中考 · 2021年江西省中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 120 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 63 题 · 江西省

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
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本卷答案与讲解
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一、听力测试（20分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1.33 分，共 19.950000000000003 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. Who drew the cat? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. Sally. B. John. C. Kate.

2. Where is the supermarket? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. On Main Street. B. Across from the bank. C. Next to the hospital.

3. How much will the man pay for the tickets? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. $ 4. B. $ 6. C. $ 8.

4. Why is Linda happy? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. She will see a movie. B. She will see her mother. C. She will get a new bike.

5. What does the girl mean? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. She is very scared. B. She is really surprised.

C. She is a bit angry. B）请听下面4段对话。每段对话后有几个小题, 从题中所给的AB、C三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听每段对话前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题5秒钟; 听完后, 各小题给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。（每小题1分） 请听对话，回答下列小题。 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Questions 6 to 7

6. What’ s the matter with the man?

A. He’ s got a cough. B. He’ s got a sore throat. C. He’ s got a headache.

7. How long should the man take the medicine?

A. 3 days. B. 5 days.

C. 7 days. 请听对话，回答下列小题。 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Questions 8 to 9

8. What time is the Sunday lunch?

A. At 12:30. B. At 1:00. C. At 1:30.

9. What do we know about David?

A. He is a customer. B. He is a manager.

C. He is a waiter. 请听对话, 回答下列小题。 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Questions 10 to 12

10. What happened to the woman on the first day?

A. Her bag was stolen. B. Her ID card was lost. C. Her money ran out.

11. What did she do in the last evening?

A. She had a big meal. B. She joined in singing. C. She went out for a walk.

12. What are they talking about?

A. The holiday. B. The accident.

C. The concert. 请听对话，回答下列小题。 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Questions 13 to 15

13. Where do they have the party?

A. In the park. B. in the hotel. C. At home.

14. Why do they have the party?

A. Alice finished her courses. B. Mike’ s sister has a new baby.

C. Alice’ s family is coming over.

15. What can we get from the conversation?

A. Alice is very busy today. B. Alice and Mike are classmates.

C. Alice must bring a gift to the party. C）请听下面一段独白, 根据独白内容完成下列句子, 每个空格不超过3个单词。将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。听独白前你将有50秒钟的时间阅读句子内容。独白读两遍。（每小题1分） 请听下面一段独白, 根据独白内容完成下列句子, 每个空格不超过3个单词。 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

二、单项填空（8分）（共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

16. Your leg looks really bad! I think you should send for a _____ about that.
A. pilot B. doctor C. singer D. postman

17. —What’ s the terrible noise? —It’ s John. He _____ the violin.
A. practiced B. is practicing C. was practicing D. has praticed

18. Sue works _____, so she never seems to make mistakes.
A. late B. alone C. happily D. carefully

19. These beautiful animals are endangered. We must _____ them.
A. save B. show C. stop D. catch

20. There are no buses to the beach. _____ you have a car, it’ s difficult to get there.
A. Since B. After C. Unless D. Because

21. —How do we turn on the oven? —I _____ you, weren’ t you listening?
A. tell B. am telling C. will tell D. have told

22. — Are you going to the airport by bus? — I’ d rather take a taxi. It’ s _____.
A. quicker B. cheaper C. the quickest D. the cheapest

23. He _____ on TV and becomes very known.
A. interviewed B. has interviewed C. was interviewed D. will be interviewed

三、完形填空（26分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1.73 分，共 25.95 分）

A)请先阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（每小题1分） They weigh almost nothing. Yet they are ___24___ than steel. In fact, some spiders' webs are among the world's strongest materials, ___25___ they can be pulled longer than elastic（橡皮筋）. They can also be any ___26___. Spider webs are amazing. A spider has hundreds of small openings in its body. Silk comes out of these openings as a liquid（液体）, and, as it reaches the air, it becomes tread-like. These ___27___ threads（线）come together to form a single thread. The spider can make many different kinds of thread. The tread can be thick or thin, wet or dry, or sticky. Each kind has a different ___28___. Some webs create an egg box. Others ___29___ hiding places. The most common purpose of a spider web, however, is to catch food. There are many ___30___ the spider uses its web to catch food. For example some spiders produce a single thread. An insect then sits on it ___31___ realizing what it is doing, and becomes ___32___. Slowly, the spider moves towards the insect. ___33___, it covers its food in silk. Some spiders use a different kind of ___34___, They make webs that cheat insects. An insect sees the web and thinks it's a flower. It then ___35___ the web. The spider can feel even the smallest movement of the web, and rushes at the insect ___36___ it can get away. Spider webs are so ___37___ that engineers have been studying them for years. They want to learn why they are so strong and elastic. However, for the moment, spiders are keeping their ___38___. Although they have made great progress in science and technology, humans still haven't been able to copy natural webs. B）请先阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后用方框中所给词的适当形式填空, 并将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。每个词限用一次。（每小题1分） star, still, good, rest, up, how, pollution, stop, small, see, towards Look up at the sky at night. What can you see? Before electric lights, people could often see about 2,500 different stars. Now, light fills the skies over our cities. This is called light _____. Because of it, people in cities can often only see about ten _____! Most of the time, light helps us. We can _____ because of it. It gives plants energy. But light isn't always _____. We need times of dark _____. One hundred years ago, we had those times of dark. Now the night is like day. Some scientists are worried about _____ this light effects（影响）our health. These scientists are studying the effects of light pollution. Other scientists are finding ways to _____ light pollution and make our lives better. For example, many street lights now have covers. The covers focus the light _____ the ground. They stop the light from going _____ into the sky. They also save energy. The covers are a _____change, but they can _____ have a positive（正面的）effect.

24. A. stronger B. brighter C. heavier D. thicker

25. A. so B. but C. if D. or

26. A. shape B. price C. weight D. temperature

27. A. wide B. broken C. tiny D. weak
28. A. direction B. purpose C. size D. name
29. A. provide B. choose C. find D. change
30. A. problems B. reasons C. steps D. ways
31. A. by B. for C. without D. in
32. A. lost B. stuck C. excited D. burnt
33. A. Sadly B. Clearly C. Suddenly D. Loudly
34. A. help B. material C. power D. trick
35. A. lands on B. moves towards C. flies over D. looks into
36. A. when B. before C. until D. unless
37. A. soft B. expensive C. important D. amazing
38. A. habits B. plans C. secrets D. records

四、补全对话（5分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

请阅读下面对话, 根据对话内容从下面的七个选项中选择五个填入空白处, 使对话通顺、合理, 意思完整, 并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。一空一句。（每小题1分）(Jack and Reem are talking in front of the house. Jack=J Reem=R) J: Hey, Reem. ___39___ What’s wrong? R: I’ve fallen out（闹翻） with Lee! J: I can’t believe that. Calm down! ___40___ R: Well, you know we were planning to go horse riding in the summer holidays. J: Yes. R: Well, it’s not going to happen! He said his friend has invited him to visit him and his family in the USA this summer. J: Well, that’s not so bad! He probably thought it was a good chance. ___41___ R: I know, but I was really looking forward to learning to ride! Anyway, we argued, and he hasn’t spoken to me all day! J: Look, Reem, it’s not the end of the world. He’s probably upset at the moment, too. ___42___ R: Good idea. He usually listens to you. J: Cheer up! ___43___ And Lee is, too! R: Yes, I know. Thanks, Jack.

39. 补全对话

A. What happened?
B. You look upset.
C. I can talk to him.
D. I’m still your friend.
E. What’s your idea for that?
F. You can go horse riding with others.
G. I’m sure he didn’t want to hurt your feelings.

40. 补全对话

A. What happened?
B. You look upset.
C. I can talk to him.
D. I’ m still your friend.
E. What’ s your idea for that?
F. You can go horse riding with others.
G. I’ m sure he didn’ t want to hurt your feelings.

41. 补全对话

A. What happened?
B. You look upset.
C. I can talk to him.
D. I’ m still your friend.
E. What’ s your idea for that?
F. You can go horse riding with others.
G. I’ m sure he didn’ t want to hurt your feelings.

42. 补全对话

A. What happened?
B. You look upset.
C. I can talk to him.
D. I’ m still your friend.
E. What’ s your idea for that?
F. You can go horse riding with others.
G. I’ m sure he didn’ t want to hurt your feelings.

43. 补全对话

A. What happened?
B. You look upset.
C. I can talk to him.
D. I’ m still your friend.
E. What’ s your idea for that?
F. You can go horse riding with others.
G. I’ m sure he didn’ t want to hurt your feelings.

五、阅读理解（46分）（共 18 小题，每小题 2.56 分，共 46.08 分）

A）请阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（每小题2分） A ART FESTIVAL 14-24 August, 2021 VIDEO An hourly show of videos presented by Pemberton Secondary School students. Video themes are about intellectually （智力）disabled youth and their parents. Venue: Capital Hall Dates: 14-22 August Free admission PERFORMANCE Alpine Youth Theater presents A Cat’ s Mind with cheerful songs and dance, promising to give a wonderful performance by 20 young people between 18 and 25 years of age. Venue: National Arts Theater Dates: 15-23 August Free admission CONCERT Eric Fawkins, two-time Prima Music Prize winner, will perform an evening of classical and jazz ballads. Eric Fawkins’ latest CD will also be on sale. Venue: Victory Theater Dates: 22-24 August Tickets: available at $50 (child), $80 (adult)

44. When will A Cat’ s Mind be performed?

A. 14-24 August. B. 15-23 August. C. 22-24 August. D. 14-22 August.

45. What is the price of an adult ticket for the concert?

A. $80. B. $50. C. $20. D. $18.

46. Which of the following is true according to the ads above?

A. A group of children perform A Cat’ s Mind.
B. Fawkins has won Prima Music Prize once.
C. The video show is presented by the parents.
D. You can buy Fawkins’ latest CD at the concert. B British adventurer（冒险家） Alastair Humphreys had ridden his bike around the world, walked cross India, and rowed （划船）from Africa to South America. In 2011, however, Humphreys had some of the biggest adventurers of his life and he never even left the United Kingdom. For a year, Humphreys went on microadventures—small, low-cost trips close to home. Why did he do this? “I started to think that it was possible to have an adventure anywhere.” He explains. For his first trip, he went hiking with a friend around the M25-a 188-kilometre road that goes all the way around London. Other adventures included swimming in the River Thames, sleeping outside on a hill, and going on a mountain biking trip. Humphreys learned something important from his microadventures: We find adventures when we try something new. Humphreys wanted other people to make this discovery, too, so he decided to share his idea. He challenged people to go on microadventures and send him four-minute videos of their trips. He asked them to do things like climb a hill, go away for a weekend, or choose a random （任意的） place on a map and go there. People from all over the world accepted his challenge and posted their videos on Twitter.

47. Which of the following belong to microadventures? Check and choose the right answer. ① walk across India ② sleep outside on a hill ③ go away for a weekend ④ swim in the River Thames ⑤ row from Africa to South America ⑥hike around the road around London

A. ①③④⑤ B. ①④⑤⑥ C. ②③④⑥ D. ②③⑤⑥

48. What can we know about Humphreys’ personality according to the passage?

A. Brave, creative and active.
B. Proud, humorous and kind.
C. Careful, quiet and hard-working.
D. Confident, strict and warm-hearted.

49. What would be the best title for the passage?

A. A Big Challenge

B. An Amazing Travel

C. Keep a Trip Record

D. Go for a Microadventure C Today, by carefully choosing dog parents, humans have created many different kinds of dog. Each kind has its own look and talents and its own role within human society. Here are three examples of “a dog’ s life” in the human world. Today, many hospitals let specially trained dogs in to bring love and cheer to patients. Shaynee is a therapy（治疗）dog. She visits children who are in hospital. Dogs like Shaynee help patients feel calm and at peace which can be hard in a busy hospital. They help both children and adults stay strong during long hospital stays, and, some suggest, even help them get better. Today some beagles（小猎犬）work in airports for the government. They are part of the program called the Beagle Brigade. A beagle is good for the work because of its powerful nose, and ability to follow smells. The Beagle Brigade’ s job is to smell everything that comes into the country. They make officers notice illegal（非法的）fruits, vegetables, and other foods in luggage or in mail. The beagles do the job far better than any human could. While some dogs are working hard, others are free to spend their days resting and playing. Across the world, many pet dogs are treated like children. Many have their own rooms and all the things a dog could want. Some even have their own clothes. Many of these pets spend their days playing, learning to follow or even going to classes. Their owners give them the best, and enjoy doing so. Whether as workers or objects of affection（钟情）dogs have become helpful to humans in many ways. There are plenty of advantages for the dog, too. Many kinds of wild dogs have nearly disappeared from the Earth. However, the domestic dog’ s special place as “man’ s

best friend” has allowed it to survive （存活） in a human world.

50. What is the main idea of Paragraph 2?

A. Hospitals need many special dogs.
B. Dogs can take care of patients.
C. Patients need love in the hospital.
D. Doctors are too busy to see patients.

51. What does the underlined word “domestic” in Paragraph 5 mean?

A. Trained. B. Smart. C. Hungry. D. Valuable.

52. What’s the purpose of the passage?

A. To ask people to treat dogs as their own children.
B. To explain why humans need beagles in their work.
C. To tell people about the history of dogs’ development.
D. To show a good relationship between dogs and humans.

53. Which of the following best shows the structure of the passage?

A. B. C. D.

Eight hundred years ago, a man in southern Turkey invented an amazing clock. It was more than 7 meters high. At its base（基座）was a life-size model elephant. Every half hour, something amazing happened. The whole clock came alive: Model birds, dragons, and people started to move. The clock’s inventor was an engineer named al-Jazari. He lived in Turkey. Al-Jazari was probably one of the greatest engineers in history. Some historians call him “the father of modern-day engineering.” We know about al-Jazari mostly from a book that he wrote. _____ They include clocks and hand-washing machines. The book also has drawings that show how each machine works. Many everyday things today-from toys to car engines（发动机）-still use al-Jazari’s ideas. Without his machines with moving parts we might not have modern-day robots. Today, it is still possible to see what al-Jazari’s elephant cock looked like. A full-size working model is in Dubai’s Ibn Battuta Mall. There, every half hour, al-Jazari’s most amazing invention comes to life once again. How Does the Elephant Clock Work? A bowl with a small hole floats（浮）in a water tank（水箱）inside the elephant’s body. As the bowl slowly sinks（下沉）, it pulls a rope that moves a human figure. His moving pen shows the number of minutes past the hour. Every half hour, the water bowl becomes full and sinks completely. This causes a ball to fall from the top of the clock. The movement of the ball causes a phoenix to move and make a sound. The ball then drops out of a falcon’s mouth into the mouth of a Chinese dragon. The weight of the ball causes the dragon’s head to move down and the dragon’s tail pulls the water bowl back up. Finally, the ball drops out of the dragon’s mouth and into a vase. As the ball lands in the vase, the elephant driver moves and makes a sound. The cycle begins again until there are no more ball in the top of the clock.

54. Why is al-Jazari called “the father of modern-day engineering”?

A. His ideas are still widely used in machines.

B. The elephant clock is an amazing invention.

C. His inventions include some parts of modern robots.

D. His book about machines is still popular with readers

55. Choose the best sentence to fill in the blank “_____” in Paragraph 3.

A. He became famous when he was a young man.

B. He invented a lot of everyday machines in history.

C. It describes a number of machines of all shapes and sizes.

D. People in Turkey enjoy reading his books in their free time.

56. What does the underlined word “This” in Paragraph 7 refer to?

A. The pen moves.

B. The all drops.

C. The bowl sinks completely.

D. The bowl pulls the rope.

57. How does the elephant clock work? Put the steps in the correct order.

A. The ball drops into the vase.

B. The ball drops into the dragon’s mouth.

C. The elephant driver moves and makes a sound.

D. After 30 minutes, a ball starts to fall from the top.

E. The bowl moves down in the water and pulls on ropes.

Many scientists once believed that physical similarities between identical twins are genetic（基因的）, while their personalities, intelligence and other differences between them are an effect of their environment. Now scientists are discovering that the boundaries（界限）between genes and environment are not so clear. Twins Jim Springer and Jim Lewis were adopted（领养）as babies and raised by different couples. When the Jims finally met at age 39, they discovered they had plenty in common. Both were six feet tall, 180 pounds. They had the same smile and the same voice. When scientist Thomas Bouchard Jr. invited the Jim twins to his lab, people there found it very hard to tell them apart. But the similarities didn’ t stop at the physical. They’ d both had dogs named Toy. They had both married women named Linda and then their marriage broke up. They’ d both been policemen, enjoyed music, and left love notes around the house for their wives. They had so much in common, it seemed unlikely these were just coincidences （巧合）. The Jim twins were just one of 137 sets of separated twins. Bouchard tested. When they compared the twins’ IQ scores Bouchard and his team reached a surprising conclusion（结论）. They concluded that intelligence was mostly connected to genes rather than to training or education. It seemed the differences in family and environment had little effect. However, genes can’ t control everything, argues geneticist Danielle Reed, who also studies twins. Reed’ s research shows that though nothing can truly change our DNA, environmental differences that a child experiences before birth and in their first year can sometimes affect the way the DNA behaves, making even identical twins into very different people. “What I like to say is that Mother Nature writes some things in pencil and some things in pen,” She explains. “Things written in pen you can’ t change. That’ s DNA. But things written in pencil you can.”

58. How many physical similarities between the Jim twins are mentioned?

A. 2. B. 3. C. 4. D. 5.

59. What did Bouchard’ s study find about the twins?

A. Each seemed to be as tall as their twin.
B. Each had the same hobby as their twin.
C. Each had almost the same ability as their twin.
D. Each had about the same IQ level as their twin.

60. What is Reed’ s opinion about genes and environment?

A. Only DNA has an effect on our development.
B. Environment could possibly change some things about us.
C. There are no boundaries between genes and environment.
D. Environmental differences can sometimes change our DNA.

61. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The way the DNA behaves.

B. The similarities between the Jim twins.

C. The connection between intelligence and families.

D. The effects of genes on personality and intelligence.

六、书面表达（共 1 小题，每小题 5.02 分，共 5.02 分）

62.（5.02 分）

七、写作要点：（共 1 小题，每小题 10 分，共 10 分）

63.（10 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. B	5. C	6. B	7. C	8. C	9. A	10. A
11. B	12. A	13. C	14. B	15. B	16. B	17. B	18. D	19. A	20. C
21. D	22. A	23. C	24. A	25. B	26. A	27. C	28. B	29. A	30. D
31. C	32. B	33. C	34. D	35. A	36. B	37. D	38. C	44. B	45. A
46. D	47. C	48. A	49. D	50. B	51. A	52. D	53. C	54. A	55. C
56. C	57. B	58. C	59. D	60. B	61. D				

39. B

40. A

41. G

42. C

43. D

62. 范文： Many scientists once believed that physical similarities between identical twins are genetic（基因的）, while their personalities, intelligence and other differences between them are an effect of their environment. Now scientists are discovering that the boundaries（界限）between genes and environment are not so clear. Twins Jim Springer and Jim Lewis were adopted（领养）as babies and raised by different couples. When the Jims finally met at age 39, they discovered they had plenty in common. Both were six feet tall, 180 pounds. They had the same smile and the same voice. When scientist Thomas Bouchard Jr. invited the Jim twins to his lab, people there found it very hard to tell them apart. But the similarities didn’ t stop at the physical. They’ d both had dogs named Toy. They had both married women named Linda and then their marriage broke up. They’ d both been policemen, enjoyed music, and left love notes around the house for their wives. They had so much in common, it seemed unlikely these were just coincidences （巧合）. The Jim twins were just one of 137 sets of separated twins. Bouchard tested. When they compared the twins’ IQ scores, Bouchard and his team reached a surprising conclusion（结论）. They concluded that intelligence was mostly connected to genes rather than to training or education. It seemed the differences in family and environment had little effect. However, genes can’ t control everything, argues geneticist Danielle Reed, who also studies twins. Reed’ s research shows that though nothing can truly change our DNA, environmental differences that a child experiences before birth and in their first year can sometimes affect the way the DNA behaves, making even identical twins into very different people. “What I like to say is that Mother Nature writes some things in pencil and some things in pen,” She explains. “Things written in pen you can’ t change. That’ s DNA. But things written in pencil you can.” 74. How many physical similarities between the Jim twins are mentioned? A. 2.☒B. 3.☒C. 4.☒D. 5. 75. What did Bouchard’ s study find about the twins? A. Each seemed to be as tall as their twin.☒B. Each had the same hobby as their twin. C. Each had almost the same ability as their twin.☒D. Each had about the same IQ level as their twin. 76. What is Reed’ s opinion about genes and environment? A. Only DNA has an effect on our development. B. Environment could possibly change some things about us. C. There are no boundaries between genes and environment. D. Environmental differences

can sometimes change our DNA. 77. What is the passage mainly about? A. The way the DNA behaves. B. The similarities between the Jim twins. C. The connection between intelligence and families. D. The effects of genes on personality and intelligence. 【答案】74. C 75. D 76. B 77. D 【解析】 【分析】本文是一篇说明文，过去科学家认为身体相似性是由基因决定的，而他们之间的性格、智力和其他差异则受他们所处环境的影响。但是现在，科学家们发现基因和环境之间的界限并不那么清晰。介绍了基因对人格和智力的影响。 【74题详解】 细节理解题。根据“Both were six feet tall, 180 pounds. They had the same smile and the same voice.”可知，两人身高都是六英尺，体重一百八十磅，有着同样的笑容和同样的声音。提及二人四处身体上的相似之处，故选C。 【75题详解】 推理判断题。根据“When they compared the twins’ IQ scores, Bouchard and his team reached a surprising conclusion（结论）. They concluded that intelligence was mostly connected to genes rather than to training or education.”可知，当他们比较双胞胎的智商分数时，Bouchard和他的团队得出了一个令人惊讶的结论：智力在很大程度上与基因有关，而不是与训练或教育有关。所以他们的智商水平和他们的双胞胎差不多，故选D。 【76题详解】 细节理解题。根据“Reed’s research shows that though nothing can truly change our DNA, environmental differences that a child experiences before birth and in their first year can sometimes affect the way the DNA behaves, making even identical twins into very different people.”可知，里德的研究表明，虽然没有什么能真正改变我们的DNA，但孩子在出生前和一岁时所经历的环境差异有时会影响DNA的行为方式，甚至使同卵双胞胎成为非常不同的人。所以环境可能会改变我们的一些事情，故选B。 【77题详解】 主旨大意题。本文是一篇说明文，通过研究结果说明基因对人格和智力的影响。故选D。 B）请先阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后根据短文内容从下面的七个选项中选择五个还原到文中使短文意思通顺结构完整, 并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。一空一句。（每小题2分） The Value of Negative Results We all avoid failure（失败）, and most of us fear it. However, without failure, progress would be impossible. What does success usually come after? Failure. It seems that one cannot exist（存在）without the other. Accepting failure is not easy for many, though we are often unwilling to accept failure because our professional fame depends on success. ___78___ In the past ten years, for example, some scientific magazines have published reports of failed tests. It is believed that scientists can learn more “negative（负面的）” results and that this can finally lead to positive results. ___79___ The ABN AMRO bank started an Institute （机构）of Brilliant Failures to learn more about what works and what doesn’t in banking. Eli Lilly and Company had failure parties to study the drugs（药物）that don’t work. In fact, one of the business world’s most famous failures became one of its biggest successes, in part because the product’s makers learned from their mistakes. ___80___ The product, though unique（独特的）at the time, was expensive and heavy; besides, some of its most important features（特点）didn’t work properly. As a result, Apple’s CEO, Steve Jobs, believed in the product and he began to find out ways of improving it. In time, this led to the production of the iPhone and the iPad, two of the company’s most successful products. ___81___Not only should we try to learn from it if we want to succeed, we must also be persistent（执着的）. Though Apple stopped selling the Newton in 1998, the first iPhone wasn’t available until 2007. It took a lot of research and hard work to go from the Apple Newton to iPhone but in the end, the effort became successful. All in all, there is a lot we can learn by studying mistakes. Perhaps the most important lesson is that failure and success are two sides of the same coin. ___82___ A. One truly cannot exist without the other. B. We are brave enough to face difficulties. C. In the early 1990s, Apple created a phone called the Apple Newton. D. The business world already understands the value of negative results. E. The Apple Newton has won popularity with people all over the world. F. However, things are slowly changing, especially in business and science. G. The story of the Apple Newton can teach us an important lesson about failure. 78. _____ 79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____ 82. _____ 83. 书面表达 失败乃成功之母。本卷阅读理解B部分文章讨论了失败对于获取成功具有重要的价值请你根据下面提示，写一篇英语短文，谈谈你如何借鉴Apple的成功经验，采取有效行动，失败为成功。 写作要点： 1 What have you learned from

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逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C
定位对话中人物与绘画作品的对应关系 → 匹配‘Kitty Cat’与‘Kate’ → 得出答案
考点：场景词汇与人物关系

2. 【答案】A
定位对话中关于超市位置的描述 → 匹配‘On Main Street’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

3. 【答案】B
定位对话中关于票价和数量的数字信息 → 进行简单乘法运算 → 得出答案
考点：数字时间语音

4. 【答案】B
定位对话中Linda表达高兴的原因 → 匹配‘see her mother’ → 得出答案
考点：推理判断

5. 【答案】C
定位对话中女孩的语气和用词 → 推断其情绪状态为‘有点生气’ → 得出答案
考点：观点态度

6. 【答案】B
定位男士自述症状 → 匹配选项同义表达 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】C
定位医生建议用药时长 → 匹配数字信息 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　数字捕捉

8. 【答案】C
定位男士预订的具体时间 → 匹配选项时间 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　数字捕捉

9. 【答案】A
根据对话场景（预订餐厅）和角色行为（提出预订、提供姓名） → 推断人物身份 → 得出答案
考点：场景推断　角色识别

10. 【答案】A
定位女士描述第一天经历的句子 → 匹配选项事件 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　事件捕捉

11. 【答案】B
定位时间状语 'the last evening' → 捕捉关键动作 'sat... and sang songs' → 同义替换为 'joined in singing'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】A
通览对话首句 'How was your holiday?' 及后续对假期经历的描述 → 归纳对话核心话题为 'The holiday'
考点：主旨归纳　话题识别

13. 【答案】C
定位邀请方 'come to my house' → 捕捉具体地点 'in the back garden' → 归纳为 'At home'
考点：细节定位　信息归纳

14. 【答案】B
定位原因询问 'Is it a special party?' → 捕捉回答 'my oldest sister has a new baby girl' → 同义替换为 'Mike’ s sister has a new baby'
考点：细节定位　因果关系

15. 【答案】B
定位关键句 'I’ m inviting a few people from our class as well' → 推理出两人是同学关系
考点：推理判断　信息整合

16. 【答案】B
根据语境‘腿伤严重’ → 推断需要专业人士 → 匹配‘send for a doctor’固定搭配 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　固定搭配

17. 【答案】B
根据对话中‘What’s the terrible noise?’ → 判断动作‘拉小提琴’正在发生 → 选择现在进行时 → 得出答案
考点：现在进行时

18. 【答案】D
根据后半句‘never seems to make mistakes’ → 推断前半句描述的工作方式 → 匹配‘carefully’ → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

19. 【答案】A
根据前半句‘endangered’ → 推断需要采取保护行动 → 匹配‘save them’ → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　固定搭配

20. 【答案】C
根据前后句逻辑关系‘没有公交车’与‘有车才不难’ → 判断为条件关系 → 选择‘Unless’ → 得出答案
考点：条件状语从句

21. 【答案】D
根据语境'weren't you listening?'推断动作已完成 → 现在完成时表过去动作对现在的影响 → 得出答案
考点：现在完成时　语境推断时态

22. 【答案】A

根据'I'd rather take a taxi'推断比较对象为出租车与公交车 → 比较级表两者对比 → 得出答案

考点：比较级用法　语境推断比较对象

23. 【答案】C

分析主语'He'与动词'interview'的被动关系 → 被动语态表接受动作 → 得出答案

考点：被动语态　主谓关系判断

24. 【答案】A

29 空 定位空格前后的对比关系（weigh almost nothing vs. than steel）→ 根据常识与语境推断蜘蛛丝的物理特性 → 选择表示强度的比较级形容词

30 空 分析空格前后两个分句的逻辑关系（前句：最强材料；后句：可被拉得比橡皮筋更长）→ 判断为并列或递进关系 → 选择表示并列的连词

31 空 定位空格前的“any”和后文对蜘蛛网形状的描述（egg box, hiding places）→ 推断此处指蜘蛛网可以呈现任何“形状” → 选择表示形状的名词

32 空 定位空格前的“These”指代前文“hundreds of small openings”中出来的丝 → 根据常识与语境推断丝的物理特征 → 选择表示尺寸小的形容词

33 空 定位空格前的“Each kind”指代不同种类的丝 → 根据后文举例（create an egg box, hiding places, catch food）推断此处指每种丝有不同的“用途” → 选择表示目的的名词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（Some webs create... Others...） → 识别并列结构与动词搭配 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（There are many... the spider uses its web to catch food） → 识别定语从句结构与名词搭配 → 得出答案

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（An insect then sits on it... realizing what it is doing） → 识别介词与动名词搭配 → 得出答案

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（An insect then sits on it... and becomes...） → 识别因果关系与形容词辨析 → 得出答案

38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（Slowly, the spider moves... ___, it covers its food in silk） → 识别副词与动作顺序 → 得出答案

39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（蜘蛛用网欺骗昆虫） → 选择表示“诡计/策略”的词

40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析昆虫行为（误以为是花） → 选择表示“降落在”的动词短语

41 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析时间逻辑（蜘蛛冲向昆虫，目的是在它逃跑之前） → 选择表示“在……之前”的连词

42 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（工程师研究蜘蛛网的原因） → 选择表示“令人惊叹的”形容词

43 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（人类尚未能复制自然网） → 选择表示“秘密”的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　动词搭配　名词搭配　介词搭配　副词辨析　状语从句逻辑

25. 【答案】B

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38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（Slowly, the spider moves... ___, it covers its food in silk） → 识别副词与动作顺序 → 得出答案
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（蜘蛛用网欺骗昆虫） → 选择表示“诡计/策略”的词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析昆虫行为（误以为是花） → 选择表示“降落在”的动词短语
41 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析时间逻辑（蜘蛛冲向昆虫，目的是在它逃跑之前） → 选择表示“在……之前”的连词
42 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（工程师研究蜘蛛网的原因） → 选择表示“令人惊叹的”形容词
43 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（人类尚未能复制自然网） → 选择表示“秘密”的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　动词搭配　名词搭配　介词搭配　副词辨析　状语从句逻辑

26. 【答案】A

29 空 定位空格前后的对比关系（weigh almost nothing vs. than steel）→ 根据常识与语境推断蜘蛛丝的物理特性 → 选择表示强度的比较级形容词
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32 空 定位空格前的“These”指代前文“hundreds of small openings”中出来的丝 → 根据常识与语境推断丝的物理特征 → 选择表示尺寸小的形容词
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27. 【答案】C

29 空 定位空格前后的对比关系（weigh almost nothing vs. than steel）→ 根据常识与语境推断蜘蛛丝的物理特性 → 选择表示强度的比较级形容词
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28. 【答案】B

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29. 【答案】A

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30. 【答案】D

29 空 定位空格前后的对比关系（weigh almost nothing vs. than steel）→ 根据常识与语境推断蜘蛛丝的物理特性 → 选择表示强度的比较级形容词

30 空 分析空格前后两个分句的逻辑关系（前句：最强材料；后句：可被拉得比橡皮筋更长）→ 判断为并列或递进关系 → 选择表示并列的连词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　动词搭配　名词搭配　介词搭配　副词辨析　状语从句逻辑

31. 【答案】C

29 空 定位空格前后的对比关系（weigh almost nothing vs. than steel）→ 根据常识与语境推断蜘蛛丝的物理特性 → 选择表示强度的比较级形容词

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37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（An insect then sits on it... and becomes...） → 识别因果关系与形容词辨析 → 得出答案
38 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（Slowly, the spider moves... ___, it covers its food in silk） → 识别副词与动作顺序 → 得出答案
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（蜘蛛用网欺骗昆虫） → 选择表示“诡计/策略”的词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析昆虫行为（误以为是花） → 选择表示“降落在”的动词短语
41 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析时间逻辑（蜘蛛冲向昆虫，目的是在它逃跑之前） → 选择表示“在……之前”的连词
42 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（工程师研究蜘蛛网的原因） → 选择表示“令人惊叹的”形容词
43 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（人类尚未能复制自然网） → 选择表示“秘密”的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　动词搭配　名词搭配　介词搭配　副词辨析　状语从句逻辑

33. 【答案】C
29 空 定位空格前后的对比关系（weigh almost nothing vs. than steel）→ 根据常识与语境推断蜘蛛丝的物理特性 → 选择表示强度的比较级形容词

30 空 分析空格前后两个分句的逻辑关系（前句：最强材料；后句：可被拉得比橡皮筋更长）→ 判断为并列或递进关系 → 选择表示并列的连词
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32 空 定位空格前的“These”指代前文“hundreds of small openings”中出来的丝 → 根据常识与语境推断丝的物理特征 → 选择表示尺寸小的形容词
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34. 【答案】D

29 空 定位空格前后的对比关系（weigh almost nothing vs. than steel）→ 根据常识与语境推断蜘蛛丝的物理特性 → 选择表示强度的比较级形容词
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35. 【答案】A

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37. 【答案】D

29 空 定位空格前后的对比关系（weigh almost nothing vs. than steel）→ 根据常识与语境推断蜘蛛丝的物理特性 → 选择表示强度的比较级形容词
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39. 【答案】B
55 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’的含义 → 选择正确动词
56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 选择正确的关系代词
57 空 定位时间状语 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择正确的时态
58 空 识别常见词汇 → 判断其在特定语境中的非常规含义 → 选择正确释义
59 空 分析句子逻辑主语 → 判断非谓语动词与主语的关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句关系词选择　时态与语态　熟词僻义　非谓语动词

40. 【答案】A

55 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’的含义 → 选择正确动词
56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 选择正确的关系代词
57 空 定位时间状语 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择正确的时态
58 空 识别常见词汇 → 判断其在特定语境中的非常规含义 → 选择正确释义
59 空 分析句子逻辑主语 → 判断非谓语动词与主语的关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句关系词选择　时态与语态　熟词僻义　非谓语动词

41. 【答案】G

55 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’的含义 → 选择正确动词
56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 选择正确的关系代词
57 空 定位时间状语 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择正确的时态
58 空 识别常见词汇 → 判断其在特定语境中的非常规含义 → 选择正确释义
59 空 分析句子逻辑主语 → 判断非谓语动词与主语的关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句关系词选择　时态与语态　熟词僻义　非谓语动词

42. 【答案】C

55 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’的含义 → 选择正确动词
56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 选择正确的关系代词
57 空 定位时间状语 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择正确的时态
58 空 识别常见词汇 → 判断其在特定语境中的非常规含义 → 选择正确释义
59 空 分析句子逻辑主语 → 判断非谓语动词与主语的关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句关系词选择　时态与语态　熟词僻义　非谓语动词

43. 【答案】D

55 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’的含义 → 选择正确动词
56 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 选择正确的关系代词
57 空 定位时间状语 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择正确的时态
58 空 识别常见词汇 → 判断其在特定语境中的非常规含义 → 选择正确释义
59 空 分析句子逻辑主语 → 判断非谓语动词与主语的关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句关系词选择　时态与语态　熟词僻义　非谓语动词

44. 【答案】B

定位PERFORMANCE部分 → 匹配Dates字段 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】A

定位CONCERT部分 → 匹配Tickets字段 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

46. 【答案】D

逐一核对选项与语篇信息 → 排除错误项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

47. 【答案】C

定位语篇中关于microadventures的描述 → 匹配选项中的活动 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　信息匹配

48. 【答案】A

定位语篇中描述Humphreys行为的语句 → 推断其性格特征 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

49. 【答案】D

通读全文 → 识别文本为艺术节活动公告 → 概括核心信息（活动类型、时间、地点、票价） → 匹配最佳标题

考点：主旨大意概括　文本类型识别

50. 【答案】B

定位至语篇第二段（PERFORMANCE部分） → 提取核心信息（青年剧团表演、歌曲舞蹈、年轻人参与） → 概括段落主旨

考点：段落主旨概括　细节信息整合

51. 【答案】A

定位至语篇第五段（CONCERT部分） → 分析划线词“domestic”所在语境（Eric Fawkins的最新CD也将出售） → 结合上下文推断词义

考点：语境选词　词义推断

52. 【答案】D

通读全文 → 识别文本为艺术节活动公告 → 判断写作目的（告知活动信息，吸引参与） → 匹配最佳选项

考点：写作目的判断　文本类型识别

53. 【答案】C

通读全文 → 识别文本为艺术节活动公告 → 分析篇章结构（总-分结构：总标题+三个并列活动介绍） → 匹配结构图示

考点：篇章结构分析　谋篇布局识别

54. 【答案】A

定位第四段 → 提取‘still use al-Jazari’s ideas’与‘modern-day robots’的关联 → 同义替换为‘ideas are still widely used’

考点：细节定位　同义改写

55. 【答案】C

分析空格前后句 → 前句提及‘a book’，后句以‘They include...’开头 → 推断空格句应介绍书中内容，且‘They’指代书中的机器 → 选项C的‘It describes...machines’与‘They’形成指代衔接

考点：篇章衔接　指代推断

56. 【答案】C

定位第七段‘This causes a ball to fall’ → 向前回溯指代对象 → 前一句描述‘the water bowl becomes full and sinks completely’ → ‘This’指代水碗完全下沉这一事件

考点：指代识别　上下文回溯

57. 【答案】B

梳理‘How Does the Elephant Clock Work?’部分 → 按时间顺序提取关键步骤 → 识别‘Every half hour...a ball to fall from the top’为周期起点 → 选项B的‘ball drops into the dragon’s mouth’是紧随其后的步骤

考点：细节排序　过程梳理

58. 【答案】C

定位第二段 → 逐句提取物理相似性：1.身高体重相同 2.笑容相同 3.声音相同 4.难以区分 → 共计4项

考点：细节计数　信息筛选

59. 【答案】D

定位Bouchard研究结论段落 → 提取‘intelligence was mostly connected to genes’与‘IQ scores’信息 → 同义替换为‘same IQ level’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

60. 【答案】B

定位Reed观点段落 → 提取‘environmental differences...can sometimes affect the way the DNA behaves’与‘things written in pencil you can’ → 推断环境可改变部分事物

考点：观点定位　推理判断

61. 【答案】D

通览全文结构 → 识别‘基因与环境界限模糊’的总起句 → 综合Bouchard（基因主导智力）与Reed（环境影响DNA行为）的对比论证 → 归纳主旨为基因对人格与智力的影响

考点：主旨归纳　结构分析

62. 【答案】范文： Many scientists once believed that…

考生需围绕'失败乃成功之母'主题，结合Apple案例，构建一篇结构清晰、句式多样的短文，需准确使用'take on'等动词搭配，并体现谋篇布局能力。

考点：take on challenges　learn from failure　innovative thinking　perseverance

63. 【答案】范文： Many scientists once believed that…

考生需围绕三个问题组织一篇结构清晰、逻辑连贯的短文，综合运用多种句式和从句来展开论述。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　定语从句