中考 · 2021年重庆市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 147.12 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 66 题 · 重庆市

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
738 660
yingyu8.cn/d/738660

本卷答案与讲解
741 470
yingyu8.cn/an/741470

一、I．听力测试。（共30分）（共 5 小题，每小题 6 分，共 30 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. When will Susan and her friend meet?

A. At 7:30 m. A.　　B. At 7:00 p. m.

C. At 7:30p. m. 第四节（每小题1.5分，共6分）
听两遍。根据你所听到的短文内容，从A、B、C三个选项中选出正确答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

2. In the program, Dr. Smith mainly talks about how to _____.

A. use our eyes　　B. protect our eyes　　C. check our eyes

3. When watching the screen, we should stop to look at something far away _____.

A. every 20 minutes　　B. every 30 minutes　　C. every 40 minutes

4. Every two years, it’ s important to _____.

A. get an eye examination　　B. change a pair of glasses　　C. listen to the program

5. If the doctors notice our problems earlier, I’ ll be _____.

A. necessary to wear sunglasses　　B. easier to correct the problems

C. difficult to keep eyes healthy

二、单项选择。（每小题1分，共10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

6. Taking the train is _____ good way to see the world.

A. a　　B. an　　C. the　　D. /

7. The Tianwen-1 Probe landed on Mars _____ May 15th, 2021.
A. at B. in C. to D. on

8. There are many _____ teachers in this primary school.
A. woman B. woman’s C. women D. women’s

9. Listen! Our science teacher _____ the use of the robot.
A. explains B. explained C. is explaining D. has explained

10. Ann has got a letter from her best friend. It makes _____ quite excited.
A. she B. her C. hers D. herself

11. The villagers plan _____ a new bridge over the river.
A. build B. building C. to build D. built

12. We should take the rest of the food home _____ we can’t finish what we order.
A. if B. so C. unless D. until

13. A lot of trees _____ in our city in spring every year.
A. are planted B. were planted C. plant D. planted

14. Protecting ourselves is one of _____ things we must do.
A. important B. more important C. most important D. the most important

15. —Do you know _____? —Yes. Next week. I’m preparing for it.
A. when will we have the singing competition B. when we will have the singing competition
C. where will we have the singing competition D. where we will have the singing competition

三、完形填空。（每小题1.5分，共15分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

根据知文内容，从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格内的最佳答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。 It was December 30th. Anna and Alex were helping Mom make banana cakes. They cut up the ___16___ put the eggs and sugar in the flour（面粉）, poured the milk in and mixed them all up. When they were almost done, Anna asked, “Mom, why are we making so many cakes?” “I want to take some over to Mrs. Brown ___17___ the street,” said Mom. “Her husband died of a serious illness a few days ago. She only has her dog Wangwang in the house.” Mom put the cakes in the oven（烤箱）and the children helped ___18___ the mess. The cakes were finally done. They all waited ___19___ until the cakes cooled down. Then they put some on a plate and headed to the opposite house. When Mrs. Brown opened the door, Anna said, “Mrs. Brown, we have brought you some banana cakes.” “Thank you. ___20___ smell delicious,” Mrs. Brown said, “Wangwang and I are feeling a little ___21___ these days. It’ s kind of you to come.” “Would you like to ___22___ us tomorrow for New Year’ s dinner?” asked Mom. “Take Wangwang, too.” “Well I’ m not sure,” said Mrs. Brown. “Please say yes,” said Alex. “Come to our house, ___23___ it will be great fun,” said Anna. Anna was ___24___. They never had such a pleasant dinner. Mrs. Brown thanked them for inviting Wangwang and her, saying she felt better. ___25___ was doubled when shared. ___16___ A. bananas B. apples C. oranges D. strawberries ___19___ A. strongly B. bravely C. quickly D. patiently ___22___ A. invite B. join C. ask D. call

16. A. bananas B. apples C. oranges D. strawberries
17. A. beside B. behind C. across D. around
18. A. look for B. give away C. hand out D. clean up
19. A. strongly B. bravely C. quickly D. patiently
20. A. I B. We C. You D. They
21. A. lonely B. angry C. excited D. relaxed
22. A. invite B. join C. ask D. call
23. A. though B. but C. and D. or
24. A. wrong B. right C. quiet D. strict
25. A. Kindness B. Happiness C. illness D. Sadness

四、阅读理解。（共35分）（共 19 小题，每小题 1.84 分，共 34.96 分）

阅读下列材料，从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。 A

A map is a drawing of a place. The title tells you what place it is. The symbols of the map key stand for different places. A map shows the four directions. The letters N, S, E and W stand for north, south, east and west. Look! Walk west on the road, then turn left, and you can find the school.

26. On the map, you can find the following places EXCEPT _____.

A. a hotel　B. a school　C. a bank　D. a hospital

27. If you want to go to the zoo, you can _____.

A. walk east on the road　B. walk west on the road

C. walk south on the road　D. walk north on the road

Build for yourself a strong box. Build each part with care; When it strong as your hand can make it, Put all your troubles there. Hide there all thought of your failures. And each pain that you take; Lock all your heartaches in it, Then sit on the lid（盖子）and laugh Tell no one else what’ s inside, Never share its secrets; When you’ ve dropped in your care and worry, Keep them for ever there. Hide them from sight（视野）so completely That the world will never dream half; Cover the strong box safely, Then sit on the lid and laugh.

28. The material above is probably _____.

A. a story　B. a play　C. a poem　D. a letter

29. What does the writer advise us to put in the box?

A. Happy things.　B. Sad things.　C. Interesting things.　D. Boring things.

30. According to the writer, we’ d better keep these things in the box _____.

A. for ever　B. for a year　C. for a month　D. for a week

31. After covering the box with the lid, we can sit on it and _____.

A. cry B. share

C. dream D. laugh C Liu Xiuxiang was born in a poor family. When he was 4, his father died. His mother developed mental（精神的） health problems. When he was 10, his elder brother and sisters left and never returned. To make a living, Liu collected rubbish, and in high school he worked 18 hours a day during summer vacations. However difficult it was, he never gave up his study. In 2007, Liu failed the Gaokao. He got lost. He wondered if he should continue studying. After working in a bathhouse for about 50 days, he decided to go back to school. In 2008, he finally passed the Gaokao and went to university. After graduation, he became a history teacher in his hometown. “I want to come back to tell the children, who are as poor and lost as I was, that education has changed my life. “Liu set a good example for them to take control of lives through education. Now Liu gives speeches around the country. His story inspires（鼓舞） many students and encourages people to help those from poor families. Since 2012, he has helped more than 1,900 students and called on more teachers to work in poor areas to improve the quality（质量） of education. Liu was titled “the most beautiful teacher” in 2020. His story moves us a lot.

32. How long did Liu Xiuxiang work during summer vacations in high school?

A. 4 hours a day. B. 10 hours a day. C. 12 hours a day. D. 18 hours a day.

33. The underlined word “lost” in Paragraph 2 probably means “_____”.

A. 丢失 B. 错过的 C. 迷路的 D. 迷茫的

34. Liu Xiuxiang set a good example for the children to take control of lives through _____.

A. speeches B. money C. education D. jobs

35. The passage is written in the order of _____.

A. space B. time

C. persons D. opinion D 2021 is the year of the ox（牛）. In March, a set of stamps about the famous Tang Dynasty painting, Five Oxen, came out. It allows more people to know better the great art of ancient China, as well as the importance of agriculture（农业） in history. Han Huang (723-787) was the painter of Five Oxen. He worked as a government official in the Tang Dynasty. His paintings were loved by many because the animals he painted were so alive. Unluckily, Five Oxen is probably his only painting left. Five Oxen is one of the best animal paintings in China’ s art history. In the painting, the five oxen are in a line. They are of different colors and shapes. And each has a different appearance（形态）, walking or standing, holding their heads high or low. With lively expressions and bright eyes, the oxen show the spirit of doing hard work without complaints（抱怨）. As the name suggests, ▲ . It makes people focus（关注）on the oxen themselves. The painting was missing in 1900. Luckily, it returned to China during the early 1950s. However, it was terribly broken with many holes in it. Great efforts were made to save it. Now Five Oxen, probably the oldest Chinese painting on paper, is kept with care in the Palace Museum in Beijing.

36. The underlined word “It” in Paragraph 1 refers to “_____”.

A. The year of the ox B. The set of stamps

C. The Tang Dynasty D. The painting Five Oxen

37. Han Huang’ s paintings were loved by many because the animals he painted were so _____.

A. alive B. bright C. lucky D. colorful

38. Which of the following sentences can be put in the ▲?

A. the ox is very popular in the Tang Dynasty

B. the ox is a symbol of Chinese traditional culture

C. the painting is of the five oxen with no special background

D. the painting wants to tell people to work hard and creatively

39. This passage mainly wants to tell us that _____.

A. Five Oxen is Han’ s only painting left
B. oxen have different colors and shapes
C. oxen are very hard-working animals
D. Five Oxen is valuable and meaningful

E. Historically, most cars have run on gasoline（汽油）, but that may change in the future: cars can also run on other liquid fuels（液体燃料） and electricity. Gasoline is from oil. The energy in gasoline comes from hydrocarbons（碳氢化合物）. Gasoline provides great power for cars. However, it causes environmental problems, like air pollution and temperature rise. So gasoline can’ t be the best fuel. Another choice is electricity. Electricity cars can be as efficient（效能好的） as cars using gasoline. And they produce less pollution. But electric cars themselves are more expensive. Good news is that the cost has been lower and there are more and more places for the cars to get electricity ever since 2010. The other choices are other liquid fuels. Many of these can be stored in the same places as gasoline, and used in the same cars. They can also be friendly to the environment. One way to make such fuels is to get CO2 from the air and put it in water. Through chemical reaction, hydrocarbons can be created. However, these fuels take up more space. Another way is to make such fuels from plants which take in carbon from the air. These fuels are greener in use. But not all of them can be as efficient as gasoline. For a fuel to be the best, people have to be able to afford it. Unluckily, almost every green technology is more expensive than that of using gasoline. Governments and car producers are doing everything they can to cut down the costs. In the end, the best fuel will be both affordable for car users and green for our planet.

40. Gasoline provides cars with _____.

A. great power　　B. fresh air　　C. clean water　　D. enough space

41. According to Paragraph 3, we can infer that electric cars _____.

A. produce less pollution
B. will become more and more expensive
C. will become more popular
D. are more efficient than those using gasoline

42. The structure of the passage may be _____.

A.
B.
C.
D.

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

A. How Do We Protect Our Planet?
B. What Are the Fuels' Differences?
C. What Is the Best Fuel for Cars?
D. How Do We Make Fuels for Cars?

五、V．口语应用。（每小题1分，共5分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读下面对话，从下列7个选项中选择5个恰当的句子完成此对话，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。 A: Hi, Linda. Where did you go during the holiday? B: I went to Jiaxing, Zhejiang with my family. A: I hear it is a nice place. ___44___ B: Yes. I visited the South Lake. A: ___45___ B: It was wonderful. The lake is very beautiful. A: Really? ___46___ B: OK. It is the birth place of the Communist Party of China（中国共产党）. A: Wow! It's really an educational place. B: ___47___ I can show them to you. A: Great. Thanks. B: ___48___

44. V．口语应用。

A. What about you?
B. Please tell me more about it.
C. We took many photos there.
D. You're welcome.
E. How did you like it?
F. Of course not.
G. Did you do anything special there?

45. V．口语应用。

A. What about you?
B. Please tell me more about it.
C. We took many photos there.
D. You're welcome.
E. How did you like it?
F. Of course not.
G. Did you do anything special there?

46. V．口语应用。

A. What about you?
B. Please tell me more about it.
C. We took many photos there.
D. You're welcome.
E. How did you like it?
F. Of course not.
G. Did you do anything special there?

47. V．口语应用。

A. What about you?
B. Please tell me more about it.
C. We took many photos there.
D. You’ re welcome.
E. How did you like it?
F. Of course not.
G. Did you do anything special there?

48. V．口语应用。

A. What about you?
B. Please tell me more about it.
C. We took many photos there.
D. You’ re welcome.
E. How did you like it?
F. Of course not.
G. Did you do anything special there?

六、任务型阅读。（1-3小题，每小题2分，4小题3分，共9分）（共 4 小题，每小题 2 分，共 8 分）

49. Was Yi Xiaoyang’ s first time on snow successful? _____

_____

50. When did Beijing get the chance to hold the 2022 Winter Olympic Games? _____

_____

51. What makes Yi Xiaoyang a good skier? _____

_____

52. Do you think Yi Xiaoyang should stick to the dream of becoming an Olympic champion? Why or why not? _____

_____

七、完成句子。（每空1分, 共 10 分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

53. I talked to him on the phone yesterday. （改为否定句） I _____ _____ to him on the phone yesterday.

_____

54. We are going to eat zongzi at home after the exam. （对划线部分提间） _____ _____ you going to eat zongzi after the exam?

_____

55. They want to take a rest after a two-hour drive. （改为同义句） They _____ _____ to take a rest after a two-hour drive.

_____

56. 天冷时，请穿上暖和的衣服。（完成译句） Please _____ _____ warm clothes when it’ s cold.

_____

57. 重庆如此美丽, 以至于每年都有成千上万的人来参观。（完成译句） Chongqing is _____ beautiful _____ thousands of tourists visit it every year.

_____

八、短文填空。（每空2分，共16分）（共 8 小题，每小题 2 分，共 16 分）

根据下面短文内容, 在短文的空格处填上一个恰当的词, 使短文完整、通顺。 A study has been done at a university. Scientists divided a class into two groups. They made each group take notes ___58___ different ways. The first group took notes by hand. The second one did it on the computer. The ___59___ of the study was to find out which method would help the students learn better. The scientists thought Group Two would win. But to their surprise, Group One did a better job. Since you take notes by hand, stick to it! Good notes can ___60___ to less stress（压力）when test time comes around. Then how can you improve your note-taking skill? The following advice can help you. Firstly, try to get yourself ready ___61___ class begins. Be familiar（熟悉的）with the material that you are going to learn. Make sure you have your notebooks and pens on the desk. Secondly, take notes wisely while listening in class. Many students become ___62___ taking notes and they may fail to follow the teacher. So it is important to know when to take notes. And remember to write down the key words and use shorthand（速记法） if necessary. Thirdly, check your notes after class. You can add some details（细节）yourself first. If there is still something missing, compare your notes with ___63___. Do it with those who take notes carefully. These checks will also ___64___ your chances of understanding what you’ ve written. Try the advice above. When you can take notes ___65___ than before, you will find your lessons easier and more enjoyable.

58. 短文填空。

_____

59. 短文填空。

_____

60. 短文填空。

_____

61. 短文填空。

_____

62. 短文填空。

_____

63. 短文填空。

_____

64. 短文填空。

_____

65. 短文填空。

_____

九、书面表达。（满分20分）（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

66.（词数 80-120 · 20 分）

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. B	5. B
6. A	7. D	8. C	9. C	10. B
11. C	12. A	13. A	14. D	15. B
16. A	17. C	18. D	19. D	20. D
21. A	22. B	23. C	24. B	25. B
26. A	27. B	28. C	29. B	30. A
31. D	32. D	33. D	34. C	35. B
36. B	37. A	38. C	39. D	40. A
41. C	42. B	43. C	49. No, it wasn't.	50. In 2015.
53. didn't talk	54. Where are	55. would like	56. put on	57. so...that
58. in	59. purpose	60. lead	61. before	62. busy
63. others’	64. increase	65. better		

44. G

45. E

46. B

47. C

48. D

51. He is a fast learner and he trains hard.

52. Yes, I think so. Because he has a clear goal and he loves skiing very much.

66. My Creative English Homework
Doing English homework helps us to practice and use what we’ ve learned in class. Last term, my teacher gave us a special task: to create an English picture book about our daily life. I drew pictures and wrote simple sentences to describe my family and hobbies. It was fun and I learned to use new words in a creative way.

I think more creative homework would be great. For example, we could make English videos or songs. This can make learning more interesting and help us remember things better. Also, group projects like English plays would let us practice speaking and teamwork.

Creative homework makes English learning enjoyable. I hope we can have more of these activities in the future.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位时间信息 → 辨析 a.m./p.m. 与具体数字 → 得出答案

考点：数字时间语音　时间单位辨析

2. 【答案】B

定位节目核心话题 → 概括主旨 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意

3. 【答案】C

定位具体建议 → 辨析数字信息 → 得出答案

考点：数字时间语音

4. 【答案】B

定位时间状语“every two years” → 匹配对应动作 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

5. 【答案】B

定位条件句 → 推断结果 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断

6. 【答案】A

识别不定冠词用法 → 判断名词首音 → 选择对应冠词

考点：不定冠词a/an的用法

7. 【答案】D

识别时间介词用法 → 判断具体日期 → 选择对应介词

考点：时间介词at/in/on的用法

8. 【答案】C

识别名词复数形式 → 判断复合名词构成规则 → 选择正确形式

考点：名词复数形式　复合名词的复数构成

9. 【答案】C

识别时间标志词 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择对应时态

考点：现在进行时　时态与语态

10. 【答案】B

识别句子成分 → 判断代词格 → 选择正确形式

考点：人称代词的格　宾格代词的用法

11. 【答案】C

识别动词plan的固定搭配 → plan to do sth → 选择不定式形式

考点：plan to do sth　不定式作宾语

12. 【答案】A

分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句建议带食物回家，后句说明原因（吃不完） → 选择表示原因的连词

考点：原因状语从句　if引导原因状语从句

13. 【答案】A

识别时间状语every year → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主语trees与plant为被动关系 → 选择一般现在时的被动语态

考点：一般现在时的被动语态　主谓一致

14. 【答案】D

识别one of the + 最高级 + 复数名词的固定结构 → 选择最高级形式并加定冠词

考点：one of the + 最高级 + 复数名词　最高级的用法

15. 【答案】B

识别宾语从句 → 从句需用陈述语序 → 根据答语Next week判断问的是时间 → 选择when引导的陈述语序从句

考点：宾语从句的语序　特殊疑问词的选择

16. 【答案】A

11 空 定位首句主题词 'banana cakes' → 推断制作原料 → 得出答案

12 空 定位短语 'take some over to Mrs. Brown ___ the street' → 结合后文 'opposite house' → 推断方位介词 → 得出答案

13 空 定位前文 'mixed them all up' → 推断制作蛋糕后的动作 → 结合宾语 'the mess' → 得出答案

14 空 定位后文 'until the cakes cooled down' → 推断等待的状态 → 得出答案

15 空 定位前文 'some banana cakes' → 推断指代对象 → 结合谓语 'smell' → 得出答案

16 空 定位Mrs. Brown的处境（丈夫去世，只有狗陪伴） → 推断其情感状态 → 选择描述孤独的形容词

17 空 定位邀请句式“Would you like to ___ us tomorrow for New Year’ s dinner?” → 分析动词搭配 → 选择表示“加入”的动词

18 空 定位句子“Come to our house, ___ it will be great fun.” → 分析前后句逻辑关系（因果/并列） → 选择表示并列或因果的连词

19 空 定位句子“Anna was ___.” → 结合下文“They never had such a pleasant dinner.” → 推断安娜对晚餐结果的评价 → 选择表示“正确的”形容词

20 空 定位句子“___ was doubled when shared.” → 结合上文布朗夫人感到“better”及全家共进愉快晚餐 → 推断被分享而加倍的是积极情感 → 选择表示“快乐”的名词

考点：语境选词　上下文复现　固定搭配　语境推理　动宾搭配　副词辨析　指代一致　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　推理判断

17. 【答案】C

11 空 定位首句主题词 'banana cakes' → 推断制作原料 → 得出答案

12 空 定位短语 'take some over to Mrs. Brown ___ the street' → 结合后文 'opposite house' → 推断方位介词 → 得出答案

13 空 定位前文 'mixed them all up' → 推断制作蛋糕后的动作 → 结合宾语 'the mess' → 得出答案

14 空 定位后文 'until the cakes cooled down' → 推断等待的状态 → 得出答案

15 空 定位前文 'some banana cakes' → 推断指代对象 → 结合谓语 'smell' → 得出答案

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26. 【答案】A

定位语篇中明确提及的地点 → 逐一比对选项与原文提及的地点 → 找出未提及的地点 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　排除法

27. 【答案】B

定位语篇中关于方向的指令 → 提取‘Walk west on the road’这一关键动作 → 比对选项中的方向描述 → 得出答案

考点：方向指令定位　细节匹配

28. 【答案】C

观察语篇的排版格式与语言特征 → 识别分行、押韵、意象等诗歌要素 → 排除其他文体特征 → 得出答案

考点：文体特征识别　格式判断

29. 【答案】B

定位语篇中关于‘box’内容的描述 → 提取‘troubles’，‘failures’，‘pain’，‘heartaches’，‘care and worry’等负面词汇 → 归纳这些词汇的共同属性 → 得出答案

考点：细节归纳　词义推断

30. 【答案】A

定位语篇中‘Keep them for ever there’ → 同义替换为‘for ever’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

31. 【答案】D

定位语篇中‘Then sit on the lid and laugh’ → 直接匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

32. 【答案】D

定位语篇中‘Liu Xiuxiang worked 18 hours a day during summer vacations’ → 直接匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　数字信息

33. 【答案】D

定位语篇中‘lost’所在句 → 结合上下文‘迷茫的’人生状态 → 同义替换为‘迷茫的’ → 得出答案

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

34. 【答案】C

定位语篇中‘Liu Xiuxiang set a good example... through education’ → 推理其通过教育帮助孩子掌控人生 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　主旨概括

35. 【答案】B

分析诗歌三节内容 → 识别每节均以“Build/Hide/Tell”等祈使句开头，描述构建、隐藏、保密的步骤 → 推断为按时间顺序展开

考点：篇章结构分析　逻辑顺序识别

36. 【答案】B

定位第一段“It”所在句 → 分析前文“Build each part with care; When it strong...” → 指代前文构建的“strong box” → 匹配选项中“set of stamps”（邮票套装，即“strong box”的具体化）

考点：指代关系判断　上下文衔接

37. 【答案】A

定位描述韩滉画作受喜爱原因的语句 → 捕捉“so alive”这一关键描述 → 同义替换匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　词义理解

38. 【答案】C

分析▲处前后文逻辑 → 前文描述画作内容（五牛图无背景），后文解释其艺术价值 → 选择能衔接“无背景”与“艺术价值”的句子C

考点：篇章结构分析　逻辑衔接判断

39. 【答案】D

通读全文 → 概括核心内容（介绍《五牛图》的创作背景、艺术特点与价值） → 推断主旨为画作的价值与意义 → 匹配选项D

考点：主旨大意概括　推理判断

40. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 → 分析语篇中“strong box”的隐喻含义 → 推断“gasoline”在语境中的对应属性

考点：隐喻理解　语境推断

41. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找关于电动汽车的直接或间接信息 → 推断其未来趋势

考点：细节定位　趋势推断

42. 【答案】B

通览全文 → 识别各段落核心功能 → 判断段落间的逻辑关系与整体结构

考点：篇章结构分析　段落功能识别

43. 【答案】C

通览全文 → 提炼核心主题与作者意图 → 匹配最能概括全文的标题

考点：主旨概括　标题匹配

44. 【答案】G

40 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种行为或状态）→ 分析选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的动词

41 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与从句关系 → 判断从句类型（定语从句）→ 选择正确的连接词或关系代词

42 空 定位时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择正确的时态形式

43 空 分析句子成分，确定非谓语动词在句中的功能（主语、宾语、状语等）→ 判断其逻辑主语与动作关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

44 空 识别题干中划线词或空格处词汇 → 考察其在特定语境下的非常用含义 → 选择符合该僻义的选项

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　定语从句　关系代词选择　时态与语态　时间线索　非谓语动词　逻辑主语　熟词僻义　语境理解

45. 【答案】E

40 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种行为或状态）→ 分析选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的动词

41 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与从句关系 → 判断从句类型（定语从句）→ 选择正确的连接词或关系代词

42 空 定位时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择正确的时态形式

43 空 分析句子成分，确定非谓语动词在句中的功能（主语、宾语、状语等）→ 判断其逻辑主语与动作关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

44 空 识别题干中划线词或空格处词汇 → 考察其在特定语境下的非常用含义 → 选择符合该僻义的选项

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　定语从句　关系代词选择　时态与语态　时间线索　非谓语动词　逻辑主语　熟词僻义　语境理解

46. 【答案】B

40 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种行为或状态）→ 分析选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的动词

41 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与从句关系 → 判断从句类型（定语从句）→ 选择正确的连接词或关系代词

42 空 定位时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择正确的时态形式

43 空 分析句子成分，确定非谓语动词在句中的功能（主语、宾语、状语等）→ 判断其逻辑主语与动作关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

44 空 识别题干中划线词或空格处词汇 → 考察其在特定语境下的非常用含义 → 选择符合该僻义的选项

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　定语从句　关系代词选择　时态与语态　时间线索　非谓语动词　逻辑主语　熟词僻义　语境理解

47. 【答案】C

40 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种行为或状态）→ 分析选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的动词

41 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与从句关系 → 判断从句类型（定语从句）→ 选择正确的连接词或关系代词

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43 空 分析句子成分，确定非谓语动词在句中的功能（主语、宾语、状语等）→ 判断其逻辑主语与动作关系 → 选择

正确的非谓语形式

44 空 识别题干中划线词或空格处词汇 → 考察其在特定语境下的非常用含义 → 选择符合该僻义的选项

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　定语从句　关系代词选择　时态与语态　时间线索　非谓语动词　逻辑主语　熟词僻义　语境理解

48. 【答案】D

40 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种行为或状态）→ 分析选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的动词

41 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与从句关系 → 判断从句类型（定语从句）→ 选择正确的连接词或关系代词

42 空 定位时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择正确的时态形式

43 空 分析句子成分，确定非谓语动词在句中的功能（主语、宾语、状语等）→ 判断其逻辑主语与动作关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

44 空 识别题干中划线词或空格处词汇 → 考察其在特定语境下的非常用含义 → 选择符合该僻义的选项

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　定语从句　关系代词选择　时态与语态　时间线索　非谓语动词　逻辑主语　熟词僻义　语境理解

49. 【答案】No, it wasn't.

识别一般过去时疑问句结构 → 匹配否定简略回答的时态与主谓一致 → 得出答案

考点：一般过去时　简略回答

50. 【答案】In 2015.

定位问题中的关键信息（北京获得2022冬奥会举办权的时间） → 匹配语篇中明确给出的年份 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　事实信息

51. 【答案】He is a fast learner and he trains hard.

定位问题中的核心要素（易小阳成为优秀滑雪者的原因） → 概括语篇中描述的两个关键特质（学习快、训练刻苦） → 得出答案

考点：细节概括　原因归纳

52. 【答案】Yes, I think so. Because he has a clear goal…

理解问题要求（表达个人观点并给出理由） → 从语篇中推断支持该观点的依据（明确目标、热爱滑雪） → 组织语言形成完整回答

考点：观点表达　理由支撑　推断依据

53. 【答案】didn't talk

识别原句为一般过去时 → 否定句需在实义动词前加助动词did的否定形式 → 动词还原为原形

考点：一般过去时否定句构成

54. 【答案】Where are

识别划线部分为地点状语at home → 特殊疑问句需用疑问词Where引导 → 主句为be going to结构，疑问句需将be动词提前

考点：特殊疑问句构成　be going to结构疑问句

55. 【答案】would like

识别原句want to do sth结构 → 寻找同义表达 → would like to do sth为固定搭配，表示想要做某事

考点：want to do与would like to do同义替换　固定搭配would like

56. 【答案】put on

识别中文提示穿上暖和的衣服 → 英语中表示穿上衣物的动词短语 → put on为固定搭配，表示穿上

考点：put on固定搭配　语境选词

57. 【答案】so...that

识别中文如此...以至于结构 → 英语中so...that引导结果状语从句 → so修饰形容词beautiful，that引导从句

考点：so...that结果状语从句　句型结构

58. 【答案】in

54 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 in → 得出答案
55 空 分析句子语境 → 选择符合“目的”含义的名词 → 得出答案
56 空 分析句子语境 → 选择符合“导致”含义的动词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 选择表示时间先后的连词 → 得出答案
58 空 分析句子语境 → 选择符合“忙碌”含义的形容词 → 得出答案
59 空 分析句子主干与所有格结构 → 判断空格处需填入名词性物主代词的所有格形式 → 得出答案
60 空 分析句子结构，识别非谓语动词作定语或状语的用法 → 判断空格处需填入动词原形或其变形 → 得出答案
61 空 分析句子语境，比较选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的比较级形容词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　状语从句　名词性物主代词所有格　非谓语动词作定语/状语　形容词比较级辨析

59. 【答案】purpose

54 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 in → 得出答案
55 空 分析句子语境 → 选择符合“目的”含义的名词 → 得出答案
56 空 分析句子语境 → 选择符合“导致”含义的动词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 选择表示时间先后的连词 → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　状语从句　名词性物主代词所有格　非谓语动词作定语/状语　形容词比较级辨析

60. 【答案】lead

54 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 in → 得出答案
55 空 分析句子语境 → 选择符合“目的”含义的名词 → 得出答案
56 空 分析句子语境 → 选择符合“导致”含义的动词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 选择表示时间先后的连词 → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　状语从句　名词性物主代词所有格　非谓语动词作定语/状语　形容词比较级辨析

61. 【答案】before

54 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 in → 得出答案
55 空 分析句子语境 → 选择符合“目的”含义的名词 → 得出答案
56 空 分析句子语境 → 选择符合“导致”含义的动词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 选择表示时间先后的连词 → 得出答案

58 空 分析句子语境 → 选择符合“忙碌”含义的形容词 → 得出答案
59 空 分析句子主干与所有格结构 → 判断空格处需填入名词性物主代词的所有格形式 → 得出答案
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61 空 分析句子语境，比较选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的比较级形容词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　状语从句　名词性物主代词所有格　非谓语动词作定语/状语　形容词比较级辨析

62. 【答案】busy

54 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 in → 得出答案
55 空 分析句子语境 → 选择符合“目的”含义的名词 → 得出答案
56 空 分析句子语境 → 选择符合“导致”含义的动词 → 得出答案
57 空 分析从句逻辑关系 → 选择表示时间先后的连词 → 得出答案
58 空 分析句子语境 → 选择符合“忙碌”含义的形容词 → 得出答案
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61 空 分析句子语境，比较选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的比较级形容词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　状语从句　名词性物主代词所有格　非谓语动词作定语/状语　形容词比较级辨析

63. 【答案】others’

54 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 in → 得出答案
55 空 分析句子语境 → 选择符合“目的”含义的名词 → 得出答案
56 空 分析句子语境 → 选择符合“导致”含义的动词 → 得出答案
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61 空 分析句子语境，比较选项词义与搭配 → 选择最符合语境的比较级形容词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　状语从句　名词性物主代词所有格　非谓语动词作定语/状语　形容词比较级辨析

64. 【答案】increase

54 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 in → 得出答案
55 空 分析句子语境 → 选择符合“目的”含义的名词 → 得出答案
56 空 分析句子语境 → 选择符合“导致”含义的动词 → 得出答案
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65. 【答案】better

54 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 in → 得出答案
55 空 分析句子语境 → 选择符合“目的”含义的名词 → 得出答案
56 空 分析句子语境 → 选择符合“导致”含义的动词 → 得出答案
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66. 【答案】My Creative English Homework
Doing English…

学生需围绕主题，结合个人经历与建议，构建一篇结构清晰、句式多样的短文。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO 主干　谋篇布局