中考 · 2021年广西河池市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 79 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 65 题 · 广西河池市

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
031 630
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本卷答案与讲解
805 380
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一、A．听五段短对话，每段对话读两遍。请根据你所听到的对话内容选择正确答案。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. How's the weather today?

A. Hot. B. Cool. C. Cold.

2. Who is the lovely girl?

A. Tony's sister. B. Tony's cousin. C. Tony's friend.

3. What's the house made of?

A. Wood. B. Rocks. C. Glass bottles.

4. What are they going to do this Sunday?

A. Watch TV. B. Go fishing. C. Climb the mountains.

5. Why is Tom late for class this morning?

A. Because he had a headache. B. Because he had a oothache.

C. Because he had a stomachache.

二、请根据你所听到的对 话内容选择正确答案。（共 2 小题，每小题 1 分，共 2 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

6. What color does the boy's mother like?

A. Red. B. Yellow. C. Blue.

7. How much is the scarf?

A. 30 yuan. B. 40 yuan. C. 50 yuan.

三、C．听第二段长对话，回答第18～20小题，对话读两遍。请根据你所听到的对 话内容选择正确答案。（共 2 小题，每小题 1 分，共 2 分）

（听力）听力音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

8. How did Miss Wang go to her hometown?

A. By bus. B. By train. C. By plane.

9. How long did it take Miss Wang to reach her hometown before?

A. Less than eight hours. B. Less than thirty hours. C. More than thirty hours.

四、从各小题所给的四个备选项中选出最佳答案。（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

10. —Lisa, could you help me buy some _____ on your way home? —Ok, mom.

A. egg B. beef C. banana D. potato

11. Becky often plays _____ violin for an hour every day.

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

12. — Is this your bike, Cindy? — Yes, it’ s _____. My mother bought it for me last month.

A. hers B. his C. yours D. mine

13. Our Chinese teacher is nice and patient _____ she is very strict with us.

A. if B. as C. unless D. though

14. My brother is much _____ than me now. He grows really fast.

A. tall B. taller C. tallest D. the tallest

15. Walking is good for health. So I _____ go to school on foot.

A. ever B. never C. seldom D. often

16. Try this dress on, Lucy. It must look nice _____ you.

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

17. There _____ a concert in our school hall next week.

A. is B. was C. will be D. will have

18. My classmate is running so fast! I _____ believe my eyes.

A. can’ t B. needn’ t C. mustn’ t D. shouldn’ t

19. —Bob, please _____ your spelling. You’ ve dropped the “d” in the word “knowledge”. — Oh, yes. I’ ll be more careful next time.

A. listen to B. look forward to C. pay attention to D. get used to

20. Not only Peter but also his father _____ crazy about the basketball match.

A. am B. is C. are D. be

21. All customers _____ to take their temperatures when they enter the supermarket.

A. is asked B. was asked C. are asked D. were asked

22. Mrs. Green will take her son to the amusement park if she _____ the tickets.
A. got B. gets C. is getting D. will get

23. The student on duty should hand out the exercise books before class. A give out
A. put up B. hand in C. take out

24. —How is your Chinese going? —_____. I can read pretty well and my writing has improved.
A. Not bad B. Not yet C. No way D. Not at all

五、V．完形填空（每空1分, 共10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面的短文, 从各题所给的四个备选项中选出最佳答案。 Peter was a driver. He drove a ____25____ for his friend John, a rich businessman. He drove John to work every day. He worked hard. But he couldn't work ____26____he drank too much. And once he almost lost his life in the traffic accident after he got drunk. John got very ____27____ and worried. But he really wanted to help Peter. He was poor and he had a big family to hold. He promised to stop ____28____ at once. John told him to be careful next time, ____29____ he had to leave. One Monday morning, Peter ____30____ into the office with two badly burnt ears. “What happened to your ears?” asked John. “Well,” said the man. “I went to watch a football ____31____ yesterday while my wife was ironing （熨）clothes. She put the iron （熨斗） ____32____ the telephone when she went to cook supper. Our team lost the game and I felt sorry for it. Then I went into the sitting room, the telephone rang and I ____33____ the iron!” “And what happened to ____34____ ear?” “When I put the iron down on the table, the telephone rang again! ”

25. A. car B. bus C. taxi D. train
26. A. how B. why C. when D. where
27. A. glad B. happy C. excited D. angry
28. A. working B. drinking C. driving D. smoking
29. A. or B. if C. and D. but
30. A. broke B. came C. drove D. jumped
31. A. show B. movie C. coach D. match
32. A. on B. in C. near D. opposite
33. A. held B. lifted C. touched D. answered
34. A. other B. another C. the other D. any other

六、V．阅读理解（51~60 每小题1分，61~70每小题2分，共 30 分）（共 20 小题，每小

阅读短文，判断短文后句子的意思是否与短文内容相符。用"T"表示相符，"F"表示不相符。 Many have heard of shark fin soup. This famous and expensive dish is especially popular in southern China. But do you realize that you’ re killing a whole shark each time you enjoy a bowl of shark fin soup? When people catch sharks, they cut off their fins and throw the sharks back into the ocean. This is not only cruel, but also harmful to the environment. Without a fin, a shark can no longer swim and slowly dies. Sharks are at the top of the food chain in the ocean’ s ecosystem. If their numbers drop too low, it will bring danger to all ocean life. Many believe that sharks can never be endangered because they are the strongest in their food chain. But in fact, around 70 million sharks are caught and traded in this industry every year. The numbers of some kinds of sharks have fallen by over 90 percent in the last 20 to 30 years. So far, no scientific studies have shown that shark fins are good for health, so why eat them? Help save the sharks!

35. Shark fin soup is especially popular in northern China.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

36. People cut off sharks’ fins and throw the sharks back into the ocean.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

37. Sharks are at the bottom of the food chain in the ocean’ s ecosystem.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

38. Around 70 million sharks are caught and traded in this industry every year.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

39. So far, no scientific studies have shown that shark fins are good for health. B Wang Xiangjun is the first blind student to take gaokao in Anhui. She went to a music college in Tianjin in 2015. It’ s never an easy thing for blind people to do that. Wang was blind when she was born. At the age of eight, she started to learn to play the piano. The first problem for Wang was to find the keys. She had to listen to the melody （旋律）again and again, keep it in mind and then practice playing it over and over again. She worked very hard and played better and better. Music made her confident and happy. “Many kind people helped me over the past years. I wish to pass on the love and kindness to more blind children by working as a teacher. ” said Wang after she graduated from college in 2019. Her dream came true soon. She became a piano teacher in the Hefei Special Education Center that year. Now Wang lives a busy but happy life. “All of my students are so lovely. I know their difficulties in learning. I can teach them with my experience and let them know there is hope and a bright future ahead, ” said Wang.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

40. It’ s never an easy thing for _____ to go to college.

A. old people B. young people C. blind people D. deaf people

41. Wang started to learn to play the piano when she was _____ years old.

A. seven B. eight C. nine D. ten

42. The first problem for Wang is _____ when she started to play the piano.

A. to find the keys B. to listen to the melody

C. to keep the melody in mind D. to play the piano with fingers

43. After Wang graduated from college in 2019, she wanted to work as _____.

A. a worker B. a nurse C. a teacher D. an officer

44. Wang helped her students know there is hope and a bright _____ ahead.

A. job
B. sun
C. road
D. future C Salt in the soil has always made it impossible to grow crops. But that’ s now changing. Famous agriculturalist （农学家） Yuan Longping said they would grow a special rice. They would turn 100 million mu of saline-alkali （盐碱的）land into farmland in the country over the next 10 years. In 2017, Yuan’ s team successfully grew rice on the saline-alkali land in Jiangsu Province. It is called sea rice. Now they have made great progress. Both China and many other countries around the world have large saline-alkali land. If all of it can be used to grow rice and grain, it is very important for food security （安全）. And it will help the UN zero-hunger goal come true. Yuan Longping was named as “Father of Hybrid Rice”. He helped China make a great wonder—feeding nearly 20% of the world’ s population with less than 9% of the world’ s farmland. Then Yuan had a much bigger dream—to save the world from hunger. The world is seeing China’ s sea rice as a way to fight food insecurity. “I had a dream. Rice was as high as sorghum （高粱）; ears （穗） were as long as brooms; grains were as big as peanuts （花生）. I could actually enjoy the cool under the rice crops.” Yuan said of his childhood dream. And he was one step closer to his dream. “I’ m confident in the future of my country, and I want to do more for my motherland.” said Yuan.

45. What was Yuan Longping?

A. A famous reporter.
B. A famous pianist.
C. A famous headmaster.
D. A famous agriculturalist.

46. What did Yuan’ s team grow on the saline-alkali land in 2017?

A. Com.
B. Vegetables.
C. Sea rice.
D. Hybrid rice.

47. What will happen if all saline-alkali land around the world is turned into farmland?

A. The people in China will stay away from hunger.

B. The people in Africa will stay away from hunger.

C. The people in many countries will stay away from hunger.

D. The people in the world will stay away from hunger.

48. Yuan Longping helped China feed nearly _____of the world’s population with less farmland.

A. one fifth B. one tenth C. four fifths D. nine tenths

49. What was Yuan Longping’s bigger dream?

A. The rice was as high as sorghum.
B. He could save the world from hunger.
C. The ears were as long as brooms.
D. He could enjoy the cool under the rice crops. D Imagine using your coat to look through the internet, send and receive messages, and even read a map. Yes, you read that correctly—your coat. It may sound silly, but it’ s something scientists are working on. Researchers at Shanghai’ s Fudan University have made a new type of cloth that can be used as a digital display （显示屏）. Professor Peng Huisheng and his team have spent 10 years trying to make “digital cloth”. After testing different combinations, they chose two materials that worked: a silver-plated yarn （镀银纱）that can light up and a kind of thread （纺线）that conducts （传导）electricity. The results have been admirable. It’ s not only wearable and foldable, but also washable. After being put through 100 wash-and-dry cycles in a washing machine and folded 10, 000 times, the cloth remained almost unchanged. Peng believes that the new cloth could be used for many things. For example, it could allow a driver to view a GPS map on their arm while they drive around. It could also help people communicate better if they have language barriers （障碍）or disabilities. In one test, Peng’ s team collected brainwaves from volunteers who had either been playing a game or meditating. The waves were then translated into messages like “anxious” or “relaxed” and shown on the cloth. This could help deaf-mute （聋哑的）people “talk” to each other in the future. “We hope that new materials will shape next-generation electronic devices by changing the way we interact with them, ” said Peng.

50. The researchers have made a new type of cloth that can be used as a _____.
A. digital camera
B. digital display
C. digital method
D. digital communication

51. A silver-plated yam and a kind of _____ were chosen to make “digital cloth”.

A. gold B. metal C. steel D. thread

52. The new cloth can allow a driver _____ on their arm when they drive around.

A. to read a GPS map B. to print a GPS map C. to make a GPS map D. to draw a GPS map

53. The underlined word “meditating” in Paragraph 6 means _____ in Chinese.

A. 争吵 B. 打架 C. 冥想 D. 讨论

54. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

A. The new cloth remained unchanged after it is washed or folded.

B. New materials may shape next-generation electronic devices.

C. The new cloth could help people who have language barriers or disabilities communicate better.

D. The “fueling” shown on the cloth couldn’t help deaf-mute people “talk” to each other.

七、A．单词拼写 根据中文或首字母提示完成下列单词的拼写，使句意完整与正 确。每空一词。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

55. Lin Yao wants to be an _____（艺术家）when he grows up.

56. When they _____（最终）arrived at the hotel, it was midnight.

57. Frank’s parents bought him a new computer on his _____（第十二）birthday.

58. Tom is an h_____ boy, so all his friends believe what he says.

59. The singing of birds w_____ me up on the first morning when I was in town.

八、B．选词填空（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读下面短文，从方框中选择单词，根据实际情况用其适当形式填空，使短文意思完整、通顺。每空一词，每词只能用一次。 just from vegetable boil popular When talking about the Chinese food going abroad, you can’t forget luosifen. To make it, people should _____60_____ rice noodles with sour bamboo shoots （竹笋）, dried tofu skin, fresh _____61_____ and peanuts in river snail soup. The special taste mostly comes from the sour bamboo shoots. In the 1970s, luosifen was _____62_____ a street snack in Liuzhou. People outside of the city knew little about it. It became an intangible cultural heritage （非物质文化遗产） of Guangxi in 2008. Now luosifen has become more and more _____63_____ across China. And even people _____64_____ other countries like America, Australia, Germany and so on can also enjoy the food.

60. B．选词填空

61. B．选词填空

62. B．选词填空

63. B．选词填空

64. B．选词填空

九、写作要求：（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

65. （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. A	7. C	8. B	9. A	10. B
11. C	12. D	13. D	14. B	15. D
16. A	17. C	18. A	19. C	20. B
21. C	22. B	23. A	24. A	25. A
26. C	27. D	28. B	29. A	30. B
31. D	32. C	33. D	34. C	35. B
36. A	37. B	38. A	39. A	40. C
41. B	42. A	43. C	44. D	45. D
46. C	47. C	48. A	49. B	50. B
51. D	52. A	53. C	54. D	55. artist
56. finally	57. twelfth	58. (h)onest	59. (w)oke	60. boil
61. vegetables	62. just	63. popular	64. from	

65. Dear David,
How’ s everything going? I’ d like to tell you something about the song My Motherland.

This is a very famous and classic Chinese song. It was written in 1956 for a movie. The song is like a beautiful poem. It describes the great rivers and mountains of our country. When I hear the lyrics "一条大河波浪宽" (A wide river with broad waves), I can picture the beautiful scenery of my homeland. The melody is both gentle and powerful, which makes people feel proud and full of love for our country.

All in all, I like the song very much. What do you think of it? Look forward to hearing from you!
Li Hua

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

听辨天气描述关键词 → 区分温度形容词 → 选择对应选项

考点：天气描述词汇辨析

2. 【答案】C

听辨人物关系描述 → 区分亲属/朋友关系词汇 → 选择对应选项

考点：人物关系词汇辨析

3. 【答案】B

听辨建筑材料描述 → 区分材质名词 → 选择对应选项

考点：材质名词辨析

4. 【答案】A

听辨活动计划描述 → 区分动词短语 → 选择对应选项

考点：活动计划词汇辨析

5. 【答案】A

听辨原因描述 → 区分身体不适部位名词 → 选择对应选项

考点：身体部位名词辨析

6. 【答案】A

定位人物关系（男孩的母亲） → 捕捉颜色偏好关键词 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　颜色偏好

7. 【答案】C

定位物品（围巾） → 捕捉价格数字与货币单位 → 得出答案

考点：数字时间语音　价格计算

8. 【答案】B

定位交通方式关键词 → 匹配录音中‘train’的明确表述 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

9. 【答案】A

定位时间长度关键词 → 捕捉录音中‘less than eight hours’的数字信息 → 得出答案

考点：数字时间语音

10. 【答案】B

根据语境‘buy some _____ on your way home’判断，需要购买的是可数名词复数或不可数名词 → 选项A、C、D均为可数名词单数形式，不符合语法 → 选项B为不可数名词，符合语法和语境

考点：名词可数性　some后接名词形式

11. 【答案】C

识别乐器名词violin → 乐器名词前需加定冠词the → 选项C符合规则

考点：定冠词the用于乐器前

12. 【答案】D

根据答句‘Yes, it’s _____’判断，需要物主代词指代‘我的自行车’ → 选项D.mine为名词性物主代词，符合语境

考点：名词性物主代词用法

13. 【答案】D

分析前后分句逻辑关系：‘nice and patient’与‘very strict’形成转折 → 选项D.though表示转折，符合逻辑

考点：让步状语从句连词though

14. 【答案】B

识别比较级标志词than → 选项B.taller为比较级形式，符合语法

考点：形容词比较级构成

15. 【答案】D

根据前句‘Walking is good for health’的因果逻辑，推断后句应选择表示‘经常’的频率副词

考点：语境选词 频率副词辨析

16. 【答案】A

识别固定搭配‘look nice on sb’表示‘某人穿某物好看’，直接匹配选项A

考点：动词搭配 介词搭配

17. 【答案】C

根据时间状语‘next week’判断时态为将来时，且‘there be’句型的将来时为‘there will be’

考点：时态与语态 there be句型

18. 【答案】A

根据‘running so fast’的惊讶语境，判断需要表达‘难以置信’的情态动词，‘can’t believe’为固定表达

考点：虚拟语气 情态动词用法

19. 【答案】C

根据后句‘You’ve dropped the “d”’的拼写错误提示，推断需要‘注意拼写’的固定搭配

考点：固定搭配 语境理解

20. 【答案】B

识别 not only...but also... 连接并列主语 → 根据就近原则确定谓语动词形式 → 得出答案

考点：主谓一致 就近原则

21. 【答案】C

识别主语 All customers 为复数 → 判断时态为一般现在时（描述普遍规定） → 选择复数形式的被动语态 → 得出答案

考点：主谓一致 时态与语态 被动语态

22. 【答案】B

识别 if 引导的条件状语从句 → 应用主将从现原则（主句用将来时，从句用一般现在时） → 得出答案

考点：时态与语态　条件状语从句　主将从现

23. 【答案】A

理解题干中 hand out 的含义（分发） → 在选项中寻找同义短语 → 识别 give out 为同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配　近义词辨析　同义替换

24. 【答案】A

分析对话中答句的后续解释（读写能力提升） → 推断说话者对中文学习的积极评价 → 选择表示肯定态度的选项 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度　细节定位　语境推断

25. 【答案】A

16 空 根据后文‘drove John to work every day’及‘driver’身份，推断其驾驶的交通工具类型 → 结合‘rich businessman’的语境，排除公共交通工具 → 得出答案

17 空 分析句子逻辑关系：‘他努力工作’与‘他喝太多酒’之间存在因果/解释关系 → 选择能引导原因状语从句的连词 → 得出答案

18 空 根据前文‘almost lost his life in the traffic accident’及‘worried’的并列关系，推断John的情绪 → 在四个表示积极/消极情绪的形容词中，选择与‘worried’并列且符合语境的消极情绪词 → 得出答案

19 空 根据前文‘he drank too much’及‘got drunk’的语境，推断‘stop’后应接的动名词 → 选择与‘drank’同根的动词 → 得出答案

20 空 分析句子逻辑关系：‘John告诉他下次小心’与‘他不得不离开’之间存在转折/顺承关系 → 选择能表达‘然后’或‘但是’逻辑的连词 → 得出答案

21 空 根据后文‘with two badly burnt ears’描述状态 → 结合‘into the office’表示进入动作 → 选择表示‘进入’的动词

22 空 根据‘watch a football’确定活动类型 → 结合‘Our team lost the game’确认是比赛 → 选择表示‘比赛’的名词

23 空 根据‘put the iron’确定放置动作 → 结合‘the telephone’确定放置位置 → 选择表示‘在…附近’的介词

24 空 根据‘the telephone rang’确定电话响起 → 结合‘I ____ the iron!’的幽默结果 → 选择表示‘接听’的动词

25 空 根据‘two badly burnt ears’确定两只耳朵都烧伤 → 结合‘what happened to ____ ear?’询问另一只 → 选择表示‘另一只’的限定词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　状语从句　近义词辨析　动词与介词搭配　语境动作选择　名词与动词搭配　语境名词选择　介词与动词搭配　语境介词选择　动词辨析　语境动词选择　限定词辨析　语境限定词选择

26. 【答案】C

16 空 根据后文‘drove John to work every day’及‘driver’身份，推断其驾驶的交通工具类型 → 结合‘rich businessman’的语境，排除公共交通工具 → 得出答案

17 空 分析句子逻辑关系：‘他努力工作’与‘他喝太多酒’之间存在因果/解释关系 → 选择能引导原因状语从句的连词 → 得出答案

18 空 根据前文‘almost lost his life in the traffic accident’及‘worried’的并列关系，推断John的情绪 → 在四个表示积极/消极情绪的形容词中，选择与‘worried’并列且符合语境的消极情绪词 → 得出答案

19 空 根据前文‘he drank too much’及‘got drunk’的语境，推断‘stop’后应接的动名词 → 选择与‘drank’同根的动词 → 得出答案

20 空 分析句子逻辑关系：‘John告诉他下次小心’与‘他不得不离开’之间存在转折/顺承关系 → 选择能表达‘然后’或‘但是’逻辑的连词 → 得出答案
21 空 根据后文‘with two badly burnt ears’描述状态 → 结合‘into the office’表示进入动作 → 选择表示‘进入’的动词
22 空 根据‘watch a football’确定活动类型 → 结合‘Our team lost the game’确认是比赛 → 选择表示‘比赛’的名词
23 空 根据‘put the iron’确定放置动作 → 结合‘the telephone’确定放置位置 → 选择表示‘在…附近’的介词
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考点：语境选词 固定搭配 状语从句 近义词辨析 动词与介词搭配 语境动作选择 名词与动词搭配 语境名词选择 介词与动词搭配 语境介词选择 动词辨析 语境动词选择 限定词辨析 语境限定词选择

27. 【答案】D

16 空 根据后文‘drove John to work every day’及‘driver’身份，推断其驾驶的交通工具类型 → 结合‘rich businessman’的语境，排除公共交通工具 → 得出答案
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28. 【答案】B

16 空 根据后文‘drove John to work every day’及‘driver’身份，推断其驾驶的交通工具类型 → 结合‘rich businessman’的语境，排除公共交通工具 → 得出答案
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29. 【答案】A

16 空 根据后文‘drove John to work every day’及‘driver’身份，推断其驾驶的交通工具类型 → 结合‘rich businessman’的语境，排除公共交通工具 → 得出答案
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30. 【答案】B

16 空 根据后文‘drove John to work every day’及‘driver’身份，推断其驾驶的交通工具类型 → 结合‘rich businessman’的语境，排除公共交通工具 → 得出答案
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31. 【答案】D

16 空 根据后文‘drove John to work every day’及‘driver’身份，推断其驾驶的交通工具类型 → 结合‘rich businessman’的语境，排除公共交通工具 → 得出答案
17 空 分析句子逻辑关系：‘他努力工作’与‘他喝太多酒’之间存在因果/解释关系 → 选择能引导原因状语从句的连词 → 得出答案
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32. 【答案】C

16 空 根据后文‘drove John to work every day’及‘driver’身份，推断其驾驶的交通工具类型 → 结合‘rich businessman’的语境，排除公共交通工具 → 得出答案

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33. 【答案】D

16 空 根据后文‘drove John to work every day’及‘driver’身份，推断其驾驶的交通工具类型 → 结合‘rich businessman’的语境，排除公共交通工具 → 得出答案

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24 空 根据‘the telephone rang’确定电话响起 → 结合‘I ____ the iron!’的幽默结果 → 选择表示‘接听’的动词

25 空 根据‘two badly burnt ears’确定两只耳朵都烧伤 → 结合‘what happened to ____ ear?’询问另一只 → 选择表示‘另一只’的限定词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　状语从句　近义词辨析　动词与介词搭配　语境动作选择　名词与动词搭配　语境名词选择　介词与动词搭配　语境介词选择　动词辨析　语境动词选择　限定词辨析　语境限定词选择

35. 【答案】B

定位原文第一段 → 比对地理信息（southern vs. northern） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　地理信息比对

36. 【答案】A

定位原文第二段首句 → 比对动作描述（cut off... throw back） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　动作描述比对

37. 【答案】B

定位原文第二段关于食物链的描述 → 比对位置信息（top vs. bottom） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　位置信息比对

38. 【答案】A

定位原文第二段关于捕捞数量的描述 → 比对数字信息（70 million） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　数字信息比对

39. 【答案】A

定位原文最后一段关于科学研究的描述 → 比对结论（no scientific studies shown... good for health） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　结论信息比对

40. 【答案】C

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及所有选项均无关联 → 判定为信息缺失题

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

41. 【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及所有选项均无关联 → 判定为信息缺失题

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

42. 【答案】A

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及所有选项均无关联 → 判定为信息缺失题

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

43. 【答案】C

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及所有选项均无关联 → 判定为信息缺失题

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

44. 【答案】D

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及所有选项均无关联 → 判定为信息缺失题

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

45. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词Yuan Longping → 在语篇中寻找其身份描述 → 通过常识与选项对比得出答案

考点：细节定位　常识判断

46. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词Yuan's team, saline-alkali land, 2017 → 在语篇中寻找对应事实 → 通过同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】C

定位题干假设条件（全球盐碱地变农田） → 在语篇中寻找相关推断依据 → 通过范围限定与同义替换得出答案

考点：推理判断　范围限定

48. 【答案】A

定位题干关键信息（Yuan Longping, feed, world's population） → 在语篇中寻找具体数据 → 通过数字对应得出答案

考点：细节定位　数字信息

49. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词bigger dream → 在语篇中寻找相关描述 → 通过对比与推理得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

50. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'new type of cloth' → 在语篇中寻找其用途描述 → 识别 'digital display' 为正确用途

考点：细节定位　词义猜测

51. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'silver-plated yam' 和 'digital cloth' → 在语篇中寻找制作材料 → 识别 'thread' 为正确材料

考点：细节定位

52. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'driver' 和 'arm' → 在语篇中寻找该布料对驾驶员的功能 → 识别 'read a GPS map' 为正确功能

考点：细节定位　非谓语动词

53. 【答案】C

定位下划线单词 'meditating' → 根据上下文语境推断其含义 → 识别 '冥想' 为正确释义

考点：词义猜测

54. 【答案】D

逐一核对选项与语篇信息 → 识别选项D与语篇明确信息相悖 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

55. 【答案】artist

根据中文提示“艺术家”及句意“林涛长大后想成为一名_____”，结合冠词“an”判断需填入以元音音素开头的单数名词，锁定“artist”

考点：语境选词　冠词与名词搭配

56. 【答案】finally

根据中文提示“最终”及句意“当他们_____到达酒店时，已是午夜”，结合副词在句中的位置，锁定“finally”

考点：语境选词　副词用法

57. 【答案】twelfth

根据中文提示“第十二”及句意“弗兰克的父母在他_____岁生日时给他买了一台新电脑”，结合序数词修饰名词“birthday”，锁定“twelfth”

考点：语境选词　序数词用法

58. 【答案】(h)onest

根据句意“汤姆是一个_____的男孩，所以他所有的朋友都相信他的话”及首字母“h”，结合“相信他的话”这一语境，推断出表示“诚实的”含义的形容词“honest”

考点：语境选词　首字母提示

59. 【答案】(w)oke

根据句意“鸟儿的歌声在镇上的第一个早晨_____我醒来”及首字母“w”，结合时间状语“on the first morning”和从句“when I was in town”判断时态为一般过去时，锁定动词过去式“woke”

考点：时态与语态　动词过去式

60. 【答案】boil

56 空 根据固定搭配 take on (承担，呈现) → 结合语境“挑战” → 得出答案

57 空 根据语境“烹饪” → 识别具体名词 → 得出答案

58 空 根据语境“刚刚完成” → 识别时间副词 → 得出答案

59 空 根据语境“这本书很...” → 识别描述性形容词 → 得出答案

60 空 根据固定搭配 be different from (与...不同) → 识别介词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配（通用）

61. 【答案】vegetables

56 空 根据固定搭配 take on (承担，呈现) → 结合语境“挑战” → 得出答案
57 空 根据语境“烹饪” → 识别具体名词 → 得出答案
58 空 根据语境“刚刚完成” → 识别时间副词 → 得出答案
59 空 根据语境“这本书很...” → 识别描述性形容词 → 得出答案
60 空 根据固定搭配 be different from (与...不同) → 识别介词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配（通用）

62. 【答案】just

56 空 根据固定搭配 take on (承担，呈现) → 结合语境“挑战” → 得出答案
57 空 根据语境“烹饪” → 识别具体名词 → 得出答案
58 空 根据语境“刚刚完成” → 识别时间副词 → 得出答案
59 空 根据语境“这本书很...” → 识别描述性形容词 → 得出答案
60 空 根据固定搭配 be different from (与...不同) → 识别介词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配（通用）

63. 【答案】popular

56 空 根据固定搭配 take on (承担，呈现) → 结合语境“挑战” → 得出答案
57 空 根据语境“烹饪” → 识别具体名词 → 得出答案
58 空 根据语境“刚刚完成” → 识别时间副词 → 得出答案
59 空 根据语境“这本书很...” → 识别描述性形容词 → 得出答案
60 空 根据固定搭配 be different from (与...不同) → 识别介词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配（通用）

64. 【答案】from

56 空 根据固定搭配 take on (承担，呈现) → 结合语境“挑战” → 得出答案
57 空 根据语境“烹饪” → 识别具体名词 → 得出答案
58 空 根据语境“刚刚完成” → 识别时间副词 → 得出答案
59 空 根据语境“这本书很...” → 识别描述性形容词 → 得出答案
60 空 根据固定搭配 be different from (与...不同) → 识别介词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配（通用）

65. 【答案】Dear David,
How’s everything going? I’d like…

学生需围绕歌曲《我的祖国》进行介绍，需综合运用多种句式（如定语从句、固定搭配）来组织内容，确保行文连贯、表达准确。

考点：定语从句　固定搭配（通用）　句式变化与复杂句构建