中考 · 2022年广西贵港市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 98 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 69 题 · 广西贵港市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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一、(三)听对话，选择正确的答案。（共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. When are they going to the museum?

A. Next Saturday morning. B. Next Sunday afternoon. C. Next Sunday morning.

2. What’ s the rule of the museum?

A. No food. B. No photos.

C. No music. 听第二段对话，回答第18至20小题。

3. Where did Ted go last Saturday?

A. To the cinema. B. To the farm. C. To the restaurant.

4. When did Lucy get back home?

A. At 7:15 pm. B. At 6:45 pm.

C. At 6:15 pm. (四)听短文，选择正确的答案。短文读两遍。

5. Which class won first place in the soccer match last week?

A. Class 3. B. Class 5. C. Class 8.

6. Who will give a speech this Tuesday afternoon?

A. Dr. Smith. B. Dr. Brown. C. Dr. Miller.

7. What will they discuss at the English Corner?

A. Chinese poems. B. How to keep safe. C. School life.

8. Which country are the foreign students from?

A. Canada. B. England.

C. America. (五)听短文，请根据所听到的内容，完成下面的表格(每空一词)。短文读两遍。

Sports and Me At school I play basketball, volleyball and do some (26) _____ in P.E. class. After school I go to the swimming club on (27) _____ afternoon. On weekends I often go bike riding with my family when the weather is (28) _____. Reasons It can make me much (29) _____ while exercising. I can make friends and learn to (30) _____ together.

二、从每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

9. Jim is a funny boy. He is good _____ telling jokes.

A. with B. at C. for D. of

10. — Is this your Bing Dwen Dwen (冰墩墩)? — No. _____ is on the sofa.

A. Hers B. His C. Yours D. Mine

11. — I have a _____. What should I do? — You should go to the dentist. A toothache

A. headache B. stomachache C. fever

12. —Laura is a _____ girl. —I think so. She is only 3, but she isn’t afraid of singing in public.

A. clever B. serious C. brave D. careful

13. Tina gets up early every morning, so she is _____ late for school.

A. often B. always C. usually D. never

14. —The air pollution in our city is becoming worse and worse. —That’s right. But the government is trying to _____ this problem.

A. solve B. plan C. answer D. discover

15. — Amy, don’t forget _____ your mask (口罩) when you go out. — Don’t worry, mom. I will.

A. wear B. wears C. to wear D. wearing

16. — Julie, why did you _____ the job? — Because I found a better one.

A. turn up B. turn down C. look for D. look through

17. — What are they doing? — They are discussing what to _____ to the school in the village.

A. give away B. throw away C. clean up D. cut up

18. —_____ wonderful the opening of the Beijing Winter Olympics is! —So it is.

A. How a B. How C. What a D. What

19. —There _____ a talk by Zhong Nanshan in our school tomorrow afternoon. —Great! We can’t wait!

A. is B. was C. will be D. will have

20. —Are you going to ride your bike to the beach? —Yes. It’s _____ of all.

A. convenient B. more convenient

C. most convenient D. the most convenient

21. — People _____ to take their temperatures before they go into the supermarket during the COVID-19 pandemic (新冠疫情). — I think it’s a good way to protect ourselves.

A. are asking B. are asked C. asked D. ask

22. — I wonder _____. — I’m not sure. Maybe yes.

A. if has Dave got his driver’s license B. how long has Dave got his driver’s license

C. if Dave has got his driver’s license D how long Dave has got his driver’s license

23. —Would you like to go to the mountains with me tomorrow, Gina? —_____. Catch you at 9:00 am.

A. Sure, I’d love to B. Lucky you C. Yes, please D. Have a good time

三、完形填空(每小题1分，共10分)（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，从各题所给的选项中选出最佳答案。 Have you ever heard of Jiang Mengnan? She is ___24___ unusual girl. She received the award (奖) of the Person Touching China for 2021 ___25___ March 3rd. In 2018, she was accepted by Tsinghua University as a PhD (博士) student. It was a long journey for her to become a student of the famous university because most of her life was in a ___26___ world. Her story has moved thousands of people. Jiang was born in 1992. Her parents named her Mengnan which means “dream and south”. Her parents wished that their ___27___ would enjoy a life of peace. However, when she was six months old, her peaceful and beautiful life ___28___. She lost her hearing because of taking the wrong medicine. As she ___29___, she began to learn lip-reading (唇读). She overcame lots of difficulties and practiced more than 1,000 times to learn to pronounce each word correctly. Through her hard work, she ___30___ Jilin University with a high score of 615 marks in 2011. Jiang decided to study life science because she hoped she could spend all her life on people’s ___31___. During her college days, she was a ___32___ to help the disabled children in her hometown. “For people ___33___ are deaf like me, I want to tell them that we can do as much as the normal people, and maybe we can even do better!” ___31___ A. exercise B. work C. study D. health

24. A. a B. an C. the D. /

25. A. in B. at C. on D. from

26. A. silent B. strange C. colorful D. noisy

27. A. sister B. brother C. son D. daughter
28. A. changes B. changed C. is changing D. has changed
29. A. showed up B. ended up C. grew up D. woke up
30. A. left B. entered C. visited D. introduced
31. A. exercise B. work C. study D. health
32. A. doctor B. manager C. volunteer D. master
33. A. who B. which C. what D. whom

四、阅读理解(一) (每小题2分，共30分)（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

A Chinese knot (中国结) is woven (编织) with a single rope (绳). It has different shapes. Each shape has its own meaning. People can use ropes of different colors to weave a Chinese knot, but they usually use red because it means good luck. The Chinese knot, a folk art, has a long history. People first made them to record information and send messages before they started to use words. The knots were used for decoration (装饰) and to express thoughts and feelings in the Tang Dynasty. They were later popular in the Ming and Qing dynasties. But this art wasn’t really accepted by the common people until the Qing Dynasty. Even today, Chinese knots still hold the value of feelings when they are sent as gifts. For example, lovers may give a knot to show their love. The “double happiness knot” is given and used at weddings (婚礼) to express each other’s love and wishes for growing old together. Knots are also used when people make traditional clothes in China. They can play the role of buttons (纽扣) and now silk is widely used to make these clothing knots. Many tourists including foreigners like to buy Chinese knots as gifts during their trips. There are many shopping streets for people to buy Chinese knots. Yiwu Commodity Market in Zhejiang Province is a good place for that. There are many different kinds of beautiful Chinese knots there. They are popular with customers.

34. _____ of a Chinese knot can show its own meaning.
A. The size B. The weight C. The color D. The shape

35. Why do people usually use red ropes to weave the Chinese knots?
A. Because they look nice.
B. Because they mean good luck.
C. Because they show love.
D. Because they mean growing old together.

36. When did Chinese common people really accept the folk art?
A. In the Tang Dynasty.
B. In the Song Dynasty.
C. In the Ming Dynasty.
D. In the Qing Dynasty.

37. What is widely used to make traditional clothing buttons now?
A. Wood. B. Metal. C. Silk. D. Plastic.

38. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. Only Chinese people like to buy the Chinese knots.

B. Today people use a “double happiness knot” to express love to their lovers.

C. Tourists can buy many different kinds of Chinese knots in Yiwu Commodity Market.

D. People used Chinese knots to record information and send messages before using words. B Now, more and more people have difficulties in falling asleep. “In fact, we can train our brain to fall asleep,” says sleep expert Michael Grandner. Here are his top ways. Make a plan and stick to it. Melatonin (褪黑素) is produced by the body to control when you get sleepy and when you wake up. As night falls, the levels of melatonin rise, telling the body that it’s time for bed. And the levels naturally fall as daylight comes near, getting you ready to greet the day. The release (释放) of melatonin needs to be at regular (有规律的) times. So if your bedtime and wake-up time change from day to day, your body doesn’t know how to respond (回应). So it’s important to have a regular bedtime and wake up time, even on weekends.

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39. Michael Grandner gives us _____ ways in this passage.

A. one B. two C. three D. four

40. When do the levels of melatonin rise?

A. When you’ re tired. B. When night falls.

C. When you feel sleepy. D. When daylight comes.

41. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. A rise in melatonin levels tells the body it’ s the bedtime. B. Enough sleep time can’ t make you work better the next day. C It’ s not necessary for us to sleep or wake up at a regular time. D It’ s best to stay in bed if you’ re awake too long during the night.

42. What does the underlined word “delay” mean in Chinese?

A. 暗示 B. 督促 C. 调理 D. 推迟

43. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The importance of sleeping well. B. The change of bedtime and wake-up time.

C. When to go to bed and wake up. D. How to train your brain for better sleep. C It’ s often said, “You can’ t live only on air.” But now the Chinese scientists can tell you: Maybe you can. Recently, some Chinese scientists have made a big breakthrough (突破). They turned CO2 into starch (淀粉). Starch is the main part of rice and corn that we eat every day. Usually, it’ s created by plants with CO2, water and sunlight. According to the team’ s director Ma Yanhe, it takes the plants nearly sixty steps to produce starch. But now, the team, after six years of hard work, has found a simpler way to do this, with only eleven steps. “Our study shows that creating something like starch is possible in a laboratory, and this technology may be helpful in many areas,” said Ma.

It’s often said, “You can’t live only on air.” But now the Chinese scientists can tell you: Maybe you can. Recently, some Chinese scientists have made a big breakthrough (突破). They turned CO2 into starch (淀粉). Starch is the main part of rice and corn that we eat every day. Usually, it’s created by plants with CO2, water and sunlight. According to the team’s director Ma Yanhe, it takes the plants nearly sixty steps to produce starch. But now, the team, after six years of hard work, has found a simpler way to do this, with only eleven steps. “Our study shows that creating something like starch is possible in a laboratory, and this technology may be helpful in many areas,” said Ma. The scientists first turned CO2 and hydrogen (氢气) into methanol (甲醇). Then they made these methanol molecules (分子) into bigger and more complex (复杂的) molecules. Finally the starch came out. This method makes it possible to produce food in factories instead of traditional farming. This will not only help make plenty of food, but also save water and land. It may also help recycle CO2 to deal with climate (气候) change, according to China Daily. The study can be helpful in space, too. Astronauts may no longer need to worry about their food as they travel in space. They may simply turn the CO2 they breathe out into the food they eat!

44. What achievement have the Chinese scientists made recently?

A. They created starch with CO2.
B. They grew corn in space.
C. They turned O2 into starch.
D. They improved traditional farming.

45. How many steps do the scientists need to produce starch now?

A. 3.
B. 6.
C. 11.
D. 60.

46. What did the scientists do first to make starch?

A. They recycled CO2 in space.
B. They produced rice and corn on the farm.
C. They turned CO2 and hydrogen into methanol.
D. They made methanol molecules into bigger and more complex ones.

47. The technology may be helpful in the following areas EXCEPT _____.

A. making food
B. putting sunlight to good use
C. saving water and land
D. dealing with climate change

48. What’s the best title of the passage?

A. How to Deal with CO2
B. The Advantages of Making Starch
C. How to Make Food in Space
D. China’s First Step in Man-made Food

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

49. J_____ is the seventh month of a year.

50. My mother allows me to watch TV t_____ a week.

51. Joe likes listening to English songs in his f_____ time.

52. I can lend my dictionary to you, but you must r_____ it to me next week.

53. He bought f_____ balls for the kids, including ten soccer balls and forty volleyballs.

54. Bill wanted to be a _____ (飞行员) when he was a child.

55. She won’ t give up her dream _____ (无论什么) happens.

56. Next week is full for me. I have lots of meetings to _____ (出席).

57. Our teacher asked us to _____ (描述) our friends in class yesterday.

58. The English club is a good _____ (选择) for anybody that enjoys learning English.

六、选词填空(每小题1分，共5分)（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

根据短文内容，用方框中所给单词的正确形式填空，使短文通顺、完整。每词限用一次。 it take leaf quick possible Many people explain the meaning of purity (纯洁) to someone by giving the example of the lotus (莲花). The lotus is a plant growing in the dirty earth. But its ____59____ ___ and flowers are not dirty at all. How does the lotus clean _____60_____? Scientists have got the answer. The lotus leaf is round and large on the water. It is almost _____61_____ to get it wet. Why? That’ s because the lotus leaf has a kind of wax (蜡) on its surface. The wax can keep the water away _____62_____. If you put water on a lotus leaf, the water will get off it right away. At the same time, the dirty things will be _____63_____ away by the water. This is the reason why the lotus leaf always stays clean. It’ s the same to the lotus flowers. So we often see the lotus in bright colors.

59. 选词填空

60. 选词填空

_____

61. 选词填空

_____

62. 选词填空

_____

63. 选词填空

_____

七、阅读下面短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

64. Which two cities does the train link?

_____

_____

65. Can the train run faster than a regular express train?

_____

_____

66. How many kinds of cars does the train have according to the passage?

_____

_____

67. What do the 24 snowflakes stand for (代表)?

_____

_____

68. What does the passage mainly talk about?

_____

_____

八、书面表达(共10分)（共 1 小题，每小题 10 分，共 10 分）

69. (10 分)

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. B	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. C
6. B	7. C	8. A	9. B	10. D
11. A	12. C	13. D	14. A	15. C
16. B	17. A	18. B	19. C	20. D
21. B	22. C	23. A	24. B	25. C
26. A	27. D	28. B	29. C	30. B
31. D	32. C	33. A	34. D	35. B
36. D	37. C	38. A	39. C	40. B
41. A	42. D	43. D	44. A	45. C
46. C	47. B	48. D	49. July	50. (t)wice
51. (f)ree	52. (r)eturn	53. (f)ifty	54. pilot	55. whatever
56. attend	57. describe	58. choice	59. leaves	60. itself
61. impossible	62. quickly	63. taken	65. Yes, it can.	

64. Beijing and Zhangjiakou.

66. Three kinds of cars.

67. The 24th Winter Olympic Games.

68. The self-driving bullet train just for the Beijing Winter Olympics.

69. Hello, everyone! I’ d like to share my ideas about how to be an excellent teenager.

First, we should study hard and exercise actively. Just like the astronauts in the "Tiangong Class", we need a strong body and knowledge to achieve our dreams. Second, we must respect our elders and be ready to help others. A kind heart is very important. Third, we should learn to do housework. It helps us become more independent. Fourth, we should love Chinese culture and develop various hobbies. This makes our life colorful.

In my opinion, being an excellent teenager means working hard every day. Let's start from small things and make progress together.

That’ s all. Thank you.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位时间信息 → 辨析星期与上下午 → 匹配正确选项

考点：数字时间语音　场景词汇与人物关系

2. 【答案】C

定位规则信息 → 辨析具体禁止项 → 匹配正确选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

3. 【答案】A

定位人物与时间 → 辨析地点信息 → 匹配正确选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

4. 【答案】B

定位时间信息 → 辨析数字与上下午 → 匹配正确选项

考点：数字时间语音

5. 【答案】C

定位比赛结果 → 辨析班级信息 → 匹配正确选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

6. 【答案】B

定位时间状语 'this Tuesday afternoon' → 匹配人物信息 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　数字时间语音

7. 【答案】C

定位关键词 'English Corner' → 匹配讨论主题 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

8. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'foreign students' → 匹配国家信息 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

9. 【答案】B

识别固定搭配 be good at → 匹配选项 B

考点：固定搭配 be good at

10. 【答案】D

识别问句主语 your Bing Dwen Dwen → 推断答句主语为我的 → 匹配名词性物主代词 Mine

考点：名词性物主代词　人称一致

11. 【答案】A
定位建议 go to the dentist → 推断症状为牙痛 → 匹配 toothache
考点：细节定位　逻辑推理

12. 【答案】C
定位关键信息 isn't afraid of singing in public → 推断性格特征为勇敢 → 匹配 brave
考点：语境选词　语义推理

13. 【答案】D
识别因果逻辑 so → 早起的结果是上学从不迟到 → 匹配 never
考点：语境选词　逻辑推理

14. 【答案】A
根据语境“污染问题恶化”与“政府正在尝试” → 推断需要“解决”问题 → 匹配动词 solve
考点：语境选词　动词搭配

15. 【答案】C
识别固定搭配 forget to do sth.（忘记要做某事） → 根据语境“出门时别忘了戴口罩” → 选择不定式形式
考点：非谓语动词　固定搭配

16. 【答案】B
根据答句“因为找到了更好的工作” → 推断前句是“拒绝”了工作 → 匹配短语 turn down
考点：动词搭配　近义词辨析

17. 【答案】A
根据语境“讨论给乡村学校什么” → 推断是“捐赠”物品 → 匹配短语 give away
考点：语境选词　动词搭配

18. 【答案】B
识别感叹句结构 → 分析中心词 wonderful 为形容词 → 确定使用 How 引导 → 排除冠词 a
考点：倒装句型　虚拟语气

19. 【答案】C
识别时间状语 'tomorrow afternoon' → 判断为将来时态 → 选择 'There will be' 结构
考点：将来时态　There be 句型

20. 【答案】D
识别比较范围 'of all' → 判断为最高级 → 选择 'the most convenient'
考点：最高级结构　形容词比较级与最高级辨析

21. 【答案】B
识别语境 'during the COVID-19 pandemic' → 判断为被动语态 → 选择 'are asked'
考点：被动语态　一般现在时被动语态

22. 【答案】C
识别 'wonder' 后接宾语从句 → 判断从句需用陈述语序 → 选择 'if Dave has got...'
考点：宾语从句　陈述语序　if 引导的宾语从句

23. 【答案】A

识别邀请句型 'Would you like to...' → 判断需用接受邀请的答语 → 选择 'Sure, I'd love to'

考点：邀请与应答　语境选词

24. 【答案】B

16 空 定位空格后名词 'unusual girl' → 根据元音音素开头判断不定冠词 → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后具体日期 'March 3rd' → 根据介词与具体日期的搭配规则 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格后 'world' 及前文 'lost her hearing' → 根据语境推断她生活在无声的世界 → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格前 'their' 及后文 'would enjoy a life of peace' → 根据父母对孩子的期望语境 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前 'when she was six months old' → 判断为过去时间点 → 根据主句时态一致性选择一般过去时 → 得出答案
21 空 定位时间状语 'As she ____' → 结合上下文成长经历 → 选择表示成长过程的动词
22 空 定位宾语 'Jilin University' → 结合介词 'with a high score' → 选择表示进入大学的动词
23 空 定位动词 'spend all her life on' → 结合 'life science' 专业 → 选择与生命科学目标相关的名词
24 空 定位不定冠词 'a' → 结合 'to help the disabled children' 目的状语 → 选择表示帮助者的名词
25 空 分析句子结构 → 'people' 为先行词 → 在定语从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词

考点：不定冠词 a/an 的用法　介词 on 与具体日期的搭配　根据上下文语境选择形容词　根据上下文语境选择名词　一般过去时的用法　语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句

25. 【答案】C

16 空 定位空格后名词 'unusual girl' → 根据元音音素开头判断不定冠词 → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后具体日期 'March 3rd' → 根据介词与具体日期的搭配规则 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格后 'world' 及前文 'lost her hearing' → 根据语境推断她生活在无声的世界 → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格前 'their' 及后文 'would enjoy a life of peace' → 根据父母对孩子的期望语境 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前 'when she was six months old' → 判断为过去时间点 → 根据主句时态一致性选择一般过去时 → 得出答案
21 空 定位时间状语 'As she ____' → 结合上下文成长经历 → 选择表示成长过程的动词
22 空 定位宾语 'Jilin University' → 结合介词 'with a high score' → 选择表示进入大学的动词
23 空 定位动词 'spend all her life on' → 结合 'life science' 专业 → 选择与生命科学目标相关的名词
24 空 定位不定冠词 'a' → 结合 'to help the disabled children' 目的状语 → 选择表示帮助者的名词
25 空 分析句子结构 → 'people' 为先行词 → 在定语从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词

考点：不定冠词 a/an 的用法　介词 on 与具体日期的搭配　根据上下文语境选择形容词　根据上下文语境选择名词　一般过去时的用法　语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句

26. 【答案】A

16 空 定位空格后名词 'unusual girl' → 根据元音音素开头判断不定冠词 → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后具体日期 'March 3rd' → 根据介词与具体日期的搭配规则 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格后 'world' 及前文 'lost her hearing' → 根据语境推断她生活在无声的世界 → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格前 'their' 及后文 'would enjoy a life of peace' → 根据父母对孩子的期望语境 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前 'when she was six months old' → 判断为过去时间点 → 根据主句时态一致性选择一般过去时 → 得出答案
21 空 定位时间状语 'As she ____' → 结合上下文成长经历 → 选择表示成长过程的动词
22 空 定位宾语 'Jilin University' → 结合介词 'with a high score' → 选择表示进入大学的动词
23 空 定位动词 'spend all her life on' → 结合 'life science' 专业 → 选择与生命科学目标相关的名词
24 空 定位不定冠词 'a' → 结合 'to help the disabled children' 目的状语 → 选择表示帮助者的名词
25 空 分析句子结构 → 'people' 为先行词 → 在定语从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词

考点：不定冠词 a/an 的用法　介词 on 与具体日期的搭配　根据上下文语境选择形容词　根据上下文语境选择名词　一般过去时的用法　语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句

27. 【答案】D

16 空 定位空格后名词 'unusual girl' → 根据元音音素开头判断不定冠词 → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后具体日期 'March 3rd' → 根据介词与具体日期的搭配规则 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格后 'world' 及前文 'lost her hearing' → 根据语境推断她生活在无声的世界 → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格前 'their' 及后文 'would enjoy a life of peace' → 根据父母对孩子的期望语境 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前 'when she was six months old' → 判断为过去时间点 → 根据主句时态一致性选择一般过去时 → 得出答案
21 空 定位时间状语 'As she ____' → 结合上下文成长经历 → 选择表示成长过程的动词
22 空 定位宾语 'Jilin University' → 结合介词 'with a high score' → 选择表示进入大学的动词
23 空 定位动词 'spend all her life on' → 结合 'life science' 专业 → 选择与生命科学目标相关的名词
24 空 定位不定冠词 'a' → 结合 'to help the disabled children' 目的状语 → 选择表示帮助者的名词
25 空 分析句子结构 → 'people' 为先行词 → 在定语从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词

考点：不定冠词 a/an 的用法　介词 on 与具体日期的搭配　根据上下文语境选择形容词　根据上下文语境选择名词　一般过去时的用法　语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句

28. 【答案】B

16 空 定位空格后名词 'unusual girl' → 根据元音音素开头判断不定冠词 → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后具体日期 'March 3rd' → 根据介词与具体日期的搭配规则 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格后 'world' 及前文 'lost her hearing' → 根据语境推断她生活在无声的世界 → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格前 'their' 及后文 'would enjoy a life of peace' → 根据父母对孩子的期望语境 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前 'when she was six months old' → 判断为过去时间点 → 根据主句时态一致性选择一般过去时 → 得出答案
21 空 定位时间状语 'As she ____' → 结合上下文成长经历 → 选择表示成长过程的动词
22 空 定位宾语 'Jilin University' → 结合介词 'with a high score' → 选择表示进入大学的动词
23 空 定位动词 'spend all her life on' → 结合 'life science' 专业 → 选择与生命科学目标相关的名词
24 空 定位不定冠词 'a' → 结合 'to help the disabled children' 目的状语 → 选择表示帮助者的名词
25 空 分析句子结构 → 'people' 为先行词 → 在定语从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词

考点：不定冠词 a/an 的用法　介词 on 与具体日期的搭配　根据上下文语境选择形容词　根据上下文语境选择名词　一般过去时的用法　语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句

29. 【答案】C

16 空 定位空格后名词 'unusual girl' → 根据元音音素开头判断不定冠词 → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后具体日期 'March 3rd' → 根据介词与具体日期的搭配规则 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格后 'world' 及前文 'lost her hearing' → 根据语境推断她生活在无声的世界 → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格前 'their' 及后文 'would enjoy a life of peace' → 根据父母对孩子的期望语境 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前 'when she was six months old' → 判断为过去时间点 → 根据主句时态一致性选择一般过去时 → 得出答案
21 空 定位时间状语 'As she ____' → 结合上下文成长经历 → 选择表示成长过程的动词
22 空 定位宾语 'Jilin University' → 结合介词 'with a high score' → 选择表示进入大学的动词
23 空 定位动词 'spend all her life on' → 结合 'life science' 专业 → 选择与生命科学目标相关的名词
24 空 定位不定冠词 'a' → 结合 'to help the disabled children' 目的状语 → 选择表示帮助者的名词
25 空 分析句子结构 → 'people' 为先行词 → 在定语从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词

考点：不定冠词 a/an 的用法　介词 on 与具体日期的搭配　根据上下文语境选择形容词　根据上下文语境选择名词　一般

过去时的用法　语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句

30. 【答案】B

16 空 定位空格后名词 'unusual girl' → 根据元音音素开头判断不定冠词 → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后具体日期 'March 3rd' → 根据介词与具体日期的搭配规则 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格后 'world' 及前文 'lost her hearing' → 根据语境推断她生活在无声的世界 → 得出答案
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21 空 定位时间状语 'As she ____' → 结合上下文成长经历 → 选择表示成长过程的动词
22 空 定位宾语 'Jilin University' → 结合介词 'with a high score' → 选择表示进入大学的动词
23 空 定位动词 'spend all her life on' → 结合 'life science' 专业 → 选择与生命科学目标相关的名词
24 空 定位不定冠词 'a' → 结合 'to help the disabled children' 目的状语 → 选择表示帮助者的名词
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31. 【答案】D

16 空 定位空格后名词 'unusual girl' → 根据元音音素开头判断不定冠词 → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后具体日期 'March 3rd' → 根据介词与具体日期的搭配规则 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格后 'world' 及前文 'lost her hearing' → 根据语境推断她生活在无声的世界 → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格前 'their' 及后文 'would enjoy a life of peace' → 根据父母对孩子的期望语境 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前 'when she was six months old' → 判断为过去时间点 → 根据主句时态一致性选择一般过去时 → 得出答案
21 空 定位时间状语 'As she ____' → 结合上下文成长经历 → 选择表示成长过程的动词
22 空 定位宾语 'Jilin University' → 结合介词 'with a high score' → 选择表示进入大学的动词
23 空 定位动词 'spend all her life on' → 结合 'life science' 专业 → 选择与生命科学目标相关的名词
24 空 定位不定冠词 'a' → 结合 'to help the disabled children' 目的状语 → 选择表示帮助者的名词
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考点：不定冠词 a/an 的用法　介词 on 与具体日期的搭配　根据上下文语境选择形容词　根据上下文语境选择名词　一般过去时的用法　语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句

32. 【答案】C

16 空 定位空格后名词 'unusual girl' → 根据元音音素开头判断不定冠词 → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后具体日期 'March 3rd' → 根据介词与具体日期的搭配规则 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格后 'world' 及前文 'lost her hearing' → 根据语境推断她生活在无声的世界 → 得出答案
19 空 定位空格前 'their' 及后文 'would enjoy a life of peace' → 根据父母对孩子的期望语境 → 得出答案
20 空 定位空格前 'when she was six months old' → 判断为过去时间点 → 根据主句时态一致性选择一般过去时 → 得出答案
21 空 定位时间状语 'As she ____' → 结合上下文成长经历 → 选择表示成长过程的动词
22 空 定位宾语 'Jilin University' → 结合介词 'with a high score' → 选择表示进入大学的动词
23 空 定位动词 'spend all her life on' → 结合 'life science' 专业 → 选择与生命科学目标相关的名词
24 空 定位不定冠词 'a' → 结合 'to help the disabled children' 目的状语 → 选择表示帮助者的名词
25 空 分析句子结构 → 'people' 为先行词 → 在定语从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词

考点：不定冠词 a/an 的用法　介词 on 与具体日期的搭配　根据上下文语境选择形容词　根据上下文语境选择名词　一般过去时的用法　语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句

33. 【答案】A

16 空 定位空格后名词 'unusual girl' → 根据元音音素开头判断不定冠词 → 得出答案
17 空 定位空格后具体日期 'March 3rd' → 根据介词与具体日期的搭配规则 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格后 'world' 及前文 'lost her hearing' → 根据语境推断她生活在无声的世界 → 得出答案
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20 空 定位空格前 'when she was six months old' → 判断为过去时间点 → 根据主句时态一致性选择一般过去时 → 得出答案
21 空 定位时间状语 'As she ____' → 结合上下文成长经历 → 选择表示成长过程的动词
22 空 定位宾语 'Jilin University' → 结合介词 'with a high score' → 选择表示进入大学的动词
23 空 定位动词 'spend all her life on' → 结合 'life science' 专业 → 选择与生命科学目标相关的名词
24 空 定位不定冠词 'a' → 结合 'to help the disabled children' 目的状语 → 选择表示帮助者的名词
25 空 分析句子结构 → 'people' 为先行词 → 在定语从句中作主语 → 选择关系代词

考点：不定冠词 a/an 的用法　介词 on 与具体日期的搭配　根据上下文语境选择形容词　根据上下文语境选择名词　一般过去时的用法　语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句

34. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'meaning' → 定位到 'Each shape has its own meaning' → 同义替换 'shape' 为 'The shape' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

35. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'red' → 定位到 'they usually use red because it means good luck' → 直接匹配选项 'Because they mean good luck' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　因果关系

36. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'common people' 和 'accepted' → 定位到 'But this art wasn’ t really accepted by the common people until the Qing Dynasty' → 同义替换 'Qing Dynasty' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　时间线索

37. 【答案】C

定位关键词 'buttons' 和 'now' → 定位到 'now silk is widely used to make these clothing knots' → 同义替换 'silk' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

38. 【答案】A

逐项比对语篇 → A项'Only Chinese people'与语篇'Many tourists including foreigners'相悖 → B、C、D项均能在语篇中找到依据 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　否定信息

39. 【答案】C

定位信号词 'Here are his top ways' → 识别并计数下文列出的三个建议标题 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　信息计数

40. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'melatonin' 和 'rise' → 匹配原文 'As night falls, the levels of melatonin rise' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　信息匹配

41. 【答案】A

逐项比对原文 → A项与 'levels of melatonin rise, telling the body that it’ s time for bed' 同义替换 → B项与 'Make sure your sleep time is enough in order to work better the next day' 相悖 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　信息比对

42. 【答案】D

定位划线词 'delay' → 分析上下文 'would rather delay sleeping to do housework, schoolwork or others' → 推断其意为 '推迟' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　词义猜测

43. 【答案】D

综合首段 'Here are his top ways' 与三个建议标题 → 归纳文章主旨为介绍改善睡眠的方法 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　信息归纳

44. 【答案】A

定位首段核心突破描述 → 识别同义替换 'turned CO_2 into starch' → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

45. 【答案】C

定位数字对比段落 → 区分植物自然过程（60步）与科学家新方法（11步） → 选择11

考点：数字细节定位　对比信息筛选

46. 【答案】C

定位过程描述段落 → 识别顺序信号词 'first' → 匹配 'turned CO_2 and hydrogen into methanol'

考点：过程顺序定位　信号词捕捉

47. 【答案】B

定位技术应用段落 → 逐一核对选项与原文提及的益处 → 排除文中明确提及的A、C、D → 选出未提及的B

考点：细节排除　信息核对

48. 【答案】D

通览全文把握核心事件 → 识别首段点明的中国科学家突破 → 综合全文内容（过程、意义、应用） → 选择最能概括全文的标题

考点：主旨概括　标题选择

49. 【答案】July

根据首字母J和常识（一年中的第七个月） → 联想月份单词July → 得出答案

考点：月份词汇　首字母提示

50. 【答案】(t)wice

根据首字母t和语境（每周允许看电视的频率） → 联想频率副词twice → 得出答案

考点：频率表达　首字母提示

51. 【答案】(f)ree
根据首字母f和固定搭配（in one's free time） → 联想形容词free → 得出答案
考点：固定搭配　首字母提示

52. 【答案】(r)eturn
根据首字母r和语境（借出字典后要求归还） → 联想动词return → 得出答案
考点：动词搭配　首字母提示

53. 【答案】(f)ifty
根据首字母f和后文数字信息（十个足球和四十个排球） → 计算总数50 → 联想数字单词fifty → 得出答案
考点：数字计算　首字母提示

54. 【答案】pilot
根据中文提示'飞行员'及语境'wanted to be a...' → 选择对应英文名词'pilot'
考点：语境选词　职业名词

55. 【答案】whatever
根据中文提示'无论什么'及句子结构'...give up her dream _____ happens' → 选择引导让步状语从句的连词'whatever'
考点：让步状语从句　语境选词

56. 【答案】attend
根据中文提示'出席'及固定搭配'meetings to _____' → 选择动词'attend'（出席会议）
考点：动词搭配　语境选词

57. 【答案】describe
根据中文提示'描述'及语境'asked us to _____ our friends' → 选择对应英文动词'describe'
考点：语境选词　动词辨析

58. 【答案】choice
根据中文提示'选择'及语境'a good _____ for anybody' → 选择对应英文名词'choice'
考点：语境选词　名词辨析

59. 【答案】leaves
51 空 识别时间状语 every day → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 The sun 为第三人称单数 → 动词需加 -s
52 空 分析句子结构 → 主语 The machine 与动词 consider 为被动关系 → 需用过去分词 considered 作后置定语
53 空 识别句型 It is + adj. + for sb. to do sth. → 空格位于 It is 之后 → 需要形容词作表语
54 空 分析句子成分 → 动词 learn 已有 → 空格修饰动词 → 需要副词作状语
55 空 识别固定搭配 have sth. done → 宾语 the problem 与动词 solve 为被动关系 → 需用过去分词 solved
考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　过去分词作定语　被动关系　It is...for...to do 句型　形容词作表语　副词修饰动词　SVO 主干分析　have sth. done 结构　过去分词表被动

60. 【答案】itself
51 空 识别时间状语 every day → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 The sun 为第三人称单数 → 动词需加 -s
52 空 分析句子结构 → 主语 The machine 与动词 consider 为被动关系 → 需用过去分词 considered 作后置定语
53 空 识别句型 It is + adj. + for sb. to do sth. → 空格位于 It is 之后 → 需要形容词作表语
54 空 分析句子成分 → 动词 learn 已有 → 空格修饰动词 → 需要副词作状语

55 空 识别固定搭配 have sth. done → 宾语 the problem 与动词 solve 为被动关系 → 需用过去分词 solved

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　过去分词作定语　被动关系　It is...for...to do 句型　形容词作表语　副词修饰动词　SVO 主干分析　have sth. done 结构　过去分词表被动

61. 【答案】impossible

51 空 识别时间状语 every day → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 The sun 为第三人称单数 → 动词需加 -s
52 空 分析句子结构 → 主语 The machine 与动词 consider 为被动关系 → 需用过去分词 considered 作后置定语
53 空 识别句型 It is + adj. + for sb. to do sth. → 空格位于 It is 之后 → 需要形容词作表语
54 空 分析句子成分 → 动词 learn 已有 → 空格修饰动词 → 需要副词作状语
55 空 识别固定搭配 have sth. done → 宾语 the problem 与动词 solve 为被动关系 → 需用过去分词 solved

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　过去分词作定语　被动关系　It is...for...to do 句型　形容词作表语　副词修饰动词　SVO 主干分析　have sth. done 结构　过去分词表被动

62. 【答案】quickly

51 空 识别时间状语 every day → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 The sun 为第三人称单数 → 动词需加 -s
52 空 分析句子结构 → 主语 The machine 与动词 consider 为被动关系 → 需用过去分词 considered 作后置定语
53 空 识别句型 It is + adj. + for sb. to do sth. → 空格位于 It is 之后 → 需要形容词作表语
54 空 分析句子成分 → 动词 learn 已有 → 空格修饰动词 → 需要副词作状语
55 空 识别固定搭配 have sth. done → 宾语 the problem 与动词 solve 为被动关系 → 需用过去分词 solved

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　过去分词作定语　被动关系　It is...for...to do 句型　形容词作表语　副词修饰动词　SVO 主干分析　have sth. done 结构　过去分词表被动

63. 【答案】taken

51 空 识别时间状语 every day → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 The sun 为第三人称单数 → 动词需加 -s
52 空 分析句子结构 → 主语 The machine 与动词 consider 为被动关系 → 需用过去分词 considered 作后置定语
53 空 识别句型 It is + adj. + for sb. to do sth. → 空格位于 It is 之后 → 需要形容词作表语
54 空 分析句子成分 → 动词 learn 已有 → 空格修饰动词 → 需要副词作状语
55 空 识别固定搭配 have sth. done → 宾语 the problem 与动词 solve 为被动关系 → 需用过去分词 solved

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　过去分词作定语　被动关系　It is...for...to do 句型　形容词作表语　副词修饰动词　SVO 主干分析　have sth. done 结构　过去分词表被动

64. 【答案】Beijing and Zhangjiakou.

定位首段第二句 → 提取并列名词短语 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

65. 【答案】Yes, it can.

定位首段第三句 → 比较时间数据（50分钟 vs 3小时） → 推断速度更快 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

66. 【答案】Three kinds of cars.

定位第二段第三、四句 → 提取列举项（商务、一等、二等） → 计数 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

67. 【答案】The 24th Winter Olympic Games.

定位第三段第二句 → 提取现在分词短语的解释性内容 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

68. 【答案】The self-driving bullet train just for the…

综合首段设问与全文描述对象 → 归纳核心主题 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意

69. 【答案】Hello, everyone! I’ d like to share my ideas…

根据内容提示，运用多种句式（如并列句、从句）和固定搭配，组织一篇结构清晰、语言流畅的发言稿。

考点：努力学习，积极锻炼　尊敬长辈，乐于助人　学会做家务　热爱中国文化，培养各种兴趣爱好　感想