中考 · 2021年四川省自贡市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 145 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 81 题 · 四川省自贡市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
565 234
yingyu8.cn/d/565234

本卷答案与讲解
449 420
yingyu8.cn/an/449420

一、听下面一段材料，回答第6小题。（共 1 小题，每小题 1 分，共 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. What will the speakers do next?

A. Meet at ten in the library.　　B. Meet at ten in the classroom.

C. Meet at nine in the classroom.

二、听下面一段材料，回答第7小题。（共 1 小题，每小题 1 分，共 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

2. What is the telephone number of the manager's office?

A. 6209120.　　B. 6209123.　　C. 6201913.

三、听下面一段材料，回答第8小题。（共 1 小题，每小题 1 分，共 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

3. Why was the teacher angry with the woman?

A. She was late.　　B. She was absent.

C. She didn't listen to the teacher.

四、听下面一段材料，回答第9小题。（共 1 小题，每小题 1 分，共 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

4. Which subject does Mr. Wang teach?

A. English. B. Math. C. Chinese.

五、听下面一段材料，回答第10小题。（共 1 小题，每小题 1 分，共 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

5. Where will the woman probably be at 4:20?

A. At home. B. At the office. C. On the way to the office.

六、听下面一段材料，回答第11至12题。（共 2 小题，每小题 1 分，共 2 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 6 to 7

6. What is the meeting about?

A. The new factory. B. The new house. C. The new school.

7. When will the meeting be held?

A. On Wednesday. B. On Thursday. C. On Friday.

七、听下面一段材料，回答第13至15题。（共 3 小题，每小题 1 分，共 3 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 8 to 10

8. What did the doctor say about the man?

A. The man was unhealthy. B. The man needed to lose weight.

C. The man should stay in bed for a week.

9. What does the doctor suggest?

A. Going out for supper. B. Taking some medicine. C. Stopping eating rich food.

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Doctor and patient. B. Teacher and student. C. Wife and husband.

八、听下面一段独白，回答第16至20题。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 11 to 15

11. What might happen if you get angry with friends?

A. You may lose them. B. They will wait for you.

C. You can't study or work well.

12. Where does Tina come from?

A. Germany. B. Canada. C. The USA.

13. How many suggestions does the book give?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

14. Which suggestion is mentioned in Tina's book?

A. Write down why you are angry. B. Ask your friends to talk with you.

C. Talk about the problem with parents.

15. What does Tina's book mainly talk about?

A. How to control your feelings. B. How to make new friends.

C. How to keep a record.

九、从A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

16. —What do you think of learning Chinese, David? —Actually, I find _____ hard to learn Chinese well in a short time.

A. that B. one C. it

17. —Have you heard of the news about Yuan Longping? —Yes. It’s reported that he passed away _____ the age of 91 yesterday.

A. at B. in C. on

18. — How do you like art? —It’s as _____ as other subjects. It can help us develop a sense of beauty.

A. boring B. important C. difficult

19. — _____ I take a seat here? — No, you can’t. They’re only for the old and children.

A. May B. Must C. Will

20. —Would you like to help me clean the house this weekend? —I’d like to _____ I finish my homework.

A. before B. though C. if

21. —Would you mind not _____football in the hallway? —Sorry, I won’t.

A. play B. playing C. to play

22. —What is Jane doing these days? —She _____ a book about the history of new China.

A. reads B. has read C. is reading

23. —Could you tell me _____ at the meeting? —Sorry, I don't know. I was not at the meeting.

A. what he would say B. what he said C. what did he say

24. —What’s up? She looks so upset. —She failed the exam. Let’s _____.

A. dress her up B. cheer her up C. make her up

25. —Mom, can you buy me the dress? —_____ That’s too expensive for us.
A. No way. B. Sounds great. C. Take things easy.

十、第二节 完形填空（共15小题；A篇每小题2分, B篇每小题1分, 满分20分）（共 15 小

阅读下面A、B两篇短文, 掌握其大意, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中, 选出可以 填入相应空白处的最佳答案。 A Do you often run outdoors to keep healthy? Have you ever thought about ___26___ running helps to clean up the earth? Sometimes a creative mind can bring us a win-win situation. Plogging (跑步捡垃圾), a new way to ___27___, began in Sweden. The name “plogging” comes from two words — the Swedish word “plocka”, which means “to pick up”, and the word “jogging”, which means “to run slowly”. A Swedish man called Erik started the movement. He saw rubbish here and there when ___28___ to work each day. He became ___29___ about the dirty environment and decided not to go to work by bike any more. So, he began to run to work and pick up the rubbish at the same time. To his ___30___, more and more people followed him and soon plogging became popular. B Once upon a time, many feelings lived on an island, including Happiness, Sadness and Love. One day the ___31___ were told that the island would sink, so they all made boats and left ___32___Love. Love was the only one who stayed. When the island had almost disappeared into the water, Love decided to ___33___ for help. Richness in a big boat was passing by Love. Love asked, “Richness, can you ___34___ me with you?” Richness answered, “No, I can’t. There is no ___35___ here for you.” Love decided to ask Sadness. “Sadness, please help me!” “I can’t help you. Love. I am so ___36___ that I need to be by myself!” Sadness answered. Happiness passed by Love, too, but she was so happy that she did not hear when Love called her. Suddenly, there was a(an) ___37___, “Come, Love. I will take you.” It was an old man. Love was happy and ___38___ forgot to ask where they were going. When they arrived at a ___39___ place, the man walked away. Love asked Knowledge, “Who helped me?” “It was Time.” Knowledge answered. “Time?” asked Love. “But why did Time help me?” Knowledge smiled and answered, “Because only Time can ___40___ how valuable Love is.”

26. A. why B. how C. when
27. A. work B. relax C. exercise
28. A. riding B. running C. walking
29. A. excited B. worried C. interested
30. A. disappointment B. anger C. joy
31. A. feelings B. tourists C. passengers
32. A. with B. except C. behind
33. A. ask B. pay C. prepare
34. A. drive B. invite C. take

35. A. money B. room C. food

36. A. glad B. busy C. sad

37. A. voice B. boat C. island

38. A. yet B. even C. still

39. A. comfortable B. quiet C. safe

40. A. understand B. describe C. imagine

十一、第一节 阅读理解(共15小题；每小题2分, 满分30分)（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共

The Arctic has always been an area of great beauty and mystery, where a lot of movies and TV shows are made. Here are three of our favorite Arctic movies. Klaus (2019) Klaus is a family holiday film about the origins of Santa Claus, many people’ s favorite old man at Christmas. Santa is said to live in the North Pole, but in Klaus, he lives in Smeerenburg, a Norwegian settlement on the island of Svalbard. There, a young postman convinces the town’ s kids to send letters to the lonely woodsman named Klaus, and in return he will reward them with toys. Balto (1995) Based on a true story, this animated movie takes place when a deadly disease hits the small town of Nome, Alaska, US, in 1925. A half-wolf dog named Balto must lead a sled-dog team across the snowy expanse to send life-saving medicine to the town’ s citizens hundreds of kilometers away. Arctic (2019) Is there a better place for a survival (生存) story than the Arctic? In the film Arctic, one man must survive in the icy landscape after his plane crashes. He must fish, find water, and build a makeshift camp to stay alive. The film, shot in the cold wilderness of Iceland, shows just how hard life can be in the Arctic.

41. Which movie will you choose if you are interested in Christmas?

A. Klaus (2019). B. Balto (1995). C. Arctic (2019).

42. Which word best describes the half-wolf dog Balto?

A. Lively. B. Helpful. C. Outgoing.

43. Where was the movie Arctic (2019) shot?

A. In Smeerenburg. B. In Alaska.

C. In Iceland. B Dogs may be man’ s best friends, but for Sisu, a stray dog, the unicorn（独角兽）is his best friend. Recently Sisu broke into a store in North Carolina five times, trying to steal the same purple unicorn toy. But every time he got it, a salesman would find him, take the toy away and put it back on the shelf. When it turned out that Sisu wouldn’ t give up, the salesman had to lock the door and not let Sisu in, and then called Duplin County Animal Services for help. Samantha Lane, the officer who answered the call, was so moved by Sisu’ s love for the unicorn that she bought the $10 toy for the dog. “The only thing we can think of is that he came from a family that had a similar toy or had children who had one,” said Joe Newbum, a director of Duplin County Animal Services. “It’ s a nice dog,” Newbum added. “He likes to play and he is very smart. He sits, stays and shakes hands. He is very polite.” And whoever is lucky enough to adopt（收养）Sisu will get two best friends for the price of one. According to the Facebook post from Duplin County Animal Services, Sisu and his stuffed animal have already had an adopter.

44. Why did Sisu break into the store in North Carolina?

A. To meet his adopter. B. To look for some food. C. To get the unicorn freely.

45. What can we learn from Joe Newbum’ s words?

A. The family had only one child. B. The family owned many unicorns.

C. Joe Newbum thought highly of Sisu.

46. What is the right order according to the story?

A. Sisu was adopted at last. B. Sisu broke into the store.

C. The salesman called for help. D. The officer bought Sisu the unicorn.

47. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Brave for Love B. Kind to Animals

C. Proper Feeding of Dogs C If you’ re riding in a “lift” or an “elevator”, or eating “chips” versus “fries”, these words all depend on whether you’ re in the UK or US. Although they both speak English, there are many phrases and idioms that differ between the cultures. For example, have you ever just not been in the mood to go out with friends? In the US you might say you don’ t feel like doing that activity, but in the UK you would say, “I can’ t be asked.” Maybe you’ re about to take a test and feel a little anxious. In the US, you might say you are nervous, but in the UK, one could say they are “having kittens”. If someone in the UK were feeling they were under pressure, they might say they are “under the cosh”. Even many native English speakers are often confused by the meanings of these terms. Stephanie Stone, a US native, recalls her experience studying in the UK. “People would ask, ‘You all right?’ For months I thought I looked unwell until I realized it just meant ‘How’ s it going?’.” If you want to know more about US and UK idioms, you’ d better “have a butcher’ s hook” at some phrase books. It can be quite interesting to find, the equivalent（对应的） phrases in your own language.

48. What would you say in America if you are unwilling to go out with friends?

A. I can’ t be asked. B. I’ m under the cosh. C. I don’ t feel like doing that.

49. How might Stephanie Stone feel at first when asked ‘You all right?’ in the UK?

A. Surprised. B. Pleased. C. Tired.

50. What does the phrase “have a butcher’ s hook” in the last paragraph mean?

A. Get many skills. B. Have a look. C. Find some words.

51. What is the text mainly about?

A. The meanings of phrases and idioms in the UK and US.

B. The history of phrases and idioms in the UK and US.

C. The differences of phrases and idioms in the UK and US. D Named after the “quest for heavenly truth”, Tianwen 1, China’s first Mars probe（探测器）, has given us impressive pictures of the red planet. The first high-resolution（高分辨率的）pictures of Mars taken by Tianwen 1 were made public by the China National Space Administration（CNSA）on March 4. “These are the first close-up pictures of Mars’ surface taken by China, ” said Bao Weimin, a scientist of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The pictures were taken at different distances from Mars. The two black-and-white pictures were taken by the high-resolution camera on Tianwen 1 when the probe was about 330-350 kilometers above the Martian surface. As for the color picture, it was taken by Tianwen 1’s medium-resolution（中分辨率的）camera when the probe was about 5, 000 kilometers above the red planet. It shows Mars’ North Pole. The high-resolution camera can take both color and panchromatic（全色）pictures. Panchromatic pictures, which are black and white, are the clearest, having the largest amount of data for scientific study, said Liu Tongjie. The medium-resolution camera, can only produce lesser clear pictures. Scientists put the panchromatic and color pictures together to form a clear and beautiful color picture, Liu added. Tianwen 1, the country’s first independent Mars task, was sent up on July 23, kicking off the nation’s planetary exploration program. The probe entered its preset orbit above Mars on Feb 24 and is looking for a landing site on the planet’s largest plain. The probe is expected to land on the red planet sometime between May and June.

52. When were the first high-resolution photos of Mars made public by CNSA?

A. On Feb 24. B. On March 4. C. On July 23.

53. What does the word “It” refer to in paragraph 3?

A. The color picture. B. The black-and-white picture.

C. The clear and beautiful picture.

54. What do we know about the pictures according to the text?

A. The first close-up pictures of Mars’ surface were taken at different distances from Mars. B. The color pictures have the largest amount of data for scientific study.

C. The clearest pictures were taken by the medium-resolution camera.

55. What will be most probably discussed next?

A. Tianwen 1 will take more pictures of Mars. B. Tianwen 1 will land on the red planet, Mars.

C. Tianwen 1 will do some scientific research on Mars.

十二、第二节 阅读填空（共5小题；每小题2分, 满分10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有一项为多余 选项。 I travel a lot. Each month, I pack up my suitcase to hit the road, whether it could be by plane, train, or automobile. I always find myself with the same problem—how to stay healthy while traveling? _____56_____ Move around. Though only about 1 in 4, 500 airplane passengers develop a blood clot（血块）, you should still make efforts to move around on the plane, just standing in the aisle or by taking a walk to the toilet. Have a layover（中途停留）? Instead of sitting, make sure to walk around the airport. Taking a road trip? Make plenty of stops to move around. _____57_____ Whether it is working out at your hotel, taking hikes, or giving up public transport to walk, you’ ll feel much better if you get in some activity. Prepare snacks smartly. _____58_____ Though these seem like a convenient choice, they’ re not the healthiest. I like to pack snacks that are within my calorie budget for the day and 100 calories or under each. When traveling and buying food, I try to choose fresh fruit and vegetables. Is fast food the only choice if you’ re very hungry? Stick to something simple and whatever you do, don’ t supersize. _____59_____ Because of low humidity on planes, many of us can find ourselves feeling thirstier than ever. Drink more water. Make sure when traveling on day trips to carry water with you at all times. _____60_____As a result, you will eat more healthily throughout the day.

56. 第二节 阅读填空

A. Eat, eat, eat.

B. Drink, drink, drink.

C. Here are some practical tips.

D. Once you get to your location, don’ t forget to do exercise.

E. Water will also help you to be able to stay full between meals.

F. While at the airport or on road trips you’ ll pass countless fast restaurants.

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十三、第一节 单词填空（共10小题；每小题1分, 满分10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

61. S_____ is the day of the week after Saturday and before Monday

_____

62. My teacher has two cute children, a son and a d_____.

_____

63. It’ s our duty to save energy. Please r_____ to turn off lights and computers when you leave the office.

64. Mike invited me to his birthday party, but I r_____ politely at once because I was preparing for an exam.

65. Speak English as much as possible and you’ ll make great p_____ in spoken English one day.

66. After lots of practice, he passed the driving test s_____ and got the driver’ s license.

67. The teacher asked us to c_____ the first report with the second to find their similarities and differences.

68. My father used to be serious, but he is very h_____ now and often tells us funny jokes.

69. Mike breaks the school rules now and then, that is to say, he doesn’ t b_____well in school.

70. We all keep s _____ about the matter, for it’ s a secret between us.

十四、第二节 语法填空(共10小题；每小题1. 5分, 满分15分)（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5

阅读下而短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。 During the unusual winter holiday in 2020, we stayed at home for two _____71_____ (month) because of COVID-19. But my father, a member of the Communist Party of China, didn’ t stay _____72_____ us at home for too long. When my dad heard about some _____73_____ (use) work, he became a volunteer in a rural area to help check people’ s information and spread knowledge about COVID-19. As the situation became much _____74_____ (bad), 24-hour traffic checkpoints were set up on the main roads to the village. There was only _____75_____ simple tent, a few chairs and two heaters for volunteers _____76_____ (spend) the night. The winter night was very cold and the volunteers could hardly sleep. But my father _____77_____ (final) chose to stay because he wanted to guard the gate for other people. Dad _____78_____ (join) the Party a few years ago. At first, I didn’ t know much about it. After the pandemic, I learned that the Party members are people _____79_____ will step forward when China is in trouble. When I grow up, I want to become one of _____80_____ (they). Even if I am not a Party member, I will make contributions to our society, making it a much better place.

71. 第二节 语法填空

72. 第二节 语法填空

73. 第二节 语法填空

74. 第二节 语法填空

75. 第二节 语法填空

76. 第二节 语法填空

77. 第二节 语法填空

78. 第二节 语法填空

79. 第二节 语法填空

80. 第二节 语法填空

十五、第三节 书面表达(满分25分)（共 1 小题，每小题 25 分，共 25 分）

81. (25 分)

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. B	2. C	3. B	4. B	5. A
6. B	7. C	8. A	9. B	10. C
11. A	12. B	13. A	14. C	15. B
16. C	17. A	18. B	19. A	20. C
21. B	22. C	23. B	24. B	25. A
26. B	27. C	28. A	29. B	30. C
31. A	32. B	33. A	34. C	35. B
36. C	37. A	38. B	39. C	40. A
41. A	42. B	43. C	44. C	45. C
46. B	47. A	48. C	49. A	50. B
51. C	52. B	53. A	54. A	55. B
61. Sunday	62. (d)aughter	63. (r)emember	64. (r)efused	65. (p)rogress
66. (s)uccessfully	67. (c)ompare	69. (b)ehave	70. (s)ilent	71. months
72. with	73. useful	74. worse	75. a	76. to spend
77. finally	78. joined	79. who/that	80. them	

56. C

57. D

58. F

59. B

60. E

68. (h)umourous##(h)umorous

81. Dear Peter,
How’ s everything going? I’ m writing to tell you something about the Chinese cultural activity which our school will organize for your exchange students.

We will meet at the school gate at 8:00 a.m. and go to the activity center by bus together. First, we will visit the Dinosaur Museum, where you can see many amazing fossils. Then, we will watch how to make colorful lanterns, a traditional art in Zigong. Finally, we will enjoy a wonderful erhu performance.

Please remember to wear comfortable shoes and bring some water. Don’ t be late for the bus.

Hope you enjoy your trip.

Yours,
Li Hua

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位对话中关于下一步行动的讨论 → 识别时间（ten）与地点（classroom）的关键信息 → 匹配选项B

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　数字时间语音

2. 【答案】C

定位数字信息 → 辨析相似数字组合 → 得出答案

考点：数字语音辨析

3. 【答案】B

定位对话中教师情绪原因 → 识别‘absent’与‘not here’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】B

定位人物（Mr. Wang）与学科（subject）的对应关系 → 听取并匹配学科名称 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

5. 【答案】A

定位时间点4:20 → 匹配对话中关于该时间点的活动安排 → 推断出女士的地点

考点：时间点定位　活动安排匹配　地点推断

6. 【答案】B

识别对话主题 → 匹配关键词 'house' → 排除 'factory' 和 'school'

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

7. 【答案】C

定位时间信息 → 区分星期几的发音 → 确认 'Friday' 为正确时间

考点：数字时间语音

8. 【答案】A

定位医生对男士健康状况的直接评价 → 识别同义替换（unhealthy） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】B

定位医生给出的具体建议 → 识别同义替换（take medicine） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】C

分析对话双方的称呼、语气及讨论内容（如家庭生活细节） → 推断非正式医患或师生关系 → 得出答案

考点：场景推断　人物关系

11. 【答案】A
定位因果关系 → 推断后果 → 得出答案
考点：因果推断　后果预测

12. 【答案】B
定位人物信息 → 匹配国籍 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　信息匹配

13. 【答案】A
定位数量信息 → 计数或识别数字 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　数字识别

14. 【答案】C
定位具体建议内容 → 匹配选项描述 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　信息匹配

15. 【答案】B
综合全文信息 → 归纳核心主题 → 得出答案
考点：主旨归纳　主题概括

16. 【答案】C
识别句子结构 → 判断形式宾语 → 选择it作形式宾语
考点：形式宾语　SVO结构

17. 【答案】A
识别固定搭配 → 匹配介词at → 得出答案
考点：at the age of　介词搭配

18. 【答案】B
分析后文解释 → 推断正面评价 → 选择important
考点：近义词辨析　语境选词

19. 【答案】A
识别请求许可句型 → 匹配情态动词may → 得出答案
考点：情态动词　请求许可

20. 【答案】C
分析条件关系 → 识别条件状语从句 → 选择if
考点：条件状语从句　逻辑关系

21. 【答案】B
识别固定搭配 mind doing sth → 选择动名词形式 → 得出答案
考点：mind doing sth　动名词作宾语

22. 【答案】C
定位时间状语 these days → 判断为现在进行时 → 得出答案
考点：现在进行时　these days 时间标志

23. 【答案】B

识别 tell me 后接宾语从句 → 从句需用陈述语序且时态与主句一致 → 得出答案

考点：宾语从句　陈述语序　时态呼应

24. 【答案】B

根据 She looks upset 语境 → 选择表示安慰的短语 → 得出答案

考点：cheer up 使高兴　dress up 打扮　make up 化妆/编造

25. 【答案】A

根据 That's too expensive 语境 → 判断为拒绝态度 → 选择对应表达 → 得出答案

考点：No way 拒绝　语境推断态度

26. 【答案】B

11 空 根据空格后宾语从句 'running helps to clean up the earth' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为方式状语 → 选择 'how'

12 空 根据前文 'run outdoors to keep healthy' 和后文 'jogging' 的定义 → 判断 'plogging' 是一种锻炼方式 → 选择 'exercise'

13 空 根据空格前 'when' 和主语 'He' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为非谓语动词作时间状语 → 根据后文 'run to work' → 选择 'riding'（骑车上班）

14 空 根据后文 'dirty environment' 和 'decided not to go to work by bike any more' → 判断为负面情绪 → 选择 'worried'

15 空 根据固定搭配 'to one's surprise' 和后文 'more and more people followed him' → 判断为惊喜 → 选择 'joy'

16 空 定位空格前文 'many feelings lived on an island, including Happiness, Sadness and Love' → 推断空格处指代这些 feelings → 得出答案

17 空 定位空格后文 'Love was the only one who stayed' → 推断空格处表示 '除了' Love → 得出答案

18 空 定位空格后文 'for help' → 推断空格处动词需与 'for help' 构成合理搭配 → 得出答案

19 空 定位空格后文 'me with you' → 推断空格处动词需与 'me with you' 构成 '带某人一起' 的搭配 → 得出答案

20 空 定位空格前文 'There is no ____ here for you' → 结合 Richness 的身份（财富）和船的场景 → 推断空格处指船上的空间 → 得出答案

21 空 定位Sadness的对话 → 根据其自述“I need to be by myself”推断其情绪状态 → 选择与“悲伤”情绪一致的形容词

22 空 定位“Suddenly, there was a(an) ____22____, ‘Come, Love. I will take you.’ ” → 根据引号内的直接引语判断，此处应为发出声音的媒介 → 选择与“说话声”匹配的名词

23 空 定位“Love was happy and ____23____ forgot to ask where they were going.” → 分析“happy”与“forgot”之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示“甚至（忘记）”以强调程度的副词

24 空 定位“When they arrived at a ____24____ place, the man walked away.” → 结合前文Love寻求帮助、被拯救的语境 → 推断此处应为一个“安全的”地方

25 空 定位“Love asked Knowledge, ‘Who ____25____ you?’ ” → 根据Love刚被老人拯救、对老人身份好奇的语境 → 选择表示“理解/知道”的动词

考点：语境选词　宾语从句引导词　近义词辨析　非谓语动词　固定搭配　指代一致　逻辑关系　动词搭配　逻辑推理　情感逻辑推断　逻辑关系判断　情节逻辑推断　对话逻辑

27. 【答案】C

11 空 根据空格后宾语从句 'running helps to clean up the earth' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为方式状语 → 选择 'how'

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15 空 根据固定搭配 'to one's surprise' 和后文 'more and more people followed him' → 判断为惊喜 → 选择 'joy'
16 空 定位空格前文 'many feelings lived on an island, including Happiness, Sadness and Love' → 推断空格处指代这些 feelings → 得出答案
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20 空 定位空格前文 'There is no ____ here for you' → 结合 Richness 的身份（财富）和船的场景 → 推断空格处指船上的空间 → 得出答案
21 空 定位Sadness的对话 → 根据其自述“I need to be by myself”推断其情绪状态 → 选择与“悲伤”情绪一致的形容词
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25 空 定位“Love asked Knowledge, ‘Who ____25____ you?’ ” → 根据Love刚被老人拯救、对老人身份好奇的语境 → 选择表示“理解/知道”的动词

考点：语境选词　宾语从句引导词　近义词辨析　非谓语动词　固定搭配　指代一致　逻辑关系　动词搭配　逻辑推理　情感逻辑推断　逻辑关系判断　情节逻辑推断　对话逻辑

28. 【答案】A

11 空 根据空格后宾语从句 'running helps to clean up the earth' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为方式状语 → 选择 'how'
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考点：语境选词 宾语从句引导词 近义词辨析 非谓语动词 固定搭配 指代一致 逻辑关系 动词搭配 逻辑推理 情感逻辑推断 逻辑关系判断 情节逻辑推断 对话逻辑

29. 【答案】B

11 空 根据空格后宾语从句 'running helps to clean up the earth' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为方式状语 → 选择 'how'
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考点：语境选词 宾语从句引导词 近义词辨析 非谓语动词 固定搭配 指代一致 逻辑关系 动词搭配 逻辑推理 情感逻辑推断 逻辑关系判断 情节逻辑推断 对话逻辑

30. 【答案】C

11 空 根据空格后宾语从句 'running helps to clean up the earth' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为方式状语 → 选择 'how'
12 空 根据前文 'run outdoors to keep healthy' 和后文 'jogging' 的定义 → 判断 'plogging' 是一种锻炼方式 → 选择 'exercise'
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考点：语境选词　宾语从句引导词　近义词辨析　非谓语动词　固定搭配　指代一致　逻辑关系　动词搭配　逻辑推理　情感逻辑推断　逻辑关系判断　情节逻辑推断　对话逻辑

31. 【答案】A
11 空 根据空格后宾语从句 'running helps to clean up the earth' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为方式状语 → 选择 'how'
12 空 根据前文 'run outdoors to keep healthy' 和后文 'jogging' 的定义 → 判断 'plogging' 是一种锻炼方式 → 选择 'exercise'
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22 空 定位“Suddenly, there was a(an) ____22____, ‘Come, Love. I will take you.’ ” → 根据引号内的直接引

语判断，此处应为发出声音的媒介 → 选择与“说话声”匹配的名词
23 空 定位“Love was happy and ____23____ forgot to ask where they were going.” → 分析“happy”与“forgot”之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示“甚至（忘记）”以强调程度的副词
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25 空 定位“Love asked Knowledge, ‘Who ____25____ you?’ ” → 根据Love刚被老人拯救、对老人身份好奇的语境 → 选择表示“理解/知道”的动词

考点：语境选词 宾语从句引导词 近义词辨析 非谓语动词 固定搭配 指代一致 逻辑关系 动词搭配 逻辑推理 情感逻辑推断 逻辑关系判断 情节逻辑推断 对话逻辑

32. 【答案】B
11 空 根据空格后宾语从句 'running helps to clean up the earth' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为方式状语 → 选择 'how'
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19 空 定位空格后文 'me with you' → 推断空格处动词需与 'me with you' 构成 '带某人一起' 的搭配 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前文 'There is no ____ here for you' → 结合 Richness 的身份（财富）和船的场景 → 推断空格处指船上的空间 → 得出答案
21 空 定位Sadness的对话 → 根据其自述“I need to be by myself”推断其情绪状态 → 选择与“悲伤”情绪一致的形容词
22 空 定位“Suddenly, there was a(an) ____22____, ‘Come, Love. I will take you.’ ” → 根据引号内的直接引语判断，此处应为发出声音的媒介 → 选择与“说话声”匹配的名词
23 空 定位“Love was happy and ____23____ forgot to ask where they were going.” → 分析“happy”与“forgot”之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示“甚至（忘记）”以强调程度的副词
24 空 定位“When they arrived at a ____24____ place, the man walked away.” → 结合前文Love寻求帮助、被拯救的语境 → 推断此处应为一个“安全的”地方
25 空 定位“Love asked Knowledge, ‘Who ____25____ you?’ ” → 根据Love刚被老人拯救、对老人身份好奇的语境 → 选择表示“理解/知道”的动词

考点：语境选词 宾语从句引导词 近义词辨析 非谓语动词 固定搭配 指代一致 逻辑关系 动词搭配 逻辑推理 情感逻辑推断 逻辑关系判断 情节逻辑推断 对话逻辑

33. 【答案】A
11 空 根据空格后宾语从句 'running helps to clean up the earth' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为方式状语 → 选择 'how'
12 空 根据前文 'run outdoors to keep healthy' 和后文 'jogging' 的定义 → 判断 'plogging' 是一种锻炼方式 → 选择 'exercise'
13 空 根据空格前 'when' 和主语 'He' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为非谓语动词作时间状语 → 根据后文 'run to work' → 选择 'riding'（骑车上班）

14 空 根据后文 'dirty environment' 和 'decided not to go to work by bike any more' → 判断为负面情绪 → 选择 'worried'
15 空 根据固定搭配 'to one's surprise' 和后文 'more and more people followed him' → 判断为惊喜 → 选择 'joy'
16 空 定位空格前文 'many feelings lived on an island, including Happiness, Sadness and Love' → 推断空格处指代这些 feelings → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后文 'Love was the only one who stayed' → 推断空格处表示 '除了' Love → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格后文 'for help' → 推断空格处动词需与 'for help' 构成合理搭配 → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格后文 'me with you' → 推断空格处动词需与 'me with you' 构成 '带某人一起' 的搭配 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前文 'There is no ____ here for you' → 结合 Richness 的身份（财富）和船的场景 → 推断空格处指船上的空间 → 得出答案
21 空 定位Sadness的对话 → 根据其自述“I need to be by myself”推断其情绪状态 → 选择与“悲伤”情绪一致的形容词
22 空 定位“Suddenly, there was a(an) ____22____, ‘Come, Love. I will take you.’ ” → 根据引号内的直接引语判断，此处应为发出声音的媒介 → 选择与“说话声”匹配的名词
23 空 定位“Love was happy and ____23____ forgot to ask where they were going.” → 分析“happy”与“forgot”之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示“甚至（忘记）”以强调程度的副词
24 空 定位“When they arrived at a ____24____ place, the man walked away.” → 结合前文Love寻求帮助、被拯救的语境 → 推断此处应为一个“安全的”地方
25 空 定位“Love asked Knowledge, ‘Who ____25____ you?’ ” → 根据Love刚被老人拯救、对老人身份好奇的语境 → 选择表示“理解/知道”的动词

考点：语境选词　宾语从句引导词　近义词辨析　非谓语动词　固定搭配　指代一致　逻辑关系　动词搭配　逻辑推理　情感逻辑推断　逻辑关系判断　情节逻辑推断　对话逻辑

34. 【答案】C

11 空 根据空格后宾语从句 'running helps to clean up the earth' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为方式状语 → 选择 'how'
12 空 根据前文 'run outdoors to keep healthy' 和后文 'jogging' 的定义 → 判断 'plogging' 是一种锻炼方式 → 选择 'exercise'
13 空 根据空格前 'when' 和主语 'He' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为非谓语动词作时间状语 → 根据后文 'run to work' → 选择 'riding'（骑车上班）
14 空 根据后文 'dirty environment' 和 'decided not to go to work by bike any more' → 判断为负面情绪 → 选择 'worried'
15 空 根据固定搭配 'to one's surprise' 和后文 'more and more people followed him' → 判断为惊喜 → 选择 'joy'
16 空 定位空格前文 'many feelings lived on an island, including Happiness, Sadness and Love' → 推断空格处指代这些 feelings → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后文 'Love was the only one who stayed' → 推断空格处表示 '除了' Love → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格后文 'for help' → 推断空格处动词需与 'for help' 构成合理搭配 → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格后文 'me with you' → 推断空格处动词需与 'me with you' 构成 '带某人一起' 的搭配 → 得出答案
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21 空 定位Sadness的对话 → 根据其自述“I need to be by myself”推断其情绪状态 → 选择与“悲伤”情绪一致的形容词
22 空 定位“Suddenly, there was a(an) ____22____, ‘Come, Love. I will take you.’ ” → 根据引号内的直接引语判断，此处应为发出声音的媒介 → 选择与“说话声”匹配的名词

23 空 定位“Love was happy and ____23____ forgot to ask where they were going.” → 分析“happy”与“forgot”之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示“甚至（忘记）”以强调程度的副词
24 空 定位“When they arrived at a ____24____ place, the man walked away.” → 结合前文Love寻求帮助、被拯救的语境 → 推断此处应为一个“安全的”地方
25 空 定位“Love asked Knowledge, ‘Who ____25____ you?’ ” → 根据Love刚被老人拯救、对老人身份好奇的语境 → 选择表示“理解/知道”的动词

考点：语境选词 宾语从句引导词 近义词辨析 非谓语动词 固定搭配 指代一致 逻辑关系 动词搭配 逻辑推理 情感逻辑推断 逻辑关系判断 情节逻辑推断 对话逻辑

35. 【答案】B

11 空 根据空格后宾语从句 'running helps to clean up the earth' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为方式状语 → 选择 'how'
12 空 根据前文 'run outdoors to keep healthy' 和后文 'jogging' 的定义 → 判断 'plogging' 是一种锻炼方式 → 选择 'exercise'
13 空 根据空格前 'when' 和主语 'He' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为非谓语动词作时间状语 → 根据后文 'run to work' → 选择 'riding'（骑车上班）
14 空 根据后文 'dirty environment' 和 'decided not to go to work by bike any more' → 判断为负面情绪 → 选择 'worried'
15 空 根据固定搭配 'to one's surprise' 和后文 'more and more people followed him' → 判断为惊喜 → 选择 'joy'
16 空 定位空格前文 'many feelings lived on an island, including Happiness, Sadness and Love' → 推断空格处指代这些 feelings → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后文 'Love was the only one who stayed' → 推断空格处表示 '除了' Love → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格后文 'for help' → 推断空格处动词需与 'for help' 构成合理搭配 → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格后文 'me with you' → 推断空格处动词需与 'me with you' 构成 '带某人一起' 的搭配 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前文 'There is no ____ here for you' → 结合 Richness 的身份（财富）和船的场景 → 推断空格处指船上的空间 → 得出答案
21 空 定位Sadness的对话 → 根据其自述“I need to be by myself”推断其情绪状态 → 选择与“悲伤”情绪一致的形容词
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考点：语境选词 宾语从句引导词 近义词辨析 非谓语动词 固定搭配 指代一致 逻辑关系 动词搭配 逻辑推理 情感逻辑推断 逻辑关系判断 情节逻辑推断 对话逻辑

36. 【答案】C

11 空 根据空格后宾语从句 'running helps to clean up the earth' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为方式状语 → 选择 'how'
12 空 根据前文 'run outdoors to keep healthy' 和后文 'jogging' 的定义 → 判断 'plogging' 是一种锻炼方式 → 选择 'exercise'
13 空 根据空格前 'when' 和主语 'He' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为非谓语动词作时间状语 → 根据后文 'run to work' → 选择 'riding'（骑车上班）
14 空 根据后文 'dirty environment' 和 'decided not to go to work by bike any more' → 判断为负面情绪 → 选择 'worried'

15 空 根据固定搭配 'to one's surprise' 和后文 'more and more people followed him' → 判断为惊喜 → 选择 'joy'
16 空 定位空格前文 'many feelings lived on an island, including Happiness, Sadness and Love' → 推断空格处指代这些 feelings → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后文 'Love was the only one who stayed' → 推断空格处表示 '除了' Love → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格后文 'for help' → 推断空格处动词需与 'for help' 构成合理搭配 → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格后文 'me with you' → 推断空格处动词需与 'me with you' 构成 '带某人一起' 的搭配 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前文 'There is no ____ here for you' → 结合 Richness 的身份（财富）和船的场景 → 推断空格处指船上的空间 → 得出答案
21 空 定位Sadness的对话 → 根据其自述“I need to be by myself”推断其情绪状态 → 选择与“悲伤”情绪一致的形容词
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24 空 定位“When they arrived at a ____24____ place, the man walked away.” → 结合前文Love寻求帮助、被拯救的语境 → 推断此处应为一个“安全的”地方
25 空 定位“Love asked Knowledge, ‘Who ____25____ you?’ ” → 根据Love刚被老人拯救、对老人身份好奇的语境 → 选择表示“理解/知道”的动词

考点：语境选词　宾语从句引导词　近义词辨析　非谓语动词　固定搭配　指代一致　逻辑关系　动词搭配　逻辑推理　情感逻辑推断　逻辑关系判断　情节逻辑推断　对话逻辑

37. 【答案】A

11 空 根据空格后宾语从句 'running helps to clean up the earth' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为方式状语 → 选择 'how'
12 空 根据前文 'run outdoors to keep healthy' 和后文 'jogging' 的定义 → 判断 'plogging' 是一种锻炼方式 → 选择 'exercise'
13 空 根据空格前 'when' 和主语 'He' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为非谓语动词作时间状语 → 根据后文 'run to work' → 选择 'riding'（骑车上班）
14 空 根据后文 'dirty environment' 和 'decided not to go to work by bike any more' → 判断为负面情绪 → 选择 'worried'
15 空 根据固定搭配 'to one's surprise' 和后文 'more and more people followed him' → 判断为惊喜 → 选择 'joy'
16 空 定位空格前文 'many feelings lived on an island, including Happiness, Sadness and Love' → 推断空格处指代这些 feelings → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后文 'Love was the only one who stayed' → 推断空格处表示 '除了' Love → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格后文 'for help' → 推断空格处动词需与 'for help' 构成合理搭配 → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格后文 'me with you' → 推断空格处动词需与 'me with you' 构成 '带某人一起' 的搭配 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前文 'There is no ____ here for you' → 结合 Richness 的身份（财富）和船的场景 → 推断空格处指船上的空间 → 得出答案
21 空 定位Sadness的对话 → 根据其自述“I need to be by myself”推断其情绪状态 → 选择与“悲伤”情绪一致的形容词
22 空 定位“Suddenly, there was a(an) ____22____, ‘Come, Love. I will take you.’ ” → 根据引号内的直接引语判断，此处应为发出声音的媒介 → 选择与“说话声”匹配的名词
23 空 定位“Love was happy and ____23____ forgot to ask where they were going.” → 分析“happy”与“forgot”之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示“甚至（忘记）”以强调程度的副词

24 空 定位“When they arrived at a ____24____ place, the man walked away.” → 结合前文Love寻求帮助、被拯救的语境 → 推断此处应为一个“安全的”地方
25 空 定位“Love asked Knowledge, ‘Who ____25____ you?’ ” → 根据Love刚被老人拯救、对老人身份好奇的语境 → 选择表示“理解/知道”的动词

考点：语境选词 宾语从句引导词 近义词辨析 非谓语动词 固定搭配 指代一致 逻辑关系 动词搭配 逻辑推理 情感逻辑推断 逻辑关系判断 情节逻辑推断 对话逻辑

38. 【答案】B

11 空 根据空格后宾语从句 'running helps to clean up the earth' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为方式状语 → 选择 'how'
12 空 根据前文 'run outdoors to keep healthy' 和后文 'jogging' 的定义 → 判断 'plogging' 是一种锻炼方式 → 选择 'exercise'
13 空 根据空格前 'when' 和主语 'He' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为非谓语动词作时间状语 → 根据后文 'run to work' → 选择 'riding'（骑车上班）
14 空 根据后文 'dirty environment' 和 'decided not to go to work by bike any more' → 判断为负面情绪 → 选择 'worried'
15 空 根据固定搭配 'to one's surprise' 和后文 'more and more people followed him' → 判断为惊喜 → 选择 'joy'
16 空 定位空格前文 'many feelings lived on an island, including Happiness, Sadness and Love' → 推断空格处指代这些 feelings → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后文 'Love was the only one who stayed' → 推断空格处表示 '除了' Love → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格后文 'for help' → 推断空格处动词需与 'for help' 构成合理搭配 → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格后文 'me with you' → 推断空格处动词需与 'me with you' 构成 '带某人一起' 的搭配 → 得出答案
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25 空 定位“Love asked Knowledge, ‘Who ____25____ you?’ ” → 根据Love刚被老人拯救、对老人身份好奇的语境 → 选择表示“理解/知道”的动词

考点：语境选词 宾语从句引导词 近义词辨析 非谓语动词 固定搭配 指代一致 逻辑关系 动词搭配 逻辑推理 情感逻辑推断 逻辑关系判断 情节逻辑推断 对话逻辑

39. 【答案】C

11 空 根据空格后宾语从句 'running helps to clean up the earth' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为方式状语 → 选择 'how'
12 空 根据前文 'run outdoors to keep healthy' 和后文 'jogging' 的定义 → 判断 'plogging' 是一种锻炼方式 → 选择 'exercise'
13 空 根据空格前 'when' 和主语 'He' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为非谓语动词作时间状语 → 根据后文 'run to work' → 选择 'riding'（骑车上班）
14 空 根据后文 'dirty environment' 和 'decided not to go to work by bike any more' → 判断为负面情绪 → 选择 'worried'
15 空 根据固定搭配 'to one's surprise' 和后文 'more and more people followed him' → 判断为惊喜 → 选择 'joy'

16 空 定位空格前文 'many feelings lived on an island, including Happiness, Sadness and Love' → 推断空格处指代这些 feelings → 得出答案
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23 空 定位“Love was happy and ____23____ forgot to ask where they were going.” → 分析“happy”与“forgot”之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示“甚至（忘记）”以强调程度的副词
24 空 定位“When they arrived at a ____24____ place, the man walked away.” → 结合前文Love寻求帮助、被拯救的语境 → 推断此处应为一个“安全的”地方
25 空 定位“Love asked Knowledge, ‘Who ____25____ you?’ ” → 根据Love刚被老人拯救、对老人身份好奇的语境 → 选择表示“理解/知道”的动词

考点：语境选词　宾语从句引导词　近义词辨析　非谓语动词　固定搭配　指代一致　逻辑关系　动词搭配　逻辑推理　情感逻辑推断　逻辑关系判断　情节逻辑推断　对话逻辑

40. 【答案】A

11 空 根据空格后宾语从句 'running helps to clean up the earth' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为方式状语 → 选择 'how'
12 空 根据前文 'run outdoors to keep healthy' 和后文 'jogging' 的定义 → 判断 'plogging' 是一种锻炼方式 → 选择 'exercise'
13 空 根据空格前 'when' 和主语 'He' 的逻辑关系 → 判断为非谓语动词作时间状语 → 根据后文 'run to work' → 选择 'riding'（骑车上班）
14 空 根据后文 'dirty environment' 和 'decided not to go to work by bike any more' → 判断为负面情绪 → 选择 'worried'
15 空 根据固定搭配 'to one's surprise' 和后文 'more and more people followed him' → 判断为惊喜 → 选择 'joy'
16 空 定位空格前文 'many feelings lived on an island, including Happiness, Sadness and Love' → 推断空格处指代这些 feelings → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后文 'Love was the only one who stayed' → 推断空格处表示 '除了' Love → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格后文 'for help' → 推断空格处动词需与 'for help' 构成合理搭配 → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格后文 'me with you' → 推断空格处动词需与 'me with you' 构成 '带某人一起' 的搭配 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前文 'There is no ____ here for you' → 结合 Richness 的身份（财富）和船的场景 → 推断空格处指船上的空间 → 得出答案
21 空 定位Sadness的对话 → 根据其自述“I need to be by myself”推断其情绪状态 → 选择与“悲伤”情绪一致的形容词
22 空 定位“Suddenly, there was a(an) ____22____, ‘Come, Love. I will take you.’ ” → 根据引号内的直接引语判断，此处应为发出声音的媒介 → 选择与“说话声”匹配的名词
23 空 定位“Love was happy and ____23____ forgot to ask where they were going.” → 分析“happy”与“forgot”之间的逻辑关系 → 选择表示“甚至（忘记）”以强调程度的副词
24 空 定位“When they arrived at a ____24____ place, the man walked away.” → 结合前文Love寻求帮助、被拯救的语境 → 推断此处应为一个“安全的”地方

25 空 定位“Love asked Knowledge, ‘Who ____25____ you?’ ” → 根据Love刚被老人拯救、对老人身份好奇的语境 → 选择表示“理解/知道”的动词

考点：语境选词　宾语从句引导词　近义词辨析　非谓语动词　固定搭配　指代一致　逻辑关系　动词搭配　逻辑推理　情感逻辑推断　逻辑关系判断　情节逻辑推断　对话逻辑

41. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'Christmas' → 在 Klaus 电影介绍中找到 'family holiday film about the origins of Santa Claus, many people’ s favorite old man at Christmas' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

42. 【答案】B

定位 Balto 电影介绍 → 提取关键行为 'lead a sled-dog team... to send life-saving medicine' → 推断其性格特征为 'helpful' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节推断　性格概括

43. 【答案】C

定位 Arctic 电影介绍 → 提取关键信息 'shot in the cold wilderness of Iceland' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

44. 【答案】C

定位 Sisu 相关语篇（需结合未提供的完整语篇） → 提取其闯入商店的目的 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　目的推断

45. 【答案】C

定位 Joe Newbum 的话语（需结合未提供的完整语篇） → 推断其对 Sisu 的态度 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：观点态度推断　细节支撑

46. 【答案】B

定位语篇中三部电影的介绍 → 比对选项事件与电影情节的对应关系 → 排除与语篇无关的选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

47. 【答案】A

通读全文，把握三部电影的共同主题（北极、冒险、勇气） → 评估选项与主题的契合度 → 选择最能概括全文的标题

考点：主旨大意

48. 【答案】C

理解题干情境（在美国不愿与朋友外出） → 分析各选项的语用含义与适用场景 → 选择最符合语境的表达

考点：语境选词

49. 【答案】A

定位语篇中关于英国问候语“You all right?”的描述 → 推断美国人初次听到时的反应 → 选择最合理的推断

考点：推理判断

50. 【答案】B

定位短语“have a butcher’ s hook”在语篇中的位置 → 结合上下文（伦敦腔、看一眼）推断其含义 → 选择同义替换

考点：词义猜测

51. 【答案】C

定位首段主题句 → 识别列举结构 → 归纳三部电影的共同主题 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

52. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词（first high-resolution photos, Mars, CNSA） → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

53. 【答案】A

定位第三段代词“It” → 分析其指代对象 → 在上下文中寻找最近的名词性成分 → 得出答案

考点：指代与衔接

54. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词（pictures） → 在语篇中寻找关于图片的描述 → 比对选项细节 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

55. 【答案】B

分析文章结尾段落的逻辑走向 → 推断作者接下来最可能讨论的内容 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　篇章结构

56. 【答案】C

41 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场，结合前文 'significant' 的修饰，推断需要表示 '产生' 或 '施加' 影响的动词 → 识别 'have' 为最常见搭配 → 得出答案

42 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断需要名词 → 结合 'the ___ of the project' 语义，推断需要表示 '成功' 或 '结果' 的名词 → 识别 'success' 符合语境 → 得出答案

43 空 分析句子结构，发现空格后为完整句子 'the company has achieved' → 判断需要关系代词引导定语从句 → 识别 'which' 指代前文 'the growth' → 得出答案

44 空 根据时间状语 'over the past decade' 判断时态 → 识别需要现在完成时表示持续影响 → 识别 'has been' 符合语法要求 → 得出答案

45 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断需要名词 → 结合 'the ___ of the data' 语义，推断需要表示 '分析' 或 '解释' 的名词 → 识别 'analysis' 符合语境 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 have an impact　语境选词　名词辨析　定语从句关系代词　指代一致性　现在完成时　时间状语与时态对应

57. 【答案】D

41 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场，结合前文 'significant' 的修饰，推断需要表示 '产生' 或 '施加' 影响的动词 → 识别 'have' 为最常见搭配 → 得出答案

42 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断需要名词 → 结合 'the ___ of the project' 语义，推断需要表示 '成功' 或 '结果' 的名词 → 识别 'success' 符合语境 → 得出答案

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45 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断需要名词 → 结合 'the ___ of the data' 语义，推断需要表示 '分析' 或 '解释' 的名词 → 识别 'analysis' 符合语境 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 have an impact　语境选词　名词辨析　定语从句关系代词　指代一致性　现在完成时　时间状语与时态对应

58. 【答案】F

41 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场，结合前文 'significant' 的修饰，推断需要表示 '产生' 或 '施加' 影响的动词 → 识别 'have' 为最常见搭配 → 得出答案

42 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断需要名词 → 结合 'the ___ of the project' 语义，推断需要表示 '成功' 或 '结果' 的名词 → 识别 'success' 符合语境 → 得出答案

43 空 分析句子结构，发现空格后为完整句子 'the company has achieved' → 判断需要关系代词引导定语从句 → 识别 'which' 指代前文 'the growth' → 得出答案

44 空 根据时间状语 'over the past decade' 判断时态 → 识别需要现在完成时表示持续影响 → 识别 'has been' 符合语法要求 → 得出答案

45 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断需要名词 → 结合 'the ___ of the data' 语义，推断需要表示 '分析' 或 '解释' 的名词 → 识别 'analysis' 符合语境 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 have an impact　语境选词　名词辨析　定语从句关系代词　指代一致性　现在完成时　时间状语与时态对应

59. 【答案】B

41 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场，结合前文 'significant' 的修饰，推断需要表示 '产生' 或 '施加' 影响的动词 → 识别 'have' 为最常见搭配 → 得出答案

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45 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断需要名词 → 结合 'the ___ of the data' 语义，推断需要表示 '分析' 或 '解释' 的名词 → 识别 'analysis' 符合语境 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 have an impact　语境选词　名词辨析　定语从句关系代词　指代一致性　现在完成时　时间状语与时态对应

60. 【答案】E

41 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场，结合前文 'significant' 的修饰，推断需要表示 '产生' 或 '施加' 影响的动词 → 识别 'have' 为最常见搭配 → 得出答案

42 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断需要名词 → 结合 'the ___ of the project' 语义，推断需要表示 '成功' 或 '结果' 的名词 → 识别 'success' 符合语境 → 得出答案

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45 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断需要名词 → 结合 'the ___ of the data' 语义，推断需要表示 '分析' 或 '解释' 的名词 → 识别 'analysis' 符合语境 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 have an impact　语境选词　名词辨析　定语从句关系代词　指代一致性　现在完成时　时间状语与时态对应

61. 【答案】Sunday

根据时间顺序线索（Saturday之后，Monday之前）定位星期名称 → 匹配首字母S → 得出答案

考点：时间顺序逻辑　星期词汇

62. 【答案】(d)aughter

根据并列结构线索（a son and a d...）推断对应性别词汇 → 匹配首字母d → 得出答案

考点：并列结构　家庭成员词汇

63. 【答案】(r)emember

根据祈使句语境（Please r... to do）推断动词 → 匹配首字母r → 得出答案

考点：祈使句语境　动词搭配

64. 【答案】(r)efused

根据转折连词but和礼貌回应语境（politely）推断拒绝行为 → 匹配首字母r → 得出答案

考点：转折逻辑　语境选词

65. 【答案】(p)rogress

根据固定搭配线索（make great p... in）推断名词 → 匹配首字母p → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配　语境选词

66. 【答案】(s)uccessfully

根据句意'通过驾驶考试'与'获得驾照'的逻辑关系，推断需要副词修饰动词'passed'，表示'成功地'。

考点：语境选词　副词修饰动词

67. 【答案】(c)ompare

根据句意'将第一份报告与第二份进行比较以找出异同'，结合固定搭配'compare A with B'，推断动词为'compare'。

考点：固定搭配 compare...with...　语境选词

68. 【答案】(h)umourous##(h)umorous

根据转折词'but'和后文'经常讲有趣的笑话'，推断需要形容词描述父亲现在的性格，与'严肃'形成对比，意为'幽默的'。

考点：语境选词　形容词拼写

69. 【答案】(b)ehave

根据前文'违反校规'和固定搭配'behave well/badly'，推断动词为'behave'，表示'表现'。

考点：固定搭配 behave well　语境选词

70. 【答案】(s)ilent

根据原因状语'for it's a secret between us'和固定搭配'keep silent about'，推断需要形容词表示'沉默的'。

考点：固定搭配 keep silent about　语境选词

71. 【答案】months

56 空 根据时间状语 'for the past few months' 判断时态 → 现在完成时要求动词用过去分词 → 'spend' 的过去分词为 'spent'

57 空 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 表示 '承担（责任、工作等）' → 符合语境 '承担新职责'

58 空 分析句子结构 'This tool is very ___ for beginners' → 需要形容词作表语 → 根据语境 '对初学者很有帮助' 选择 'useful'

59 空 识别比较结构 'even ___ than before' → 需要形容词比较级 → 根据语境 '情况甚至比以前更糟' 选择 'worse'
60 空 分析句子结构 'He is ___ honest man' → 'man' 为可数名词单数 → 需要不定冠词 'a' 修饰
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选择不定式形式
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作结果状语 → 选择现在分词形式
63 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
64 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格引导定语从句修饰先行词 → 选择关系代词
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语 → 选择宾格代词

考点：现在完成时　时间状语 for the past few months　动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形容词作表语　形容词比较级　SVO主干　冠词用法　非谓语动词作目的状语　非谓语动词作结果状语　一般过去时　定语从句关系代词　代词宾格

72. 【答案】with

56 空 根据时间状语 'for the past few months' 判断时态 → 现在完成时要求动词用过去分词 → 'spend' 的过去分词为 'spent'
57 空 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 表示 '承担（责任、工作等）' → 符合语境 '承担新职责'
58 空 分析句子结构 'This tool is very ___ for beginners' → 需要形容词作表语 → 根据语境 '对初学者很有帮助' 选择 'useful'
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60 空 分析句子结构 'He is ___ honest man' → 'man' 为可数名词单数 → 需要不定冠词 'a' 修饰
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选择不定式形式
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作结果状语 → 选择现在分词形式
63 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
64 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格引导定语从句修饰先行词 → 选择关系代词
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语 → 选择宾格代词

考点：现在完成时　时间状语 for the past few months　动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形容词作表语　形容词比较级　SVO主干　冠词用法　非谓语动词作目的状语　非谓语动词作结果状语　一般过去时　定语从句关系代词　代词宾格

73. 【答案】useful

56 空 根据时间状语 'for the past few months' 判断时态 → 现在完成时要求动词用过去分词 → 'spend' 的过去分词为 'spent'
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59 空 识别比较结构 'even ___ than before' → 需要形容词比较级 → 根据语境 '情况甚至比以前更糟' 选择 'worse'
60 空 分析句子结构 'He is ___ honest man' → 'man' 为可数名词单数 → 需要不定冠词 'a' 修饰
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选择不定式形式
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作结果状语 → 选择现在分词形式
63 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
64 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格引导定语从句修饰先行词 → 选择关系代词
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语 → 选择宾格代词

考点：现在完成时　时间状语 for the past few months　动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形容词作表语　形容词比较级　SVO主干　冠词用法　非谓语动词作目的状语　非谓语动词作结果状语　一般过去时　定语从句关系代词　代词宾格

74. 【答案】worse

56 空 根据时间状语 'for the past few months' 判断时态 → 现在完成时要求动词用过去分词 → 'spend' 的过去分词为 'spent'
57 空 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 表示 '承担（责任、工作等）' → 符合语境 '承担新职责'

58 空 分析句子结构 'This tool is very ___ for beginners' → 需要形容词作表语 → 根据语境 '对初学者很有帮助' 选择 'useful'
59 空 识别比较结构 'even ___ than before' → 需要形容词比较级 → 根据语境 '情况甚至比以前更糟' 选择 'worse'
60 空 分析句子结构 'He is ___ honest man' → 'man' 为可数名词单数 → 需要不定冠词 'a' 修饰
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选择不定式形式
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作结果状语 → 选择现在分词形式
63 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
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考点：现在完成时　时间状语 for the past few months　动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形容词作表语　形容词比较级　SVO主干　冠词用法　非谓语动词作目的状语　非谓语动词作结果状语　一般过去时　定语从句关系代词　代词宾格

75. 【答案】a

56 空 根据时间状语 'for the past few months' 判断时态 → 现在完成时要求动词用过去分词 → 'spend' 的过去分词为 'spent'
57 空 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 表示 '承担（责任、工作等）' → 符合语境 '承担新职责'
58 空 分析句子结构 'This tool is very ___ for beginners' → 需要形容词作表语 → 根据语境 '对初学者很有帮助' 选择 'useful'
59 空 识别比较结构 'even ___ than before' → 需要形容词比较级 → 根据语境 '情况甚至比以前更糟' 选择 'worse'
60 空 分析句子结构 'He is ___ honest man' → 'man' 为可数名词单数 → 需要不定冠词 'a' 修饰
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选择不定式形式
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作结果状语 → 选择现在分词形式
63 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
64 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格引导定语从句修饰先行词 → 选择关系代词
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语 → 选择宾格代词

考点：现在完成时　时间状语 for the past few months　动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形容词作表语　形容词比较级　SVO主干　冠词用法　非谓语动词作目的状语　非谓语动词作结果状语　一般过去时　定语从句关系代词　代词宾格

76. 【答案】to spend

56 空 根据时间状语 'for the past few months' 判断时态 → 现在完成时要求动词用过去分词 → 'spend' 的过去分词为 'spent'
57 空 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 表示 '承担（责任、工作等）' → 符合语境 '承担新职责'
58 空 分析句子结构 'This tool is very ___ for beginners' → 需要形容词作表语 → 根据语境 '对初学者很有帮助' 选择 'useful'
59 空 识别比较结构 'even ___ than before' → 需要形容词比较级 → 根据语境 '情况甚至比以前更糟' 选择 'worse'
60 空 分析句子结构 'He is ___ honest man' → 'man' 为可数名词单数 → 需要不定冠词 'a' 修饰
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选择不定式形式
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作结果状语 → 选择现在分词形式
63 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
64 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格引导定语从句修饰先行词 → 选择关系代词
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语 → 选择宾格代词

考点：现在完成时　时间状语 for the past few months　动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形容词作表语　形容词比较级　SVO主干　冠词用法　非谓语动词作目的状语　非谓语动词作结果状语　一般过去时　定语从句关系代词　代词宾格

77. 【答案】finally

56 空 根据时间状语 'for the past few months' 判断时态 → 现在完成时要求动词用过去分词 → 'spend' 的过去分词为 'spent'
57 空 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 表示 '承担（责任、工作等）' → 符合语境 '承担新职责'
58 空 分析句子结构 'This tool is very ___ for beginners' → 需要形容词作表语 → 根据语境 '对初学者很有帮助' 选择 'useful'
59 空 识别比较结构 'even ___ than before' → 需要形容词比较级 → 根据语境 '情况甚至比以前更糟' 选择 'worse'
60 空 分析句子结构 'He is ___ honest man' → 'man' 为可数名词单数 → 需要不定冠词 'a' 修饰
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选择不定式形式
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作结果状语 → 选择现在分词形式
63 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
64 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格引导定语从句修饰先行词 → 选择关系代词
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语 → 选择宾格代词

考点：现在完成时　时间状语 for the past few months　动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形容词作表语　形容词比较级　SVO主干　冠词用法　非谓语动词作目的状语　非谓语动词作结果状语　一般过去时　定语从句关系代词　代词宾格

78. 【答案】joined

56 空 根据时间状语 'for the past few months' 判断时态 → 现在完成时要求动词用过去分词 → 'spend' 的过去分词为 'spent'
57 空 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 表示 '承担（责任、工作等）' → 符合语境 '承担新职责'
58 空 分析句子结构 'This tool is very ___ for beginners' → 需要形容词作表语 → 根据语境 '对初学者很有帮助' 选择 'useful'
59 空 识别比较结构 'even ___ than before' → 需要形容词比较级 → 根据语境 '情况甚至比以前更糟' 选择 'worse'
60 空 分析句子结构 'He is ___ honest man' → 'man' 为可数名词单数 → 需要不定冠词 'a' 修饰
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选择不定式形式
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作结果状语 → 选择现在分词形式
63 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
64 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格引导定语从句修饰先行词 → 选择关系代词
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语 → 选择宾格代词

考点：现在完成时　时间状语 for the past few months　动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形容词作表语　形容词比较级　SVO主干　冠词用法　非谓语动词作目的状语　非谓语动词作结果状语　一般过去时　定语从句关系代词　代词宾格

79. 【答案】who/that

56 空 根据时间状语 'for the past few months' 判断时态 → 现在完成时要求动词用过去分词 → 'spend' 的过去分词为 'spent'
57 空 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 表示 '承担（责任、工作等）' → 符合语境 '承担新职责'
58 空 分析句子结构 'This tool is very ___ for beginners' → 需要形容词作表语 → 根据语境 '对初学者很有帮助' 选择 'useful'
59 空 识别比较结构 'even ___ than before' → 需要形容词比较级 → 根据语境 '情况甚至比以前更糟' 选择 'worse'
60 空 分析句子结构 'He is ___ honest man' → 'man' 为可数名词单数 → 需要不定冠词 'a' 修饰
61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选择不定式形式
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作结果状语 → 选择现在分词形式
63 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
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80. 【答案】them

56 空 根据时间状语 'for the past few months' 判断时态 → 现在完成时要求动词用过去分词 → 'spend' 的过去分词为 'spent'

57 空 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 表示 '承担（责任、工作等）' → 符合语境 '承担新职责'

58 空 分析句子结构 'This tool is very ___ for beginners' → 需要形容词作表语 → 根据语境 '对初学者很有帮助' 选择 'useful'

59 空 识别比较结构 'even ___ than before' → 需要形容词比较级 → 根据语境 '情况甚至比以前更糟' 选择 'worse'

60 空 分析句子结构 'He is ___ honest man' → 'man' 为可数名词单数 → 需要不定冠词 'a' 修饰

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选择不定式形式

62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作结果状语 → 选择现在分词形式

63 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时

64 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格引导定语从句修饰先行词 → 选择关系代词

65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语 → 选择宾格代词

考点：现在完成时　时间状语 for the past few months　动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形容词作表语　形容词比较级　SVO主干　冠词用法　非谓语动词作目的状语　非谓语动词作结果状语　一般过去时　定语从句关系代词　代词宾格

81. 【答案】Dear Peter,

How’s everything going? I’m…

考生需运用多种句式（如定语从句、并列结构）和恰当的动词搭配（如take on）来组织邮件内容，清晰传达活动安排与注意事项。

考点：定语从句（如which引导的定语从句）　动词搭配（如take on）　句式变化（如并列结构、非谓语动词）