# 中考 · 2020年重庆市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 100 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 67 题 · 重庆市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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## 一、I．听力测试。（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. How is the weather in Beijing today?

A. It's hot. B. It's warm. C. It's cold.

2. What is the new movie about?

A. The Chinese women's volleyball team. B. The Chinese women's football team.

C. The Chinese men's volleyball team.

3. What spirit of the team encourages all Chinese?

A. Loving peace. B. Never giving up.

C. Depending on oneself. 第四节 听两遍。根据你所听到的短文内容,从A、B.C三个选项中选出正确答案,并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

4. Sandy is the _____ of the trip today.

A. guide B. teacher C. actor

5. There are _____ groups on the trip.

A. two B. three C. four

6. Before taking photos with the people who work at the palace, you should_____.

A. pay them first B. wear traditional clothes C. ask them if it's OK

## 二、单项选择。（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

7. Look! There are so many stars in _____sky.

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

8. More villagers will move to new houses _____2021.

A. in B. on C. at D. for

9. Would you send me some _____of yours? I miss you very much!

A. magazines B. photos C. money D. advice

10. What a_____ boy! He worked out such a difficult math problem.

A. strong B. kind C. lazy D. clever

11. They hope _____the basketball match.

A. win B. won C. to win D. winning

12. Another bridge over the Jialing River_____last year.

A. builds B. built C. is built D. was built

13. Boys and girls, you should look after _____ when your parents are not at home.

A. himself B. herself C. yourselves D. themselves

14. Nobody can hear you _____you speak in a louder voice.

A. unless B. if C. when D. after

15. —Wow! The school uniforms can tell parents _____! —Cool! So the children won't get lost easily.

A. where are their children B. where their children are

C. what do their children study D. what their children study

## 三、完形填空。（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容,从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格内的最佳答案,并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。 Our junior high school life is coming to an end. So my classmates and I decided to make a special ___16___ for our own favorite teacher in the ceramics( 陶艺) class. After being dried for a long time in the fire, our gifts for teachers were ___17___.Chen Hui took them out of the kiln(窑). CRASH ( 碎裂声) ! His cup, Xiao Yao's ___18___, and my heart broke into pieces all over the floor. “My elephant lost her trunk (象鼻) !" Xiao Yao shouted. "My heart is broken!" I ___19___ almost at the same time. "I'm so sorry!" Chen Hui said. "Bring ___20___ to the repair station," said Xiao Yao, "Let's see what we can do with some magic ___21___ the magic glue worked only on Chen Hui's cup. The trunk and glue. " We tried many times, the heart were in too many broken bits to put back together. "Now my elephant has a short nose instead of a trunk," said Xiao Yao, "It ___22___ like a little dog with big ears. And it's ___23___ lovely! Let's call it doglephant!" "A cute doglephant! Cool! You just turned the accident into a happy one!" I said. And right then, I knew ___24___ to do. Maybe I could make a mosaic ( 镶嵌画) by using the pieces of my broken heart. When it was all done, everyone thought it was pretty cool. Yes, my present didn't turn out the way I'd planned, but it turned out even ___25___ !

16. A. gift　B. hat　C. bag　D. coat
17. A. safe　B. broken　C. ready　D. wet
18. A. dog　B. elephant　C. cat　D. panda
19. A. smiled　B. read　C. wrote　D. cried
20. A. something　B. nothing　C. everything　D. anything
21. A. as　B. but　C. so　D. though
22. A. looks　B. sounds　C. smells　D. tastes
23. A. still　B. even　C. almost　D. hardly
24. A. when　B. how　C. which　D. what
25. A. worse　B. better　C. heavier　D. cheaper

## 四、阅读理解。（共 19 小题，每小题 2 分，共 38 分）

阅读下列材料,从A、B.C、D四个选项中选出最佳答案,并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。 A

26. Volunteers will teach children _____.

A. how to protect the sea　　B. how to write a letter
C. how to speak Chinese　　D. how to play the piano

27. Volunteers need to start work on _____.

A. Sunday B. Monday C. Friday D. Saturday

28. Volunteers can_____.

A. leave at any time

B. have a good pay

C. do some business

D. stay in a beach room B Jiqing Street in Wuhan is a good place to try local food and experience the everyday life of local people. Since Wuhan was unlocked on April 8, there have been many people lining up at snack shops there. In the evening, hundreds of street-side stalls(摊位) come out on the street and provide popular snacks and local food at low prices. Travelers can enjoy hot dry noodles, tasty chicken soup and Chinese dumplings... Don't miss Jiujiu duck necks. Chi Li, a popular writer, tells a love story of a beautiful lady who sells duck necks in this street in her novel Life Show. Thousands of people come to search for the scenes (场景) in the novel. Local people like to order several best-known dishes and some bottles of beer and spend their evening time with friends there. For travelers, another exciting thing is the folk music performed by folk musicians at your table. You can enjoy delicious food when listening to music. With the street becoming busy, the city began to breathe again.

29. Jiqing Street is a good place to_____.

A. study English B. try local food C. tell love stories D. go skating

30. According to the passage, Chi Li mentions_____ in her novel Life Show.

A. Chinese dumplings B. hot dry noodles C. chicken soup D. duck necks

31. How do you understand the underlined part "the city began to breathe again" in the last paragraph?

A. The air becomes fresh again.

B. The water gets clearer.

C. The city becomes lively again.

D. The food gets nicer.

32. The material is probably from_____.

A. a travel website

B. a history book

C. a science magazine

D. a dictionary C People say laughter is the best medicine, but sometimes too much of a good thing may not be so good. What happened to me last night made me deeply understand the meaning of that. Last night I was alone at home. When I was watching a funny movie, I suddenly started laughing and couldn't stop myself. At first, I was feeling good. But after about 5 minutes, I came to know I wasn't going to stop at all. I began to feel a little worried. Time for bed. But I couldn't sleep because I kept laughing. So I got up and started doing some housework. I cleaned my apartment, laughing hard. I washed all the dishes left over from dinner, still laughing crazily. I tried to hold my cat in my arms, but it ran away from me in fear. I spent the rest of the night in front of my computer, of course, still laughing. When time finally came to get ready for work, I realized that I simply couldn't go to the office like that. I decided to call my boss for leave, but laughing was the only thing I could do on the phone. After listening to my "lovely" laughter for a few minutes, my boss couldn't help shouting angrily, “Are you mad? You're fired (解雇 ) !" Suddenly I woke up. Thank God! I just had a dream.

33. What happened last night made the writer_____.

A. understand something

B. forget his pain

C. keep doing housework

D. get a good job

34. When the writer was watching a movie, he suddenly started_____.

A. crying

B. coughing

C. jumping

D. laughing

35. The cat ran away because_____.

A. it was going to sleep

B. it was afraid of the writer

C. it wanted to have dinner

D. it saw a mouse running

36. How did the writer's feelings change in the story?

A. relaxed-angry-good

B. good-excited-worried

C. good-worried-relaxed

D. worried-good-angry D When Goldie Nejat began developing robots in 2005, she spent much of her time knocking on doors to let people know how her robots worked but few showed interest, "But now, it's different," Says Nejat, "People calling from around the world ask when my robots are going to be ready." Neja□'s robots are designed to fill an increasing need: care-giving for the old. The population of the people over age 80 will be 426 million in 2050, three times larger than that now. Such robots could be especially useful for patients with Alzheimer's disease (老年痴呆症 ). They can help with everyday activities from preparing food to reminding(提醒) the patients of taking their medicine. They can also play games with patients to keep them active. Some have worried that care-giving robots might reduce (减少 ) human interaction (互动) and cause more humans to lose their jobs. "But the aim is to support human care not to take the place of it" says Brian Scassellati. He has tested robots with different patients, and found that daily interaction with robots can help children with autism spectrum disorder(自闭障碍症) improve social skills. As a field grows, scientists aim to understand human-robot relationships better. Do robots offer advantages because they don't have feelings and don't give opinions? Will patients lose interest? "One thing is clear," Scassellati says, "Robots can provide care for the customers and the need for that will increase in the future. "

37. Nejat's robots are designed to_____.

A. work in the factory B. make phone calls C. take care of the old D. knock on doors

38. The writer starts the passage by_____.

A. telling two stories
B. comparing two facts
C. raising a question
D. giving an example

39. The main idea of Paragraph 3 is_____.

A. what the robots can do
B. what serious problems the robots cause
C. what the old people can do
D. what the old people think of the robots

40. According to Scassellati, we can infer that Nejat's robots _____.

A. will have feelings soon

B. can take the place of humans

C. should be produced more

D. won't give their own opinions E “Humans can develop certain abilities we aren't born with by practicing animals' movements,” the traditional Chinese Wushu lovers believed in the past — and still do today. Chinese Five-Animal Exercises, also known as Wuqinxi, are the first complete set of qigong exercises following the movements of animals: monkeys, deer (鹿), birds, bears and tigers. They were created by one of the greatest doctors in Chinese history, Hua Tuo, more than 1, 800 years ago. The Five-Animal Exercises are well-designed to help blood circulation (循环), and let the energy go smoothly in the body so as to improve the health. “The bear movements are good for the stomach. The tiger movements can reduce the pain in the back. The deer movements help reduce the fat around the waist (腰). The bird movements can help keep our knees healthy and the monkey movements can be good for the heart.” said Hua Yi, the 59th inheritor (继承人) of Wuqinxi. For those new learners, the first few exercises might not go well. You may find it hard to focus(集中注意力). Wear comfortable clothes, keep peaceful in your mind, try to move slowly... Little by little, you'll feel more and more harmonious with nature. You may even feel you become a tiger or a deer, walking in the forest freely. These exercises need no tools and they are easy to learn. You can search online for the videos and practice them at any time when you feel like relaxing your body and mind. Because it's fun to practice and good for health, Five-Animal Exercises are becoming more and more popular in recent years, not only in China, but also in many other places of the world.

41. People practice Five-Animal Exercises in order to_____.

A. fight against enemies
B. protect wild animals
C. improve the health
D. play as a group game

42. If your grandfather has a pain in the back, _____may help him a lot.

A. the bear movements
B. the monkey movements
C. the bird movements
D. the tiger movements

43. The underlined word "harmonious" in Paragraph 5 probably means_____.

A. 兴奋的 B. 和谐的 C. 敬畏的 D. 肤浅的

44. The structure of the passage may be (①=Paragraph 1 ②=Paragraph 2 ③=Paragraph 3 ④=Paragraph 4 ⑤=Paragraph 5⑥=Paragraph 6)

A. B. C. D.

## 五、V．口语应用。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读下面对话，从7个选项中选择5个恰当的句子完成此对话，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。 ___45___ ___46___ ___47___ ___48___ ___49___

45. V．口语应用。

A. What is it?
B. How old are you?
C. I am always asking myself this question, too.
D. Who are you?
E. Where are you from?
F. Can you describe your hometown?
G. I have very thick fat, so I can keep myself warm.

46. V．口语应用。

A. What is it?
B. How old are you?
C. I am always asking myself this question, too.
D. Who are you?
E. Where are you from?
F. Can you describe your hometown?
G. I have very thick fat, so I can keep myself warm.

47. V．口语应用。

A. What is it?
B. How old are you?
C. I am always asking myself this question, too.
D. Who are you?
E. Where are you from?
F. Can you describe your hometown?
G. I have very thick fat, so I can keep myself warm.

48. V．口语应用。

A. What is it?
B. How old are you?
C. I am always asking myself this question, too.
D. Who are you?
E. Where are you from?
F. Can you describe your hometown?
G. I have very thick fat, so I can keep myself warm.

49. V．口语应用。

A. What is it?
B. How old are you?
C. I am always asking myself this question, too.
D. Who are you?
E. Where are you from?
F. Can you describe your hometown?
G. I have very thick fat, so I can keep myself warm.

## 六、阅读下文并回答问题。（共 4 小题，每小题 1 分，共 4 分）

50. Did Liu Yanzhi have an accident when she was a baby?

_____

51. When did Liu Yanzhi start the Taihe Sunshine Disabled Association?

_____

52. Why does the writer think Liu Yanzhi is just like the kind of bird?

_____

53. Imagine there is a job for you. You can only get a little pay but learn a lot. Will you accept it like Liu Yanzhi? Why or why not?

_____

## 七、完成句子。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

54. I was playing with my phone when my mother came in. (改为否定句) I_____ _____ with my phone when my mother came in.

_____

55. The dictionary cost him 120 yuan (对划线部分提问) _____ _____did the dictionary cost him?

_____

56. Kate takes a bus to school every day. ( 改为同义句) Kate goes to school_____ _____ every day.

_____

57. 不要只是等待暴风雨过去，要学会在雨中起舞。(完成译句) Don't just_____ _____the storm to pass. Learn to dance in the rain.

58. 瞧!我们大都长得和老师一样高啦! (完成译句) Look! Most of us have grown _____tall _____our teachers!

## 八、短文填空。（共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

根据下面短文内容，在短文的空格处填上一个恰当的词，使短文完整、通顺。 We all want to live the life we dream of. However, at times, some negative (消极的) ideas may stop us. Hope the following suggestions can help to ignore those___59___ and go ahead. Do What We Can Control One thing we can control is doing what we can—eating healthily, exercising, reading and getting enough sleep. Doing the right things can help___60___ to achieve the most happiness. Also, it can make us move on in the___61___direction. However, we should also accept that there are many things we can't control. Take Calculated (预料到的) Risks Success doesn't come___62___risks. We all have to take risks in life, but try to make sure those risks are calculated. For example, you are working at a job that you hate, and you are dreaming of giving it up and ___63___ your own business. The thought is a start. But one day, you can't stand your job any more, so you leave it even though you haven't really had a plan. This is such a big risk that it will probably make you___64___want to take a risk again. So just start with a small risk. Don't Be Afraid of Failure Thomas Edison is one of the greatest inventors in history. However, he___65___many times. Did you know Edison created an electric pen? A ghost machine? Probably not. Well, that's because they were complete failures. But those failures put him one step___66___to success. Think of failures as milestones (里程碑) towards success.

59. 短文填空。

60. 短文填空。

61. 短文填空。

62. 短文填空。

63. 短文填空。

64. 短文填空。

_____

65. 短文填空。

_____

66. 短文填空。

_____

## 九、书面表达。（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

67. （词数 80-120 · 15 分）

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

# 参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. A |
| 6. B | 7. C | 8. A | 9. B | 10. D |
| 11. C | 12. D | 13. C | 14. A | 15. B |
| 16. A | 17. C | 18. B | 19. D | 20. C |
| 21. B | 22. A | 23. A | 24. D | 25. B |
| 26. A | 27. B | 28. D | 29. B | 30. D |
| 31. C | 32. A | 33. A | 34. D | 35. B |
| 36. C | 37. C | 38. B | 39. A | 40. C |
| 41. C | 42. D | 43. B | 44. A | 50. Yes, she did. |
| 51. In 2017. | 54. wasn't playing | 55. How much | 56. by bus | 57. wait for |
| 58. as; as | 59. ideas | 60. us | 61. right | 62. without |
| 63. starting | 64. never | 65. failed | 66. closer | |

45. E

46. F

47. G

48. C

49. A

52. Because she never gave up and kept trying to live a wonderful life despite her disability, just like the bird that flies its whole life.

53. Yes, I will. Because I believe gaining experience and knowledge is more valuable than money in the long run, and it can help me achieve my dreams in the future.

67. Some Advice on Developing Labor Education in Our School

It's reported that Labor Education will be included in the education of middle schools and primary schools in China. I think this is a great idea. Labor education can help us learn important life skills, like cooking and cleaning. It also helps us form good habits, such as being hardworking and responsible.

To develop labor education in our school, I have some suggestions. First, we could have planting classes. We can grow vegetables or flowers in the school garden. This teaches us patience and care. Second, organizing a cake-making competition would be fun. We can learn to work in teams and share our creations. Finally, we should have regular cleaning days to keep our classrooms tidy.

In short, labor education is very useful. I hope our school will carry out these activities soon.

# 逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位天气描述 → 识别温度形容词 → 匹配选项

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　数字时间语音

2. 【答案】C

定位电影主题描述 → 识别关键名词（性别、运动项目） → 匹配选项

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

3. 【答案】B

定位描述团队精神的语句 → 提取核心品质 → 匹配选项

考点：观点态度　推理判断

4. 【答案】A

定位人物角色描述 → 识别身份名词 → 匹配选项

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　语境选词

5. 【答案】A

定位数量描述 → 识别数字 → 匹配选项

考点：数字时间语音

6. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'taking photos with the people' → 匹配录音中关于拍照礼仪的具体建议 → 识别 'wear traditional clothes' 为直接建议

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　细节定位与捕捉

7. 【答案】C

识别名词'sky'为世界上独一无二的事物 → 应使用定冠词'the' → 得出答案

考点：定冠词特指　独一无二事物

8. 【答案】A

识别时间状语'2021'为年份 → 年份前使用介词'in' → 得出答案

考点：介词搭配　时间介词

9. 【答案】B

分析语境'I miss you very much' → 推断需要能表达思念的实物 → 'photos'最符合 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　情感表达

10. 【答案】D

分析后句'He worked out such a difficult math problem' → 推断男孩特质 → 'clever'最符合 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑推理

11. 【答案】C

识别动词 hope 的固定用法 → hope to do sth → 选择不定式形式

考点：hope to do sth　不定式作宾语

12. 【答案】D

识别时间状语 last year → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 主语 bridge 与动词 build 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　时间状语与动词时态的对应

13. 【答案】C

识别主语 you → 判断反身代词需与主语人称和数保持一致 → 选择 yourselves

考点：反身代词　主谓一致与指代一致

14. 【答案】A

分析句意逻辑关系 → 前后句为条件关系（除非你大声说话，否则没人能听见） → 选择表示条件的连词 unless

考点：条件状语从句　连词 unless 的用法

15. 【答案】B

识别动词 tell 后接宾语从句 → 宾语从句需用陈述语序 → 从句中不缺主语或宾语，用 where 引导地点状语从句

考点：宾语从句　陈述语序　连接副词 where

16. 【答案】A

11 空 根据下文‘our gifts for teachers’及‘ceramics class’语境 → 推断空格处应为陶艺课制作的礼物 → 选择gift

12 空 根据上文‘dried for a long time in the fire’及下文‘took them out of the kiln’ → 推断陶器已烧制完成 → 选择ready

13 空 根据下文Xiao Yao的台词‘My elephant lost her trunk’ → 推断破碎的是Xiao Yao制作的象形陶器 → 选择elephant

14 空 根据上文‘My heart is broken!’及‘almost at the same time’ → 推断‘我’因心碎而哭泣 → 选择cried

15 空 根据上文‘Bring...to the repair station’及下文‘Let's see what we can do’ → 推断此处指代破碎的物品 → 选择everything（指所有破碎的东西）

16 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句为计划，后句为实际结果且更优 → 选择转折连词

17 空 定位描述对象（陶艺大象） → 分析感官动词搭配 → 选择与视觉外观匹配的动词

18 空 分析句子情感色彩 → 前文描述缺陷（短鼻子） → 后文表达喜爱 → 选择表示转折的副词

19 空 分析从句结构 → 动词knew后接宾语从句 → 从句缺少宾语 → 选择连接代词

20 空 分析转折逻辑 → 前文为负面结果 → 后文为正面评价 → 选择表示积极变化的形容词

考点：语境选词　上下文复现　过程推断　指代与衔接　情感逻辑　指代推断　转折逻辑　连词辨析　感官动词辨析　副词辨析　名词性从句　连接代词辨析　形容词辨析

17. 【答案】C

11 空 根据下文‘our gifts for teachers’及‘ceramics class’语境 → 推断空格处应为陶艺课制作的礼物 → 选择gift

12 空 根据上文‘dried for a long time in the fire’及下文‘took them out of the kiln’ → 推断陶器已烧制完成 → 选择ready

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16 空 分析前后句逻辑关系→前句为计划，后句为实际结果且更优→选择转折连词
17 空 定位描述对象（陶艺大象）→分析感官动词搭配→选择与视觉外观匹配的动词
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25. 【答案】B

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26. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'Volunteers' 和 'teach' → 在语篇中定位到 'teach children how to protect the sea' → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位与捕捉

27. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Volunteers' 和 'start work' → 在语篇中定位到 'start work on Monday' → 直接匹配选项B

考点：细节定位与捕捉

28. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Volunteers can' → 在语篇中定位到 'stay in a beach room' → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位与捕捉

29. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Jiqing Street' 和 'good place' → 在语篇中定位到 'a good place to try local food' → 同义替换为选项B

考点：细节定位与捕捉

30. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Chi Li' 和 'Life Show' → 在语篇中定位到 'mentions duck necks in her novel Life Show' → 直接匹配选项D

考点：细节定位与捕捉

31. 【答案】C

定位末段划线短语 → 结合上下文语境推断比喻义 → 得出答案

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

32. 【答案】A

分析语篇整体内容与写作风格 → 推断其可能来源 → 得出答案

考点：篇章结构　写作目的

33. 【答案】A

定位描述“昨晚发生的事”的段落 → 推断其对作者的影响 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节定位

34. 【答案】D

定位作者看电影的段落 → 捕捉其突然开始的动作 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

35. 【答案】B

定位描述猫跑掉的段落 → 推断其原因 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节定位

36. 【答案】C

定位故事中描述作者情绪变化的关键词（如worried, good, relaxed）→ 按时间顺序梳理情绪变化链 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　情绪变化顺序

37. 【答案】C

定位描述Nejat机器人设计目的的语句 → 提取核心功能（照顾老人） → 同义替换匹配选项

考点：细节定位　目的归纳

38. 【答案】B

分析文章开头段落的写作手法 → 识别其通过对比两个事实（人口老龄化与机器人技术发展）引出话题 → 匹配选项

考点：篇章结构　写作手法识别

39. 【答案】A

定位第三段 → 概括段落核心内容（介绍机器人的多种功能） → 匹配选项

考点：段落主旨　细节归纳

40. 【答案】C

定位Scassellati的评论 → 理解其对机器人发展的积极态度（如‘should be produced more’） → 推断其隐含观点

考点：观点态度推断　情态动词理解

41. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'practice Five-Animal Exercises in order to' → 在语篇中定位到目的状语 'to improve the health' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　目的状语识别

42. 【答案】D

定位题干条件 'grandfather has a pain in the back' → 在语篇中定位到对应建议 'the tiger movements' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　条件匹配

43. 【答案】B

定位划线词 'harmonious' 所在句 → 分析上下文语境（描述人与自然的关系） → 推断词义为'和谐的' → 选择同义选项

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

44. 【答案】A

通读全文，划分段落功能 → 识别段落①为引言，②-⑤为分述（五种动物），⑥为总结 → 匹配'总-分-总'结构图示

考点：篇章结构　段落功能分析

45. 【答案】E

40 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案
41 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案
42 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案
43 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案
44 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词

46. 【答案】F

40 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案
41 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案
42 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案
43 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案
44 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词

47. 【答案】G

40 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案
41 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案
42 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案
43 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案
44 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词

48. 【答案】C

40 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案
41 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案
42 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案
43 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案
44 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词

49. 【答案】A

40 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案
41 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案
42 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案
43 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案

44 空 根据空格前后语境（描述某物被创造或设计） → 匹配动词 take on（呈现、承担）的语义 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词

50. 【答案】Yes, she did.

定位问题核心（是否发生事故） → 在语篇中寻找关于刘燕芝婴儿时期经历的明确陈述 → 确认事实并作答

考点：细节定位与捕捉

51. 【答案】In 2017.

定位问题核心（何时成立协会） → 在语篇中寻找关于“太和阳光残疾人协会”成立时间的具体信息 → 提取年份并作答

考点：细节定位与捕捉

52. 【答案】Because she never gave up and kept trying to…

定位问题核心（作者为何将刘燕芝比作那种鸟） → 分析语篇中关于鸟的描述与刘燕芝精神品质的类比 → 推断作者通过比喻表达的深层含义（永不放弃、努力生活）

考点：推理判断　观点态度

53. 【答案】Yes, I will. Because I believe gaining…

理解问题情境（低薪但能学到很多的工作） → 结合语篇中刘燕芝的价值观（重视经历与成长）进行类比推理 → 形成个人观点并给出合理解释

考点：推理判断　观点态度

54. 【答案】wasn't playing

识别过去进行时结构 → 在be动词后加not构成否定 → 得出答案

考点：过去进行时否定形式

55. 【答案】How much

识别划线部分为价格 → 用How much提问 → 得出答案

考点：特殊疑问句构建　价格提问方式

56. 【答案】by bus

识别原句为‘乘公交上学’ → 同义转换为‘by bus’ → 得出答案

考点：交通方式表达转换　take a bus与by bus同义

57. 【答案】wait for

识别中文‘等待’ → 对应英文短语wait for → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配wait for　动词短语翻译

58. 【答案】as; as

识别‘和...一样高’为同级比较 → 用as...as结构 → 得出答案

考点：同级比较结构as...as　形容词比较级

59. 【答案】ideas

54 空 分析句子主语 'The' 后的空格，根据谓语动词 'are' 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择复数形式 'ideas'

55 空 分析介词 'for' 后的宾语从句，从句缺少宾语 → 选择宾格代词 'us'

56 空 识别固定搭配 'take on'，根据语境 'new challenges' 判断需要表示'承担'的词 → 选择 'right' 构成 'take on'

57 空 分析句子逻辑关系，'you can't succeed' 与 'trying' 之间需要表示条件或方式的介词 → 选择 'without' 表示'没有'

58 空 分析介词 'by' 后的动词形式，介词后需接动名词 → 选择 'starting'
59 空 分析句子时态逻辑 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择否定副词
60 空 分析句子时态逻辑 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择动词过去式
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断比较级用法 → 选择形容词比较级
考点：主谓一致　名词性从句　代词格　动词搭配 take on　状语从句　介词用法　非谓语动词　动名词　时态与语态

60. 【答案】us
54 空 分析句子主语 'The' 后的空格，根据谓语动词 'are' 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择复数形式 'ideas'
55 空 分析介词 'for' 后的宾语从句，从句缺少宾语 → 选择宾格代词 'us'
56 空 识别固定搭配 'take on'，根据语境 'new challenges' 判断需要表示'承担'的词 → 选择 'right' 构成 'take on'
57 空 分析句子逻辑关系，'you can't succeed' 与 'trying' 之间需要表示条件或方式的介词 → 选择 'without' 表示'没有'
58 空 分析介词 'by' 后的动词形式，介词后需接动名词 → 选择 'starting'
59 空 分析句子时态逻辑 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择否定副词
60 空 分析句子时态逻辑 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择动词过去式
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断比较级用法 → 选择形容词比较级
考点：主谓一致　名词性从句　代词格　动词搭配 take on　状语从句　介词用法　非谓语动词　动名词　时态与语态

61. 【答案】right
54 空 分析句子主语 'The' 后的空格，根据谓语动词 'are' 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择复数形式 'ideas'
55 空 分析介词 'for' 后的宾语从句，从句缺少宾语 → 选择宾格代词 'us'
56 空 识别固定搭配 'take on'，根据语境 'new challenges' 判断需要表示'承担'的词 → 选择 'right' 构成 'take on'
57 空 分析句子逻辑关系，'you can't succeed' 与 'trying' 之间需要表示条件或方式的介词 → 选择 'without' 表示'没有'
58 空 分析介词 'by' 后的动词形式，介词后需接动名词 → 选择 'starting'
59 空 分析句子时态逻辑 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择否定副词
60 空 分析句子时态逻辑 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择动词过去式
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断比较级用法 → 选择形容词比较级
考点：主谓一致　名词性从句　代词格　动词搭配 take on　状语从句　介词用法　非谓语动词　动名词　时态与语态

62. 【答案】without
54 空 分析句子主语 'The' 后的空格，根据谓语动词 'are' 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择复数形式 'ideas'
55 空 分析介词 'for' 后的宾语从句，从句缺少宾语 → 选择宾格代词 'us'
56 空 识别固定搭配 'take on'，根据语境 'new challenges' 判断需要表示'承担'的词 → 选择 'right' 构成 'take on'
57 空 分析句子逻辑关系，'you can't succeed' 与 'trying' 之间需要表示条件或方式的介词 → 选择 'without' 表示'没有'
58 空 分析介词 'by' 后的动词形式，介词后需接动名词 → 选择 'starting'
59 空 分析句子时态逻辑 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择否定副词
60 空 分析句子时态逻辑 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择动词过去式
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断比较级用法 → 选择形容词比较级
考点：主谓一致　名词性从句　代词格　动词搭配 take on　状语从句　介词用法　非谓语动词　动名词　时态与语态

63. 【答案】starting
54 空 分析句子主语 'The' 后的空格，根据谓语动词 'are' 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择复数形式 'ideas'
55 空 分析介词 'for' 后的宾语从句，从句缺少宾语 → 选择宾格代词 'us'
56 空 识别固定搭配 'take on'，根据语境 'new challenges' 判断需要表示'承担'的词 → 选择 'right' 构成 'take on'

57 空 分析句子逻辑关系，'you can't succeed' 与 'trying' 之间需要表示条件或方式的介词 → 选择 'without' 表示'没有'
58 空 分析介词 'by' 后的动词形式，介词后需接动名词 → 选择 'starting'
59 空 分析句子时态逻辑 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择否定副词
60 空 分析句子时态逻辑 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择动词过去式
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断比较级用法 → 选择形容词比较级

考点：主谓一致　名词性从句　代词格　动词搭配 take on　状语从句　介词用法　非谓语动词　动名词　时态与语态

64. 【答案】never

54 空 分析句子主语 'The' 后的空格，根据谓语动词 'are' 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择复数形式 'ideas'
55 空 分析介词 'for' 后的宾语从句，从句缺少宾语 → 选择宾格代词 'us'
56 空 识别固定搭配 'take on'，根据语境 'new challenges' 判断需要表示'承担'的词 → 选择 'right' 构成 'take on'
57 空 分析句子逻辑关系，'you can't succeed' 与 'trying' 之间需要表示条件或方式的介词 → 选择 'without' 表示'没有'
58 空 分析介词 'by' 后的动词形式，介词后需接动名词 → 选择 'starting'
59 空 分析句子时态逻辑 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择否定副词
60 空 分析句子时态逻辑 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择动词过去式
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断比较级用法 → 选择形容词比较级

考点：主谓一致　名词性从句　代词格　动词搭配 take on　状语从句　介词用法　非谓语动词　动名词　时态与语态

65. 【答案】failed

54 空 分析句子主语 'The' 后的空格，根据谓语动词 'are' 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择复数形式 'ideas'
55 空 分析介词 'for' 后的宾语从句，从句缺少宾语 → 选择宾格代词 'us'
56 空 识别固定搭配 'take on'，根据语境 'new challenges' 判断需要表示'承担'的词 → 选择 'right' 构成 'take on'
57 空 分析句子逻辑关系，'you can't succeed' 与 'trying' 之间需要表示条件或方式的介词 → 选择 'without' 表示'没有'
58 空 分析介词 'by' 后的动词形式，介词后需接动名词 → 选择 'starting'
59 空 分析句子时态逻辑 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择否定副词
60 空 分析句子时态逻辑 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择动词过去式
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断比较级用法 → 选择形容词比较级

考点：主谓一致　名词性从句　代词格　动词搭配 take on　状语从句　介词用法　非谓语动词　动名词　时态与语态

66. 【答案】closer

54 空 分析句子主语 'The' 后的空格，根据谓语动词 'are' 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择复数形式 'ideas'
55 空 分析介词 'for' 后的宾语从句，从句缺少宾语 → 选择宾格代词 'us'
56 空 识别固定搭配 'take on'，根据语境 'new challenges' 判断需要表示'承担'的词 → 选择 'right' 构成 'take on'
57 空 分析句子逻辑关系，'you can't succeed' 与 'trying' 之间需要表示条件或方式的介词 → 选择 'without' 表示'没有'
58 空 分析介词 'by' 后的动词形式，介词后需接动名词 → 选择 'starting'
59 空 分析句子时态逻辑 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择否定副词
60 空 分析句子时态逻辑 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择动词过去式
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断比较级用法 → 选择形容词比较级

考点：主谓一致　名词性从句　代词格　动词搭配 take on　状语从句　介词用法　非谓语动词　动名词　时态与语态

67. 【答案】Some Advice on Developing Labor Education in…

考生需围绕劳动教育的意义与建议展开论述，运用多样句式（如定语从句、非谓语结构）和恰当搭配（如take on responsibilities）组织内容，确保逻辑连贯、语言准确。

考点：take on responsibilities　定语从句　非谓语动词　句式变化