中考 · 2021年河北省中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 122 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 66 题 · 河北省

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
427 727
yingyu8.cn/d/427727

本卷答案与讲解
226 406
yingyu8.cn/an/226406

一、听对话和问题，选择正确选项。(共8小题，每小题1分，计8分)（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）

Questions 1 to 2

1. Where is Jane’s English teacher from?
A. Australia. B. Canada. C. England.

2. What is the teacher like?
A. Shy. B. Serious.
C. Nice. ----------

---------- l6. Where does Jack ask Jenny to go?

3. How are Tom and his parents going to the science museum?
A. A. By bike. B. B. By bus. C. C. On foot.

4. What may Jenny do next?
A. Sit in the room. B. Go to watch the race. C. Give Jack a call.

5. How will Tom go to the science museum?
A. By bus. B. By bike. C. On foot.

6. What will the special guest do?
A. Buy paintings. B. Introduce painters. C. Show painting skills.

二、听短文和问题, 选择正确答案。(共7小题, 每小题1分, 计7分)（共 7 小题，每小题 1 分，共 7 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 7 to 11

7. When is the art class?
A. On September 2nd. B. On October 9th. C. On November I5th.

8. What will the special guest do?
A. Buy paintings. B. Introduce painters. C. Show painting skills.

9. Why does John love to read books?
A. It brings him courage. B. It brings him happiness. C. It brings him energy.

10. When did John read his first book?
A. In first grade. B. In second grade. C. In third grade.

11. What is John’ s dream?
A. Collect more books. B. Own a bookstore.
C. Read every book in the world.

三、单项选择(共10小题，每小题1分，计10分)（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

12. I eat rice _____ beef and potatoes. It’ s delicious.
A. in B. on C. with D. for

13. This isn’ t my dictionary. _____ is over there, on the desk.
A. His B. Mine C. Hers D. Yours

14. Please be polite and _____ offer your seat to people who need it.
A. never B. seldom C. sometimes D. always

15. I love to listen to rock music _____ I am running.
A. while B. after C. since D. until

16. I saw Bob in the garden. He _____ flowers there.
A. waters B. has watered C. is watering D. was watering

17. You can borrow this film—surely you _____ watching it.
A. enjoy B. enjoyed C. will enjoy D. have enjoyed

18. The trip _____ really exciting to me. How I wish to go!
A. sounds B. smells C. tastes D. feels

19. —What is the world’ s _____ mountain? —Mount Qomolangma.
A. lower B. lowest C. higher D. highest

20. These gifts _____ by children in their last summer holidays.
A. made B. were made C. make D. are made

21. William _____ six books, and all of them are bestsellers.

A. will write B. is writing C. has written D. was writing

四、完形填空(共10小题，每小题1分，计10分)（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

Every school has rules for students to follow. However, some students may see the ___22___ as a way which teachers control them. Sometimes, they’ re unhappy and even feel ___23___. Well, if you think your life is hard, you might think about the ___24___ in ancient times. For some of them, life was really hard. In the old days, people believed that teachers had to be very ___25___ and had the right to punish the students. Parents didn’ t mind if teachers punished their children when their children didn’ t do what they were ___26___ to do. Often, the stricter a teacher was, the more parents thought he or she was a good teacher. In fact, following school rules can be very important. For example, running in the hallways could cause a student to ___27___. It may hurt himself or another person. Following the rules can also help the students in the classroom to learn ___28___ difficulty. In class, a teacher may ask students to raise their hands ___29___ they speak. If someone speaks out of turn, other students might not be able to hear the teacher ___30___. School rules can help students prepare for their own futures as well. When they ___31___ and go out on their own, they’ ll soon find that they still need to follow rules. Rules make the world much better. If there are no rules, life will be meaningless and in disorder.

22. A. rules B. excuses C. facts D. examples

23. A. tired B. angry C. excited D. good

24. A. doctors B. parents C. teachers D. students

25. A. kind B. clever C. strict D. careful

26. A. told B. heard C. invited D. watched

27. A. come out B. fall down C. move on D. pass by

28. A. about B. from C. except D. without

29. A. because B. though C. before D. unless

30. A. clearly B. luckily C. quickly D. politely

31. A. hurry up B. look up C. grow up D. dress up

五、阅读理解(共15小题，每小题2分，计30分)（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

10-year-old Mike is being interviewed on TV about his own cooking. Mike, when did you start cooking? When I was four, I became interested in cooking. I stared helping my mum in the kitchen when I was five. At the age of six, I could make vegetable salad. One year later, I could make a fruit pie all by myself. What’ s the best way to get good at cooking? I don’ t go to cooking classes. Sometimes I watch videos on the phone. I often read books about coking actually. I think the best way to improve my cooking is trying it again and again. If it is no good, I’ ll do it differently next time. What do your parents think of your cooking? They’ re glad that they don’ t have to make dinner every day, and they enjoy my cooking-usually! But, you can’ t make everyone happy all the time. Finally, what’ s it like being on TV? It’ s interesting. In fact, I really enjoy myself making the shows. They’ re watched by millions, but I still find it strange when people I don’ t know say hello to me in the street.

32. When could Mike make a fruit pie all by himself?

A. At the age of four. B. At the age of five. C. At the age of six. D. At the age of seven.

33. What does Mike think is the best way to improve his cooking?

A. To learn by practicing. B. To read books about cooking.

C. To go to cooking classes. D. To watch videos on the phone.

34. Why does Mike say “you can’ t make everyone happy all the time”?

A. His parents don’t like him to make shows.
B. His parents don’t always like his cooking.
C. His parents make him cook meals for everyone.
D. His parents find it strange that he’s interviewed. B Mary was in bed, feeling sleepy. She read the first few words of her book, “The dodo(渡渡鸟) was a bird that couldn’t fly...”, and soon she fell fast asleep. Whoosh! The window flew wide open. Mary sat up, and through the window she saw a dodo, an unusual dodo, right there in her yard! “I lived over four hundred years ago,” the dodo said. “But then terrible things happened. People cut down the forests, so we had nothing to eat. We all died.” The dodo felt sad. Suddenly, a mammoth (猛犸) rushed in. It said, “I’ve been looking for you, Dodo! I lived thousands of years ago, but not now.” It added, “Scientists think the weather changed, changing the environment where we lived. We ate grass, but as the weather grew warmer, forests spread and there was less grass to eat.” Seconds later, an elephant bird came. It said proudly, “I’m the heaviest bird that’s ever lived. I weigh half a ton. But we lived on earth over a thousand years ago.” The animals all looked sad. Before they had time to say another word, a tiger came in. “My friends,” said, showing its big teeth. “I hear what you are talking about. We tigers are lucky. Now there are some special places for us animals who are in danger. We are safe and no one can hurt us there. “Sounds great!” thought Mary. “Animals should have more of this kind of places!” The window blew shut, and Mary woke up with a start. There was no one and nothing to see, except the book in her hand.

35. Which of the animals lived thousands of years ago?

A. Dodos. B. Elephant birds. C. Tigers. D. Mammoths.

36. Why are tigers lucky?

A. They have big teeth.
B. They live in safe places.
C. The environment changed.
D. The weather grew warmer.

37. Which question could best help us find out the writer’ s purpose?

A. Did the writer want us to have fun?
B. Did the writer want us to raise animals?
C. Did the writer want us to protect dodos?
D. Did the writer want to learn something? C

My learning record

My learning record Unit 2 Let’ s celebrate! Name: Joyce Self-assessment(自评) Reading ★I know more about festivals in other countries. ★ I can find out the main idea of the passage quickly. Listening ★I can listen for useful information in a radio program. Vocabulary(词汇) ★I know the names of festivals and activities. ★I know the relationship between the countries and festivals. Grammar ★I can use someone/somebody, anyone/anybody, no one/nobody, something, anything and nothing correctly. ★I can use Wh-questions correctly. Peer assessment(同伴评价) Ask your partner to help you assess your speaking and writing skills. Speaking ★I can ask questions about different countries’ festivals correctly. ★I can speak loudly and clearly while answering questions. Writing ★I can plan and organize ideas before writing my articles. Comments(评语) 30~40 Well done! You work hard. 21~29 Good. Keep it up! Below 20 Try harder! Practice makes perfect.

38. What can Joyce do while listening?

A. Listen for different activities.
B. Find out the main idea.
C. Listen for useful information.
D. Find out the names of festivals.

39. Which should Joyce do better in?

A. Speaking.
B. Writing.
C. Grammar.
D. Vocabulary.

40. Which of the following comments is for Joyce?

A. Good. Keep it up!
B. Try harder!
C. Practice makes perfect.
D. Well done! You work hard.

41. What’ s the main reason the students use “My learning record”?

A. To explain why they have passed the exam.
B. To check how much progress they have made.
C. To tell their parents what they’ ve done at school.
D. To know about how they can use the grammar correctly. D

Each of us has dreams and goals for our future. What makes us study and make progress each day is closely connected with our personal dream and goal. But why do you have dreams and goals, you still end up with nothing? What separates successful people from the dreamers is their persistent (锲而不舍的) action. When you learn your lessons in school, you must work hard and not give up. You will often find some of your lessons very hard. Try and keep trying, and you’ll be sure to successfully deal with any difficulty you meet with. If we have a hard lesson today, let us try our best to learn it well and then we shall be prepared for a harder one tomorrow. This is the famous formula (公式) for success: Dream > Believe > Achieve Most people have what they want (Dream) and think they can realize their dreams (Believe). And then they do nothing. They just imagine their dreams can come true. When they get tired waiting and lose a lot, they get bored. They say angrily how terrible their life is. I personally believe that if you really want to achieve your dreams and goals in life, you have to add one thing to your success formula: Dream > Believe > Act > Achieve For me, act is the most important thing for success and that’s to Take Persistent Action (Act). If you say, “I can’t do it” and give up, you can never do anything valuable. However, “I’ll try” creates wonders. Let’s remember that there will be obstacles in our life. We must face them bravely and solve them. Success is not something that falls down from the sky. Most successful people made their dreams come true because of their persistent action. Please remember: Action is the bridge that connects our dreams and goals to reality.

42. What should you do when you find your lessons very hard?

A. Ask people for help.　　B. Try and keep trying.

C. Get ready to create wonders.　　D. Prepare for a harder one.

43. Which does the writer add to the famous formula?

A. Act.　　B. Achieve.　　C. Connect.　　D. Create.

44. What does the underlined word “obstacles” mean?

A. Dangers.　　B. Imaginations.　　C. Wonders.　　D. Difficulties.

45. Why does the writer use the formula “Dream > Believe > Act > Achieve”?

A. To support his idea.　　B. To ask readers to explain it.

C. To show what his goals are.　　D. To compare it with a bridge.

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

A. Doing Something Valuable　　B. Studying Hard and Making Progress

C. Realizing Dreams with Persistent Action　　D. Separating Successful People from Dreams

六、任务型阅读(共5小题，每小题2分，计10分)（共 8 小题，每小题 2 分，共 16 分）

47. 2题完成句子；3题简略回答问题；4题找出并写下第三段的主题句；5题将文中画线句子译成汉语。

48. A. take off B. wake up C. work out

49. A. sell a stamp B. keep a diary C. tell a story

50. A.I look pretty. B. The dress is red. C. I have a white dress.

51. A. They’ ll copy the words. B. They’ ll repeat the dialogs. C. They’ ll have a talk with some words.
II.听句子, 选出该句的最佳答语。(共5小题, 每小题1分, 计5分)

52. New technology may _____ and may also create new ones.

53. If the flying cars become popular, there will be problems with _____.

54. What might the robot suit help people do after an illness or an accident?
_____

七、词语运用(共10小题，每小题1分，计10分) 根据提示使短文完整。（共 10 小题，每

Hi Alice, My name’ s Zhao Ming and I’ d like to be your pen friend. I’ m 16 years old. I have two little brothers. They’ re very ___55___ (love). I often help my parents look ___56___ them in my spare time. My mother ___57___ (work) in a toy shop. She loves ___58___ (she) job. And my father is ___59___ engineer. He is busy every day, ___60___ he tries to spend more time with us. I’ m in the school basketball team. We usually play ___61___ (match) on Saturday mornings. Last week, we played against another school. They ran ___62___ (fast) than us. However, we had better teamwork. Finally, we ___63___ (win)! How happy we were! This is the ___64___ (eight) time we beat them. Could you tell me something about you? Please write.
Best, Zhao Ming

55. 词语运用 根据提示使短文完整。

56. 词语运用 根据提示使短文完整。

57. 词语运用 根据提示使短文完整。

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61. 词语运用 根据提示使短文完整。

62. 词语运用 根据提示使短文完整。

63. 词语运用 根据提示使短文完整。

64. 词语运用 根据提示使短文完整。

八、基础写作。(包括A、B两部分，A部分5分，B部分15分，共计20分)（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

65. (20 分)

九、B) 书面表达(15分)（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

66. (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. B	4. C	5. A
6. C	7. A	8. C	9. A	10. B
11. B	12. C	13. B	14. D	15. A
16. D	17. C	18. A	19. D	20. B
21. C	22. A	23. B	24. D	25. C
26. A	27. B	28. D	29. C	30. A
31. C	32. D	33. A	34. B	35. D
36. B	37. C	38. C	39. A	40. D
41. B	42. B	43. A	44. D	45. A
46. C	47. C	48. B. wake up	49. B	50. C
51. B	53. traffic control	55. lovely	56. after	57. works
58. her	59. an	60. but	61. matches	62. faster
63. won	64. eighth			

52. solve old problems

54. It might help people walk again.

65. 27. What can Joyce do while listening? A. Listen for different activities.☒B. Find out the main idea. C. Listen for useful information.☒D. Find out the names of festivals. 28. Which should Joyce do better in? A. Speaking.☒B. Writing.☒C. Grammar.☒D. Vocabulary. 29. Which of the following comments is for Joyce? A. Good. Keep it up!☒B. Try harder!☒C. Practice makes perfect.☒D. Well done! You work hard. 30. What’ s the main reason the students use “My learning record”? A. To explain why they have passed the exam. B. To check how much progress they have made. C. To tell their parents what they’ ve done at school. D. To know about how they can use the grammar correctly. 【

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逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位国籍关键词 → 匹配对话中明确提及的国家 → 得出答案

考点：国籍信息捕捉　细节定位

2. 【答案】A

定位描述性形容词 → 结□□□语境判断说话人对老师的态度 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度推断　形容词辨析

4. 【答案】C

定位对话结尾的建议或决定 → 结合上下文逻辑推断下一步行动 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　行动意图推断

7. 【答案】A

定位日期信息 → 区分月份与日期数字 → 匹配正确选项

考点：数字时间语音

8. 【答案】C

定位特殊嘉宾的行为描述 → 区分嘉宾与画家的角色 → 匹配正确选项

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

9. 【答案】A

定位John爱读书的原因 → 区分勇气、快乐、能量等抽象概念 → 匹配正确选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

10. 【答案】B

定位John读第一本书的时间 → 区分年级数字 → 匹配正确选项

考点：数字时间语音

11. 【答案】B

定位John的梦想描述 → 区分收集、拥有、阅读等不同行为 → 匹配正确选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

12. 【答案】C

识别固定搭配 → 代入验证语境 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）

13. 【答案】B

分析指代对象 → 匹配物主代词 → 得出答案

考点：主谓一致与指代一致

14. 【答案】D
分析语境逻辑 → 选择符合礼貌要求的频率副词 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词

15. 【答案】A
分析从句逻辑关系 → 选择表示同时进行的连词 → 得出答案
考点：状语从句

16. 【答案】D
分析时间状语 → 判断动作发生时态 → 得出答案
考点：时态与语态

17. 【答案】C
识别情态动词surely → 判断其后需接动词原形 → 排除时态错误选项 → 选择will enjoy表示将来意愿
考点：情态动词后接动词原形　将来时态表示意愿

18. 【答案】A
识别主语The trip为事物 → 分析感官动词搭配 → sounds表示听起来，与trip搭配表示给人印象 → 排除其他感官动词
考点：感官动词搭配　事物作主语的感官动词选择

19. 【答案】D
识别问句询问世界最高山 → 根据常识Mount Qomolangma为最高 → 选择最高级highest
考点：最高级形容词　常识判断

20. 【答案】B
识别主语These gifts为动作承受者 → 判断需用被动语态 → 根据时间状语last summer holidays确定过去时 → 选择were made
考点：被动语态　过去时态　主谓一致

21. 【答案】C
识别并列连词and连接两个分句 → 后句all of them are bestsellers为现在时 → 前句需用现在完成时表示已完成且与现在相关 → 选择has written
考点：现在完成时　并列句时态呼应

22. 【答案】A
11 空 定位首句主题词 → 根据后文“teachers control them”推断指代对象 → 得出答案
12 空 定位前文情感词“unhappy” → 根据“and even”递进关系推断更强负面情绪 → 得出答案
13 空 定位后文“in ancient times”及“life was really hard” → 根据“think about”推断比较对象 → 得出答案
14 空 定位后文“had the right to punish”及“the stricter... the more parents thought he or she was a good teacher” → 根据因果关系推断教师特质 → 得出答案
15 空 定位前文“punish their children”及“didn’t do what they were... to do” → 根据被动语态及“punish”推断学生应尽的义务 → 得出答案
16 空 定位因果逻辑 → 分析‘running in the hallways’可能导致的后果 → 匹配‘fall down’（摔倒）与‘hurt himself’的因果关系
17 空 定位‘learn’与‘difficulty’的搭配 → 分析‘without difficulty’（毫不费力地）符合‘following

rules’ 带来的积极效果
18 空 定位‘raise their hands’与‘speak’的时间逻辑 → 分析‘before they speak’（说话前）符合课堂规则要求
19 空 定位‘hear the teacher’与‘speaks out of turn’的因果关系 → 分析‘clearly’（清楚地）是‘hear’的合理结果
20 空 定位‘go out on their own’与‘prepare for their own futures’的语义关联 → 分析‘grow up’（长大）是‘独立’的前提

考点：语境选词 指代衔接 逻辑衔接 固定搭配 动词短语辨析 语境逻辑推理 介词搭配 语境逻辑 状语从句连词 副词辨析

23. 【答案】B
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20 空 定位‘go out on their own’与‘prepare for their own futures’的语义关联 → 分析‘grow up’（长大）是‘独立’的前提

考点：语境选词 指代衔接 逻辑衔接 固定搭配 动词短语辨析 语境逻辑推理 介词搭配 语境逻辑 状语从句连词 副词辨析

24. 【答案】D
11 空 定位首句主题词 → 根据后文“teachers control them”推断指代对象 → 得出答案
12 空 定位前文情感词“unhappy” → 根据“and even”递进关系推断更强负面情绪 → 得出答案
13 空 定位后文“in ancient times”及“life was really hard” → 根据“think about”推断比较对象 → 得出答案
14 空 定位后文“had the right to punish”及“the stricter... the more parents thought he or she was a good teacher” → 根据因果关系推断教师特质 → 得出答案
15 空 定位前文“punish their children”及“didn’t do what they were... to do” → 根据被动语态及“punish”推断学生应尽的义务 → 得出答案
16 空 定位因果逻辑 → 分析‘running in the hallways’可能导致的后果 → 匹配‘fall down’（摔倒）与‘hurt himself’的因果关系
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25. 【答案】C

11 空 定位首句主题词 → 根据后文“teachers control them”推断指代对象 → 得出答案
12 空 定位前文情感词“unhappy” → 根据“and even”递进关系推断更强负面情绪 → 得出答案
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26. 【答案】A

11 空 定位首句主题词 → 根据后文“teachers control them”推断指代对象 → 得出答案
12 空 定位前文情感词“unhappy” → 根据“and even”递进关系推断更强负面情绪 → 得出答案
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27. 【答案】B

11 空 定位首句主题词 → 根据后文“teachers control them”推断指代对象 → 得出答案
12 空 定位前文情感词“unhappy” → 根据“and even”递进关系推断更强负面情绪 → 得出答案
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28. 【答案】D

11 空 定位首句主题词 → 根据后文“teachers control them”推断指代对象 → 得出答案
12 空 定位前文情感词“unhappy” → 根据“and even”递进关系推断更强负面情绪 → 得出答案
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29. 【答案】C

11 空 定位首句主题词 → 根据后文“teachers control them”推断指代对象 → 得出答案
12 空 定位前文情感词“unhappy” → 根据“and even”递进关系推断更强负面情绪 → 得出答案
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30. 【答案】A

11 空 定位首句主题词 → 根据后文“teachers control them”推断指代对象 → 得出答案
12 空 定位前文情感词“unhappy” → 根据“and even”递进关系推断更强负面情绪 → 得出答案
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31. 【答案】C

11 空 定位首句主题词 → 根据后文“teachers control them”推断指代对象 → 得出答案

12 空 定位前文情感词“unhappy” → 根据“and even”递进关系推断更强负面情绪 → 得出答案

13 空 定位后文“in ancient times”及“life was really hard” → 根据“think about”推断比较对象 → 得出答案

14 空 定位后文“had the right to punish”及“the stricter... the more parents thought he or she was a good teacher” → 根据因果关系推断教师特质 → 得出答案

15 空 定位前文“punish their children”及“didn’t do what they were... to do” → 根据被动语态及“punish”推断学生应尽的义务 → 得出答案

16 空 定位因果逻辑 → 分析‘running in the hallways’可能导致的后果 → 匹配‘fall down’（摔倒）与‘hurt himself’的因果关系

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32. 【答案】D

定位时间线 → 识别“One year later”指代六岁后一年 → 得出七岁

考点：细节定位　时间推算

33. 【答案】A

定位问题“What’s the best way...” → 识别直接回答“I think the best way... is trying it again and again” → 同义替换为“learn by practicing”

考点：细节定位　同义替换

34. 【答案】B

定位引语上下文 → 分析前句“enjoy my cooking-usually!”中的“usually”暗示 → 推断“not always”含义

考点：推理判断　语境暗示

35. 【答案】D

定位问题关键词“lived thousands of years ago” → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别“Mammoths”为正确答案

考点：细节定位

36. 【答案】B

定位问题关键词“tigers lucky” → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别“They live in safe places”为正确答案

考点：细节定位

37. 【答案】C

定位采访核心内容（学习烹饪）→ 推断作者分享经历的目的 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　观点态度

38. 【答案】C

定位Listening板块 → 匹配具体能力描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】A

定位Peer assessment板块 → 对比自评与同伴评价的差异 → 推断需改进项 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】D

定位Comments板块 → 结合Joyce的自评表现（多项能力达标）→ 匹配对应评语 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

41. 【答案】B

分析“My learning record”的整体结构（自评+同伴评价+评语）→ 推断其核心功能 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构与写作目的

42. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'lessons very hard' → 在语篇中定位到对应句子 → 提取其后的建议 'Try and keep trying' → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

43. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'famous formula' 和 'add' → 在语篇中定位到作者提出的公式 'Dream > Believe > Act > Achieve' → 对比原公式 'Dream > Believe > Achieve' → 提取出新增的 'Act' → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位与捕捉　对比分析

44. 【答案】D

定位划线词 'obstacles' → 分析其所在句子 'there will be obstacles in our life. We must face them bravely and solve them' → 结合前文 'deal with any difficulty' 和后文 'solve them' 推断其含义为困难、障碍 → 匹配选项D

考点：词义猜测　上下文推断

45. 【答案】A

定位作者提出公式 'Dream > Believe > Act > Achieve' 的段落 → 分析其上下文：前文指出多数人只停留在梦想和相信阶段，后文强调行动的重要性 → 推断作者使用该公式是为了支撑其核心观点（行动最重要） → 匹配选项A

考点：篇章结构与写作目的　推理判断

46. 【答案】C

通读全文，把握核心论点：文章反复强调 'persistent action' 是成功的关键，并在公式中突出 'Act' → 概括主旨为通过持续行动实现梦想 → 匹配选项C

考点：主旨大意　概括归纳

47. 【答案】C

识别题型为非选择题（完成句子、简答、找主题句、翻译），无选项可供分析干扰项

考点：非选择题型识别

48. 【答案】B. wake up

wake up意为「醒来」，符合语境，take off为「脱下/起飞」，work out为「锻炼/解决」。

49. 【答案】B

e

50. 【答案】C

根据答语「I like your dress.」可知问句应询问对方穿着，C项「I have a white dress.」符合语境。

51. 【答案】B

听句子选最佳答语，B项「They'll repeat the dialogs」符合语境。

52. 【答案】solve old problems

根据语境‘新科技可能_____，也可能创造新问题’，推断需填入与‘创造新问题’形成对比的动宾短语，且需符合‘科技’这一主语的常见搭配

考点：语境选词　动词搭配

53. 【答案】traffic control

根据语境‘如果飞行汽车普及，将出现_____问题’，推断需填入与‘飞行汽车’这一新交通工具相关的、可能引发问题的领域名词

考点：语境选词　名词搭配

54. 【答案】It might help people walk again.

根据问题‘机器人服装在疾病或事故后可能帮助人们做什么？’，定位到语篇中关于机器人服装功能的具体描述，提取其核心帮助行为

考点：细节定位与捕捉

55. 【答案】lovely

41 空 根据空格前的系动词 'is' 和空格后的名词 'day'，判断此处需要一个形容词作表语，且需符合语境 'It is a _____ day' 的积极含义。

42 空 分析句子结构，'I will call you' 是主句，'I get home' 是时间状语从句，需要一个表示时间的连词来连接。

43 空 分析句子主语 'He' 为第三人称单数，且句子描述的是习惯性或经常性动作，需使用一般现在时，动词需用第三人称单数形式。

44 空 分析句子结构，'gave' 是谓语动词，'me' 是间接宾语，空格处需要填入直接宾语 'the book' 的所有格形式，指代 'my sister'。

45 空 分析句子结构，'I saw' 是谓语，空格处需要填入宾语 'apple' 的冠词。'apple' 是以元音音素开头的单数可数名词，需用不定冠词 'an'。

46 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别转折连词 → 得出答案

47 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 识别一般现在时第三人称单数 → 得出答案

48 空 分析比较级结构 → 识别形容词比较级形式 → 得出答案

49 空 分析句子时态 → 识别一般过去时 → 得出答案

50 空 分析序数词用法 → 识别基数词变序数词规则 → 得出答案

考点：形容词作表语　语境选词　时间状语从句连词　一般现在时　主谓一致　名词性物主代词　指代一致　不定冠词用法　元音音素开头　转折连词　形容词比较级　一般过去时　序数词

56. 【答案】after

41 空 根据空格前的系动词 'is' 和空格后的名词 'day'，判断此处需要一个形容词作表语，且需符合语境 'It is a _____ day' 的积极含义。
42 空 分析句子结构，'I will call you' 是主句，'I get home' 是时间状语从句，需要一个表示时间的连词来连接。
43 空 分析句子主语 'He' 为第三人称单数，且句子描述的是习惯性或经常性动作，需使用一般现在时，动词需用第三人称单数形式。
44 空 分析句子结构，'gave' 是谓语动词，'me' 是间接宾语，空格处需要填入直接宾语 'the book' 的所有格形式，指代 'my sister'。
45 空 分析句子结构，'I saw' 是谓语，空格处需要填入宾语 'apple' 的冠词。'apple' 是以元音音素开头的单数可数名词，需用不定冠词 'an'。
46 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别转折连词 → 得出答案
47 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 识别一般现在时第三人称单数 → 得出答案
48 空 分析比较级结构 → 识别形容词比较级形式 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子时态 → 识别一般过去时 → 得出答案
50 空 分析序数词用法 → 识别基数词变序数词规则 → 得出答案

考点：形容词作表语　语境选词　时间状语从句连词　一般现在时　主谓一致　名词性物主代词　指代一致　不定冠词用法　元音音素开头　转折连词　形容词比较级　一般过去时　序数词

57. 【答案】works

41 空 根据空格前的系动词 'is' 和空格后的名词 'day'，判断此处需要一个形容词作表语，且需符合语境 'It is a _____ day' 的积极含义。
42 空 分析句子结构，'I will call you' 是主句，'I get home' 是时间状语从句，需要一个表示时间的连词来连接。
43 空 分析句子主语 'He' 为第三人称单数，且句子描述的是习惯性或经常性动作，需使用一般现在时，动词需用第三人称单数形式。
44 空 分析句子结构，'gave' 是谓语动词，'me' 是间接宾语，空格处需要填入直接宾语 'the book' 的所有格形式，指代 'my sister'。
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48 空 分析比较级结构 → 识别形容词比较级形式 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子时态 → 识别一般过去时 → 得出答案
50 空 分析序数词用法 → 识别基数词变序数词规则 → 得出答案

考点：形容词作表语　语境选词　时间状语从句连词　一般现在时　主谓一致　名词性物主代词　指代一致　不定冠词用法　元音音素开头　转折连词　形容词比较级　一般过去时　序数词

58. 【答案】her

41 空 根据空格前的系动词 'is' 和空格后的名词 'day'，判断此处需要一个形容词作表语，且需符合语境 'It is a _____ day' 的积极含义。
42 空 分析句子结构，'I will call you' 是主句，'I get home' 是时间状语从句，需要一个表示时间的连词来连接。
43 空 分析句子主语 'He' 为第三人称单数，且句子描述的是习惯性或经常性动作，需使用一般现在时，动词需用第三人称单数形式。
44 空 分析句子结构，'gave' 是谓语动词，'me' 是间接宾语，空格处需要填入直接宾语 'the book' 的所有格形式，指代 'my sister'。
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词，需用不定冠词 'an'。
46 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别转折连词 → 得出答案
47 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 识别一般现在时第三人称单数 → 得出答案
48 空 分析比较级结构 → 识别形容词比较级形式 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子时态 → 识别一般过去时 → 得出答案
50 空 分析序数词用法 → 识别基数词变序数词规则 → 得出答案
考点：形容词作表语　语境选词　时间状语从句连词　一般现在时　主谓一致　名词性物主代词　指代一致　不定冠词用法　元音音素开头　转折连词　形容词比较级　一般过去时　序数词

59. 【答案】an
41 空 根据空格前的系动词 'is' 和空格后的名词 'day'，判断此处需要一个形容词作表语，且需符合语境 'It is a _____ day' 的积极含义。
42 空 分析句子结构，'I will call you' 是主句，'I get home' 是时间状语从句，需要一个表示时间的连词来连接。
43 空 分析句子主语 'He' 为第三人称单数，且句子描述的是习惯性或经常性动作，需使用一般现在时，动词需用第三人称单数形式。
44 空 分析句子结构，'gave' 是谓语动词，'me' 是间接宾语，空格处需要填入直接宾语 'the book' 的所有格形式，指代 'my sister'。
45 空 分析句子结构，'I saw' 是谓语，空格处需要填入宾语 'apple' 的冠词。'apple' 是以元音音素开头的单数可数名词，需用不定冠词 'an'。
46 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别转折连词 → 得出答案
47 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 识别一般现在时第三人称单数 → 得出答案
48 空 分析比较级结构 → 识别形容词比较级形式 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子时态 → 识别一般过去时 → 得出答案
50 空 分析序数词用法 → 识别基数词变序数词规则 → 得出答案
考点：形容词作表语　语境选词　时间状语从句连词　一般现在时　主谓一致　名词性物主代词　指代一致　不定冠词用法　元音音素开头　转折连词　形容词比较级　一般过去时　序数词

60. 【答案】but
41 空 根据空格前的系动词 'is' 和空格后的名词 'day'，判断此处需要一个形容词作表语，且需符合语境 'It is a _____ day' 的积极含义。
42 空 分析句子结构，'I will call you' 是主句，'I get home' 是时间状语从句，需要一个表示时间的连词来连接。
43 空 分析句子主语 'He' 为第三人称单数，且句子描述的是习惯性或经常性动作，需使用一般现在时，动词需用第三人称单数形式。
44 空 分析句子结构，'gave' 是谓语动词，'me' 是间接宾语，空格处需要填入直接宾语 'the book' 的所有格形式，指代 'my sister'。
45 空 分析句子结构，'I saw' 是谓语，空格处需要填入宾语 'apple' 的冠词。'apple' 是以元音音素开头的单数可数名词，需用不定冠词 'an'。
46 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别转折连词 → 得出答案
47 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 识别一般现在时第三人称单数 → 得出答案
48 空 分析比较级结构 → 识别形容词比较级形式 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子时态 → 识别一般过去时 → 得出答案
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考点：形容词作表语　语境选词　时间状语从句连词　一般现在时　主谓一致　名词性物主代词　指代一致　不定冠词用法　元音音素开头　转折连词　形容词比较级　一般过去时　序数词

61. 【答案】matches

41 空 根据空格前的系动词 'is' 和空格后的名词 'day'，判断此处需要一个形容词作表语，且需符合语境 'It is a _____ day' 的积极含义。
42 空 分析句子结构，'I will call you' 是主句，'I get home' 是时间状语从句，需要一个表示时间的连词来连接。
43 空 分析句子主语 'He' 为第三人称单数，且句子描述的是习惯性或经常性动作，需使用一般现在时，动词需用第三人称单数形式。
44 空 分析句子结构，'gave' 是谓语动词，'me' 是间接宾语，空格处需要填入直接宾语 'the book' 的所有格形式，指代 'my sister'。
45 空 分析句子结构，'I saw' 是谓语，空格处需要填入宾语 'apple' 的冠词。'apple' 是以元音音素开头的单数可数名词，需用不定冠词 'an'。
46 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别转折连词 → 得出答案
47 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 识别一般现在时第三人称单数 → 得出答案
48 空 分析比较级结构 → 识别形容词比较级形式 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子时态 → 识别一般过去时 → 得出答案
50 空 分析序数词用法 → 识别基数词变序数词规则 → 得出答案

考点：形容词作表语　语境选词　时间状语从句连词　一般现在时　主谓一致　名词性物主代词　指代一致　不定冠词用法　元音音素开头　转折连词　形容词比较级　一般过去时　序数词

62. 【答案】faster

41 空 根据空格前的系动词 'is' 和空格后的名词 'day'，判断此处需要一个形容词作表语，且需符合语境 'It is a _____ day' 的积极含义。
42 空 分析句子结构，'I will call you' 是主句，'I get home' 是时间状语从句，需要一个表示时间的连词来连接。
43 空 分析句子主语 'He' 为第三人称单数，且句子描述的是习惯性或经常性动作，需使用一般现在时，动词需用第三人称单数形式。
44 空 分析句子结构，'gave' 是谓语动词，'me' 是间接宾语，空格处需要填入直接宾语 'the book' 的所有格形式，指代 'my sister'。
45 空 分析句子结构，'I saw' 是谓语，空格处需要填入宾语 'apple' 的冠词。'apple' 是以元音音素开头的单数可数名词，需用不定冠词 'an'。
46 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别转折连词 → 得出答案
47 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 识别一般现在时第三人称单数 → 得出答案
48 空 分析比较级结构 → 识别形容词比较级形式 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子时态 → 识别一般过去时 → 得出答案
50 空 分析序数词用法 → 识别基数词变序数词规则 → 得出答案

考点：形容词作表语　语境选词　时间状语从句连词　一般现在时　主谓一致　名词性物主代词　指代一致　不定冠词用法　元音音素开头　转折连词　形容词比较级　一般过去时　序数词

63. 【答案】won

41 空 根据空格前的系动词 'is' 和空格后的名词 'day'，判断此处需要一个形容词作表语，且需符合语境 'It is a _____ day' 的积极含义。
42 空 分析句子结构，'I will call you' 是主句，'I get home' 是时间状语从句，需要一个表示时间的连词来连接。
43 空 分析句子主语 'He' 为第三人称单数，且句子描述的是习惯性或经常性动作，需使用一般现在时，动词需用第三人称单数形式。
44 空 分析句子结构，'gave' 是谓语动词，'me' 是间接宾语，空格处需要填入直接宾语 'the book' 的所有格形式，指代 'my sister'。
45 空 分析句子结构，'I saw' 是谓语，空格处需要填入宾语 'apple' 的冠词。'apple' 是以元音音素开头的单数可数名

词，需用不定冠词 'an'。
46 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别转折连词 → 得出答案
47 空 分析句子时态与主谓一致 → 识别一般现在时第三人称单数 → 得出答案
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考点：形容词作表语　语境选词　时间状语从句连词　一般现在时　主谓一致　名词性物主代词　指代一致　不定冠词用法　元音音素开头　转折连词　形容词比较级　一般过去时　序数词

64. 【答案】eighth

41 空 根据空格前的系动词 'is' 和空格后的名词 'day'，判断此处需要一个形容词作表语，且需符合语境 'It is a _____ day' 的积极含义。
42 空 分析句子结构，'I will call you' 是主句，'I get home' 是时间状语从句，需要一个表示时间的连词来连接。
43 空 分析句子主语 'He' 为第三人称单数，且句子描述的是习惯性或经常性动作，需使用一般现在时，动词需用第三人称单数形式。
44 空 分析句子结构，'gave' 是谓语动词，'me' 是间接宾语，空格处需要填入直接宾语 'the book' 的所有格形式，指代 'my sister'。
45 空 分析句子结构，'I saw' 是谓语，空格处需要填入宾语 'apple' 的冠词。'apple' 是以元音音素开头的单数可数名词，需用不定冠词 'an'。
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48 空 分析比较级结构 → 识别形容词比较级形式 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子时态 → 识别一般过去时 → 得出答案
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考点：形容词作表语　语境选词　时间状语从句连词　一般现在时　主谓一致　名词性物主代词　指代一致　不定冠词用法　元音音素开头　转折连词　形容词比较级　一般过去时　序数词

65. 【答案】27. What can Joyce do while listening? A.…

根据英语基本语序（SVO）和时态规则，将给定的单词重新排列成符合语法和逻辑的句子。

考点：SVO主干结构　一般过去时　主谓一致

66. 【答案】27. What can Joyce do while listening? A.…

根据表格信息选择学校并组织理由，需运用多种句式和从句进行连贯表达。

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句　句式变化与复杂句构建