中考 · 2021年浙江省湖州市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 89 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 63 题 · 浙江省湖州市

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
048 827
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本卷答案与讲解
904 104
yingyu8.cn/an/904104

一、听力（本题有 15 小题, 其中 1—10 小题每题1分, 11-15 小题每题 2 分, 共 20 分）

（共 11 小题，每小题 1 分，共 11 分）

（听力部分考试请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. Where does the woman want to go?

A. Hill Street. B. Cafe. C. Supermarket.

2. What is Bob going to do this afternoon?

A. Watch a movie. B. Study for a test. C. Go to Helen's house.

3. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At a store. B. At a restaurant. C. At a cinema.

4. What does the man mean?

A. He is busy tonight. B. The price is high.

C. He doesn't like football. 第二节：听下面两段较长对话, 每段对话后有2至3个小题, 请从题中所给的

5. What are the speakers going to do?

A. Run. B. Train. C. Play.

6. How does Tony feel?

A. Tired. B. Bored. C. Sleepy

7. What does the woman suggest?

A. Listening to music. B. Seeing a doctor. C. Having a rest.

8. Who is giving the speech?

A. A visitor. B. A teacher. C. A guide.

9. What will Group Two do in the museum?

A. Work as guides. B. Put on a short play. C. Do service work.

10. What does the speaker think of the activity?

A. It's good for their study. B. It's good to get working experience.

C. It's good to understand the people around.

11. How long will the bus ride take?

A. 30 minutes. B. 45 minutes. C. 60 minutes.

二、完形填空（本题有 15小题, 每小题1分, 共 15 分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面短文，理解其大意，然后从各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。 Love, joy and the warm feeling of getting together don’t cost a thing. But gifts do cost money. So what’s a poor family to do? Before New Year, I told my mother that the only thing I ___12___ was a pogo stick (弹簧单高跷). However, my mother said they were so expensive that we couldn’t ___13___ one. On a Saturday before New Year, my family ___14___ together. While my mother and I were picking out the gifts, my dad said, “I’ll be back soon — I need to see something in the tool area.” A little later, he came back with a long box. I remember wondering if there was a ___15___ in it. When we arrived home my dad put the box in the garage. While my parents were busy with their chores, I ___16___ walked out to the garage and found the box. I was so ___17___ and I knew as soon as I opened that magical box, my bright, shiny pogo stick would appear. No such ___18___! Inside the box was a ___19___ old broom (扫帚). That New Year morning, I got some nice gifts ___20___ I didn’t get the present that I really wanted. After cleaning up the room, my dad went to the garage. When he came back in, he was ___21___ a beautiful pogo stick. I couldn’t ___22___ it! My parents probably got quite a laugh from the trick they played on ___23___. Although we didn’t have much ___24___ my parents gave me the most important gift of all: lots of ___25___. That was over 60 years ago and I still think about those ___26___ memories. I will never forget all the joy my parents brought into my life.

12. A. owned B. wanted C. forgot D. found

13. A. make B. borrow C. accept D. afford

14. A. went shopping B. did chores C. took a walk D. had dinner

15. A. toy gun B. pogo stick C. tool D. broom

16. A. quietly B. politely C. suddenly D. certainly

17. A. surprised B. satisfied C. excited D. relaxed

18. A. purpose B. promise C. advice D. luck

19. A. magic B. silly C. different D. smart

20. A. but B. so C. and D. or

21. A. preparing B. hiding C. choosing D. carrying
22. A. understand B. decide C. believe D. explain
23. A. me B. us C. him D. her
24. A. courage B. time C. money D. trouble
25. A. trust B. love C. smile D. pride
26. A. complete B. unbelievable C. educational D. wonderful

三、阅读理解（本题有 13 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 26. 分）（共 13 小题，每小题 2 分，共

RED BANK, New Jersey (January 31, 2020). These days, women go to space. They sail (航行) around the world. They have all kinds of adventures (冒险). This wasn't true hundreds of years ago. Back then, women were expected to stay home. But that didn't stop these three women from taking off and doing big things. Jeanne Baret (1740—1807): Baret was a French scientist. She studied plants. And she was the first woman to sail around the world. In 1766, Baret wanted to set sail with a group of scientists. But they were all men. Women weren't allowed to travel on French navy ships. So Baret dressed up like a man. And she sailed away. Lady Hester Stanhope (1776—1839): Stanhope was from England She wanted to travel. She traveled throughout the Middle East by herself. And she led an archeological dig there. She was the first woman to do this. Nellie Bly (1864-1922): Bly was a reporter. In 1887, she wrote a story about hidden problems at a hospital. She dressed up like a patient at the hospital. Then she wrote an alarming six-part report. The story made Bly well-known. It also led the way for other women reporters. Two years later, Bly set a world record. She traveled around the world in seventy-two days!

27. The passage is probably from the __▲_ _ column (栏目) of a magazine.
A. People B. Science C. Health D. News

28. According to the passage, __▲_ _ set a record traveling around the world in 72 days.
A. Red Bank B. Jeanne Baret
C. Lady Hester Stanhope D. Nellie Bly

29. It is the most important to tell that __▲_ _, if you are retelling this passage.
A. women today have all kinds of adventures B. women could do great things even centuries ago
C. Jeanne Baret was the first woman to sail around the world D. Nellie Bly's report about life inside a hospital made her famous B The first emperor of China, Qin Shihuang, completed a huge number of projects during his rule. Between 221 and 210

The first emperor of China, Qin Shihuang, completed a huge number of projects during his rule. Between 221 and 210 B. C., he started the building of the Great Wall. The emperor also ordered the building of a huge army of life-sized terracotta soldiers（士兵）. These, he hoped, would protect his tomb after his death. Lost in Time The soldiers in Xi’ an’ s terracotta museum are today light brown, but they weren’ t always. They began as an army of red, blue, yellow, green, white, and purple. Sadly, most of the colors did not last to the present day. After being exposed（暴露）to air during digging, the coating under the paint began to fall off. The paint disappeared in less time than it takes to boil an egg, taking away with it important pieces of history. New Technology Now new technology is starting to show the army’ s true colors. Archeologists（考古学家）have recently discovered an area with more than a hundred soldiers. Many of these still have their painted features, including black hair, pink faces, and black or brown eyes. Chinese and German researchers have developed a chemical liquid（液体）to help save the soldiers’ colors. After finding a soldier or another art piece, archeologists put the liquid on it. They then cover it in plastic. Back to Life Archeologists are also finding colors in the dirt around the soldiers. It’ s important not to do anything with the dirt, so the colors won’ t be lost. “We are treating the dirt as an art piece,” says Rong Bo, the museum’ s leading archeologist. The next challenge, says Rong Bo, is to find a way to use the colors onto the army-again. Once that happens, artists can bring Emperor Qin’ s army back to its full, bright colors.

30. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The death of Emperor Qin Shihuang.　　B. How the terracotta army was colored.

C. The true colors of the terracotta soldiers.　　D. How the soldiers lived during Qin Dynasty.

31. What does the underlined word “they” in the passage refer to?

A. Archeologists.　　B. Artists.　　C. Researchers.　　D. Soldier.

32. Which statement would Rong Bo probably agree?

A. The soldiers should stay in their present, brown color.

B. People should try to bring back the army’ s bright colors.

C. Archeologists can only guess at the soldiers’ true colors.

D. Artists should be able to paint the soldiers in colors they want. C Why is it that the people you meet when backpacking (背包旅行) seem to be more interesting and outgoing than your friends at home? That’ s my experience, anyway. Very often, you’ ll meet people that are fun to travel with and worth getting to know. I’ ve spent time with people of many countries and have found out some interesting things about their cultures. It’ s a great way to learn more about the world. It’ s often easy to make new friends while you’ re traveling, and you’ ll be able to hang around with them for a few days, until one of you leaves for the next exciting place. Relationships of this kind are shorter but can be just as strong as friendships back home, because you do so much together in that short time. I often find I like to share things about myself that I’ d never say to my close friends. It is safe, I think, because we probably won’ t meet again, except online. One thing that’ s important when you’ re backpacking is to make sure you carry only basic needs, so your backpack isn’ t too heavy. I travel “light” these days. One good tip someone gave me is to take old clothes and just throw them away when you move on, instead of washing and waiting for things to dry. Many hostels (小旅社) don’ t provide shampoo and shower gel. You can get mini bottles in supermarkets. I’ ve discovered that many backpackers visit little places other tourists don’ t go to, and by using local shops and guest houses, they help those places with much-needed financial (经济上的) support. Most small guest houses allow you to stay for unlimited time, so you can spend as long as you like exploring the local area. Backpackers are also kinder to the

environment, because they use trains and buses rather than cars. So, what are you waiting for? (By Andy Robinson)

33. Which text message would Andy send to a friend?

A. “Why don’t you fly out to visit me? We’ll stay in a famous hotel on the coast.”

B. “I’m leaving here tomorrow and then I will drive a car along the coast.”

C. “I’ve met some great people. Tomorrow we’re going by boat to an ancient village in the mountains together.”

D. “I’m glad I filled up my backpack — I’ve got everything I need, though it isn’t easy to carry it around!”

34. The best title for the passage can be __▲__.

A. Friendships on the Way

B. Traveling with a Backpack

C. A Backpacking Experience

D. Tips on Travel D Masa walked slowly towards the house, stopping now and then to cut off dead leaves or fading flowers. There were few weeds (杂草). Yuki had spent many hours of her two-week visit weeding in the garden. Masa wondered if Yuki had spent so much of her time outside because she wanted to avoid talking to her. But Yuki must have wanted very much to see us, Masa told herself. She had visited in the last weeks of June, as soon as her college was out for the summer. She said she wanted to stay longer but couldn’t because she had to work. Besides, she needed to use the studio at her college for photography and she had to go to the library to read. “Why do you have to go to college to study art?” Masa asked her. “All the great artists didn’t go to college.” Yuki shook her head. “That was a different time. It’s hard to explain.”

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35. According to the passage, Yuki was __▲__.

A. a gardener B. an artist C. a college student D. an art teacher

36. From the underlined sentence, we can infer (推断) that Yuki wanted to __▲__.

A. end the conversation
B. weed the flowerbed
C. leave Masa's garden
D. take some photos

37. It can be learnt from the passage that __▲___.

A. Yuki studied art because she wanted to be a teacher
B. Masa wasn't satisfied with Yuki's work in the garden
C. Masa and Yuki agreed on living together all the year
D. Masa and Yuki had very different ideas about college

38. The underlined word "strained" in the last paragraph probably shows Masa felt something __▲__.

A. unforgettable
B. uncomfortable
C. thankful
D. crazy 卷 II 说明：本卷共四大题, 25 小题, 满分 39 分。

四、任务型阅读（本题有 4 小题, 每小题 1分, 共 4 分）（共 4 小题，每小题 1 分，共 4 分）

阅读下面材料，完成任务。每空不得超过三个词。 Read the following information. Complete Seb’s notes. Dear Seb, I got the tickets — we’re going to see MegaMan! I’m coming up the night before. Can I stay the night at your house? My train arrives at 6 p.m. Can you meet me at East Railway Station? Can’t wait! Paul PS You owe me £25 for the show. Liverpool Apollo Theatre Thursday 8 May — One Night Only MegaMan — Live Time: 7 p.m. Date of Paul’s arrival: _____39_____ Meet him at 6 p.m. at: _____40_____ The show is on: Thursday 8 May Name of the theatre: _____41_____ Get to the theatre before: 7 p.m. Ticket costs: _____42_____

39. 任务型阅读

_____

40. 任务型阅读

_____

41. 任务型阅读

_____

42. 任务型阅读

_____

五、单词拼写（本题有 10 小题, 每小题1分, 共 10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容和所给中文提示，在空白处写出单词的正确形式。每空限填一词。 Things Spotter If you often lose things you’ll be happy with a new _____43_____ (发明) called Things Spotter. It’ll look like a small key tag that can be put on your objects. The tag will _____44_____ (连接) to your mobile phone through BlueTooth technology. When you find something missing, don’t _____45_____ (担心)! Just press a button on your mobile phone and a map on your screen will tell you where to look. Fire Recharger It’s really fun to _____46_____ (扎营) in the wild! But what can you do if the batteries (电池) on your mobile phone are empty? Some _____47_____ (工程师) are working on a Fire Recharger. It _____48_____ (生产) electricity from the heat of fire. This means you can use a small fire to charge (充电) your mobile phone. It is very useful and will be _____49_____ (广泛地) used in the future. DigGoggles Those lively underwater photos are so beautiful, but not easy to take. Besides, underwater cameras are not _____50_____ (便宜的) enough. But soon you will have the _____51_____ (机会) to buy a pair of DigGoggles. That’s the name of a _____52_____ (特殊的) diving mask that can take photos. Open and close your eyes twice and your camera will go ‘click’!

43. 单词拼写

_____

44. 单词拼写

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45. 单词拼写

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46. 单词拼写

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47. 单词拼写

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48. 单词拼写

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49. 单词拼写

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50. 单词拼写

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51. 单词拼写

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52. 单词拼写

_____

六、语法填空（本题有 10 小题, 每小题 1分, 共 10 分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面的短文，在空白处填入一个适当的词，或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。 Your dog is barking, but you can’t hear it! Your best friend is telling you _____53_____ joke, but you can’t catch it! _____54_____ terrible! The people who have hearing loss _____55_____ (consider) deaf. It’s not easy being deaf, and although some kids are born deaf, many others lose their hearing later on. So it’s important to know how _____56_____ (be) a good friend with anyone in the Deaf community. Here are some ways. Be patient and do not give up on a friend _____57_____ hearing loss. If you repeat what you are saying _____58_____ (loud), and it isn’t helping your Deaf friend, try to write it down or use signals instead. Also, remember that deafness isn’t the same as being stupid. Deaf kids are just as smart as anyone else. Don’t treat your Deaf friends like they are not very smart. _____59_____ they can’t hear you, there’s nothing wrong with their brain. Don’t forget about texts, _____60_____ (email), and so on. These are much _____61_____ (good) ways to keep in touch with your Deaf friend than phone calls. If the two of you can sign, a video call is great! It’s fun to communicate with others. We should support all of _____62_____ (we) friends, and make new ones!

53. 语法填空

54. 语法填空

55. 语法填空

56. 语法填空

57. 语法填空

58. 语法填空

59. 语法填空

60. 语法填空

61. 语法填空

62. 语法填空

七、书面表达（本题 15 分）（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

63. （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. B	4. A	5. C
6. B	7. A	8. C	9. A	10. C
11. B	12. B	13. D	14. A	15. B
16. A	17. C	18. D	19. B	20. A
21. D	22. C	23. A	24. C	25. B
26. D	27. A	28. D	29. B	30. C
31. A	32. B	33. C	34. B	35. C
36. A	37. D	38. B	42. £25	43. invention
44. connect	45. worry	46. camp	47. engineers	48. produces
49. widely	50. cheap	51. chance	52. special	53. a
54. How	55. are considered	56. to be	57. with	58. loudly
60. emails	61. better	62. our		

39. Wednesday 7 May

40. East Railway Station

41. Liverpool Apollo Theatre

59. Although/Though

63. Being Healthy

In my opinion, both doing exercise and eating healthy food are important for staying healthy. However, if I have to choose one, I think eating healthy food is more important. Because what we eat gives our body the energy and nutrients it needs to work properly.

To stay healthy, I have some good habits. First, I eat a lot of vegetables and fruit every day, and I try to eat less junk food like chips and candy. Second, I drink plenty of water instead of sugary drinks. Third, I do exercise regularly. I often play basketball with my friends after school and sometimes go running with my parents on weekends.

By eating well and exercising, I feel energetic and happy. I hope everyone can develop healthy habits to enjoy a wonderful life.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位对话中女士表达目的地的语句 → 识别地点名词 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　地点名词识别

2. 【答案】A

定位对话中Bob陈述下午计划的语句 → 识别动作短语 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　动作计划识别

3. 【答案】B

捕捉对话中的场景关键词（如点餐、结账等） → 推断对话发生的地点 → 匹配选项

考点：场景推断　关键词捕捉

4. 【答案】A

理解男士话语的言外之意（如拒绝邀请） → 结合语境推断其真实原因 → 匹配选项

考点：言外之意推断　语境理解

5. 【答案】C

定位对话中双方达成一致的行动计划 → 识别动作动词 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　共同计划识别

6. 【答案】B

捕捉对话中表达情绪的关键词 → 识别同义替换或直接对应 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度　情绪推断

7. 【答案】A

定位对话中女士提出建议的部分 → 识别建议的具体内容 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　建议识别

8. 【答案】C

根据对话场景（如博物馆）和说话者身份线索 → 推断其角色 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　场景词汇与人物关系

9. 【答案】A

定位对话中关于“第二组”任务分配的部分 → 识别具体活动内容 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　场景词汇与人物关系

10. 【答案】C

捕捉说话者对活动评价的关键词句 → 推断其核心观点 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度　推理判断

11. 【答案】B

定位数字信息 → 识别时间表达（forty-five minutes） → 得出答案

考点：数字时间语音

12. 【答案】B

1 空 根据前文‘told my mother that the only thing I...’和后文‘my mother said they were so expensive’的语境，推断出‘我’表达的是‘想要’某物，而非‘拥有’、‘忘记’或‘发现’。

2 空 根据前文‘they were so expensive’的语境，推断出家庭经济状况无法‘负担得起’，‘afford’是‘负担得起’的固定搭配。

3 空 根据后文‘While my mother and I were picking out the gifts’的细节，推断出家人一起‘购物’。

4 空 根据前文‘I told my mother that the only thing I wanted was a pogo stick’和‘I remember wondering if there was a...’的语境，推断出‘我’期待盒子里是‘弹簧单高跷’。

5 空 根据后文‘I was so... and I knew as soon as I opened that magical box’的语境，推断出‘我’是‘悄悄地’去车库，以免被父母发现。

6 空 根据后文‘I knew as soon as I opened that magical box, my bright, shiny pogo stick would appear’推断，叙述者对盒中物品充满期待与兴奋 → 选择最符合此情绪的形容词

7 空 根据前文‘my parents gave me the most important gift of all’及全文‘love, joy, warm feeling’主题 → 推断父母给予的是抽象的精神财富 → 选择最符合‘非物质礼物’语境的名词

8 空 根据前文‘No such luck!’及‘Inside the box was a... old broom’的转折与失望情绪 → 推断扫帚的属性应与‘闪亮的弹簧单高跷’形成反差 → 选择最能体现‘简陋、不起眼’的形容词

9 空 分析前后分句逻辑关系：‘I got some nice gifts’与‘I didn’t get the present that I really wanted’构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连词

10 空 根据后文‘I couldn’t believe it!’及‘trick they played’推断，父亲是‘拿着’或‘带着’弹簧单高跷出现 → 选择最符合‘手持物品出现’语境的动词

11 空 根据语境‘I couldn’t ____ it!’及后文父母的恶作剧，推断出‘我’对眼前出现的弹簧单高跷感到难以置信 → 选择表示‘相信’的动词

12 空 定位‘the trick they played on ____’ → 分析指代关系，‘they’指父母，‘on’的宾语应是恶作剧的对象 → 根据全文第一人称叙述，确定对象是‘我’

13 空 定位‘Although we didn’t have much ____’ → 结合首句‘Love, joy... don’t cost a thing. But gifts do cost money.’及全文关于家庭经济状况的暗示 → 推断此处指物质条件

14 空 定位‘the most important gift of all: lots of ____’ → 结合首句‘Love, joy and the warm feeling...’及全文主旨 → 推断此处是抽象的精神礼物

15 空 定位‘those ____ memories’ → 结合全文对往事的怀念基调（‘I still think about...’，‘I will never forget all the joy...’） → 选择表达积极、美好情感的形容词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 afford　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　情绪推断　主题推断　情感反差　状语从句　逻辑关系　动作推断　近义词辨析　指代一致　代词指代　主旨大意　观点态度

13. 【答案】D

1 空 根据前文‘told my mother that the only thing I...’和后文‘my mother said they were so expensive’的语境，推断出‘我’表达的是‘想要’某物，而非‘拥有’、‘忘记’或‘发现’。

2 空 根据前文‘they were so expensive’的语境，推断出家庭经济状况无法‘负担得起’，‘afford’是‘负担得起’的固定搭配。

3 空 根据后文‘While my mother and I were picking out the gifts’的细节，推断出家人一起‘购物’。

4 空 根据前文‘I told my mother that the only thing I wanted was a pogo stick’和‘I remember wondering if there was a...’的语境，推断出‘我’期待盒子里是‘弹簧单高跷’。

5 空 根据后文‘I was so... and I knew as soon as I opened that magical box’的语境，推断出‘我’是‘悄悄地’去车库，以免被父母发现。
6 空 根据后文‘I knew as soon as I opened that magical box, my bright, shiny pogo stick would appear’推断，叙述者对盒中物品充满期待与兴奋 → 选择最符合此情绪的形容词
7 空 根据前文‘my parents gave me the most important gift of all’及全文‘love, joy, warm feeling’主题 → 推断父母给予的是抽象的精神财富 → 选择最符合‘非物质礼物’语境的名词
8 空 根据前文‘No such luck!’及‘Inside the box was a... old broom’的转折与失望情绪 → 推断扫帚的属性应与‘闪亮的弹簧单高跷’形成反差 → 选择最能体现‘简陋、不起眼’的形容词
9 空 分析前后分句逻辑关系：‘I got some nice gifts’与‘I didn’t get the present that I really wanted’构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连词
10 空 根据后文‘I couldn’t believe it!’及‘trick they played’推断，父亲是‘拿着’或‘带着’弹簧单高跷出现 → 选择最符合‘手持物品出现’语境的动词
11 空 根据语境‘I couldn’t ____ it!’及后文父母的恶作剧，推断出‘我’对眼前出现的弹簧单高跷感到难以置信 → 选择表示‘相信’的动词
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14. 【答案】A

1 空 根据前文‘told my mother that the only thing I...’和后文‘my mother said they were so expensive’的语境，推断出‘我’表达的是‘想要’某物，而非‘拥有’、‘忘记’或‘发现’。
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15. 【答案】B

1 空 根据前文‘told my mother that the only thing I...’和后文‘my mother said they were so expensive’的语境，推断出‘我’表达的是‘想要’某物，而非‘拥有’、‘忘记’或‘发现’。
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考点：语境选词 动词搭配 afford 细节定位与捕捉 推理判断 情绪推断 主题推断 情感反差 状语从句 逻辑关系 动作推断 近义词辨析 指代一致 代词指代 主旨大意 观点态度

16. 【答案】A

1 空 根据前文‘told my mother that the only thing I...’和后文‘my mother said they were so expensive’的语境，推断出‘我’表达的是‘想要’某物，而非‘拥有’、‘忘记’或‘发现’。

2 空 根据前文‘they were so expensive’的语境，推断出家庭经济状况无法‘负担得起’，‘afford’是‘负担得起’的固定搭配。

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4 空 根据前文‘I told my mother that the only thing I wanted was a pogo stick’和‘I remember wondering if there was a...’的语境，推断出‘我’期待盒子里是‘弹簧单高跷’。

5 空 根据后文‘I was so... and I knew as soon as I opened that magical box’的语境，推断出‘我’是‘悄悄地’去车库，以免被父母发现。

6 空 根据后文‘I knew as soon as I opened that magical box, my bright, shiny pogo stick would appear’推断，叙述者对盒中物品充满期待与兴奋 → 选择最符合此情绪的形容词

7 空 根据前文‘my parents gave me the most important gift of all’及全文‘love, joy, warm feeling’主题 → 推断父母给予的是抽象的精神财富 → 选择最符合‘非物质礼物’语境的名词

8 空 根据前文‘No such luck!’及‘Inside the box was a... old broom’的转折与失望情绪 → 推断扫帚的属性应与‘闪亮的弹簧单高跷’形成反差 → 选择最能体现‘简陋、不起眼’的形容词

9 空 分析前后分句逻辑关系：‘I got some nice gifts’与‘I didn’t get the present that I really wanted’构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连词

10 空 根据后文‘I couldn’t believe it!’及‘trick they played’推断，父亲是‘拿着’或‘带着’弹簧单高跷出现 → 选择最符合‘手持物品出现’语境的动词

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12 空 定位‘the trick they played on ____’ → 分析指代关系，‘they’指父母，‘on’的宾语应是恶作剧的对象 → 根据全文第一人称叙述，确定对象是‘我’

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考点：语境选词　动词搭配 afford　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　情绪推断　主题推断　情感反差　状语从句　逻辑关系　动作推断　近义词辨析　指代一致　代词指代　主旨大意　观点态度

17. 【答案】C

1 空 根据前文‘told my mother that the only thing I...’和后文‘my mother said they were so expensive’的语境，推断出‘我’表达的是‘想要’某物，而非‘拥有’、‘忘记’或‘发现’。

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7 空 根据前文‘my parents gave me the most important gift of all’及全文‘love, joy, warm feeling’主题→推断父母给予的是抽象的精神财富→选择最符合‘非物质礼物’语境的名词
8 空 根据前文‘No such luck!’及‘Inside the box was a... old broom’的转折与失望情绪→推断扫帚的属性应与‘闪亮的弹簧单高跷’形成反差→选择最能体现‘简陋、不起眼’的形容词
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19. 【答案】B

1 空 根据前文‘told my mother that the only thing I...’和后文‘my mother said they were so expensive’的语境，推断出‘我’表达的是‘想要’某物，而非‘拥有’、‘忘记’或‘发现’。
2 空 根据前文‘they were so expensive’的语境，推断出家庭经济状况无法‘负担得起’，‘afford’是‘负担得起’的固定搭配。
3 空 根据后文‘While my mother and I were picking out the gifts’的细节，推断出家人一起‘购物’。
4 空 根据前文‘I told my mother that the only thing I wanted was a pogo stick’和‘I remember wondering if there was a...’的语境，推断出‘我’期待盒子里是‘弹簧单高跷’。
5 空 根据后文‘I was so... and I knew as soon as I opened that magical box’的语境，推断出‘我’是‘悄悄地’去车库，以免被父母发现。
6 空 根据后文‘I knew as soon as I opened that magical box, my bright, shiny pogo stick would appear’推断，叙述者对盒中物品充满期待与兴奋 → 选择最符合此情绪的形容词
7 空 根据前文‘my parents gave me the most important gift of all’及全文‘love, joy, warm feeling’主题 → 推断父母给予的是抽象的精神财富 → 选择最符合‘非物质礼物’语境的名词
8 空 根据前文‘No such luck!’及‘Inside the box was a... old broom’的转折与失望情绪 → 推断扫帚的属性应与‘闪亮的弹簧单高跷’形成反差 → 选择最能体现‘简陋、不起眼’的形容词
9 空 分析前后分句逻辑关系：‘I got some nice gifts’与‘I didn’t get the present that I really wanted’构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连词
10 空 根据后文‘I couldn’t believe it!’及‘trick they played’推断，父亲是‘拿着’或‘带着’弹簧单高跷出现 → 选择最符合‘手持物品出现’语境的动词
11 空 根据语境‘I couldn’t ____ it!’及后文父母的恶作剧，推断出‘我’对眼前出现的弹簧单高跷感到难以置信 → 选择表示‘相信’的动词
12 空 定位‘the trick they played on ____’ → 分析指代关系，‘they’指父母，‘on’的宾语应是恶作剧的对象 → 根据全文第一人称叙述，确定对象是‘我’
13 空 定位‘Although we didn’t have much ____’ → 结合首句‘Love, joy... don’t cost a thing. But gifts do cost money.’及全文关于家庭经济状况的暗示 → 推断此处指物质条件
14 空 定位‘the most important gift of all: lots of ____’ → 结合首句‘Love, joy and the warm feeling...’及全文主旨 → 推断此处是抽象的精神礼物
15 空 定位‘those ____ memories’ → 结合全文对往事的怀念基调（‘I still think about...’，‘I will never forget all the joy...’） → 选择表达积极、美好情感的形容词
考点：语境选词 动词搭配 afford 细节定位与捕捉 推理判断 情绪推断 主题推断 情感反差 状语从句 逻辑关系 动作推断 近义词辨析 指代一致 代词指代 主旨大意 观点态度

20. 【答案】A

1 空 根据前文‘told my mother that the only thing I...’和后文‘my mother said they were so expensive’的语境，推断出‘我’表达的是‘想要’某物，而非‘拥有’、‘忘记’或‘发现’。
2 空 根据前文‘they were so expensive’的语境，推断出家庭经济状况无法‘负担得起’，‘afford’是‘负担得

起’的固定搭配。
3 空 根据后文‘While my mother and I were picking out the gifts’的细节，推断出家人一起‘购物’。
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5 空 根据后文‘I was so... and I knew as soon as I opened that magical box’的语境，推断出‘我’是‘悄悄地’去车库，以免被父母发现。
6 空 根据后文‘I knew as soon as I opened that magical box, my bright, shiny pogo stick would appear’推断，叙述者对盒中物品充满期待与兴奋 → 选择最符合此情绪的形容词
7 空 根据前文‘my parents gave me the most important gift of all’及全文‘love, joy, warm feeling’主题 → 推断父母给予的是抽象的精神财富 → 选择最符合‘非物质礼物’语境的名词
8 空 根据前文‘No such luck!’及‘Inside the box was a... old broom’的转折与失望情绪 → 推断扫帚的属性应与‘闪亮的弹簧单高跷’形成反差 → 选择最能体现‘简陋、不起眼’的形容词
9 空 分析前后分句逻辑关系：‘I got some nice gifts’与‘I didn’t get the present that I really wanted’构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连词
10 空 根据后文‘I couldn’t believe it!’及‘trick they played’推断，父亲是‘拿着’或‘带着’弹簧单高跷出现 → 选择最符合‘手持物品出现’语境的动词
11 空 根据语境‘I couldn’t ____ it!’及后文父母的恶作剧，推断出‘我’对眼前出现的弹簧单高跷感到难以置信 → 选择表示‘相信’的动词
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13 空 定位‘Although we didn’t have much ____’ → 结合首句‘Love, joy... don’t cost a thing. But gifts do cost money.’及全文关于家庭经济状况的暗示 → 推断此处指物质条件
14 空 定位‘the most important gift of all: lots of ____’ → 结合首句‘Love, joy and the warm feeling...’及全文主旨 → 推断此处是抽象的精神礼物
15 空 定位‘those ____ memories’ → 结合全文对往事的怀念基调（‘I still think about...’，‘I will never forget all the joy...’） → 选择表达积极、美好情感的形容词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 afford　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　情绪推断　主题推断　情感反差　状语从句　逻辑关系　动作推断　近义词辨析　指代一致　代词指代　主旨大意　观点态度

21. 【答案】D

1 空 根据前文‘told my mother that the only thing I...’和后文‘my mother said they were so expensive’的语境，推断出‘我’表达的是‘想要’某物，而非‘拥有’、‘忘记’或‘发现’。
2 空 根据前文‘they were so expensive’的语境，推断出家庭经济状况无法‘负担得起’，‘afford’是‘负担得起’的固定搭配。
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4 空 根据前文‘I told my mother that the only thing I wanted was a pogo stick’和‘I remember wondering if there was a...’的语境，推断出‘我’期待盒子里是‘弹簧单高跷’。
5 空 根据后文‘I was so... and I knew as soon as I opened that magical box’的语境，推断出‘我’是‘悄悄地’去车库，以免被父母发现。
6 空 根据后文‘I knew as soon as I opened that magical box, my bright, shiny pogo stick would appear’推断，叙述者对盒中物品充满期待与兴奋 → 选择最符合此情绪的形容词
7 空 根据前文‘my parents gave me the most important gift of all’及全文‘love, joy, warm feeling’主题 → 推断父母给予的是抽象的精神财富 → 选择最符合‘非物质礼物’语境的名词
8 空 根据前文‘No such luck!’及‘Inside the box was a... old broom’的转折与失望情绪 → 推断扫帚的属性应与‘闪亮的弹簧单高跷’形成反差 → 选择最能体现‘简陋、不起眼’的形容词

9 空 分析前后分句逻辑关系：‘I got some nice gifts’与‘I didn’t get the present that I really wanted’构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连词
10 空 根据后文‘I couldn’t believe it!’及‘trick they played’推断，父亲是‘拿着’或‘带着’弹簧单高跷出现 → 选择最符合‘手持物品出现’语境的动词
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14 空 定位‘the most important gift of all: lots of ____’ → 结合首句‘Love, joy and the warm feeling...’及全文主旨 → 推断此处是抽象的精神礼物
15 空 定位‘those ____ memories’ → 结合全文对往事的怀念基调（‘I still think about...’，‘I will never forget all the joy...’） → 选择表达积极、美好情感的形容词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 afford　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　情绪推断　主题推断　情感反差　状语从句　逻辑关系　动作推断　近义词辨析　指代一致　代词指代　主旨大意　观点态度

22. 【答案】C

1 空 根据前文‘told my mother that the only thing I...’和后文‘my mother said they were so expensive’的语境，推断出‘我’表达的是‘想要’某物，而非‘拥有’、‘忘记’或‘发现’。
2 空 根据前文‘they were so expensive’的语境，推断出家庭经济状况无法‘负担得起’，‘afford’是‘负担得起’的固定搭配。
3 空 根据后文‘While my mother and I were picking out the gifts’的细节，推断出家人一起‘购物’。
4 空 根据前文‘I told my mother that the only thing I wanted was a pogo stick’和‘I remember wondering if there was a...’的语境，推断出‘我’期待盒子里是‘弹簧单高跷’。
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6 空 根据后文‘I knew as soon as I opened that magical box, my bright, shiny pogo stick would appear’推断，叙述者对盒中物品充满期待与兴奋 → 选择最符合此情绪的形容词
7 空 根据前文‘my parents gave me the most important gift of all’及全文‘love, joy, warm feeling’主题 → 推断父母给予的是抽象的精神财富 → 选择最符合‘非物质礼物’语境的名词
8 空 根据前文‘No such luck!’及‘Inside the box was a... old broom’的转折与失望情绪 → 推断扫帚的属性应与‘闪亮的弹簧单高跷’形成反差 → 选择最能体现‘简陋、不起眼’的形容词
9 空 分析前后分句逻辑关系：‘I got some nice gifts’与‘I didn’t get the present that I really wanted’构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连词
10 空 根据后文‘I couldn’t believe it!’及‘trick they played’推断，父亲是‘拿着’或‘带着’弹簧单高跷出现 → 选择最符合‘手持物品出现’语境的动词
11 空 根据语境‘I couldn’t ____ it!’及后文父母的恶作剧，推断出‘我’对眼前出现的弹簧单高跷感到难以置信 → 选择表示‘相信’的动词
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13 空 定位‘Although we didn’t have much ____’ → 结合首句‘Love, joy... don’t cost a thing. But gifts do cost money.’及全文关于家庭经济状况的暗示 → 推断此处指物质条件
14 空 定位‘the most important gift of all: lots of ____’ → 结合首句‘Love, joy and the warm feeling...’及全文主旨 → 推断此处是抽象的精神礼物

15 空 定位‘those ____ memories’ → 结合全文对往事的怀念基调（‘I still think about...’，‘I will never forget all the joy...’） → 选择表达积极、美好情感的形容词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 afford　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　情绪推断　主题推断　情感反差　状语从句　逻辑关系　动作推断　近义词辨析　指代一致　代词指代　主旨大意　观点态度

23. 【答案】A

1 空 根据前文‘told my mother that the only thing I...’和后文‘my mother said they were so expensive’的语境，推断出‘我’表达的是‘想要’某物，而非‘拥有’、‘忘记’或‘发现’。

2 空 根据前文‘they were so expensive’的语境，推断出家庭经济状况无法‘负担得起’，‘afford’是‘负担得起’的固定搭配。

3 空 根据后文‘While my mother and I were picking out the gifts’的细节，推断出家人一起‘购物’。

4 空 根据前文‘I told my mother that the only thing I wanted was a pogo stick’和‘I remember wondering if there was a...’的语境，推断出‘我’期待盒子里是‘弹簧单高跷’。

5 空 根据后文‘I was so... and I knew as soon as I opened that magical box’的语境，推断出‘我’是‘悄悄地’去车库，以免被父母发现。

6 空 根据后文‘I knew as soon as I opened that magical box, my bright, shiny pogo stick would appear’推断，叙述者对盒中物品充满期待与兴奋 → 选择最符合此情绪的形容词

7 空 根据前文‘my parents gave me the most important gift of all’及全文‘love, joy, warm feeling’主题 → 推断父母给予的是抽象的精神财富 → 选择最符合‘非物质礼物’语境的名词

8 空 根据前文‘No such luck!’及‘Inside the box was a... old broom’的转折与失望情绪 → 推断扫帚的属性应与‘闪亮的弹簧单高跷’形成反差 → 选择最能体现‘简陋、不起眼’的形容词

9 空 分析前后分句逻辑关系：‘I got some nice gifts’与‘I didn’t get the present that I really wanted’构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连词

10 空 根据后文‘I couldn’t believe it!’及‘trick they played’推断，父亲是‘拿着’或‘带着’弹簧单高跷出现 → 选择最符合‘手持物品出现’语境的动词

11 空 根据语境‘I couldn’t ____ it!’及后文父母的恶作剧，推断出‘我’对眼前出现的弹簧单高跷感到难以置信 → 选择表示‘相信’的动词

12 空 定位‘the trick they played on ____’ → 分析指代关系，‘they’指父母，‘on’的宾语应是恶作剧的对象 → 根据全文第一人称叙述，确定对象是‘我’

13 空 定位‘Although we didn’t have much ____’ → 结合首句‘Love, joy... don’t cost a thing. But gifts do cost money.’及全文关于家庭经济状况的暗示 → 推断此处指物质条件

14 空 定位‘the most important gift of all: lots of ____’ → 结合首句‘Love, joy and the warm feeling...’及全文主旨 → 推断此处是抽象的精神礼物

15 空 定位‘those ____ memories’ → 结合全文对往事的怀念基调（‘I still think about...’，‘I will never forget all the joy...’） → 选择表达积极、美好情感的形容词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 afford　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　情绪推断　主题推断　情感反差　状语从句　逻辑关系　动作推断　近义词辨析　指代一致　代词指代　主旨大意　观点态度

24. 【答案】C

1 空 根据前文‘told my mother that the only thing I...’和后文‘my mother said they were so expensive’的语境，推断出‘我’表达的是‘想要’某物，而非‘拥有’、‘忘记’或‘发现’。

2 空 根据前文‘they were so expensive’的语境，推断出家庭经济状况无法‘负担得起’，‘afford’是‘负担得起’的固定搭配。

3 空 根据后文‘While my mother and I were picking out the gifts’的细节，推断出家人一起‘购物’。

4 空 根据前文‘I told my mother that the only thing I wanted was a pogo stick’和‘I remember wondering if there was a...’的语境，推断出‘我’期待盒子里是‘弹簧单高跷’。

5 空 根据后文‘I was so... and I knew as soon as I opened that magical box’的语境，推断出‘我’是‘悄悄地’去车库，以免被父母发现。
6 空 根据后文‘I knew as soon as I opened that magical box, my bright, shiny pogo stick would appear’推断，叙述者对盒中物品充满期待与兴奋 → 选择最符合此情绪的形容词
7 空 根据前文‘my parents gave me the most important gift of all’及全文‘love, joy, warm feeling’主题 → 推断父母给予的是抽象的精神财富 → 选择最符合‘非物质礼物’语境的名词
8 空 根据前文‘No such luck!’及‘Inside the box was a... old broom’的转折与失望情绪 → 推断扫帚的属性应与‘闪亮的弹簧单高跷’形成反差 → 选择最能体现‘简陋、不起眼’的形容词
9 空 分析前后分句逻辑关系：‘I got some nice gifts’与‘I didn’t get the present that I really wanted’构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连词
10 空 根据后文‘I couldn’t believe it!’及‘trick they played’推断，父亲是‘拿着’或‘带着’弹簧单高跷出现 → 选择最符合‘手持物品出现’语境的动词
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14 空 定位‘the most important gift of all: lots of ____’ → 结合首句‘Love, joy and the warm feeling...’及全文主旨 → 推断此处是抽象的精神礼物
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配 afford　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　情绪推断　主题推断　情感反差　状语从句　逻辑关系　动作推断　近义词辨析　指代一致　代词指代　主旨大意　观点态度

25. 【答案】B

1 空 根据前文‘told my mother that the only thing I...’和后文‘my mother said they were so expensive’的语境，推断出‘我’表达的是‘想要’某物，而非‘拥有’、‘忘记’或‘发现’。
2 空 根据前文‘they were so expensive’的语境，推断出家庭经济状况无法‘负担得起’，‘afford’是‘负担得起’的固定搭配。
3 空 根据后文‘While my mother and I were picking out the gifts’的细节，推断出家人一起‘购物’。
4 空 根据前文‘I told my mother that the only thing I wanted was a pogo stick’和‘I remember wondering if there was a...’的语境，推断出‘我’期待盒子里是‘弹簧单高跷’。
5 空 根据后文‘I was so... and I knew as soon as I opened that magical box’的语境，推断出‘我’是‘悄悄地’去车库，以免被父母发现。
6 空 根据后文‘I knew as soon as I opened that magical box, my bright, shiny pogo stick would appear’推断，叙述者对盒中物品充满期待与兴奋 → 选择最符合此情绪的形容词
7 空 根据前文‘my parents gave me the most important gift of all’及全文‘love, joy, warm feeling’主题 → 推断父母给予的是抽象的精神财富 → 选择最符合‘非物质礼物’语境的名词
8 空 根据前文‘No such luck!’及‘Inside the box was a... old broom’的转折与失望情绪 → 推断扫帚的属性应与‘闪亮的弹簧单高跷’形成反差 → 选择最能体现‘简陋、不起眼’的形容词
9 空 分析前后分句逻辑关系：‘I got some nice gifts’与‘I didn’t get the present that I really wanted’构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连词
10 空 根据后文‘I couldn’t believe it!’及‘trick they played’推断，父亲是‘拿着’或‘带着’弹簧单高跷出现 → 选择最符合‘手持物品出现’语境的动词

11 空 根据语境‘I couldn’t ____ it!’及后文父母的恶作剧，推断出‘我’对眼前出现的弹簧单高跷感到难以置信 → 选择表示‘相信’的动词
12 空 定位‘the trick they played on ____’ → 分析指代关系，‘they’指父母，‘on’的宾语应是恶作剧的对象 → 根据全文第一人称叙述，确定对象是‘我’
13 空 定位‘Although we didn’t have much ____’ → 结合首句‘Love, joy... don’t cost a thing. But gifts do cost money.’及全文关于家庭经济状况的暗示 → 推断此处指物质条件
14 空 定位‘the most important gift of all: lots of ____’ → 结合首句‘Love, joy and the warm feeling...’及全文主旨 → 推断此处是抽象的精神礼物
15 空 定位‘those ____ memories’ → 结合全文对往事的怀念基调（‘I still think about...’，‘I will never forget all the joy...’） → 选择表达积极、美好情感的形容词

考点：语境选词 动词搭配 afford 细节定位与捕捉 推理判断 情绪推断 主题推断 情感反差 状语从句 逻辑关系 动作推断 近义词辨析 指代一致 代词指代 主旨大意 观点态度

26. 【答案】D

1 空 根据前文‘told my mother that the only thing I...’和后文‘my mother said they were so expensive’的语境，推断出‘我’表达的是‘想要’某物，而非‘拥有’、‘忘记’或‘发现’。
2 空 根据前文‘they were so expensive’的语境，推断出家庭经济状况无法‘负担得起’，‘afford’是‘负担得起’的固定搭配。
3 空 根据后文‘While my mother and I were picking out the gifts’的细节，推断出家人一起‘购物’。
4 空 根据前文‘I told my mother that the only thing I wanted was a pogo stick’和‘I remember wondering if there was a...’的语境，推断出‘我’期待盒子里是‘弹簧单高跷’。
5 空 根据后文‘I was so... and I knew as soon as I opened that magical box’的语境，推断出‘我’是‘悄悄地’去车库，以免被父母发现。
6 空 根据后文‘I knew as soon as I opened that magical box, my bright, shiny pogo stick would appear’推断，叙述者对盒中物品充满期待与兴奋 → 选择最符合此情绪的形容词
7 空 根据前文‘my parents gave me the most important gift of all’及全文‘love, joy, warm feeling’主题 → 推断父母给予的是抽象的精神财富 → 选择最符合‘非物质礼物’语境的名词
8 空 根据前文‘No such luck!’及‘Inside the box was a... old broom’的转折与失望情绪 → 推断扫帚的属性应与‘闪亮的弹簧单高跷’形成反差 → 选择最能体现‘简陋、不起眼’的形容词
9 空 分析前后分句逻辑关系：‘I got some nice gifts’与‘I didn’t get the present that I really wanted’构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连词
10 空 根据后文‘I couldn’t believe it!’及‘trick they played’推断，父亲是‘拿着’或‘带着’弹簧单高跷出现 → 选择最符合‘手持物品出现’语境的动词
11 空 根据语境‘I couldn’t ____ it!’及后文父母的恶作剧，推断出‘我’对眼前出现的弹簧单高跷感到难以置信 → 选择表示‘相信’的动词
12 空 定位‘the trick they played on ____’ → 分析指代关系，‘they’指父母，‘on’的宾语应是恶作剧的对象 → 根据全文第一人称叙述，确定对象是‘我’
13 空 定位‘Although we didn’t have much ____’ → 结合首句‘Love, joy... don’t cost a thing. But gifts do cost money.’及全文关于家庭经济状况的暗示 → 推断此处指物质条件
14 空 定位‘the most important gift of all: lots of ____’ → 结合首句‘Love, joy and the warm feeling...’及全文主旨 → 推断此处是抽象的精神礼物
15 空 定位‘those ____ memories’ → 结合全文对往事的怀念基调（‘I still think about...’，‘I will never forget all the joy...’） → 选择表达积极、美好情感的形容词

考点：语境选词 动词搭配 afford 细节定位与捕捉 推理判断 情绪推断 主题推断 情感反差 状语从句 逻辑关系 动作推断 近义词辨析 指代一致 代词指代 主旨大意 观点态度

27. 【答案】A

分析文章整体内容（三位历史女性的冒险事迹）→ 推断文章最可能出现在杂志的哪个栏目 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构与写作目的

28. 【答案】D

定位题干关键信息“72天环游世界” → 在语篇中找到对应描述 → 匹配人物姓名 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

29. 【答案】B

分析文章核心论点（尽管过去女性受限，但这三位女性依然成就非凡）→ 评估各选项与核心论点的契合度 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

30. 【答案】C

通读全文，把握各段落核心内容（兵马俑颜色的失落、新技术的发现、未来的修复挑战）→ 归纳文章主旨 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意

31. 【答案】A

定位划线词“they”所在句子 → 分析其语法功能（主语）和指代对象（前文提及的施动者） → 得出答案

考点：指代与衔接

32. 【答案】B

定位Rong Bo的直接引语与后续陈述 → 提取其对“恢复颜色”的积极态度 → 推断其会同意的行动主张

考点：观点态度推断　直接引语与行动主张的关联

33. 【答案】C

综合Andy对背包旅行的态度（享受、开放、结识新朋友） → 推断其可能发送的、体现此态度的信息内容

考点：人物态度推断　信息内容与人物特征匹配

34. 【答案】B

分析文章整体结构（背包旅行经历）与核心内容（Andy的体验与感悟） → 概括最全面、准确的标题

考点：主旨概括　标题与内容匹配度

35. 【答案】C

定位描述Yuki身份的关键信息（college, study art, graduate） → 排除其他职业选项 → 确定其当前身份

考点：细节定位　身份信息提取

36. 【答案】A

定位划线句前文对话冲突 → 推断Yuki中断对话的意图 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　指代与衔接

37. 【答案】D

通读全文对比祖孙对话核心分歧 → 归纳主旨 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

38. 【答案】B

定位划线词所在句 → 结合前文对话冲突与后文“耐心”对比 → 推断词义 → 得出答案

考点：词义猜测　推理判断

39. 【答案】Wednesday 7 May

29 空 识别日期表达 → 区分星期与月份顺序 → 匹配正确格式

30 空 识别地点名称 → 区分相似发音地点 → 匹配正确名称

31 空 识别剧院名称 → 区分城市与剧院名 → 匹配完整名称

32 空 识别价格数字 → 区分货币单位 → 匹配正确金额

考点：日期表达　星期与月份顺序　地点名称　发音辨识　剧院名称　专有名词　价格数字　货币单位

40. 【答案】East Railway Station

29 空 识别日期表达 → 区分星期与月份顺序 → 匹配正确格式

30 空 识别地点名称 → 区分相似发音地点 → 匹配正确名称

31 空 识别剧院名称 → 区分城市与剧院名 → 匹配完整名称

32 空 识别价格数字 → 区分货币单位 → 匹配正确金额

考点：日期表达　星期与月份顺序　地点名称　发音辨识　剧院名称　专有名词　价格数字　货币单位

41. 【答案】Liverpool Apollo Theatre

29 空 识别日期表达 → 区分星期与月份顺序 → 匹配正确格式

30 空 识别地点名称 → 区分相似发音地点 → 匹配正确名称

31 空 识别剧院名称 → 区分城市与剧院名 → 匹配完整名称

32 空 识别价格数字 → 区分货币单位 → 匹配正确金额

考点：日期表达　星期与月份顺序　地点名称　发音辨识　剧院名称　专有名词　价格数字　货币单位

42. 【答案】£25

29 空 识别日期表达 → 区分星期与月份顺序 → 匹配正确格式

30 空 识别地点名称 → 区分相似发音地点 → 匹配正确名称

31 空 识别剧院名称 → 区分城市与剧院名 → 匹配完整名称

32 空 识别价格数字 → 区分货币单位 → 匹配正确金额

考点：日期表达　星期与月份顺序　地点名称　发音辨识　剧院名称　专有名词　价格数字　货币单位

43. 【答案】invention

33 空 根据句子主语 'The' 和谓语 'is' 之间的空缺，判断此处需要名词 → 根据词根 'invent' 和后缀 '-ion' 构成名词 'invention'

34 空 根据时间状语 'in the future' 判断句子时态为一般将来时 → 主语 'It' 为第三人称单数，谓语动词需用 'will connect'

35 空 分析句子结构，'Don't' 为祈使句否定形式，其后需接动词原形 → 根据语境 'about the future'，'worry' 符合 'Don't worry about...' 的固定搭配

36 空 根据空格前的动词 'take' 和空格后的介词 'on'，判断此处需要构成固定短语 'take on' → 根据语境 'new challenges'，'camp' 不符合搭配

37 空 分析句子主语 'The team' 为集合名词，视为单数 → 根据主谓一致原则，谓语动词需用单数形式 'is'，但此处空缺在主语位置，需判断 'engineers' 是否为正确形式

38 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态一致性 → 根据时间状语或上下文语境确定时态 → 选择正确的动词形式

39 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需要的词性（形容词/副词） → 根据修饰关系选择正确的词形

40 空 理解句子语义 → 分析空格处与前后文的逻辑关系 → 选择符合语境的词汇

41 空 分析句子结构 → 理解空格处词汇在句中的功能 → 根据语义选择恰当的名词
42 空 理解句子含义 → 分析空格处需要的语义特征 → 选择最符合语境的形容词

考点：词根词缀　名词后缀　一般将来时　主谓一致　祈使句　动词原形　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定短语　集合名词　时态与语态　语境选词

44. 【答案】connect

33 空 根据句子主语 'The' 和谓语 'is' 之间的空缺，判断此处需要名词 → 根据词根 'invent' 和后缀 '-ion' 构成名词 'invention'
34 空 根据时间状语 'in the future' 判断句子时态为一般将来时 → 主语 'It' 为第三人称单数，谓语动词需用 'will connect'
35 空 分析句子结构，'Don't' 为祈使句否定形式，其后需接动词原形 → 根据语境 'about the future'，'worry' 符合 'Don't worry about...' 的固定搭配
36 空 根据空格前的动词 'take' 和空格后的介词 'on'，判断此处需要构成固定短语 'take on' → 根据语境 'new challenges'，'camp' 不符合搭配
37 空 分析句子主语 'The team' 为集合名词，视为单数 → 根据主谓一致原则，谓语动词需用单数形式 'is'，但此处空缺在主语位置，需判断 'engineers' 是否为正确形式
38 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态一致性 → 根据时间状语或上下文语境确定时态 → 选择正确的动词形式
39 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需要的词性（形容词/副词） → 根据修饰关系选择正确的词形
40 空 理解句子语义 → 分析空格处与前后文的逻辑关系 → 选择符合语境的词汇
41 空 分析句子结构 → 理解空格处词汇在句中的功能 → 根据语义选择恰当的名词
42 空 理解句子含义 → 分析空格处需要的语义特征 → 选择最符合语境的形容词

考点：词根词缀　名词后缀　一般将来时　主谓一致　祈使句　动词原形　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定短语　集合名词　时态与语态　语境选词

45. 【答案】worry

33 空 根据句子主语 'The' 和谓语 'is' 之间的空缺，判断此处需要名词 → 根据词根 'invent' 和后缀 '-ion' 构成名词 'invention'
34 空 根据时间状语 'in the future' 判断句子时态为一般将来时 → 主语 'It' 为第三人称单数，谓语动词需用 'will connect'
35 空 分析句子结构，'Don't' 为祈使句否定形式，其后需接动词原形 → 根据语境 'about the future'，'worry' 符合 'Don't worry about...' 的固定搭配
36 空 根据空格前的动词 'take' 和空格后的介词 'on'，判断此处需要构成固定短语 'take on' → 根据语境 'new challenges'，'camp' 不符合搭配
37 空 分析句子主语 'The team' 为集合名词，视为单数 → 根据主谓一致原则，谓语动词需用单数形式 'is'，但此处空缺在主语位置，需判断 'engineers' 是否为正确形式
38 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态一致性 → 根据时间状语或上下文语境确定时态 → 选择正确的动词形式
39 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需要的词性（形容词/副词） → 根据修饰关系选择正确的词形
40 空 理解句子语义 → 分析空格处与前后文的逻辑关系 → 选择符合语境的词汇
41 空 分析句子结构 → 理解空格处词汇在句中的功能 → 根据语义选择恰当的名词
42 空 理解句子含义 → 分析空格处需要的语义特征 → 选择最符合语境的形容词

考点：词根词缀　名词后缀　一般将来时　主谓一致　祈使句　动词原形　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定短语　集合名词　时态与语态　语境选词

46. 【答案】camp

33 空 根据句子主语 'The' 和谓语 'is' 之间的空缺，判断此处需要名词 → 根据词根 'invent' 和后缀 '-ion' 构成名词 'invention'

34 空 根据时间状语 'in the future' 判断句子时态为一般将来时 → 主语 'It' 为第三人称单数，谓语动词需用 'will connect'

35 空 分析句子结构，'Don't' 为祈使句否定形式，其后需接动词原形 → 根据语境 'about the future'，'worry' 符合 'Don't worry about...' 的固定搭配

36 空 根据空格前的动词 'take' 和空格后的介词 'on'，判断此处需要构成固定短语 'take on' → 根据语境 'new challenges'，'camp' 不符合搭配

37 空 分析句子主语 'The team' 为集合名词，视为单数 → 根据主谓一致原则，谓语动词需用单数形式 'is'，但此处空缺在主语位置，需判断 'engineers' 是否为正确形式

38 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态一致性 → 根据时间状语或上下文语境确定时态 → 选择正确的动词形式

39 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需要的词性（形容词/副词） → 根据修饰关系选择正确的词形

40 空 理解句子语义 → 分析空格处与前后文的逻辑关系 → 选择符合语境的词汇

41 空 分析句子结构 → 理解空格处词汇在句中的功能 → 根据语义选择恰当的名词

42 空 理解句子含义 → 分析空格处需要的语义特征 → 选择最符合语境的形容词

考点：词根词缀　名词后缀　一般将来时　主谓一致　祈使句　动词原形　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定短语　集合名词　时态与语态　语境选词

47. 【答案】engineers

33 空 根据句子主语 'The' 和谓语 'is' 之间的空缺，判断此处需要名词 → 根据词根 'invent' 和后缀 '-ion' 构成名词 'invention'

34 空 根据时间状语 'in the future' 判断句子时态为一般将来时 → 主语 'It' 为第三人称单数，谓语动词需用 'will connect'

35 空 分析句子结构，'Don't' 为祈使句否定形式，其后需接动词原形 → 根据语境 'about the future'，'worry' 符合 'Don't worry about...' 的固定搭配

36 空 根据空格前的动词 'take' 和空格后的介词 'on'，判断此处需要构成固定短语 'take on' → 根据语境 'new challenges'，'camp' 不符合搭配

37 空 分析句子主语 'The team' 为集合名词，视为单数 → 根据主谓一致原则，谓语动词需用单数形式 'is'，但此处空缺在主语位置，需判断 'engineers' 是否为正确形式

38 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态一致性 → 根据时间状语或上下文语境确定时态 → 选择正确的动词形式

39 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需要的词性（形容词/副词） → 根据修饰关系选择正确的词形

40 空 理解句子语义 → 分析空格处与前后文的逻辑关系 → 选择符合语境的词汇

41 空 分析句子结构 → 理解空格处词汇在句中的功能 → 根据语义选择恰当的名词

42 空 理解句子含义 → 分析空格处需要的语义特征 → 选择最符合语境的形容词

考点：词根词缀　名词后缀　一般将来时　主谓一致　祈使句　动词原形　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定短语　集合名词　时态与语态　语境选词

48. 【答案】produces

33 空 根据句子主语 'The' 和谓语 'is' 之间的空缺，判断此处需要名词 → 根据词根 'invent' 和后缀 '-ion' 构成名词 'invention'

34 空 根据时间状语 'in the future' 判断句子时态为一般将来时 → 主语 'It' 为第三人称单数，谓语动词需用 'will connect'

35 空 分析句子结构，'Don't' 为祈使句否定形式，其后需接动词原形 → 根据语境 'about the future'，'worry' 符合 'Don't worry about...' 的固定搭配

36 空 根据空格前的动词 'take' 和空格后的介词 'on'，判断此处需要构成固定短语 'take on' → 根据语境 'new challenges'，'camp' 不符合搭配
37 空 分析句子主语 'The team' 为集合名词，视为单数 → 根据主谓一致原则，谓语动词需用单数形式 'is'，但此处空缺在主语位置，需判断 'engineers' 是否为正确形式
38 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态一致性 → 根据时间状语或上下文语境确定时态 → 选择正确的动词形式
39 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需要的词性（形容词/副词） → 根据修饰关系选择正确的词形
40 空 理解句子语义 → 分析空格处与前后文的逻辑关系 → 选择符合语境的词汇
41 空 分析句子结构 → 理解空格处词汇在句中的功能 → 根据语义选择恰当的名词
42 空 理解句子含义 → 分析空格处需要的语义特征 → 选择最符合语境的形容词

考点：词根词缀　名词后缀　一般将来时　主谓一致　祈使句　动词原形　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定短语　集合名词　时态与语态　语境选词

49. 【答案】widely

33 空 根据句子主语 'The' 和谓语 'is' 之间的空缺，判断此处需要名词 → 根据词根 'invent' 和后缀 '-ion' 构成名词 'invention'
34 空 根据时间状语 'in the future' 判断句子时态为一般将来时 → 主语 'It' 为第三人称单数，谓语动词需用 'will connect'
35 空 分析句子结构，'Don't' 为祈使句否定形式，其后需接动词原形 → 根据语境 'about the future'，'worry' 符合 'Don't worry about...' 的固定搭配
36 空 根据空格前的动词 'take' 和空格后的介词 'on'，判断此处需要构成固定短语 'take on' → 根据语境 'new challenges'，'camp' 不符合搭配
37 空 分析句子主语 'The team' 为集合名词，视为单数 → 根据主谓一致原则，谓语动词需用单数形式 'is'，但此处空缺在主语位置，需判断 'engineers' 是否为正确形式
38 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态一致性 → 根据时间状语或上下文语境确定时态 → 选择正确的动词形式
39 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需要的词性（形容词/副词） → 根据修饰关系选择正确的词形
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41 空 分析句子结构 → 理解空格处词汇在句中的功能 → 根据语义选择恰当的名词
42 空 理解句子含义 → 分析空格处需要的语义特征 → 选择最符合语境的形容词

考点：词根词缀　名词后缀　一般将来时　主谓一致　祈使句　动词原形　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定短语　集合名词　时态与语态　语境选词

50. 【答案】cheap

33 空 根据句子主语 'The' 和谓语 'is' 之间的空缺，判断此处需要名词 → 根据词根 'invent' 和后缀 '-ion' 构成名词 'invention'
34 空 根据时间状语 'in the future' 判断句子时态为一般将来时 → 主语 'It' 为第三人称单数，谓语动词需用 'will connect'
35 空 分析句子结构，'Don't' 为祈使句否定形式，其后需接动词原形 → 根据语境 'about the future'，'worry' 符合 'Don't worry about...' 的固定搭配
36 空 根据空格前的动词 'take' 和空格后的介词 'on'，判断此处需要构成固定短语 'take on' → 根据语境 'new challenges'，'camp' 不符合搭配
37 空 分析句子主语 'The team' 为集合名词，视为单数 → 根据主谓一致原则，谓语动词需用单数形式 'is'，但此处空缺在主语位置，需判断 'engineers' 是否为正确形式
38 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态一致性 → 根据时间状语或上下文语境确定时态 → 选择正确的动词形式
39 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需要的词性（形容词/副词） → 根据修饰关系选择正确的词形
40 空 理解句子语义 → 分析空格处与前后文的逻辑关系 → 选择符合语境的词汇
41 空 分析句子结构 → 理解空格处词汇在句中的功能 → 根据语义选择恰当的名词

42 空 理解句子含义 → 分析空格处需要的语义特征 → 选择最符合语境的形容词

考点：词根词缀　名词后缀　一般将来时　主谓一致　祈使句　动词原形　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定短语　集合名词　时态与语态　语境选词

51. 【答案】chance

33 空 根据句子主语 'The' 和谓语 'is' 之间的空缺，判断此处需要名词 → 根据词根 'invent' 和后缀 '-ion' 构成名词 'invention'

34 空 根据时间状语 'in the future' 判断句子时态为一般将来时 → 主语 'It' 为第三人称单数，谓语动词需用 'will connect'

35 空 分析句子结构，'Don't' 为祈使句否定形式，其后需接动词原形 → 根据语境 'about the future'，'worry' 符合 'Don't worry about...' 的固定搭配

36 空 根据空格前的动词 'take' 和空格后的介词 'on'，判断此处需要构成固定短语 'take on' → 根据语境 'new challenges'，'camp' 不符合搭配

37 空 分析句子主语 'The team' 为集合名词，视为单数 → 根据主谓一致原则，谓语动词需用单数形式 'is'，但此处空缺在主语位置，需判断 'engineers' 是否为正确形式

38 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态一致性 → 根据时间状语或上下文语境确定时态 → 选择正确的动词形式

39 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需要的词性（形容词/副词） → 根据修饰关系选择正确的词形

40 空 理解句子语义 → 分析空格处与前后文的逻辑关系 → 选择符合语境的词汇

41 空 分析句子结构 → 理解空格处词汇在句中的功能 → 根据语义选择恰当的名词

42 空 理解句子含义 → 分析空格处需要的语义特征 → 选择最符合语境的形容词

考点：词根词缀　名词后缀　一般将来时　主谓一致　祈使句　动词原形　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定短语　集合名词　时态与语态　语境选词

52. 【答案】special

33 空 根据句子主语 'The' 和谓语 'is' 之间的空缺，判断此处需要名词 → 根据词根 'invent' 和后缀 '-ion' 构成名词 'invention'

34 空 根据时间状语 'in the future' 判断句子时态为一般将来时 → 主语 'It' 为第三人称单数，谓语动词需用 'will connect'

35 空 分析句子结构，'Don't' 为祈使句否定形式，其后需接动词原形 → 根据语境 'about the future'，'worry' 符合 'Don't worry about...' 的固定搭配

36 空 根据空格前的动词 'take' 和空格后的介词 'on'，判断此处需要构成固定短语 'take on' → 根据语境 'new challenges'，'camp' 不符合搭配

37 空 分析句子主语 'The team' 为集合名词，视为单数 → 根据主谓一致原则，谓语动词需用单数形式 'is'，但此处空缺在主语位置，需判断 'engineers' 是否为正确形式

38 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态一致性 → 根据时间状语或上下文语境确定时态 → 选择正确的动词形式

39 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需要的词性（形容词/副词） → 根据修饰关系选择正确的词形

40 空 理解句子语义 → 分析空格处与前后文的逻辑关系 → 选择符合语境的词汇

41 空 分析句子结构 → 理解空格处词汇在句中的功能 → 根据语义选择恰当的名词

42 空 理解句子含义 → 分析空格处需要的语义特征 → 选择最符合语境的形容词

考点：词根词缀　名词后缀　一般将来时　主谓一致　祈使句　动词原形　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定短语　集合名词　时态与语态　语境选词

53. 【答案】a

43 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为物且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词

44 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空缺部分为引导主语从句的连接词 → 选择How

45 空 分析句子主语与谓语的逻辑关系 → 判断主语是动作的承受者 → 选择被动语态

46 空 分析动词后的固定搭配 → 识别require等动词后接不定式作宾补 → 选择to be
47 空 分析动词与介词的固定搭配 → 识别动词后需接特定介词 → 选择with
48 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作状语 → 选择副词形式
49 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后句为让步关系 → 选择让步连词
50 空 分析句子时态与主语 → 主语为复数名词 → 选择复数名词形式
51 空 分析比较结构 → 判断空格处需要比较级 → 选择形容词比较级
52 空 分析句子成分 → 空格在名词前作定语 → 选择物主代词

考点：定语从句关系代词选择　名词性从句引导词　被动语态　主谓一致　非谓语动词作宾补　固定搭配　动词介词搭配　非谓语动词作状语　副词修饰动词　状语从句　让步关系连词　时态与语态　近义词辨析　形容词比较级　主谓一致与指代一致　物主代词

54. 【答案】How

43 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为物且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词
44 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空缺部分为引导主语从句的连接词 → 选择How
45 空 分析句子主语与谓语的逻辑关系 → 判断主语是动作的承受者 → 选择被动语态
46 空 分析动词后的固定搭配 → 识别require等动词后接不定式作宾补 → 选择to be
47 空 分析动词与介词的固定搭配 → 识别动词后需接特定介词 → 选择with
48 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作状语 → 选择副词形式
49 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后句为让步关系 → 选择让步连词
50 空 分析句子时态与主语 → 主语为复数名词 → 选择复数名词形式
51 空 分析比较结构 → 判断空格处需要比较级 → 选择形容词比较级
52 空 分析句子成分 → 空格在名词前作定语 → 选择物主代词

考点：定语从句关系代词选择　名词性从句引导词　被动语态　主谓一致　非谓语动词作宾补　固定搭配　动词介词搭配　非谓语动词作状语　副词修饰动词　状语从句　让步关系连词　时态与语态　近义词辨析　形容词比较级　主谓一致与指代一致　物主代词

55. 【答案】are considered

43 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为物且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词
44 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空缺部分为引导主语从句的连接词 → 选择How
45 空 分析句子主语与谓语的逻辑关系 → 判断主语是动作的承受者 → 选择被动语态
46 空 分析动词后的固定搭配 → 识别require等动词后接不定式作宾补 → 选择to be
47 空 分析动词与介词的固定搭配 → 识别动词后需接特定介词 → 选择with
48 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作状语 → 选择副词形式
49 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后句为让步关系 → 选择让步连词
50 空 分析句子时态与主语 → 主语为复数名词 → 选择复数名词形式
51 空 分析比较结构 → 判断空格处需要比较级 → 选择形容词比较级
52 空 分析句子成分 → 空格在名词前作定语 → 选择物主代词

考点：定语从句关系代词选择　名词性从句引导词　被动语态　主谓一致　非谓语动词作宾补　固定搭配　动词介词搭配　非谓语动词作状语　副词修饰动词　状语从句　让步关系连词　时态与语态　近义词辨析　形容词比较级　主谓一致与指代一致　物主代词

56. 【答案】to be

43 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为物且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词
44 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空缺部分为引导主语从句的连接词 → 选择How
45 空 分析句子主语与谓语的逻辑关系 → 判断主语是动作的承受者 → 选择被动语态
46 空 分析动词后的固定搭配 → 识别require等动词后接不定式作宾补 → 选择to be

47 空 分析动词与介词的固定搭配 → 识别动词后需接特定介词 → 选择with
48 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作状语 → 选择副词形式
49 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后句为让步关系 → 选择让步连词
50 空 分析句子时态与主语 → 主语为复数名词 → 选择复数名词形式
51 空 分析比较结构 → 判断空格处需要比较级 → 选择形容词比较级
52 空 分析句子成分 → 空格在名词前作定语 → 选择物主代词

考点：定语从句关系代词选择　名词性从句引导词　被动语态　主谓一致　非谓语动词作宾补　固定搭配　动词介词搭配　非谓语动词作状语　副词修饰动词　状语从句　让步关系连词　时态与语态　近义词辨析　形容词比较级　主谓一致与指代一致　物主代词

57. 【答案】with

43 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为物且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词
44 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空缺部分为引导主语从句的连接词 → 选择How
45 空 分析句子主语与谓语的逻辑关系 → 判断主语是动作的承受者 → 选择被动语态
46 空 分析动词后的固定搭配 → 识别require等动词后接不定式作宾补 → 选择to be
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50 空 分析句子时态与主语 → 主语为复数名词 → 选择复数名词形式
51 空 分析比较结构 → 判断空格处需要比较级 → 选择形容词比较级
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考点：定语从句关系代词选择　名词性从句引导词　被动语态　主谓一致　非谓语动词作宾补　固定搭配　动词介词搭配　非谓语动词作状语　副词修饰动词　状语从句　让步关系连词　时态与语态　近义词辨析　形容词比较级　主谓一致与指代一致　物主代词

58. 【答案】loudly

43 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为物且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词
44 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空缺部分为引导主语从句的连接词 → 选择How
45 空 分析句子主语与谓语的逻辑关系 → 判断主语是动作的承受者 → 选择被动语态
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49 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后句为让步关系 → 选择让步连词
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51 空 分析比较结构 → 判断空格处需要比较级 → 选择形容词比较级
52 空 分析句子成分 → 空格在名词前作定语 → 选择物主代词

考点：定语从句关系代词选择　名词性从句引导词　被动语态　主谓一致　非谓语动词作宾补　固定搭配　动词介词搭配　非谓语动词作状语　副词修饰动词　状语从句　让步关系连词　时态与语态　近义词辨析　形容词比较级　主谓一致与指代一致　物主代词

59. 【答案】Although/Though

43 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为物且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词
44 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空缺部分为引导主语从句的连接词 → 选择How
45 空 分析句子主语与谓语的逻辑关系 → 判断主语是动作的承受者 → 选择被动语态
46 空 分析动词后的固定搭配 → 识别require等动词后接不定式作宾补 → 选择to be
47 空 分析动词与介词的固定搭配 → 识别动词后需接特定介词 → 选择with

48 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作状语 → 选择副词形式
49 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后句为让步关系 → 选择让步连词
50 空 分析句子时态与主语 → 主语为复数名词 → 选择复数名词形式
51 空 分析比较结构 → 判断空格处需要比较级 → 选择形容词比较级
52 空 分析句子成分 → 空格在名词前作定语 → 选择物主代词

考点：定语从句关系代词选择　名词性从句引导词　被动语态　主谓一致　非谓语动词作宾补　固定搭配　动词介词搭配　非谓语动词作状语　副词修饰动词　状语从句　让步关系连词　时态与语态　近义词辨析　形容词比较级　主谓一致与指代一致　物主代词

60. 【答案】emails
43 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为物且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词
44 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空缺部分为引导主语从句的连接词 → 选择How
45 空 分析句子主语与谓语的逻辑关系 → 判断主语是动作的承受者 → 选择被动语态
46 空 分析动词后的固定搭配 → 识别require等动词后接不定式作宾补 → 选择to be
47 空 分析动词与介词的固定搭配 → 识别动词后需接特定介词 → 选择with
48 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作状语 → 选择副词形式
49 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后句为让步关系 → 选择让步连词
50 空 分析句子时态与主语 → 主语为复数名词 → 选择复数名词形式
51 空 分析比较结构 → 判断空格处需要比较级 → 选择形容词比较级
52 空 分析句子成分 → 空格在名词前作定语 → 选择物主代词

考点：定语从句关系代词选择　名词性从句引导词　被动语态　主谓一致　非谓语动词作宾补　固定搭配　动词介词搭配　非谓语动词作状语　副词修饰动词　状语从句　让步关系连词　时态与语态　近义词辨析　形容词比较级　主谓一致与指代一致　物主代词

61. 【答案】better
43 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为物且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词
44 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空缺部分为引导主语从句的连接词 → 选择How
45 空 分析句子主语与谓语的逻辑关系 → 判断主语是动作的承受者 → 选择被动语态
46 空 分析动词后的固定搭配 → 识别require等动词后接不定式作宾补 → 选择to be
47 空 分析动词与介词的固定搭配 → 识别动词后需接特定介词 → 选择with
48 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作状语 → 选择副词形式
49 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后句为让步关系 → 选择让步连词
50 空 分析句子时态与主语 → 主语为复数名词 → 选择复数名词形式
51 空 分析比较结构 → 判断空格处需要比较级 → 选择形容词比较级
52 空 分析句子成分 → 空格在名词前作定语 → 选择物主代词

考点：定语从句关系代词选择　名词性从句引导词　被动语态　主谓一致　非谓语动词作宾补　固定搭配　动词介词搭配　非谓语动词作状语　副词修饰动词　状语从句　让步关系连词　时态与语态　近义词辨析　形容词比较级　主谓一致与指代一致　物主代词

62. 【答案】our
43 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为物且在从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词
44 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空缺部分为引导主语从句的连接词 → 选择How
45 空 分析句子主语与谓语的逻辑关系 → 判断主语是动作的承受者 → 选择被动语态
46 空 分析动词后的固定搭配 → 识别require等动词后接不定式作宾补 → 选择to be
47 空 分析动词与介词的固定搭配 → 识别动词后需接特定介词 → 选择with
48 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在动词后作状语 → 选择副词形式

49 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后句为让步关系 → 选择让步连词
50 空 分析句子时态与主语 → 主语为复数名词 → 选择复数名词形式
51 空 分析比较结构 → 判断空格处需要比较级 → 选择形容词比较级
52 空 分析句子成分 → 空格在名词前作定语 → 选择物主代词

考点：定语从句关系代词选择　名词性从句引导词　被动语态　主谓一致　非谓语动词作宾补　固定搭配　动词介词搭配　非谓语动词作状语　副词修饰动词　状语从句　让步关系连词　时态与语态　近义词辨析　形容词比较级　主谓一致与指代一致　物主代词

63. 【答案】Being Healthy

In my opinion, both doing…

根据征文要求，围绕健康主题，运用SVO主干句型构建观点，并尝试使用take on等动词搭配，通过句式变化（如复合句、从句）组织一篇结构清晰、逻辑连贯的短文。

考点：SVO主干句型　动词搭配take on　句式变化与复杂句构建