词 'day' 的语义需求 → 选择能修饰 'day' 的形容词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子结构，'like' 后接动词 → 判断动词形式 → 得出答案
58 空 根据空格前 'one' 和后文语境 → 判断需要表示'另一个'的限定词 → 得出答案
59 空 根据空格前 'go to' 的搭配 → 判断需要表示地点的名词 → 得出答案
60 空 根据空格后 'please' 的语义需求 → 选择能修饰 'please' 的形容词 → 得出答案
61 空 分析句子主干 → 识别主语 'many' 为复数概念 → 确定谓语动词需用复数形式 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 识别动词 'take' 与介词 'on' 的固定搭配 → 确定 'take on' 表示 '承担' → 得出答案
63 空 分析句子成分 → 识别 'work' 为不及物动词 → 确定需要副词修饰 → 选择 'together' 表示 '一起' → 得出答案
64 空 分析句子结构 → 识别 'help' 作目的状语 → 确定需要用不定式形式 → 得出答案
65 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别时间状语从句 → 确定连接词 'when' 表示 '当...时' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　非谓语动词　动名词作宾语　不定代词用法　固定搭配　形容词修饰动词　主谓一致　动词搭配 take on　SVO 主干　副词修饰　不定式作目的状语　状语从句　时间连接词

70. 【答案】together

56 空 根据空格后名词 'day' 的语义需求 → 选择能修饰 'day' 的形容词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子结构，'like' 后接动词 → 判断动词形式 → 得出答案
58 空 根据空格前 'one' 和后文语境 → 判断需要表示'另一个'的限定词 → 得出答案
59 空 根据空格前 'go to' 的搭配 → 判断需要表示地点的名词 → 得出答案
60 空 根据空格后 'please' 的语义需求 → 选择能修饰 'please' 的形容词 → 得出答案
61 空 分析句子主干 → 识别主语 'many' 为复数概念 → 确定谓语动词需用复数形式 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 识别动词 'take' 与介词 'on' 的固定搭配 → 确定 'take on' 表示 '承担' → 得出答案
63 空 分析句子成分 → 识别 'work' 为不及物动词 → 确定需要副词修饰 → 选择 'together' 表示 '一起' → 得出答案
64 空 分析句子结构 → 识别 'help' 作目的状语 → 确定需要用不定式形式 → 得出答案
65 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别时间状语从句 → 确定连接词 'when' 表示 '当...时' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　非谓语动词　动名词作宾语　不定代词用法　固定搭配　形容词修饰动词　主谓一致　动词搭配 take on　SVO 主干　副词修饰　不定式作目的状语　状语从句　时间连接词

71. 【答案】help

56 空 根据空格后名词 'day' 的语义需求 → 选择能修饰 'day' 的形容词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子结构，'like' 后接动词 → 判断动词形式 → 得出答案
58 空 根据空格前 'one' 和后文语境 → 判断需要表示'另一个'的限定词 → 得出答案

59 空 根据空格前 'go to' 的搭配 → 判断需要表示地点的名词 → 得出答案
60 空 根据空格后 'please' 的语义需求 → 选择能修饰 'please' 的形容词 → 得出答案
61 空 分析句子主干 → 识别主语 'many' 为复数概念 → 确定谓语动词需用复数形式 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 识别动词 'take' 与介词 'on' 的固定搭配 → 确定 'take on' 表示 '承担' → 得出答案
63 空 分析句子成分 → 识别 'work' 为不及物动词 → 确定需要副词修饰 → 选择 'together' 表示 '一起' → 得出答案
64 空 分析句子结构 → 识别 'help' 作目的状语 → 确定需要用不定式形式 → 得出答案
65 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别时间状语从句 → 确定连接词 'when' 表示 '当...时' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　非谓语动词　动名词作宾语　不定代词用法　固定搭配　形容词修饰动词　主谓一致　动词搭配 take on　SVO 主干　副词修饰　不定式作目的状语　状语从句　时间连接词

72. 【答案】when

56 空 根据空格后名词 'day' 的语义需求 → 选择能修饰 'day' 的形容词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子结构，'like' 后接动词 → 判断动词形式 → 得出答案
58 空 根据空格前 'one' 和后文语境 → 判断需要表示'另一个'的限定词 → 得出答案
59 空 根据空格前 'go to' 的搭配 → 判断需要表示地点的名词 → 得出答案
60 空 根据空格后 'please' 的语义需求 → 选择能修饰 'please' 的形容词 → 得出答案
61 空 分析句子主干 → 识别主语 'many' 为复数概念 → 确定谓语动词需用复数形式 → 得出答案
62 空 分析句子结构 → 识别动词 'take' 与介词 'on' 的固定搭配 → 确定 'take on' 表示 '承担' → 得出答案
63 空 分析句子成分 → 识别 'work' 为不及物动词 → 确定需要副词修饰 → 选择 'together' 表示 '一起' → 得出答案
64 空 分析句子结构 → 识别 'help' 作目的状语 → 确定需要用不定式形式 → 得出答案
65 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别时间状语从句 → 确定连接词 'when' 表示 '当...时' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　非谓语动词　动名词作宾语　不定代词用法　固定搭配　形容词修饰动词　主谓一致　动词搭配 take on　SVO 主干　副词修饰　不定式作目的状语　状语从句　时间连接词

73. 【答案】Li Hua, a student of our school, went to…

根据要点组织信息，使用多样句式（如简单句、复合句）连贯地描述事件，并表达个人观点。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO主干　谋篇布局