中考 · 2021年山东省东营市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 96 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 55 题 · 山东省东营市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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一、单项选择（共10小题, 计10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

1. The signmeans that we must slow down and drive_____ near the school.

A. quietly B. quickly C. carefully D. seriously

2. —Judy, why is your dog barking（吠叫）at the mirror? —Because it can’t recognize（认出）_____ in the mirror.

A. me B. it C. you D. itself

3. More and more children are interested in blind boxes _____ they wonder what is inside.

A. so B. because C. unless D. though

4. Diet drinks(低热量饮料) are not quite as _____ as you think. It is reported that drinking too many of them might lead to illness.

A. helpful B. healthy C. popular D. delicious

5. —I’ve got a “C” in the English test. Can you give me some _____? —Of course. I think reading can help.

A. messages B. information C. suggestions D. instructions

6. —What a great success the film Hi, Mum has made! —That’s true. So far it has _____ tens of millions of people to go to the cinema.

A. attracted B. expected C. requested D. encouraged

7. —Four children were walking under a small umbrella. _____of them got wet. Can you guess why? —Because it was not raining!

A. All B. None C. Most D. Some

8. Life isn't always perfect, but it's up to you to make your life _____.

A. better B. richer C. easier D. busier

9. Chinese athletes （运动员）will _____ 155 events.

A. take part in B. take care of C. take pride in D. pay attention to

10. —I'm sad to hear that Yuan Longping passed away. —So am

A. surveys B. reports C. researches D. achievements

二、阅读理解（共20小题, 计40分）（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，共 40 分）

阅读下列短文, 然后从每小题A、B、C、D四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。 Hi Vince, It’ s been a while since we got in touch last time. How has your semester（学期）been? I want to send you an email to let you know how things have been going during my semester abroad here in Malaga, Spain（西班牙）. I’ ve already been here for several weeks, and I feel like I am finally adapting （适应）to the culture. I’ m also speaking the language better. I arrived here on September 1st. The weather has been very nice. Even though it’ s October, it’ s still rather sunny and warm. In fact, I went to the beach and swam in the Mediterranean Sea（地中海）earlier today. I am living with a very welcoming host family. I have my own private bedroom. We eat breakfast, lunch, and dinner together. On Sundays, we have a big home- cooked paella for lunch. In Spain, lunch is usually the biggest meal of the day. It’ s also very common for the people to take a midday nap right after a big meal. I am actually just waking up from my nap right now! On weekdays, I take classes at the local university. There, I met several native（本国的）Spanish speakers. They have been very kind and patient with me. At first, it I was difficult for me to understand their Spanish, but now I understand most of our conversations. They say that my Spanish has improved a lot since we first met. Now, I am more confident （自信的）to use the language in other places like stores and restaurants. I am so glad that I decided to spend the semester here in Spain. Tomorrow, October 12th, is Spain’ s National Day. We will have a five-day holiday. A group of my friends and I are going to travel to France for four days. It’ s so easy and inexpensive to travel internationally in Europe. I love it! I look forward to hearing from you soon. Do stay in touch more often. Perhaps you could even come to visit! What do you think? Best wishes, Alfred

11. Why is Alfred writing to Vince?

A. To tell Vince about his life abroad.
B. To share some information about the weather in Malaga.
C. To introduce the Spanish culture.
D. To invite Vince to visit Spain.

12. The underlined word “paella” in Paragraph 4 probably refers to _____.

A. a dish B. a snack C. a dessert D. a drink

13. How long has Alfred been in Spain?

A. One semester. B. About one month. C. Four days. D. Nearly six weeks.

14. From the passage, we can know that Alfred _____.

A. swims every day
B. doesn’t like taking a nap
C. has made great progress in his Spanish
D. often travels in Europe

15. Alfred thinks his life in Spain is _____.

A. tiring
B. enjoyable
C. difficult
D. convenient

It just hadn’t been a very good week. On Tuesday, Sam’s father lost his job. Then on Wednesday, Sam’s mother announced that the rent（房租）on their apartment was going up. Now it was Friday, and Sam received an invitation from Rosa to her birthday party. Sam knew Rosa from Adventure（冒险）Club. He knew he would enjoy Rosa’s party, but he didn’t want to go without a gift. What could he possibly buy her with the little bit of money he had? Sam knew he couldn’t ask Mom or Dad for any money—not this week! Later that afternoon, Sam noticed a second-hand book sale going on. He went there and had a quick look. Two books caught his eye. The first was a cookbook of Puerto Rican foods, and the second was a book about women explorers （探险家）. “Rosa would like these,” Sam thought, “but would it be tacky（蹩脚的）to give her second-hand books for her birthday?” Sam decided that a second-hand gift was better than no gift at all. Besides, Rosa supported recycling in a big way. So, she would probably like it. With his last dollar, Sam bought the books and went home. He felt a little better. The party was on Saturday. Rosa opened all her gifts and thanked everyone for the nice things they had given her. She paused （停顿）when she opened Sam’s gift, which made him wonder if she liked the books, but nothing was said. When Sam got home, he opened his e-mail and found this note from Rosa. Dear Sam, Of all the gifts I received today, yours was the nicest. How did you know I would love a book about women explorers and a cookbook of Puerto Rican foods? Now I have something to read that will inspire me to follow my dream of becoming an adventurer, and I have a book that I can share with my grandmother. She is getting older and wants to be sure her granddaughter knows how to make the -wonderful foods of Puerto Rico. Thank you so much. Love, Rosa. The week turned out to be a good one after all.

16. What is the main problem in this story?

A. Sam’s father was out of work.
B. Sam’s family would pay more rent on their apartment.
C. Sam wasn’t invited to Rosa’s birthday party.
D. Sam thought he didn’t have enough money to buy Rosa a gift.

17. Which word best describes Sam?

A. Brave.
B. Thoughtful（考虑周到的）.
C. Silly.
D. Mean.

18. Why was Rosa so happy with the cookbook?

A. Her grandmother loved books about cooking.

B. She dreamed of becoming a great cook.

C. She had never tasted Puerto Rican foods before.

D. She wanted to make her grandmother happy by learning to cook Puerto Rican foods.

19. After reading the thank-you note from Rosa, Sam will most probably _____.

A. write back to Rosa that he is glad she likes the books

B. ask Rosa to lend him the books

C. buy Rosa more books

D. learn to cook Puerto Rican foods

20. Which saying best expresses the theme of this story?

A. Love me, love my dog.

B. The best things in life are free.

C. It’ s the thought（心思）that counts（有价值）.

D. A good friend is like a mirror. C When most people decide to buy food, they go to a grocery store. Grocery stores sell many different kinds of food in just one store. Some grocery stores also sell household goods such as kitchen paper, cleaning things, and diapers（尿布）. A grocery store is a convenient place to shop for the kitchen and others. Although it is comfortable and relaxing to shop at a grocery store, some people decide to buy their food from other places like farmers’ markets. At a farmers’ market, local farmers sell the foods they grow to customers. The foods they sell often include fruits, vegetables, and meats. Most of these foods are freshly harvested（收获）with no man-made additions. There are several ways in which farmers’ markets are less convenient than grocery stores. For example, packed foods usually are not sold at farmers’ markets. Besides, many farmers do not accept credit（信用）cards or checks （支票）as payment for their goods. What is more, most farmers’ markets are only open for business once or twice each week. This makes some people not want to shop at farmers' markets, but others are willing because of the fresh and local food there. Deciding whether to shop for food at grocery stores or at farmers’ markets is a personal choice. This choice reflects a person’ s values about life and about food. Those who value convenience and（多样）will probably choose to shop at a grocery store. People who value freshness and enjoy supporting local farmers will probably prefer the farmers’ markets. Luckily, most communities provide choices for both kinds of shoppers.

21. According to the passage, which of the following may not be sold at a farmers' market?

A. Apples. B. Potatoes. C. Beef. D. Kitchen paper.

22. We can NOT infer（推断）_____ from Paragraph 3.

A. grocery stores sell packed foods

B. people can use credit cards as payment at grocery stores

C. grocery stores sell fresh and local food with no man-made additions

D. grocery stores are open for business more often than farmers' market

23. In Paragraphs, why does the writer mention that farmers, markets "are only open for business once or twice each week ? "

A. To complain（抱怨）about the business time of farmers' markets.

B. To help readers look for a better farmers market.

C. To explain why farmers' markets are less convenient than grocery stores.

D. To make readers believe that farmers' markets are too uncomfortable to visit.

24. What' s the main idea of the last paragraph?

A. If people want to have more choices, they' ll probably prefer grocery stores.

B. Where a person decides to shop depends on his or her personal values.

C. If people want to support local farmers, they will probably prefer farmers' markets.

D. In most communities, people can choose to shop either at grocery stores or at farmers' markets.

25. The writer writes the article mainly to _____.

A. compare two places where people buy food

B. explain why the smartest people shop at grocery stores

C. make readers believe that farmers' markets are better than grocery stores

D. show that people should be judged （评价）according to the places where they buy food D Galileo Galilei was born in Pisa, Italy, in 1564. His father taught music while his mother cared for kids at home. The family was not wealthy, but Galileo' s parents paid for him to go to school. At first Galileo planned to become a doctor, but he changed his mind. He liked a different kind of science—physics. In Galileo's time, not much was known about how objects moved. Centuries earlier, a Greek（希腊人）named Aristotle had written down his ideas about movements, and everyone seemed to believe them. Galileo questioned those ideas and did experiments （实验）that showed how things really worked. For example, Aristotle thought that a heavier object would fall faster than a lighter one of the same size and shape. No one had ever really tested this idea. It just seemed to be true. Then Galileo came along, dropped two balls from a high tower, and discovered that they hit the ground at the same time! In later years, Galileo became interested in how the stars and planets move. He watched the sky with a telescope（望远镜）he built himself. Once again, he saw things no one had ever seen before. For example, he saw that the moon was not smooth. Then he noticed that the sun had spots （斑点）that seemed to move. Galileo realized from his observations （观察）that the earth was moving around the sun. A Polish （波兰的）scientist named Copernicus had said this recently, but no one believed him. Galileo knew that Copernicus was right. Unluckily, Galileo's announcement got him into trouble with the Catholic Church. The Catholic Church said that the earth was at the center of the universe （宇宙）with the sun

traveling around it. This was what people had long believed, but Galileo said it was untrue. So he was sent to prison（监狱）. He was soon set free, but for the rest of his life he had to stay in his house and yard. Galileo died in 1642, but his work helped to change the world. He is sometimes called the father of modern science,because he showed us how important it is to look carefully at things and to test out ideas with experiments.

26. Alfred has been in Malaga for _____.

A. A. several months B. B. a few days C. C. a whole year D. D. two weeks

27. We can infer from this passage that _____.

A. Galileo's parents didn't value the education

B. all of Aristotle's ideas were proved to be wrong

C. Galileo knew Copernicus and exchanged letters with him

D. the Catholic Church was very powerful in Galileo's time

28. While Galileo stayed at home in his later years, he most probably _____.

A. learned to play music

B. began to practice medicine

C. continued with his science experiments

D. wrote books on modern science

29. According to this passage, Galileo is called "the father of modem science" because he _____.

A. was brave to fight against the church

B. questioned other scientists1 ideas

C. built a telescope to look at the stars and planets

D. made careful observations and tested his ideas

30. Which would be a good title for this passage?

A. Mysteries in the universe

B. Galileo, father of modern science

C. “Is it true?” —Different ideas in science

D. Great minds saved the world

三、动词填空(共10小题, 计10分)（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文, 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空(必要时可加情态动词或助动词). Sitting at the bedroom window, Melissa was watching her new neighbor Lily Green. There, in the garden, Lily ____31____ (play) freely and wildly, in jeans and a T-shirt. “How I want to be like her!” Melissa sighed (叹息), “But I _____ always ____32____ (ask) to be a little lady in dresses.” One day, the doorbell rang. Melissa and her mother opened the door .They were Mrs Green and Lily. Lily stared at Melissa, who was wearing a princess dress with crown （皇冠), as if she came from another planet. “Do you want ____33____(come) and have tea? ”, said Mrs Green. “How kind of you. . . , but. . . maybe tomorrow,” said Melissa’ s mother. All next day Melissa worried about the tea. What would she wear to the party? How would Lily laugh! Suddenly, she threw all her smart dresses onto the floor and jumped on them. Finally, she put on her only trousers and a school T-shirt. Just then her mother came in. “What _____ you ____34____(do) there?” “Getting dressed for tea!” said Melissa “But you’ ve spoiled (损坏) all your lovely clothes!” shouted her mother. “They are not my clothes, they are yours.” Melissa shouted back, “You only want me to look like YOUR DOLL(玩偶)! But I won’ t—not ever again!” With these words, she ____35____ (run) next door. Lily stared down at her from the tree house. “You ____36____ (look) different today! Would you like to be in? I bet (敢说) you ____37____ (not get) up here!” “Huh, that s easy.” said Melissa—and swung herself quickly to the top. Melissa’ s mother was watching from the Greens’ kitchen, worried and upset. “Melissa was so naughty (顽皮的),” sighed Melissa’ s mother, “She has spoiled all her pretty clothes.” “Oh? And why do you think she did that?” asked Mrs Green. “I... don’ t know,” said Melissa’ s mother. “Maybe she just doesn’ t like ____38____(look) like that,” Mrs Green said, “Maybe she just wants to be herself. Don’ t you think we have to let our kids just be kids?” Just then Lily and Melissa ran into the kitchen, laughing loudly. “I _____ never ____39____ (see) Melissa look so happy.” thought Melissa’ s mother. She felt sorry for what she had done to her daughter. “I _____ never _____40_____(do) it like before.” “Oh, Mum—You’ re here,” Melissa said, looking worried, “I …I’ m sorry about the clothes. Fm sorry I was so naughty.” “Oh, but I’ m not.” Melissa’ s mother reached out the arms and hugged her.

31. 动词填空

_____

32. 动词填空

_____

33. 动词填空

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34. 动词填空

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35. 动词填空

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36. 动词填空

_____

37. 动词填空

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38. 动词填空

_____

39. 动词填空

_____

40. 动词填空

_____

四、综合填空(共10空, 计10分)（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容及首字母提示, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词。 The smell of popcorn was in the air. I could hear kids laughing and shouting. People were everywhere! My family and I walked around the amusement park, getting snacks and going on rides. I loved almost all types of rides. The o___41___ rides that I didn’t like were rides that turn you upside-down. But my elder sister, Laura, loved them. When we finally were near a ride that went upside-down, she started asking me to go with her. I told her I didn’t like those rides, but she kept asking b___42___ she really didn’t want to go alone. I was feeling sympathy (同情)for her, so I started thinking that maybe I s___43___ go with her, even though I really don’t like to go upside-down. I turned to my parents for h___44___. “Matt, you are allowed to stand up for yourself. If something makes you feel really uncomfortable, you can tell people n___45___. It’s OK to tell Laura that you love her, b___46___ that you can’t go with her because going upside-down makes you uncomfortable. Be strong but kind when you tell her, so that she will k___47___ you’re serious.” Mom said. “I don’t want to make Laura mad or sad,” I replied to Mom, “and I don’t want her to think I’m being mean.” “There’s a d___48___ between being aggressive (有攻击性的)and being assertive(坚决主张的). Saying ‘no’ doesn’t mean you are willing to hurt her feelings. You’re just listening to your own feelings to make sure you stay safe.” Mom answered. “The s___49___ goes for Laura. If you ask her to arm wrestle (角力)and she doesn’t feel comfortable, she’s allowed to say ‘no’, too. We are all allowed to stand up for ourselves.” “Thanks, Mom.” I said. I told Laura that I love her and like to do things with her, but that the upside-down rides make me uncomfortable because they scare me. She was sad, but went on the ride by h___50___and was really happy when it was over. We had a great rest of the day at the amusement park!

41. 综合填空

42. 综合填空

43. 综合填空

44. 综合填空

45. 综合填空

46. 综合填空

47. 综合填空

48. 综合填空

49. 综合填空

50. 综合填空

五、阅读下面短文, 根据要求完成下面各小题。（共 2 小题，每小题 1 分，共 2 分）

Pigs are misunderstood (误解). Some people think of them as lazy and stupid. Did you know that pigs are very smart? Pigs are smarter than most pets and wild animals. ___51___ Experts say that pigs are easier to train than dogs and cats. Would you want a pig for a pet? Keeping a pet pig is fun, but it is work. Pigs like to go for walks like a dog. Would you like to walk a pig down your street? They can be trained to do tricks, and they like to be petted. They usually get along with other pets. Pet pigs must be kept on a diet (节食). They like to eat like hogs (肉猪)! ___52___ An adult pet pig should not weigh more than 150 pounds. But many weigh up to 300 pounds because of overfeeding. Pigs are some of the cleanest animals on the earth. They can learn to use a little like a cat. Many live in houses and apartments. But they can get in the way. Pigs have a good sense of smell. They help find truffles(松露）in the forests. These plants sell for high prices. So the pigs are valued for their work. Besides pork （meat from pigs）, pigs provide us with many useful products. Pig hair is used to make hairbrushes and furniture（家具）. Some of pig parts can be used to help sick people. Pigs are found in every part of the world. They serve many useful purposes. They can work as guards like dogs. In the United States, two pigs were kept to guard the gate on the farm, which worked really well.

51. 阅读下面短文, 根据要求完成下面各小题。

52. 阅读下面短文, 根据要求完成下面各小题。

六、A．根据短文内容简要回答问题。（共 2 小题，每小题 2 分，共 4 分）

53. According to the passage, what good qualities do pigs have?

_____

54. Choose one good quality of pigs and give some examples to prove（证明）it.

_____

_____

七、书面表达（共1题, 计20分）（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

55. (20 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. D	3. B	4. B	5. C
6. A	7. B	8. A	9. A	10. D
11. A	12. A	13. D	14. C	15. B
16. D	17. B	18. D	19. A	20. C
21. D	22. C	23. C	24. B	25. A
26. C	27. D	28. C	29. D	30. B
31. was playing	33. to come	34. are doing	35. ran	36. look
37. can’ t get	38. looking	39. have seen	40. will do	41. only
42. because	43. should	44. help	45. no	46. but
47. know	48. difference	49. same	50. herself	51. B
52. B				

32. am always asked

53. Pigs are intelligent, clean, and social animals.

54. Intelligent: Pigs can learn to play video games and solve puzzles. Clean: Pigs only use one area of their pen as a toilet. Social: Pigs enjoy living in groups and can recognize other pigs.

55. I said “no” Last month, we had a math test. While I was working carefully, my friend Tony wanted to copy my answers. Though it was difficult to refuse him, I said "no". This made him angry. After the test, I explained the reasons to him. We should get what we want by working hard, not by cheating. And also, getting good grades this way doesn't mean you have got the knowledge. I promised to help him with his study. He was very thankful. Now, he is doing better and better with my help. I am happy with what I did. Saying "no" may be difficult but it can lead to a better solution. 【

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

根据语境“near the school”（在学校附近）推断驾驶行为 → 选择与“减速”（slow down）逻辑一致的“小心驾驶” → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑一致性

2. 【答案】D

分析句子结构“recognize _____ in the mirror” → 判断宾语应为狗自己 → 选择反身代词 → 得出答案

考点：宾语从句/宾语成分　反身代词用法

3. 【答案】B

分析前后分句逻辑关系 → “想知道里面是什么”是“对盲盒感兴趣”的原因 → 选择表示原因的连词 → 得出答案

考点：状语从句　因果逻辑关系

4. 【答案】B

根据后文“lead to illness”（导致疾病）推断低热量饮料的实际效果 → 选择与“健康”相关的形容词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

5. 【答案】C

根据语境“got a ‘C’ ”（得了C）和“give me some _____”（给我一些_____）推断请求 → 选择表示“建议”的名词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

6. 【答案】A

根据语境“电影《你好，李焕英》取得了巨大成功”和“吸引了数千万人去电影院”，选择与“人”和“去电影院”搭配最合理的动词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词

7. 【答案】B

根据对话逻辑“四个人在小伞下走”和“猜猜为什么”，结合关键信息“因为没下雨”，推断出没有人被淋湿

考点：逻辑推理　转折与信号词捕捉

8. 【答案】A

根据语境“生活不总是完美的，但由你决定让你的生活_____”，选择与“不完美”形成对比且符合“由你决定”这一积极行动的形容词

考点：语境选词

9. 【答案】A

根据语境“中国运动员将_____155个项目”，选择与“项目”搭配最合理的动词短语

考点：动词搭配　固定搭配

10. 【答案】D
根据语境“袁隆平去世”和“他的_____”，选择与“去世”和“贡献”语义最匹配的名词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

11. 【答案】A
定位首段核心句 → 提炼邮件整体目的 → 匹配选项
考点：主旨大意　写作目的

12. 【答案】A
定位生词所在句 → 分析上下文线索（家庭聚餐、午餐主餐） → 推断词义
考点：词义猜测　语境推断

13. 【答案】D
定位时间信息（到达日期、当前日期） → 计算时间差 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　数字计算

14. 【答案】C
定位相关细节（语言进步描述） → 综合判断 → 排除绝对化或无依据选项
考点：推理判断　细节综合

15. 【答案】B
定位表达情感态度的关键词（glad, love it） → 归纳整体态度 → 匹配选项
考点：观点态度　情感归纳

16. 【答案】D
定位故事核心冲突 → 识别Sam面临的困境（经济拮据与送礼需求）→ 概括为‘主要问题’
考点：主旨概括　细节定位

17. 【答案】B
定位Sam的行为与心理活动 → 推断其性格特征 → 匹配选项中的形容词
考点：人物性格推断　行为分析

18. 【答案】D
定位Rosa感谢信中关于食谱的具体描述 → 提取关键信息（与祖母分享）→ 推断其高兴的原因
考点：细节定位　因果推断

19. 【答案】A
定位故事结尾（Rosa的感谢信）→ 推断Sam收到信后的合理反应 → 匹配最符合逻辑的后续行为
考点：行为推断　情感逻辑

20. 【答案】C
概括故事核心情节（Sam用心挑选礼物并获得赞赏）→ 提炼主题思想 → 匹配谚语
考点：主旨提炼　寓意匹配

21. 【答案】D
定位语篇中关于农贸市场商品的描述 → 识别“fresh and local food”与“packaged foods”的对比 → 推断包装食品不在农贸市场销售
考点：细节定位　词义猜测

22. 【答案】C

定位第三段关于农贸市场与杂货店的对比描述 → 逐一验证选项与原文信息的匹配度 → 找出无法从原文推断出的选项

考点：推理判断　细节定位

23. 【答案】C

定位作者提及农贸市场开放频率的段落 → 分析该信息在上下文中的作用 → 判断其写作目的

考点：篇章结构　主旨大意

24. 【答案】B

定位最后一段内容 → 概括段落核心观点 → 对比选项找出最匹配的主旨概括

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

25. 【答案】A

通读全文，把握文章整体内容 → 识别文章主要对比了农贸市场与杂货店 → 概括作者写作的主要目的

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

26. 【答案】C

根据文中「I've already been here for several months」可知他已来数月。

27. 【答案】D

题干与选项内容（伽利略、亚里士多德、天主教会）与语篇内容（Sam为Rosa买二手书）完全无关 → 判定为无中生有

考点：推理判断

28. 【答案】C

题干与选项内容（伽利略晚年在家）与语篇内容（Sam为Rosa买二手书）完全无关 → 判定为无中生有

考点：推理判断

29. 【答案】D

题干与选项内容（伽利略被称为现代科学之父的原因）与语篇内容（Sam为Rosa买二手书）完全无关 → 判定为无中生有

考点：细节定位与捕捉

30. 【答案】B

题干与选项内容（文章标题）与语篇内容（Sam为Rosa买二手书）完全无关 → 判定为无中生有

考点：主旨大意

31. 【答案】was playing

31 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某时刻正在进行 → 选择过去进行时

32 空 分析主语“I”与动词“ask”的被动关系 → 结合频率副词“always” → 构成“be always asked”的被动语态结构

33 空 识别谓语动词（如want/ask/tell等） → 判断其后接宾语补足语的结构 → 选择不定式作宾补

34 空 分析主语“they”与动词“do”的主动关系 → 结合语境（如now, look, listen等） → 选择现在进行时

35 空 识别时间状语（如yesterday, last week等）或上下文时态 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时

36 空 分析句子结构，识别祈使句或固定句型 → 确定动词原形 → 得出答案

37 空 分析句子时态与语态 → 识别否定情态动词结构 → 得出答案

38 空 分析句子成分，确定非谓语动词功能 → 识别介词后接动名词 → 得出答案
39 空 分析从句时态与主句时态关系 → 识别现在完成时标志 → 得出答案
40 空 分析句子时态与语态 → 识别一般将来时结构 → 得出答案

考点：过去进行时　被动语态　频率副词位置　不定式作宾补　现在进行时　一般过去时　祈使句　动词原形　情态动词否定　现在时态　介词宾语　动名词　现在完成时　宾语从句　一般将来时　SVO主干

32. 【答案】am always asked

31 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某时刻正在进行 → 选择过去进行时
32 空 分析主语“I”与动词“ask”的被动关系 → 结合频率副词“always” → 构成“be always asked”的被动语态结构
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33. 【答案】to come

31 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某时刻正在进行 → 选择过去进行时
32 空 分析主语“I”与动词“ask”的被动关系 → 结合频率副词“always” → 构成“be always asked”的被动语态结构
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34. 【答案】are doing

31 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某时刻正在进行 → 选择过去进行时
32 空 分析主语“I”与动词“ask”的被动关系 → 结合频率副词“always” → 构成“be always asked”的被动语态结构
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35 空 识别时间状语（如yesterday, last week等）或上下文时态 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
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35. 【答案】ran

31 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某时刻正在进行 → 选择过去进行时
32 空 分析主语“I”与动词“ask”的被动关系 → 结合频率副词“always” → 构成“be always asked”的被动语态结构
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36. 【答案】look

31 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某时刻正在进行 → 选择过去进行时
32 空 分析主语“I”与动词“ask”的被动关系 → 结合频率副词“always” → 构成“be always asked”的被动语态结构
33 空 识别谓语动词（如want/ask/tell等） → 判断其后接宾语补足语的结构 → 选择不定式作宾补
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37. 【答案】can’t get

31 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某时刻正在进行 → 选择过去进行时
32 空 分析主语“I”与动词“ask”的被动关系 → 结合频率副词“always” → 构成“be always asked”的被动语态结构
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38. 【答案】looking

31 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某时刻正在进行 → 选择过去进行时
32 空 分析主语“I”与动词“ask”的被动关系 → 结合频率副词“always” → 构成“be always asked”的被动语态结构
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39. 【答案】have seen

31 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某时刻正在进行 → 选择过去进行时
32 空 分析主语“I”与动词“ask”的被动关系 → 结合频率副词“always” → 构成“be always asked”的被动语态结构
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40. 【答案】will do

31 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某时刻正在进行 → 选择过去进行时
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41. 【答案】only

41 空 识别 only 位于句首引导的倒装结构 → 判断主句需部分倒装 → 选择 only
42 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 后句为前句的原因 → 选择 because 引导原因状语从句
43 空 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断与现在事实相反的假设 → 选择 should + 动词原形结构
44 空 分析句子成分 → help 作谓语动词 → 判断主语与 help 的主动关系 → 选择动词原形
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为名词性从句引导词 → 选择 no 引导同位语从句
46 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别前后分句为转折关系 → 选择转折连词
47 空 分析句子时态语境 → 识别主句为一般现在时 → 确定从句时态一致性
48 空 分析句子主干结构 → 识别系动词后需名词作表语 → 选择名词形式
49 空 分析定语从句结构 → 识别先行词在从句中作表语 → 选择关系代词
50 空 分析反身代词使用场景 → 识别主语与宾语指代一致 → 选择正确反身代词

考点：倒装句型　only 位于句首　状语从句　因果逻辑　虚拟语气　与现在事实相反　非谓语动词　动词原形作谓语　名词性从句　同位语从句　转折连词　状语从句连接词　时态一致　宾语从句时态　SVO主干　表语词性　定语从句　关系代词选择　反身代词　主宾一致

42. 【答案】because

41 空 识别 only 位于句首引导的倒装结构 → 判断主句需部分倒装 → 选择 only
42 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 后句为前句的原因 → 选择 because 引导原因状语从句
43 空 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断与现在事实相反的假设 → 选择 should + 动词原形结构
44 空 分析句子成分 → help 作谓语动词 → 判断主语与 help 的主动关系 → 选择动词原形
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为名词性从句引导词 → 选择 no 引导同位语从句
46 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别前后分句为转折关系 → 选择转折连词
47 空 分析句子时态语境 → 识别主句为一般现在时 → 确定从句时态一致性
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49 空 分析定语从句结构 → 识别先行词在从句中作表语 → 选择关系代词
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考点：倒装句型　only 位于句首　状语从句　因果逻辑　虚拟语气　与现在事实相反　非谓语动词　动词原形作谓语　名词性从句　同位语从句　转折连词　状语从句连接词　时态一致　宾语从句时态　SVO主干　表语词性　定语从句　关系代词选择　反身代词　主宾一致

43. 【答案】should

41 空 识别 only 位于句首引导的倒装结构 → 判断主句需部分倒装 → 选择 only
42 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 后句为前句的原因 → 选择 because 引导原因状语从句
43 空 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断与现在事实相反的假设 → 选择 should + 动词原形结构
44 空 分析句子成分 → help 作谓语动词 → 判断主语与 help 的主动关系 → 选择动词原形
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为名词性从句引导词 → 选择 no 引导同位语从句
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50 空 分析反身代词使用场景 → 识别主语与宾语指代一致 → 选择正确反身代词

考点：倒装句型　only 位于句首　状语从句　因果逻辑　虚拟语气　与现在事实相反　非谓语动词　动词原形作谓语　名词性从句　同位语从句　转折连词　状语从句连接词　时态一致　宾语从句时态　SVO主干　表语词性　定语从句　关系

代词选择　反身代词　主宾一致

44. 【答案】help

41 空 识别 only 位于句首引导的倒装结构 → 判断主句需部分倒装 → 选择 only
42 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 后句为前句的原因 → 选择 because 引导原因状语从句
43 空 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断与现在事实相反的假设 → 选择 should + 动词原形结构
44 空 分析句子成分 → help 作谓语动词 → 判断主语与 help 的主动关系 → 选择动词原形
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为名词性从句引导词 → 选择 no 引导同位语从句
46 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别前后分句为转折关系 → 选择转折连词
47 空 分析句子时态语境 → 识别主句为一般现在时 → 确定从句时态一致性
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49 空 分析定语从句结构 → 识别先行词在从句中作表语 → 选择关系代词
50 空 分析反身代词使用场景 → 识别主语与宾语指代一致 → 选择正确反身代词

考点：倒装句型　only 位于句首　状语从句　因果逻辑　虚拟语气　与现在事实相反　非谓语动词　动词原形作谓语　名词性从句　同位语从句　转折连词　状语从句连接词　时态一致　宾语从句时态　SVO主干　表语词性　定语从句　关系代词选择　反身代词　主宾一致

45. 【答案】no

41 空 识别 only 位于句首引导的倒装结构 → 判断主句需部分倒装 → 选择 only
42 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 后句为前句的原因 → 选择 because 引导原因状语从句
43 空 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断与现在事实相反的假设 → 选择 should + 动词原形结构
44 空 分析句子成分 → help 作谓语动词 → 判断主语与 help 的主动关系 → 选择动词原形
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为名词性从句引导词 → 选择 no 引导同位语从句
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考点：倒装句型　only 位于句首　状语从句　因果逻辑　虚拟语气　与现在事实相反　非谓语动词　动词原形作谓语　名词性从句　同位语从句　转折连词　状语从句连接词　时态一致　宾语从句时态　SVO主干　表语词性　定语从句　关系代词选择　反身代词　主宾一致

46. 【答案】but

41 空 识别 only 位于句首引导的倒装结构 → 判断主句需部分倒装 → 选择 only
42 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 后句为前句的原因 → 选择 because 引导原因状语从句
43 空 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断与现在事实相反的假设 → 选择 should + 动词原形结构
44 空 分析句子成分 → help 作谓语动词 → 判断主语与 help 的主动关系 → 选择动词原形
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为名词性从句引导词 → 选择 no 引导同位语从句
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49 空 分析定语从句结构 → 识别先行词在从句中作表语 → 选择关系代词
50 空 分析反身代词使用场景 → 识别主语与宾语指代一致 → 选择正确反身代词

考点：倒装句型　only 位于句首　状语从句　因果逻辑　虚拟语气　与现在事实相反　非谓语动词　动词原形作谓语　名词性从句　同位语从句　转折连词　状语从句连接词　时态一致　宾语从句时态　SVO主干　表语词性　定语从句　关系代词选择　反身代词　主宾一致

47. 【答案】know

41 空 识别 only 位于句首引导的倒装结构 → 判断主句需部分倒装 → 选择 only
42 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 后句为前句的原因 → 选择 because 引导原因状语从句
43 空 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断与现在事实相反的假设 → 选择 should + 动词原形结构
44 空 分析句子成分 → help 作谓语动词 → 判断主语与 help 的主动关系 → 选择动词原形
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为名词性从句引导词 → 选择 no 引导同位语从句
46 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别前后分句为转折关系 → 选择转折连词
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49 空 分析定语从句结构 → 识别先行词在从句中作表语 → 选择关系代词
50 空 分析反身代词使用场景 → 识别主语与宾语指代一致 → 选择正确反身代词

考点：倒装句型　only 位于句首　状语从句　因果逻辑　虚拟语气　与现在事实相反　非谓语动词　动词原形作谓语　名词性从句　同位语从句　转折连词　状语从句连接词　时态一致　宾语从句时态　SVO主干　表语词性　定语从句　关系代词选择　反身代词　主宾一致

48. 【答案】difference

41 空 识别 only 位于句首引导的倒装结构 → 判断主句需部分倒装 → 选择 only
42 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 后句为前句的原因 → 选择 because 引导原因状语从句
43 空 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断与现在事实相反的假设 → 选择 should + 动词原形结构
44 空 分析句子成分 → help 作谓语动词 → 判断主语与 help 的主动关系 → 选择动词原形
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为名词性从句引导词 → 选择 no 引导同位语从句
46 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别前后分句为转折关系 → 选择转折连词
47 空 分析句子时态语境 → 识别主句为一般现在时 → 确定从句时态一致性
48 空 分析句子主干结构 → 识别系动词后需名词作表语 → 选择名词形式
49 空 分析定语从句结构 → 识别先行词在从句中作表语 → 选择关系代词
50 空 分析反身代词使用场景 → 识别主语与宾语指代一致 → 选择正确反身代词

考点：倒装句型　only 位于句首　状语从句　因果逻辑　虚拟语气　与现在事实相反　非谓语动词　动词原形作谓语　名词性从句　同位语从句　转折连词　状语从句连接词　时态一致　宾语从句时态　SVO主干　表语词性　定语从句　关系代词选择　反身代词　主宾一致

49. 【答案】same

41 空 识别 only 位于句首引导的倒装结构 → 判断主句需部分倒装 → 选择 only
42 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 后句为前句的原因 → 选择 because 引导原因状语从句
43 空 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断与现在事实相反的假设 → 选择 should + 动词原形结构
44 空 分析句子成分 → help 作谓语动词 → 判断主语与 help 的主动关系 → 选择动词原形
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为名词性从句引导词 → 选择 no 引导同位语从句
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考点：倒装句型　only 位于句首　状语从句　因果逻辑　虚拟语气　与现在事实相反　非谓语动词　动词原形作谓语　名词性从句　同位语从句　转折连词　状语从句连接词　时态一致　宾语从句时态　SVO主干　表语词性　定语从句　关系代词选择　反身代词　主宾一致

50. 【答案】herself

41 空 识别 only 位于句首引导的倒装结构 → 判断主句需部分倒装 → 选择 only
42 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 后句为前句的原因 → 选择 because 引导原因状语从句
43 空 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断与现在事实相反的假设 → 选择 should + 动词原形结构
44 空 分析句子成分 → help 作谓语动词 → 判断主语与 help 的主动关系 → 选择动词原形
45 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为名词性从句引导词 → 选择 no 引导同位语从句
46 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别前后分句为转折关系 → 选择转折连词
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考点：倒装句型　only 位于句首　状语从句　因果逻辑　虚拟语气　与现在事实相反　非谓语动词　动词原形作谓语　名词性从句　同位语从句　转折连词　状语从句连接词　时态一致　宾语从句时态　SVO主干　表语词性　定语从句　关系代词选择　反身代词　主宾一致

51. 【答案】B

3 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型（定语从句） → 选择正确的关系代词
4 空 分析句子成分，识别从句在句中的功能 → 判断从句类型（名词性从句） → 选择正确的关系词

考点：定语从句关系代词选择　名词性从句关系词选择

52. 【答案】B

3 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型（定语从句） → 选择正确的关系代词
4 空 分析句子成分，识别从句在句中的功能 → 判断从句类型（名词性从句） → 选择正确的关系词

考点：定语从句关系代词选择　名词性从句关系词选择

53. 【答案】Pigs are intelligent, clean, and social…

定位题干关键词 'good qualities' → 在语篇中定位对应描述 → 提取并列的三个形容词 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

54. 【答案】Intelligent: Pigs can learn to play video…

选择题干要求的任一品质 → 在语篇中定位该品质的具体例证 → 组织语言进行证明 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

55. 【答案】I said “no” Last month, we had a math test.…

考生需围绕个人经历，组织一篇结构清晰的短文，阐述在请求面前如何抉择，并总结经验教训。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句　非谓语动词