中考 · 2022年广东省广州市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 90 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 56 题 · 广东省广州市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
195 118
yingyu8.cn/an/195118

一、语法选择（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

1. 语法选择
A. save B. saves C. saved D. saving

2. 语法选择
A. a B. an C. the D. /

3. 语法选择
A. other B. others C. the other D. the others

4. 语法选择
A. am B. was C. were D. will be

5. 语法选择
A. before B. for C. after D. during

6. 语法选择
A. bring B. bringing C. brought D. to bring

7. 语法选择
A. where B. what C. how D. why

8. 语法选择
A. care B. careful C. carefully D. caring

9. 语法选择
A. If B. Unless C. When D. Though

10. 语法选择
A. dirty B. dirtier C. dirtiest D. the dirtiest

11. 语法选择

A. get B. gets C. got D. getting

12. 语法选择

A. so B. or C. because D. but

13. 语法选择

A. mean B. means C. meant D. is meaning

14. 语法选择

A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

15. 语法选择

A. me B. my C. mine D. myself

二、完形填空（共10小题；每小题1分满分10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的A、B、C和D项中选出最佳选项。 Sam was worried. The following morning, he would have art class. It was his favourite class, but there was a ____16____. Sam saw the world differently from everybody else. When he drew, birds had different-sized wings, and buildings had strange shapes. Every time he painted a picture, his teachers and classmates would be ____17____. It was time for the art class. Nervously, Sam looked at the white piece of paper in front of him. “Good morning, class,” said Mr. White. “Today, we’re going to paint …” Sam ____18____, wondering what the next word would be. Please, he thought, not houses. Not buildings … “We’re going to paint ____19____” said Mr. White, with a smile. “Yes! Great!” said Sam ____20____ “We can’t paint that!” shouted Mike from the other side of the classroom. “Sure, you can,” replied Mr. White ____21____. “Think about it, Mike. What makes you happy?” “Umm … beaches, sunshine, and … ice-cream!” said Mike. “Well, there you go. That’s how you paint it. Start working!” said Mr. White. Sam was already ____22____. He splashed (泼洒) large amounts of paint all over the ____23____. It was really beautiful! There were shapes that we didn’t have in the real world and the colours were so shining. The whole class ____24____ and Sam looked proud. From that day on, Sam was never ____25____ about art class. He knew that he could paint happiness, no matter what he painted.

16. A. difference B. problem C. reason D. way

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

18. A. agreed B. replied C. understood D. waited

19. A. buildings B. houses C. happiness D. summer

20. A. excitedly B. carelessly C. kindly D. sadly

21. A. angrily B. patiently C. secretly D. worriedly

22. A. painting B. playing C. talking D. writing

23. A. book B. floor C. paper D. wall

24. A. cheered B. doubted C. finished D. regretted

25. A. careful B. certain C. happy D. nervous

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

阅读下列短文，从26~40各题所给的A、B、C和D项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 (A)

When you and your friends turn to each other to talk about problems or troubles, you give each other advice and help. One important thing of our growth is to make decisions to help our friends and learn to support each other. This requires us to learn what it means to help friends and how to help them in right ways. The first step toward helping others is to identify that they need help. We all know that difficulties are part of our daily lives. However, sometimes small things can lead to more serious problems that require more help. It’ s important to make sure when to help a friend. For example, you may pick up some signs that your friends are not acting like themselves. These signs show they may not be well. The next step toward helping others is to listen. Paying attention to others while listening is very important throughout our life. When we communicate with others, we need to learn when to speak and when not to. As listeners, we should try to understand what the speakers are feeling or experiencing and try to see things from their perspectives. Listening and paying attention to others when they speak is a sign of respect and a skill that will lead to deeper and better relationships.

26. What is the purpose of the passage?

A. To discuss why people help each other. B. To describe the problems of giving help.

C. To introduce the advantages of giving help. D. To explain how we can help others properly.

27. What does the underlined word “identify” in paragraph 2 mean?

A. Require. B. Discover. C. Suggest. D. Remember.

28. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?

A. Act as a good listener to your friends. B. Learn how to give advice to your friends.

C. Pay attention to your friends’ unusual acts. D. Build good relationships with your friends.

29. According to the writer, what should you do if your friends don’ t follow your advice on their serious problems?

A. Keep their problems as secrets. B. Let them make their own decisions.

C. Find out the causes of their problems. D. Get help from their trusted teachers.

Slowly but surely, Amy and her grandparents were making progress. Boxes of all sizes were placed on top of each other throughout the house. Amy’s grandparents had lived in the house for years and they had collected many things. The dining room was full of memories. Amy’s grandfather kept many fine dinner plates（盘子）from his hometown. Amy remembered that they ate from the red, yellow, and blue plates during important holidays. After carefully wrapping up（包裹）the plates and putting them into a box, Amy lifted it up and moved it out of the way. But the box was too heavy. It suddenly fell from her arms and dropped to the floor. All three of them heard the plates shatter. “I’m sorry!” Amy apologised. “It’s okay,” her grandfather said quietly. “It was an accident.” They opened the box and, sure enough, many of the plates were broken. Only a few remained whole. Looking at the small pieces, Amy felt really terrible. She knew these plates were passed down from her great grandparents and … “Don’t worry,” her grandmother said, patting her on the back. Carefully, they put the broken pieces into a rubbish bag. They continued packing for a little while, but Amy still felt very sorry. She was trying very hard to think of a way to make it up for her grandparents. Soon, Amy’s father came. “I have to go,” she said. “Dad is here to pick me up.” She kissed her grandparents both, picked up the bag of the broken pieces and left. “What’s that?” her father asked, as Amy climbed into the car. Amy looked at the bag in her hands as an idea came to her. “This,” she said, “is an art project.” The following day, Amy went to an art store and bought everything she needed. Then she started to work. She used a thin board as the base. Then she took out the colourful plate pieces and glued them in a creative way on the board. When it was dry, Amy wrapped it up. A few days later, Amy’s family had a big dinner at her grandparents’ new house. She handed her gift to her grandparents. “This is fantastic, Amy!” said her grandfather. “I can’t wait to hang it up in our new home,” Amy’s grandmother said as she gave her a big hug.

30. What was Amy helping her grandparents do at the beginning of the story?

A. Move to a new house.
B. Wrap up some presents.
C. Collect fine dinner plates.
D. Prepare a big family dinner.

31. Why did Amy feel sorry for the broken plates?

A. They were never used by the family.
B. They were valuable holiday presents.
C. They were meaningful family treasures.
D. They were expensive hometown products.

32. How did Amy finally deal with the broken plate pieces?

A. She sent them to an art store.
B. She put them in her father’s car.
C. She made a special gift with them.
D. She threw them into a rubbish bag.

33. Which of the following best describes Amy?

A. Kind and creative.
B. Brave but forgetful.
C. Careless but helpful.
D. Funny and hardworking.

Charles Darwin Early years Charles Darwin was one of the six children from a big family. His grandfather and father were doctors and the young Darwin went to Edinburgh University to study medicine. However, he hated to see blood and he soon realized that he couldn’ t be a doctor. He then went to Cambridge University and discovered that he had a great interest in studying plants, insects and animals. Luckily, one of Darwin’ s university teachers helped him, join the perfect trip for a biologist: a voyage around the world to study nature. The Beagle In 1831, Charles Darwin left Plymouth on The Beagle, a ship that took him around the world for five years. While he was travelling, he studied the plants and animals in the countries and on the islands that the ship visited. Darwin also spent his time on The Beagle writing notes about the things he had seen. When he finally arrived back in Britain, Darwin was already starting to create his famous theory that all living things had a common ancestor (祖先). Down house At home at Down House, a place that you can still visit today, Darwin wrote many articles and books about his travels, but he didn’ t want to make anything about his theory known to the public. He worked in his study, where he wrote 250,000 words about his theory of evolution (进化论), but he was frightened about what people might say about his idea that monkeys were the ancestors of humans. He thought the public would be against it and was so frightened that he became ill with worry. However, when another scientist started to write about similar ideas, Darwin decided to print his book, On the Origin of Species. Most scientists accepted Darwin’ s theory and people continue to study it today. On 12th February, the day he was born, Darwin Day is celebrated around the world to encourage more people to study the natural world.

34. What caused Darwin to give up his study of medicine?

A. He didn’ t like seeing blood.

B. He found the studies too difficult.

C. He was pushed to give up by his family.

D. He was advised to study natural science.

35. Why was the trip on The Beagle important to Darwin?

A. It helped him to finish his study at the university.

B. It allowed him to change his mind about his future.

C. It gave him ideas about the beginnings of human life.

D. It got him to complete his most famous book on the ship.

36. In what order did the following happen in Darwin’ s life?

A. He arrived back in Britain in 1836.

B. He thought the public would not support his ideas.

C. He became interested in studying the natural world.

D. He printed his famous book, On the Origin of Species.

E. He received help to get a place on a trip around the world.

F. He studied the plants and animals on the islands he visited.

37. Why did the writer include the last paragraph?

A. To introduce Darwin’ s famous book.
B. To tell how people celebrate Darwin Day.
C. To explain why people accept Darwin’ s ideas.
D. To show Darwin’ s influence on natural science.

Figure 1

38. What will players carry in the game?

A. A map, a compass and a flag.
B. A flag, a compass and a card.
C. A compass, a map and a card.
D. A phone, a compass and a map.

39. Which of the following is a rule of the game?

A. You don’ t need to mark the cards.
B. You can’ t miss any of the controls to win.
C. You have to find controls in numbered order.
D. You must be the first to pass the finish line to win.

40. How many controls has Anna finished in the game?

A. 9.　　B. 10.　　C. 11.　　D. 12.

四、第二节 阅读填空（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读短文及文后A~E选项，选出可以填入41~45各题空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

We all know that exercise is good for us, don’ t we? _____41_____ Just thinking about having to run or swim a long way can be enough to make some people want to lie down and give up! However, did you know that exercise is not all about doing sport? _____42_____ Moving our bodies causes our brains to give out some special chemicals that create a good feeling. Just ten minutes of working out can leave us feeling happier, Moreover, regular exercise helps us feel fresher and get to sleep more easily. Finally, if we connect our exercise with a healthy diet, we will look healthier and feel more confident about ourselves. Sounds like a good deal, doesn’ t it? _____43_____ If exercise hasn’ t been part of your life for a long time, there is no point training for a marathon（马拉松）: you will soon give up and go back to your old ways! Walking and riding bikes around the local park for ten minutes every day are great ways to develop a fitness habit. Choose an activity that not only exercises your body, but that you also enjoy. Some people simply go jogging while listening to their favourite music. Others take up activities such as dancing or playing basketball with their friends. Make the experience more enjoyable as you work out. _____44_____ It doesn’ t matter how much we exercise. Doing regular exercise isn’ t just about appearance. _____45_____ Who wouldn’ t want that?

41. 第二节 阅读填空

A. Start small!

B. That way, you’ ll never give it up!

C. It’ s about being healthier and feeling happier.

D. For a start, exercise is not just about the body.

E. But we also know that not everybody loves doing it.

42. 第二节 阅读填空

A. Start small!

B. That way, you’ ll never give it up!

C. It’ s about being healthier and feeling happier.

D. For a start, exercise is not just about the body.

E. But we also know that not everybody loves doing it.

43. 第二节 阅读填空

A. Start small!

B. That way, you’ ll never give it up!

C. It’ s about being healthier and feeling happier.

D. For a start, exercise is not just about the body.

E. But we also know that not everybody loves doing it.

44. 第二节 阅读填空

A. Start small!

B. That way, you’ ll never give it up!

C. It’ s about being healthier and feeling happier.

D. For a start, exercise is not just about the body.

E. But we also know that not everybody loves doing it.

45. 第二节 阅读填空

A. Start small!

B. That way, you’ ll never give it up!

C. It’ s about being healthier and feeling happier.

D. For a start, exercise is not just about the body.

E. But we also know that not everybody loves doing it.

五、第一节语篇填词（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读短文，根据上下文和所给的首字母写出所缺单词。注意使用正确形式，每空限填一词。答卷时，要求写出完整单词。 Dunbuang is a historic city in Gansu. In ancient times, Dunhuang was an important c ___46___ of trade. As the Silk Road developed, Dunhuang became China’s western gateway to the world. Here, different cultures met and influenced each other. People from f ___47___ countries did business and communicated with the local people. If you v ___48___ Dunhuang, you will be able to see the Mogao Caves（莫高窟）. If you walk i ___49___ , you will discover some of the wonderful artworks. There are over 45,000 square metres of beautiful paintings on the cave walls, as well as thousands of statues. Over the years, China has made great efforts to protect the Mogao Caves. Today, you can also find high-quality photos of the artworks on the Internet. People all over the world now have a c ___50___ to see Dunhuang’s treasures online.

46. 第一节语篇填词

_____

47. 第一节语篇填词

_____

48. 第一节语篇填词

_____

49. 第一节语篇填词

_____

50. 第一节语篇填词

_____

六、第二节 完成句子（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

51. 凯特计划参加学校科学日活动。 Kate was planning to _____ _____ _____ the activities on the school Science Day.

_____

52. 凯特想知道她是否能为科学日做些事。 Kate wondered _____ _____ _____ _____ something for the Science Day.

_____

53. 一开始，凯特小组制作水火箭有困难。 At first, Kate’s group _____ _____ _____ _____ the bottle rocket.

_____

54. 在科学老师的帮助下，凯特小组的水火箭得以成功发射。 With the help of the science teacher, the bottle rocket _____ _____ successfully by Kate’s group.

_____

55. 学校科学日很精彩。凯特小组真高兴！ The school Science Day was wonderful. _____ _____ Kate’ s group were!

七、第三节 书面表达（共1题，满分15分）（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

56. (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. D	2. A	3. A	4. B	5. C
6. D	7. B	8. C	9. C	10. B
11. A	12. C	13. B	14. D	15. D
16. B	17. D	18. D	19. C	20. A
21. B	22. A	23. C	24. A	25. D
26. D	27. B	28. A	29. C	30. A
31. C	32. C	33. A	34. A	35. C
36. B	37. D	38. C	39. B	40. B
46. center	47. foreign	48. visit	49. inside	50. chance
51. take part in	52. if she could do	54. was launched	55. How happy	

41. E

42. D

43. A

44. B

45. C

53. had difficulty making

56. 注意： 1.可在思维导图内容提示的基础上适当拓展信息； 2.词数80词左右（短文的开头已给出，不计入词数）； 3.不得透露学校、姓名等任何个人信息，否则不予评分。 My Green School Library I want to design a green school library. _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____ 【答案】例文 My Green School Library I want to design a green school library. It is green. It is built entirely from renewable resources. It is round. When you sit inside, you will feel very warm. It is composed of waste paper and solar panels. All its energy comes from the sun. You can read all kinds of books in it. You can also listen to music in it. If you are tired, you can also rest inside. 【解析】 【详解】1.题干解读：本文主要以“My Green School Library”为题，并根据题干中的思维导图介绍你所设计的绿色图书馆，可适当增加细节。 2.写作指导：本文以一般现在时为主，人称以第二人称和第三人称为主。主要是根据思维导图中的提示描述自己设计的绿色图书馆，写作时运用不同的句式和短语使文章层次清晰、逻辑清楚，做到无单词拼写和语法错误。

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 判断空格在介词after后 → 介词后需接动名词 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词　介词后接动名词

2. 【答案】A

分析句子结构 → 判断空格引导主语从句 → 主语从句缺主语且指物 → 用what引导 → 得出答案

考点：名词性从句　主语从句引导词

3. 【答案】A

分析句子结构 → 判断空格作定语修饰名词 → 修饰名词需用形容词性物主代词 → 得出答案

考点：近义词辨析　物主代词用法

4. 【答案】B

分析句子结构 → 判断时态为过去时 → 主语为第三人称单数 → 用was → 得出答案

考点：时态与语态　be动词过去式

5. 【答案】C

分析句子结构 → 判断空格表示时间关系 → 根据语境选择合适介词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　时间介词辨析

6. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选择不定式形式

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语

7. 【答案】B

分析句子结构 → 判断空格引导宾语从句 → 从句缺宾语 → 选择what

考点：名词性从句（宾语从句）　连接代词what的用法

8. 【答案】C

分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作方式状语 → 选择副词形式

考点：非谓语动词作方式状语　副词的用法

9. 【答案】C

分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为时间关系 → 选择when

考点：状语从句　时间状语从句连接词

10. 【答案】B

分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作表语 → 比较级结构 → 选择dirtier

考点：形容词比较级　近义词辨析（比较级形式）

11. 【答案】A

识别祈使句结构 → 祈使句动词用原形 → 选择A

考点：祈使句动词原形

12. 【答案】C

分析前后分句逻辑关系 → 后句是前句的原因 → 选择C

考点：原因状语从句连词

13. 【答案】B

识别主语为第三人称单数 → 谓语动词需用第三人称单数形式 → 选择B

考点：主谓一致　一般现在时第三人称单数

14. 【答案】D

分析名词不可数属性 → 结合肯定语境 → 选择D

考点：可数/不可数名词限定词　肯定/否定语境

15. 【答案】D

分析句子成分 → 空格处作宾语的同位语 → 选择D

考点：反身代词作同位语

16. 【答案】B

16 空 定位转折词but → 根据后文Sam与他人不同及他人反应推断此处为负面含义 → 选择problem

17 空 定位前文Sam画作的“不同”与“奇怪” → 结合后文老师同学的反应（如Mike喊“我们画不了那个”）推断反应为负面 → 选择surprised

18 空 定位Sam的心理活动（wondering） → 结合后文他希望不是画房子或建筑 → 推断他在等待老师说出主题 → 选择waited

19 空 定位老师提问“What makes you happy?” → Mike回答“beaches, sunshine, and ice-cream” → 老师总结“That’s how you paint it” → 推断主题为happiness

20 空 定位Sam的回应“Yes! Great!” → 结合前文他担心画房子/建筑，现在主题是happiness → 推断其情绪为兴奋 → 选择excitedly

21 空 定位老师回应Mike质疑的语境 → 分析老师耐心解释的态度 → 选择与语境匹配的副词

22 空 定位Sam在老师宣布主题后的动作 → 结合后文“泼洒颜料”的细节 → 选择与绘画动作一致的动词

23 空 定位Sam泼洒颜料的对象 → 结合前文“白纸”的细节 → 选择与绘画场景匹配的名词

24 空 定位全班同学对Sam画作的反应 → 结合“美丽”、“闪亮”等积极描述 → 选择表达正面情绪的动词

25 空 定位故事结尾Sam心态的变化 → 结合首段“worried”的呼应 → 选择与“worried”形成对比的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　指代与衔接　非谓语动词　搭配类　观点态度

17. 【答案】D

16 空 定位转折词but → 根据后文Sam与他人不同及他人反应推断此处为负面含义 → 选择problem

17 空 定位前文Sam画作的“不同”与“奇怪” → 结合后文老师同学的反应（如Mike喊“我们画不了那个”）推断反应为负面 → 选择surprised

18 空 定位Sam的心理活动（wondering） → 结合后文他希望不是画房子或建筑 → 推断他在等待老师说出主题 → 选择waited

19 空 定位老师提问“What makes you happy?” → Mike回答“beaches, sunshine, and ice-cream” → 老师总结“That’s how you paint it” → 推断主题为happiness

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　指代与衔接　非谓语动词　搭配类　观点态度

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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 指代与衔接 非谓语动词 搭配类 观点态度

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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 指代与衔接 非谓语动词 搭配类 观点态度

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　指代与衔接　非谓语动词　搭配类　观点态度

25. 【答案】D

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　指代与衔接　非谓语动词　搭配类　观点态度

26. 【答案】D

定位首段末句（This requires us to learn...）与二、三段首句（The first step... The next step...）→ 归纳段落核心为‘如何帮助他人’ → 匹配选项D

考点：主旨归纳　篇章结构

27. 【答案】B

定位第二段首句（The first step... is to identify that they need help）→ 结合后文举例（pick up some signs...）→ 推断‘identify’意为‘发现、察觉’ → 匹配选项B

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

28. 【答案】A

定位第三段首句（The next step... is to listen）→ 概括段落细节（pay attention, understand feelings, see from perspectives）→ 归纳为‘做好倾听者’ → 匹配选项A

考点：段落主旨　细节概括

29. 【答案】C

定位第二段（It’s important to make sure when to help... pick up some signs...）→ 推断：当朋友不听建议时，应先‘识别’问题根源 → 匹配选项C

考点：推理判断　细节推断

30. 【答案】A

定位首段（Amy and her grandparents were making progress. Boxes... throughout the house.）→ 结合后文‘packing’等动作 → 推断他们在打包搬家 → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　指代衔接

31. 【答案】C

定位关键句 → 提取‘passed down from her great grandparents’与‘memories’信息 → 推断其为家族传承的珍贵物品

考点：细节定位　信息推断

32. 【答案】C

定位关键句 → 提取‘art project’与‘glued them in a creative way on the board’信息 → 得出她用碎片制作了礼物

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

33. 【答案】A

综合全文行为 → 提取‘道歉’、‘想办法弥补’、‘创意制作礼物’等信息 → 推断其性格特征

考点：人物性格推断　信息综合

34. 【答案】A

定位关键句 → 提取‘he hated to see blood’信息 → 直接匹配选项

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

35. 【答案】C

定位关键句 → 提取‘starting to create his famous theory that all living things had a common ancestor’信息 → 推断旅行对其理论形成的作用

考点：细节定位　因果推断

36. 【答案】B

定位各事件在文中的时间线索 → 按时间顺序排列 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　时间顺序推理

37. 【答案】D

定位最后一段内容 → 分析其与全文主旨的关系 → 推断写作目的 → 得出答案

考点：篇章结构　主旨推断

38. 【答案】C

定位图1中关于玩家携带物品的描述 → 提取具体物品列表 → 与选项匹配 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息提取

39. 【答案】B

定位图1中关于游戏规则的描述 → 逐条比对选项 → 找出与原文一致的规则 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　规则匹配

40. 【答案】B

定位图1中Anna的成绩记录 → 统计已完成的控制点数量 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数字统计

41. 【答案】E

41 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
42 空 辨析近义词在特定语境中的细微差别 → 结合语篇逻辑与搭配 → 选择最精准的词汇
43 空 识别固定搭配 take on 的用法 → 排除搭配不当的选项 → 选择正确搭配
44 空 区分形近词的拼写与含义差异 → 结合语篇语境判断 → 选择正确词形
45 空 识别常见词汇在特定语境中的非常用含义 → 排除仅按常用义理解的选项 → 选择符合语境的僻义

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　形近词混淆组　熟词僻义

42. 【答案】D

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44 空 区分形近词的拼写与含义差异 → 结合语篇语境判断 → 选择正确词形
45 空 识别常见词汇在特定语境中的非常用含义 → 排除仅按常用义理解的选项 → 选择符合语境的僻义

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　形近词混淆组　熟词僻义

43. 【答案】A

41 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
42 空 辨析近义词在特定语境中的细微差别 → 结合语篇逻辑与搭配 → 选择最精准的词汇
43 空 识别固定搭配 take on 的用法 → 排除搭配不当的选项 → 选择正确搭配
44 空 区分形近词的拼写与含义差异 → 结合语篇语境判断 → 选择正确词形
45 空 识别常见词汇在特定语境中的非常用含义 → 排除仅按常用义理解的选项 → 选择符合语境的僻义

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　形近词混淆组　熟词僻义

44. 【答案】B

41 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
42 空 辨析近义词在特定语境中的细微差别 → 结合语篇逻辑与搭配 → 选择最精准的词汇
43 空 识别固定搭配 take on 的用法 → 排除搭配不当的选项 → 选择正确搭配
44 空 区分形近词的拼写与含义差异 → 结合语篇语境判断 → 选择正确词形
45 空 识别常见词汇在特定语境中的非常用含义 → 排除仅按常用义理解的选项 → 选择符合语境的僻义

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　形近词混淆组　熟词僻义

45. 【答案】C

41 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
42 空 辨析近义词在特定语境中的细微差别 → 结合语篇逻辑与搭配 → 选择最精准的词汇
43 空 识别固定搭配 take on 的用法 → 排除搭配不当的选项 → 选择正确搭配
44 空 区分形近词的拼写与含义差异 → 结合语篇语境判断 → 选择正确词形
45 空 识别常见词汇在特定语境中的非常用含义 → 排除仅按常用义理解的选项 → 选择符合语境的僻义

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　形近词混淆组　熟词僻义

46. 【答案】center

46 空 根据固定搭配 take on a new role/identity → 选择动词 take
47 空 根据语境‘来自不同国家的游客’ → 选择形容词 foreign
48 空 根据句型 have something done → 选择过去分词 visited
49 空 根据语境‘在房子里面’ → 选择介词 inside
50 空 根据语境‘一个学习新技能的机会’ → 选择名词 chance

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词（过去分词作宾补）

47. 【答案】foreign

46 空 根据固定搭配 take on a new role/identity → 选择动词 take
47 空 根据语境‘来自不同国家的游客’ → 选择形容词 foreign
48 空 根据句型 have something done → 选择过去分词 visited
49 空 根据语境‘在房子里面’ → 选择介词 inside
50 空 根据语境‘一个学习新技能的机会’ → 选择名词 chance

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词（过去分词作宾补）

48. 【答案】visit

46 空 根据固定搭配 take on a new role/identity → 选择动词 take
47 空 根据语境‘来自不同国家的游客’ → 选择形容词 foreign
48 空 根据句型 have something done → 选择过去分词 visited
49 空 根据语境‘在房子里面’ → 选择介词 inside
50 空 根据语境‘一个学习新技能的机会’ → 选择名词 chance

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词（过去分词作宾补）

49. 【答案】inside

46 空 根据固定搭配 take on a new role/identity → 选择动词 take
47 空 根据语境‘来自不同国家的游客’ → 选择形容词 foreign
48 空 根据句型 have something done → 选择过去分词 visited
49 空 根据语境‘在房子里面’ → 选择介词 inside
50 空 根据语境‘一个学习新技能的机会’ → 选择名词 chance

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词（过去分词作宾补）

50. 【答案】chance

46 空 根据固定搭配 take on a new role/identity → 选择动词 take
47 空 根据语境‘来自不同国家的游客’ → 选择形容词 foreign
48 空 根据句型 have something done → 选择过去分词 visited
49 空 根据语境‘在房子里面’ → 选择介词 inside
50 空 根据语境‘一个学习新技能的机会’ → 选择名词 chance

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词（过去分词作宾补）

51. 【答案】take part in

根据题干“参加活动”的语义，识别固定搭配 take part in

考点：take part in

52. 【答案】if she could do

根据动词 wondered 后接宾语从句，从句需用陈述语序，且主句为过去时，从句谓语需用过去时态

考点：宾语从句　陈述语序　时态一致

53. 【答案】had difficulty making

根据题干“有困难做某事”的语义，识别固定搭配 have difficulty (in) doing sth.

考点：have difficulty doing sth.　动名词作宾语

54. 【答案】was launched

根据题干“被成功发射”的语义及 by 引出的施动者，判断需用被动语态，且动作发生在过去

考点：被动语态　一般过去时

55. 【答案】How happy

根据题干“多么……啊！”的感叹句语义，识别 How 引导的感叹句结构：How + 形容词/副词 + 主语 + 谓语!

考点：How 引导的感叹句　倒装结构

56. 【答案】注意： 1.可在思维导图内容提示的基础上适当拓展信息； 2.词数80词左右（短文的开头已给出…

根据思维导图提示，运用多种句式（如定语从句、非谓语结构）和绿色主题相关词汇（如take on, solar energy）进行描述性写作。

考点：take on　定语从句　非谓语动词　绿色主题词汇