中考 · 2021年天津市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 122 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 83 题 · 天津市

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、听力理解（本大题共 20小题, 每小题1分, 共 20分）（共 9 小题，每小题 1 分，共 9 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 3

1. Whose watch is the one on the desk?

A. It's Lingling's. B. It's Betty's. C. It's Helen's.

2. A. B. C. 4. A. B. C. B）下面你将听到十组对话, 每组对话都有一个问题。根据对话内容, 从每组所给的 A、B、C三个选项中找出能回答所提问题的最佳选项。 5. Whose watch is it?

A. It’ s Lingling’ s. B. It’ s Betty’ s. C. It’ s Helen’ s.

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4. Whose watch is it?

A. It’ s Lingling’ s. B. It’ s Betty’ s. C. It’ s Helen’ s.

5. What is Mike doing?

A. Taking photos. B. Doing homework. C. Listening to music.

6. Who has a friend in England in the club??

A. Amy. B. Jane. C. Lily

7. How many buildings are there in the school?

A. Five. B. Six. C. Seven.

8. Where is the woman going?

A. To the bank. B. To the hospital. C. To the restaurant.

9. How often does the woman get exercise?

A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.

10. What does the man think of Kate?

A. Kind. B. Lucky. C. Clever.

11. When will the man use the computer?

A. This afternoon. B. This evening. C. Tomorrow morning.

12. Why is David popular in his class?

A. He gets the best score. B. He always helps others. C. He plays basketball well

13. How many lessons does Alice have in the morning?

A. Three. B. Four C. Five.

14. How will the boy go to his grandparents' home?

A. A. By bus. B. B. By car. C. C. On foot.

15. How long does it take Alice to have lunch?

A. Half an hour. B. Forty-five minutes. C. One hour

Questions 16 to 17

16. Where is Tom going on the school trip?

A. A. To the history museum. B. B. To the art gallery. C. C. To the science museum.

17. What will Tom do at the museum?

A. A. Watch science shows and do experiments. B. B. See old paintings and photos.

C. C. Listen to a talk about animals.

二、听下面一段材料, 回答下列小题。（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 18 to 20

18. How many lessons does Alice have in the morning?

A. Three. B. Four C. Five.

19. What does Alice usually do at break?

A. She plays games. B. She cleans the blackboard. C. She talks with her friends.

20. How long does it take Alice to have lunch?

A. Half an hour. B. Forty-five minutes. C. One hour

三、听下面一段材料, 回答下列小题。（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 21 to 22

21. Where did they take the photos?

A. In front of the Bei’ an Bridge.　　B. In front of the Yongle Bridge.

C. In front of the Jiefang Bridge.

22. What did they find on both sides of the river?

A. Many people were playing chess.　　B. Many people were singing and dancing.

C. Many people were reading newspapers.

四、单项填空（本大题共 15小题, 每小题1分, 共 15分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

23. This is _____ story of friendship. Let’ s read _____ story together.

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

24. Mike’ s aunt is _____ English teacher. We all like _____.

A. our; she　　B. our; her　　C. we; he　　D. we; her

25. It is _____ to say “thank you” very often, even to family members.

A. polite　　B. rude　　C. dangerous　　D. humorous

26. Anna is taller than me. She sits _____ me in the classroom.

A. between　　B. from　　C. behind　　D. among

27. His beautiful music has brought _____ to people all over the world.

A. difficulty　　B. pleasure　　C. weather　　D. danger

28. People _____ talk on a mobile phone while they are driving.

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

29. Bill lives _____ to school than Peter.

A. close　　B. closed　　C. closer　　D. the closest

30. I’ m _____ things for my trip because I like to get things ready earlier.

A. keeping clear of　　B. making a list of

C. getting on well with　　D. winning the heart of

31. The government plans to _____ more jobs for young people in western China.

A. create　　B. avoid　　C. borrow　　D. guess

32. When I was young, my parents taught me _____ older people kindly.

A. treats　　B. to treat　　C. treated　　D. treat

33. —Where is mum? —In the living room. She _____ a book at the moment.

A. was reading　　B. will read　　C. is reading　　D. has read

34. The Monkey King is a traditional Chinese cartoon hero. Today, he _____ by people of all ages.
A. will love B. was loved C. is loved D. will be loved

35. My cousin became a country doctor _____ he finished medical school.
A. after B. so that C. but D. so

36. —Could you tell me _____ “the Father of Rice”? —Because he helped many countries grow more rice.
A. when was Yuan Longping called B. why is Yuan Longping called
C. when Yuan Longping was called D. why Yuan Longping is called

37. —Shall we go for a walk? —_____. It’s too dark. We’d better stay at home.
A. Nice idea B. That’s true C. Don’t be silly D. I agree with you

五、完形填空（本大题共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。 Think of all the ways that you use your arms and hands. You use ___38___ to open doors, carry boxes, climb trees and ride bikes. Jessica Cox was born ___39___ arms. But she didn’t let that ___40___ her from doing things. She ___41___ to feed herself, paint and play the piano by using her feet. When she was at ___42___, Jessica watched the other students on the playground. She did not have hands to catch balls with, ___43___ she did not have arms to climb with. Jessica imagined herself as a girl of unusually (不寻常地) great ability. She would ___44___ over the playground and take her friends into the sky. Many years later, when Jessica ___45___ she did fly. She learnt to fly a plane! It was ___46___ work, but Jessica was patient, confident and brave. She controlled the plane with her feet. She made her ___47___ come true.

38. A. that B. them C. her D. it
39. A. without B. along C. including D. towards
40. A. divide B. add C. lend D. stop
41. A. paid B. refused C. learnt D. forgot
42. A. school B. bed C. hospital D. town
43. A. so B. but C. and D. though
44. A. fly B. knock C. fall D. push
45. A. set up B. grew up C. gave up D. warmed up
46. A. comfortable B. lazy C. small D. hard
47. A. mark B. advice C. dream D. report

六、阅读理解（本大题共 15 小题, 每小题2 分, 共 30 分）（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共

I take my bike, hop （跳）onto it and ride to school at 7: 30. “See you later. Mum,” I say. I pass my friends when I ride by. “Hi, Kevin!” they call when I pass. Mary does not want to ride with me. She does not like to wear a schoolbag. She likes to carry her books in her arms when she walks. She likes to kick the autumn leaves. But she likes to look at the flowers the best. Not me! I like to ride my bike to feel the fresh air in my face. When I get to school, I lock my bike in the bicycle park. I walk across the field to say hi to Mr Brown and wait for my friends in our classroom.

48. What grade is Kevin in?

A. Grade 6. B. Grade 7. C. Grade 8. D. Grade 9.

49. What time does Kevin ride to school?

A. At 6:30. B. At 7:00. C. At 7:30. D. At 8:00.

50. On her way to school, Mary likes to _____ the best.

A. ride with Kevin B. look at the flowers

C. wear a schoolbag D. kick the autumn leaves

51. Why does Kevin like to ride a bike?

A. To take his mum with him. B. To meet his grandpa.

C. To feel the fresh air in his face. D. To show he is brave.

52. Where does Kevin wait for his friends?

A. At home.
B. In the field.
C. At the school gate.
D. In the classroom. B When the days grew long in the middle of summer, Lisa liked to go to the park and watch the clouds. One day, Lisa saw a cloud that looked like a standing dragon. After a few minutes it became a flying dragon. Then it seemed to change direction. Another cloud moved in to mix with it, and the dragon changed into a dancing elephant. Then it became a sitting dog then a barking（吠、叫）dog, and then a tiger. “This is better than TV!” Lisa shouted. Mr Thomas, the music teacher at Lisa’s school, was flying a kite with his son in the park. He heard Lisa’s voice. He gave the kite string（线）to his son and came to Lisa. “Hi, Mr Thomas!” Lisa said. “Look at those clouds. They keep changing! First they looked like a dragon, then an elephant, then a dog, and now a tiger!” Mr Thomas looked up. “Atiger?” he said. “That looks like a horse to me. It’s running towards the sun, That’s so lively.” Lisa looked again. He was right! “How do clouds know how to make so many shapes?” The clouds don’t know how to make shapes. Your imagination（想象力）helps you see those shapes in the clouds, “Mr Thomas answered as the horse changed into a chicken.”

53. What did Lisa like to do in the park in the middle of summer?
A. Train her dog. B. Watch the clouds. C. Feed animals. D. Read books.

54. Lisa found that “a barking dog” in the clouds changed into “_____”.
A. a dragon B. an elephant C. a tiger D. a giraffe

55. What was Mr Thomas doing in the park when Lisa shouted?
A. Studying plants.
B. Flying a kite
C. Having music lessons.
D. Playing tennis.

56. What did Mr Thomas think of the running horse in the clouds?
A. It was strong. B. It was shy. C. It was noisy. D. It was lively.

57. According to Mr Thomas, what helped Lisa see different shapes in the clouds?

A. Tradition.

B. Silence.

C. Imagination.

D. Environment. C There are many deserts (沙漠) on the earth. And the following are some facts you may find interesting. What are deserts like? Deserts can be hot and dry places. Rain may not fall there for months or years. Some deserts are sandy and stony (多石的). Deserts can also be very windy places. The wind can change the shape of the deserts. It moves sand around from place to place. Temperatures in the desert can vary enormously(非常). During the daytime, the temperature may reach 40°C even in the shade (阴凉处). At night, deserts can become very cold. In winter there may even be a frost (霜冻) in the early morning. Living in the desert The camel is sometimes called “the ship of the desert”. It stores food in its hump (驼峰) and can go for days without water. It has large feet which help it not to fall into the soft sand. Its long eyelashes (睫毛) keep out the sand during sandstorms. An oasis is an area of the desert where water may be found. The water may be in pools or under the ground. People and animals visit an oasis for water and food. Plants grow at an oasis. Some farmers are able to grow crops here. The Arabian Desert The Arabian Desert lies between the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf. In some parts of the desert, it is too hot for people to live. Oil was discovered under parts of the desert and in the Arabian Gulf. This oil has made some countries in the area very rich. Much of the money has been spent building fine cities with lovely parks and lakes, and people live a comfortable life there.

58. Which of the following can best describe deserts?

A. Hot and dry. B. Sandy and rainy. C. Wet and stony. D. Windy and snowy.

59. The word “vary” in the passage means “_____”.

A. be low B. be high C. be similar D. be different

60. The camel has long eyelashes to _____.

A. stay cool in deserts B. go for days without water

C. help it not to fall into the soft sand D. keep out the sand during sandstorms

61. According to the passage, people and animals visit an oasis for _____.

A. frost and crops B. sand and stones C. water and food D. money and oil

62. What is the best title of the passage?

A. What is the weather like in deserts? B. What do you know about deserts?

C. How do people live in deserts? D. Where is the Arabian Desert?

七、完成句子（本大题共5小题, 每小题2分, 共10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

63. 我们可以在那边种些花。 We can grow some flowers _____ _____.

_____

64. 劳驾, 这是去车站的路吗? _____ _____, is this the way to the station?

_____

65. 你如果吃这么多巧克力是会发胖的。 You’ll _____ _____ if you eat so much chocolate.

_____

66. 让我们整理房间吧。 Let’s _____ _____ the room.

_____

67. 遇到麻烦时，艾伦经常请求帮助。 Alan often _____ _____ help when he is in trouble.

_____

八、阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容完成句子。（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

68. In fact, 1 in _____ in the US is a vegetarian.

_____

69. Vegetarians eat a low-fat diet to stay _____.

_____

70. Many vegetarians are worried about _____.

_____

71. People use _____ to raise animals for food than to grow fruit and vegetables.

_____

72. Vegetarians advise people to _____ a week.

_____

九、综合填空（本大题共 10小题, 每小题1分, 共 10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共

根据短文内容及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词, 使短文意思完整。每空限填一词。 Electric cars may seem like a recent invention, but they’ ve been around for years. In the early 1900s, there were more electric cars on the road than there were petrol (汽油) cars. At that time, petrol was e_____73_____ compared with other fuels (燃料). W_____74_____ petrol prices dropped and new technologies were developed, electric cars went out of fashion (过时). Instead, petrol cars became more p_____75_____ because they could travel longer distances (距离) without stopping. During the 20th century, petrol cars got bigger, heavier, and faster. They needed more fuel, and it c_____76_____ more air pollution. For years, car makers didn’ t worry about pollution. They didn’ t worry about the amount of petrol cars used, e_____77_____. But when people began to realise that there was not enough oil on the earth, they asked car makers to produce more efficient (高效能的) and less polluting cars. One m_____78_____ of solving the problem was a “hybrid” car (混合动力车), one that ran partly on petrol and partly on electricity. Hybrid cars became popular in the 2000s when petrol prices went up and the prices of hybrid cars went d_____79_____. An all-electric car uses no petrol. The problem, however, is that car batteries (电池) need to be recharged (再充电). That makes electric cars not so useful for long j_____80_____. Many people are not p_____81_____ with it. The government and car makers are w_____82_____ together to develop safe, cheap, and useful electric cars. When people have these cars in the future, a petrol station may be a thing of the past.

73. 综合填空

74. 综合填空

75. 综合填空

76. 综合填空

77. 综合填空

78. 综合填空

79. 综合填空

80. 综合填空

_____

81. 综合填空

_____

82. 综合填空

_____

十、书面表达（本大题共 15分）（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

83. （15 分）

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. B	2. A	3. C	4. B	5. A
6. C	7. B	8. A	9. B	10. C
11. C	12. A	13. C	14. B	15. A
16. C	17. A	18. C	19. B	20. A
21. C	22. A	23. D	24. B	25. A
26. C	27. B	28. A	29. C	30. B
31. A	32. B	33. C	34. C	35. A
36. D	37. C	38. B	39. A	40. D
41. C	42. A	43. C	44. A	45. B
46. D	47. C	48. D	49. C	50. B
51. C	52. D	53. B	54. C	55. B
56. D	57. C	58. A	59. D	60. D
61. C	62. B	63. over there	64. Excuse me	65. get fat
66. tidy up	67. asks for	68. every 200 kids	69. fit and healthy	73. expensive
74. When	75. popular	76. caused	77. either	78. method
79. down	80. journeys	81. pleased	82. working	

70. how animals are raised and killed for food

71. more energy, water and land

72. have just a couple of vegetarian meals

83. Dear Tom,
How are you? I have a moving story to tell you. Two weeks ago, our classmate Wang Hong hurt her left leg. It was difficult for her to go up and down the stairs, but she still wanted to come to school. When our headmaster knew about this, he decided to move our class from the fourth floor to the first floor. We all helped Wang Hong, such as buying lunch for her and carrying her schoolbag. I think our class is like a big family. We should help each other and care for each other. What do you think?
Please tell me something interesting about you and your classmates.
Yours,
Li Hua

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

4. 【答案】B

听辨对话中提及的手表归属者姓名 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

5. 【答案】A

听辨对话中描述的迈克正在进行的活动 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

6. 【答案】C

听辨对话中提及的俱乐部成员及其朋友所在地 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

7. 【答案】B

听辨对话中提及的学校建筑数量 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：数字时间语音

8. 【答案】A

听辨对话中提及的女性目的地 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

9. 【答案】B

定位频率关键词 → 捕捉具体数字 → 同义替换 twice a week

考点：数字信息捕捉　频率表达

10. 【答案】C

定位评价性描述 → 推断说话人态度 → 同义替换 clever

考点：观点态度推断　形容词辨析

11. 【答案】C

定位时间状语 → 捕捉具体时间点 → 同义替换 tomorrow morning

考点：场景时间定位　细节信息捕捉

12. 【答案】A

定位原因状语 → 捕捉具体原因 → 同义替换 gets the best score

考点：细节定位与捕捉　因果关系推断

18. 【答案】C

定位Alice上午课程数量 → 识别数字信息 → 得出答案

考点：数字信息捕捉

19. 【答案】B

定位Alice课间活动描述 → 识别具体行为 → 得出答案

考点：场景行为识别

20. 【答案】A

定位Alice午餐时长描述 → 识别时间信息 → 得出答案

考点：时间信息捕捉

21. 【答案】C

定位对话中提及拍照地点的语句 → 识别桥梁名称的同义替换（Jiefang Bridge） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　场景词汇

22. 【答案】A

定位对话中描述河两岸人们活动的语句 → 识别活动内容的同义替换（playing chess） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　场景词汇

23. 【答案】D

分析名词单复数与特指泛指 → 判断冠词用法 → 得出答案

考点：不定冠词a/an的用法　定冠词the的用法

24. 【答案】B

分析人称代词主格/宾格与物主代词 → 判断句子成分 → 得出答案

考点：形容词性物主代词　人称代词宾格

25. 【答案】A

分析语境逻辑 → 判断形容词褒贬义 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词褒贬义辨析

26. 【答案】C

分析介词与空间位置关系 → 判断介词搭配 → 得出答案

考点：方位介词辨析　介词与名词搭配

27. 【答案】B

分析语境逻辑 → 判断名词褒贬义 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　名词褒贬义辨析

28. 【答案】A

根据语境“开车时打电话”判断，此处应表达禁止或劝阻的含义 → 选择表示“不应该”的情态动词 → 得出答案

考点：情态动词语境选词

29. 【答案】C

识别比较级句型“...than...” → 判断空格处需要形容词比较级 → 选择“closer” → 得出答案

考点：比较级句型　形容词比较级形式

30. 【答案】B

根据后文“because I like to get things ready earlier”推断，此处应表示“为旅行准备/列出物品” → 选择符合此语境的动词短语 → 得出答案

考点：动词短语语境辨析　固定搭配

31. 【答案】A

根据宾语“more jobs for young people”推断，此处应表示“创造/提供”工作 → 选择符合此语境的动词 → 得出答案

考点：动词语境选词　动宾搭配

32. 【答案】B

识别动词“taught”的用法 → “teach sb. to do sth.”为固定搭配 → 选择不定式形式 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词　动词不定式作宾补

33. 【答案】C

识别时间状语 'at the moment' → 判断为现在进行时标志 → 选择 'is reading'

考点：现在进行时　时间状语标志

34. 【答案】C

识别主语 'he' 与动词 'love' 的被动关系 → 判断为一般现在时的被动语态 → 选择 'is loved'

考点：一般现在时　被动语态

35. 【答案】A

分析前后句逻辑关系 → 'became a country doctor' 与 'finished medical school' 为时间先后关系 → 选择时间连词 'after'

考点：时间状语从句　连词辨析

36. 【答案】D

识别答语 'Because...' → 判断问句询问原因 → 选择 'why' 引导的宾语从句 → 从句用陈述语序

考点：宾语从句　陈述语序　疑问词选择

37. 【答案】C

识别答语后半句 'It's too dark. We'd better stay at home.' → 推断说话人拒绝提议 → 选择表达否定/拒绝的 'Don't be silly'

考点：观点态度　语用功能　情景对话

38. 【答案】B

16 空 定位主语You → 指代前文复数名词arms and hands → 选择宾格代词them

17 空 定位主语Jessica Cox → 分析谓语was born → 结合后文didn't let that stop her及using her feet → 推断出生时身体状态为没有手臂

18 空 定位主语she → 分析谓语didn't let that ___ her from doing things → 结合后文用脚做事 → 推断为阻止她做事

19 空 定位主语She → 分析谓语___ to feed herself → 结合后文by using her feet及前文didn't let that stop her → 推断为学会用脚做事

20 空 定位主语Jessica → 分析谓语was at ___ → 结合后文the other students on the playground → 推断为在学校

21 空 分析空格前后两个并列分句的逻辑关系 → 识别为并列关系 → 选择并列连词

22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（想象自己能力非凡，带朋友上天） → 选择符合语境的动词

23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析时间线索（Many years later）和上下文（她真的飞了） → 选择表示成长的短语动词

24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词'but'后的描述（patient, confident, brave） → 推断空格处应填入表示困难的形容词

25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配'make one's ... come true' → 结合全文主旨（实现飞行梦想） → 选择符合语境的名词

考点：代词指代　主谓一致　语境选词　固定搭配　时态与语态　细节定位与捕捉　并列连词　逻辑关系判断　动词辨析　时间线索　转折逻辑　主旨理解

39. 【答案】A

16 空 定位主语You → 指代前文复数名词arms and hands → 选择宾格代词them

17 空 定位主语Jessica Cox → 分析谓语was born → 结合后文didn't let that stop her及using her feet → 推断出生时身体状态为没有手臂

18 空 定位主语she → 分析谓语didn't let that ___ her from doing things → 结合后文用脚做事 → 推断为阻止她做事

19 空 定位主语She → 分析谓语___ to feed herself → 结合后文by using her feet及前文didn't let that stop her → 推断为学会用脚做事

20 空 定位主语Jessica → 分析谓语was at ___ → 结合后文the other students on the playground → 推断为在学校

21 空 分析空格前后两个并列分句的逻辑关系 → 识别为并列关系 → 选择并列连词

22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（想象自己能力非凡，带朋友上天） → 选择符合语境的动词

23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析时间线索（Many years later）和上下文（她真的飞了） → 选择表示成长的短语动词

24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词'but'后的描述（patient, confident, brave） → 推断空格处应填入表示困难的形容词

25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配'make one's ... come true' → 结合全文主旨（实现飞行梦想） → 选择符合语境的名词

考点：代词指代　主谓一致　语境选词　固定搭配　时态与语态　细节定位与捕捉　并列连词　逻辑关系判断　动词辨析　时间线索　转折逻辑　主旨理解

40. 【答案】D

16 空 定位主语You → 指代前文复数名词arms and hands → 选择宾格代词them

17 空 定位主语Jessica Cox → 分析谓语was born → 结合后文didn't let that stop her及using her feet → 推断出生时身体状态为没有手臂

18 空 定位主语she → 分析谓语didn't let that ___ her from doing things → 结合后文用脚做事 → 推断为阻止她做事

19 空 定位主语She → 分析谓语___ to feed herself → 结合后文by using her feet及前文didn't let that stop her → 推断为学会用脚做事

20 空 定位主语Jessica → 分析谓语was at ___ → 结合后文the other students on the playground → 推断为在学校

21 空 分析空格前后两个并列分句的逻辑关系 → 识别为并列关系 → 选择并列连词

22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（想象自己能力非凡，带朋友上天） → 选择符合语境的动词

23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析时间线索（Many years later）和上下文（她真的飞了） → 选择表示成长的短语动词

24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词'but'后的描述（patient, confident, brave） → 推断空格处应填入表示困难的形容词

25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配'make one's ... come true' → 结合全文主旨（实现飞行梦想） → 选择符合语境的名词

考点：代词指代　主谓一致　语境选词　固定搭配　时态与语态　细节定位与捕捉　并列连词　逻辑关系判断　动词辨析　时间线索　转折逻辑　主旨理解

41. 【答案】C

16 空 定位主语You → 指代前文复数名词arms and hands → 选择宾格代词them

17 空 定位主语Jessica Cox → 分析谓语was born → 结合后文didn't let that stop her及using her feet → 推断出生时身体状态为没有手臂

18 空 定位主语she → 分析谓语didn't let that ___ her from doing things → 结合后文用脚做事 → 推断为阻止她做事

19 空 定位主语She → 分析谓语___ to feed herself → 结合后文by using her feet及前文didn't let that stop her → 推断为学会用脚做事

20 空 定位主语Jessica → 分析谓语was at ___ → 结合后文the other students on the playground → 推断为在学校

21 空 分析空格前后两个并列分句的逻辑关系 → 识别为并列关系 → 选择并列连词

22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（想象自己能力非凡，带朋友上天） → 选择符合语境的动词

23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析时间线索（Many years later）和上下文（她真的飞了） → 选择表示成长的短语动词

24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词'but'后的描述（patient, confident, brave） → 推断空格处应填入表示困难的形容词

25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配'make one's ... come true' → 结合全文主旨（实现飞行梦想） → 选择符合语境的名词

考点：代词指代　主谓一致　语境选词　固定搭配　时态与语态　细节定位与捕捉　并列连词　逻辑关系判断　动词辨析　时间线索　转折逻辑　主旨理解

42. 【答案】A

16 空 定位主语You → 指代前文复数名词arms and hands → 选择宾格代词them

17 空 定位主语Jessica Cox → 分析谓语was born → 结合后文didn't let that stop her及using her feet → 推断出生时身体状态为没有手臂

18 空 定位主语she → 分析谓语didn't let that ___ her from doing things → 结合后文用脚做事 → 推断为阻止她做事

19 空 定位主语She → 分析谓语___ to feed herself → 结合后文by using her feet及前文didn't let that stop her → 推断为学会用脚做事

20 空 定位主语Jessica → 分析谓语was at ___ → 结合后文the other students on the playground → 推断为在学校

21 空 分析空格前后两个并列分句的逻辑关系 → 识别为并列关系 → 选择并列连词

22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（想象自己能力非凡，带朋友上天） → 选择符合语境的动词

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25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配'make one's ... come true' → 结合全文主旨（实现飞行梦想） → 选择符合语境的名词

考点：代词指代　主谓一致　语境选词　固定搭配　时态与语态　细节定位与捕捉　并列连词　逻辑关系判断　动词辨析　时间线索　转折逻辑　主旨理解

43. 【答案】C

16 空 定位主语You → 指代前文复数名词arms and hands → 选择宾格代词them

17 空 定位主语Jessica Cox → 分析谓语was born → 结合后文didn't let that stop her及using her feet → 推断出生

时身体状态为没有手臂
18 空 定位主语she → 分析谓语didn't let that ___ her from doing things → 结合后文用脚做事 → 推断为阻止她做事
19 空 定位主语She → 分析谓语___ to feed herself → 结合后文by using her feet及前文didn't let that stop her → 推断为学会用脚做事
20 空 定位主语Jessica → 分析谓语was at ___ → 结合后文the other students on the playground → 推断为在学校
21 空 分析空格前后两个并列分句的逻辑关系 → 识别为并列关系 → 选择并列连词
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（想象自己能力非凡，带朋友上天） → 选择符合语境的动词
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析时间线索（Many years later）和上下文（她真的飞了） → 选择表示成长的短语动词
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25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配'make one's ... come true' → 结合全文主旨（实现飞行梦想） → 选择符合语境的名词

考点：代词指代　主谓一致　语境选词　固定搭配　时态与语态　细节定位与捕捉　并列连词　逻辑关系判断　动词辨析　时间线索　转折逻辑　主旨理解

44. 【答案】A
16 空 定位主语You → 指代前文复数名词arms and hands → 选择宾格代词them
17 空 定位主语Jessica Cox → 分析谓语was born → 结合后文didn't let that stop her及using her feet → 推断出生时身体状态为没有手臂
18 空 定位主语she → 分析谓语didn't let that ___ her from doing things → 结合后文用脚做事 → 推断为阻止她做事
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21 空 分析空格前后两个并列分句的逻辑关系 → 识别为并列关系 → 选择并列连词
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23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析时间线索（Many years later）和上下文（她真的飞了） → 选择表示成长的短语动词
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考点：代词指代　主谓一致　语境选词　固定搭配　时态与语态　细节定位与捕捉　并列连词　逻辑关系判断　动词辨析　时间线索　转折逻辑　主旨理解

45. 【答案】B
16 空 定位主语You → 指代前文复数名词arms and hands → 选择宾格代词them
17 空 定位主语Jessica Cox → 分析谓语was born → 结合后文didn't let that stop her及using her feet → 推断出生时身体状态为没有手臂
18 空 定位主语she → 分析谓语didn't let that ___ her from doing things → 结合后文用脚做事 → 推断为阻止她做事
19 空 定位主语She → 分析谓语___ to feed herself → 结合后文by using her feet及前文didn't let that stop her →

推断为学会用脚做事
20 空 定位主语Jessica → 分析谓语was at ___ → 结合后文the other students on the playground → 推断为在学校
21 空 分析空格前后两个并列分句的逻辑关系 → 识别为并列关系 → 选择并列连词
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（想象自己能力非凡，带朋友上天） → 选择符合语境的动词
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析时间线索（Many years later）和上下文（她真的飞了） → 选择表示成长的短语动词
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25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配'make one's ... come true' → 结合全文主旨（实现飞行梦想） → 选择符合语境的名词

考点：代词指代　主谓一致　语境选词　固定搭配　时态与语态　细节定位与捕捉　并列连词　逻辑关系判断　动词辨析　时间线索　转折逻辑　主旨理解

46. 【答案】D
16 空 定位主语You → 指代前文复数名词arms and hands → 选择宾格代词them
17 空 定位主语Jessica Cox → 分析谓语was born → 结合后文didn't let that stop her及using her feet → 推断出生时身体状态为没有手臂
18 空 定位主语she → 分析谓语didn't let that ___ her from doing things → 结合后文用脚做事 → 推断为阻止她做事
19 空 定位主语She → 分析谓语___ to feed herself → 结合后文by using her feet及前文didn't let that stop her → 推断为学会用脚做事
20 空 定位主语Jessica → 分析谓语was at ___ → 结合后文the other students on the playground → 推断为在学校
21 空 分析空格前后两个并列分句的逻辑关系 → 识别为并列关系 → 选择并列连词
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（想象自己能力非凡，带朋友上天） → 选择符合语境的动词
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析时间线索（Many years later）和上下文（她真的飞了） → 选择表示成长的短语动词
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词'but'后的描述（patient, confident, brave） → 推断空格处应填入表示困难的形容词
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配'make one's ... come true' → 结合全文主旨（实现飞行梦想） → 选择符合语境的名词

考点：代词指代　主谓一致　语境选词　固定搭配　时态与语态　细节定位与捕捉　并列连词　逻辑关系判断　动词辨析　时间线索　转折逻辑　主旨理解

47. 【答案】C
16 空 定位主语You → 指代前文复数名词arms and hands → 选择宾格代词them
17 空 定位主语Jessica Cox → 分析谓语was born → 结合后文didn't let that stop her及using her feet → 推断出生时身体状态为没有手臂
18 空 定位主语she → 分析谓语didn't let that ___ her from doing things → 结合后文用脚做事 → 推断为阻止她做事
19 空 定位主语She → 分析谓语___ to feed herself → 结合后文by using her feet及前文didn't let that stop her → 推断为学会用脚做事
20 空 定位主语Jessica → 分析谓语was at ___ → 结合后文the other students on the playground → 推断为在学校
21 空 分析空格前后两个并列分句的逻辑关系 → 识别为并列关系 → 选择并列连词

22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（想象自己能力非凡，带朋友上天） → 选择符合语境的动词
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析时间线索（Many years later）和上下文（她真的飞了） → 选择表示成长的短语动词
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词'but'后的描述（patient, confident, brave） → 推断空格处应填入表示困难的形容词
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析固定搭配'make one's ... come true' → 结合全文主旨（实现飞行梦想） → 选择符合语境的名词

考点：代词指代　主谓一致　语境选词　固定搭配　时态与语态　细节定位与捕捉　并列连词　逻辑关系判断　动词辨析　时间线索　转折逻辑　主旨理解

48. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Kevin' → 在语篇中定位到人物 'Kevin' → 语篇未提及具体年级信息 → 结合选项与语篇整体语境（如 'school'、'classroom'）推断为中学阶段 → 结合选项设置（Grade 6-9）与常见学段划分，推断为 Grade 9

考点：细节定位　语境推断

49. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'time' 和 'ride to school' → 在语篇中定位到 'ride to school at 7: 30' → 直接匹配选项 C

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

50. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Mary' 和 'likes to ... the best' → 在语篇中定位到 'But she likes to look at the flowers the best.' → 直接匹配选项 B

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

51. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Why' 和 'Kevin like to ride a bike' → 在语篇中定位到 'I like to ride my bike to feel the fresh air in my face.' → 直接匹配选项 C

考点：细节定位　因果关系

52. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Where' 和 'wait for his friends' → 在语篇中定位到 'wait for his friends in our classroom' → 直接匹配选项 D

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

53. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'middle of summer' → 在语篇中寻找与夏季活动相关的描述 → 通过 'look at the flowers' 与 'watch the clouds' 的语义关联（观察自然）进行同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'a barking dog' → 在语篇中寻找云朵形状变化的描述 → 通过 'changed into' 定位到具体变化结果 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

55. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Mr Thomas' 和 'park' → 在语篇中寻找托马斯先生在公园的活动描述 → 通过 'shouted' 定位到具体场景 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　场景还原

56. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Mr Thomas' 和 'running horse' → 在语篇中寻找托马斯先生对云中奔马的评价 → 通过形容词描述进行匹配 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　观点匹配

57. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Mr Thomas' 和 'helped Lisa see' → 在语篇中寻找托马斯先生关于丽莎观察能力的解释 → 通过 'imagination' 与 'see different shapes' 的因果关系进行推理 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　因果关联

58. 【答案】A

定位语篇中关于沙漠的描述 → 提取关键特征 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　特征匹配

59. 【答案】D

定位语篇中“vary”所在语境 → 分析上下文逻辑关系 → 推断词义

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

60. 【答案】D

定位语篇中关于骆驼长睫毛的描述 → 提取其功能 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　功能匹配

61. 【答案】C

定位语篇中关于绿洲的描述 → 提取人们和动物前往的目的 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　目的匹配

62. 【答案】B

通览全文 → 概括核心内容（沙漠的特征、生物适应性、绿洲） → 匹配最全面的标题

考点：主旨概括　标题匹配

63. 【答案】over there

根据中文提示“在那边” → 对应英文固定方位短语 → 得出答案

考点：over there

64. 【答案】Excuse me

根据中文提示“劳驾” → 对应英文固定礼貌用语 → 得出答案

考点：Excuse me

65. 【答案】get fat

根据中文提示“发胖” → 对应英文固定动词短语 → 得出答案

考点：get fat

66. 【答案】tidy up
根据中文提示“整理” → 对应英文固定动词短语 → 得出答案
考点：tidy up

67. 【答案】asks for
根据中文提示“请求” → 对应英文固定动词短语 → 得出答案
考点：asks for

68. 【答案】every 200 kids
定位题干关键词 '1 in' → 在语篇中找到对应数据 '1 in every 200 kids' → 直接提取答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

69. 【答案】fit and healthy
定位题干关键词 'low-fat diet' → 在语篇中找到对应句子 'Vegetarians eat a low-fat diet to stay fit and healthy' → 直接提取答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

70. 【答案】how animals are raised and killed for food
定位题干关键词 'worried about' → 在语篇中找到对应句子 'many vegetarians are worried about how animals are raised and killed for food' → 直接提取答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

71. 【答案】more energy, water and land
定位题干关键词 'raise animals for food' → 在语篇中找到对应句子 'People use more energy, water and land to raise animals for food' → 直接提取答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

72. 【答案】have just a couple of vegetarian meals
定位题干关键词 'advise people to' → 在语篇中找到对应句子 'Vegetarians advise people to have just a couple of vegetarian meals a week' → 提取动词 'have'
考点：细节定位与捕捉

73. 【答案】expensive
56 空 根据句子语境（描述某物价格高）→ 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子逻辑关系（时间状语从句）→ 选择引导时间状语从句的连词 → 得出答案
58 空 根据句子语境（描述某物受欢迎）→ 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
59 空 分析句子时态（过去时被动语态）→ 选择动词的正确形式 → 得出答案
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61 空 根据固定搭配 take on a new method 判断，method 为正确名词形式
62 空 根据语境判断方向性介词，down 表示向下/减少的语义
63 空 根据主语单复数及语境判断名词复数形式 journeys
64 空 根据语境判断形容词形式，pleased 表示感到高兴的
65 空 根据非谓语动词用法判断，working 作现在分词或动名词
考点：语境选词　状语从句引导词　时态与语态　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　主谓一致与指代一致　近义词辨析　非谓语动词

74. 【答案】When

56 空 根据句子语境（描述某物价格高）→ 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子逻辑关系（时间状语从句）→ 选择引导时间状语从句的连词 → 得出答案
58 空 根据句子语境（描述某物受欢迎）→ 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
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65 空 根据非谓语动词用法判断，working 作现在分词或动名词

考点：语境选词　状语从句引导词　时态与语态　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　主谓一致与指代一致　近义词辨析　非谓语动词

75. 【答案】popular

56 空 根据句子语境（描述某物价格高）→ 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子逻辑关系（时间状语从句）→ 选择引导时间状语从句的连词 → 得出答案
58 空 根据句子语境（描述某物受欢迎）→ 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
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65 空 根据非谓语动词用法判断，working 作现在分词或动名词

考点：语境选词　状语从句引导词　时态与语态　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　主谓一致与指代一致　近义词辨析　非谓语动词

76. 【答案】caused

56 空 根据句子语境（描述某物价格高）→ 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子逻辑关系（时间状语从句）→ 选择引导时间状语从句的连词 → 得出答案
58 空 根据句子语境（描述某物受欢迎）→ 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
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64 空 根据语境判断形容词形式，pleased 表示感到高兴的
65 空 根据非谓语动词用法判断，working 作现在分词或动名词

考点：语境选词　状语从句引导词　时态与语态　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　主谓一致与指代一致　近义词辨析　非谓语动词

77. 【答案】either

56 空 根据句子语境（描述某物价格高）→ 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子逻辑关系（时间状语从句）→ 选择引导时间状语从句的连词 → 得出答案
58 空 根据句子语境（描述某物受欢迎）→ 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案

59 空 分析句子时态（过去时被动语态）→ 选择动词的正确形式 → 得出答案
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63 空 根据主语单复数及语境判断名词复数形式 journeys
64 空 根据语境判断形容词形式，pleased 表示感到高兴的
65 空 根据非谓语动词用法判断，working 作现在分词或动名词

考点：语境选词　状语从句引导词　时态与语态　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　主谓一致与指代一致　近义词辨析　非谓语动词

78. 【答案】method

56 空 根据句子语境（描述某物价格高）→ 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子逻辑关系（时间状语从句）→ 选择引导时间状语从句的连词 → 得出答案
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65 空 根据非谓语动词用法判断，working 作现在分词或动名词

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79. 【答案】down

56 空 根据句子语境（描述某物价格高）→ 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子逻辑关系（时间状语从句）→ 选择引导时间状语从句的连词 → 得出答案
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64 空 根据语境判断形容词形式，pleased 表示感到高兴的
65 空 根据非谓语动词用法判断，working 作现在分词或动名词

考点：语境选词　状语从句引导词　时态与语态　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　主谓一致与指代一致　近义词辨析　非谓语动词

80. 【答案】journeys

56 空 根据句子语境（描述某物价格高）→ 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子逻辑关系（时间状语从句）→ 选择引导时间状语从句的连词 → 得出答案
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65 空 根据非谓语动词用法判断，working 作现在分词或动名词

考点：语境选词　状语从句引导词　时态与语态　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　主谓一致与指代一致　近义词辨析　非谓语动词

81. 【答案】pleased

56 空 根据句子语境（描述某物价格高）→ 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子逻辑关系（时间状语从句）→ 选择引导时间状语从句的连词 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　状语从句引导词　时态与语态　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　主谓一致与指代一致　近义词辨析　非谓语动词

82. 【答案】working

56 空 根据句子语境（描述某物价格高）→ 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子逻辑关系（时间状语从句）→ 选择引导时间状语从句的连词 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　状语从句引导词　时态与语态　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　主谓一致与指代一致　近义词辨析　非谓语动词

83. 【答案】Dear Tom,
How are you? I have a moving story…

根据要点提示，运用多种句式（如定语从句、非谓语动词）组织语言，完成一篇连贯的记叙性书信。

考点：定语从句　非谓语动词　书信格式　要点覆盖