中考 · 2022年广西玉林市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 70 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 41 题 · 广西玉林市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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一、完形填空每题1分,共10分.（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从各小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。 A girl was working as a nurse in a private hospital. One day, a patient with serious illness___1___ to the hospital, but had to be transferred (转移) to another hospital at once for an operation. However, the director of the hospital said the patient couldn’t be transferred ___2___ he paid his money first. The patient’s family was very poor. They had no choice but to ask whether they could pay the money after the operation because the patient was close to___3___. But their request was refused. The nurse, who had just arrived to work, heard about the situation and made a decision. She ___4___ her gold ring, took it to the cashier’s desk (收银台) and said she would use it to pay for the patient. Although the ring was the only piece of ___5___ gift her parents gave her, the nurse gave it away to save the patient. Thanks to her help, the patient was at once transferred to another hospital and his life was saved. Though the patient was a stranger, the nurse gave so ___6___ to him. The nurse’s action caught the attention of the doctor on duty (值班) that day. The doctor saw everything in the hospital and he was ___7___ moved by the nurse. He later fell in love with the nurse and they finally got married. The patient attended their wedding (婚礼) ___8___ and returned the ring. Things like this happen every day in our life. ___9___, giving can bring you something that you have never expected before. As Mother Teresa once said, “In our life, it is not how much you do, ___10___ how much love you put into what you do that matters.”

1. A. brought B. carried C. was brought D. is carried

2. A. after B. unless C. because D. if

3. A. death B. die C. dead D. died
4. A. threw away B. took down C. threw down D. took off
5. A. cheap B. strange C. expensive D. broken
6. A. little B. many C. few D. much
7. A. hardly B. simply C. normally D. deeply
8. A. also B. as well C. either D. neither
9. A. Sometimes B. Some time C. Sometime D. Some times
10. A. and B. so C. but D. or

二、阅读理解每题2分,共30分.（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

阅读下面A、B、C、D四篇短文，根据短文内容，从下列各小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳答案。 Antarctica Desert Antarctica is a continent (大陆) of ice. There is hardly any rain in Antarctica, so the Antarctic Desert becomes the driest desert in the world. It is also the world’ s largest desert by area. Sahara Desert The Sahara Desert is the hottest of all the deserts on the earth. It covers most parts of North Africa and is similar in size to the land area of the USA. The word “sahara” in Arabic mean s “desert”. Arabian Desert The Arabian Desert is in Asia on the Arabian peninsula. It covers almost the entire Arabian Peninsula. The sand here has a red-orange color and the surface of the Arabian Desert is covered mainly by sand hills, some gravel plains (砾石平原) and rocky plains. Mojave Desert The Mojave Desert is in the USA. It is the driest desert on the North American continent. Death Valley, one of the hottest areas in the world, is in the Mojave Desert. Mojave comes from the Spanish word for “beside the water”.

11. Which is the driest desert in the world? _____
A. The Antarctica Desert.
B. The Sahara Desert.
C. The Arabian Desert.
D. The Mojave Desert.

12. What is the Sahara? _____
A. It is the hottest desert in the world.
B. It is the largest desert in the world.
C. It is the coldest desert in the world.
D. It is the driest desert on the North American continent.

13. What color is the sand in the Arabian Desert? _____

A. Red.

B. Orange.

C. Red-orange.

D. Red-yellow. Lu Junling, a security guard from Hebei University, became popular on the Internet. As an ordinary (平凡) person, though Lu Junling is more than 50 years old, he memorizes English vocabulary for CET 6 under the street lights every day just to improve himself. When he is free, he also writes novels and sings operas. That’ s not all! Painting, music, kongfu, ancient poems, etc. are all his hobbies. So a number of people call him “treasure security guard (宝藏保安)”. Lu Junling said, “If I want to become an artist, I will always work hard for my dream!” Mr. Lu’ s words live in many people’ s memory. In fact, there are many dream chasers (追逐者) in university. They not only love their jobs, but also keep on learning. For example, Mrs. Xing Guoqin, a cleaning lady from Tsinghua University, started to learn piano by self-learning at the age of

A professional cook in a college dining hall asked for a leave from work to be a referee (裁判) for the Winter Olympic Games, which has surprised many people. And they couldn’ t help saying, “He is too powerful to hide!” Though they all just have ordinary jobs, they never forget to chase their dreams. Their positive attitude and their brave efforts have amazed the whole world. They show to the world with their own strength (毅力): “Life has no limits (限制). You can do anything. Whoever has a dream is remarkable (卓越的)!”

14. Why did many people call Mr. Lu “treasure security guard”? _____

A. Because he writes novels and sings operas.

B. Because he has many talents as an ordinary person.

C. Because he can memorize English words every day. .

D. Because painting, kongfu and ancient poems are his hobbies.

15. How did Xing Guoqin learn to play the piano? _____

A. By learning on the Internet.

B. By going to the piano lessons.

C. By teaching herself.

D. By learning from the students.

16. What kind of person is not mentioned in the passage? _____

A. A guard. B. A cleaner. C. A singer. D. A cook.

17. What do the three characters have in common? _____

A. They are interested in cooking.

B. Each of them has many hobbies.

C. They are all popular with people.

D. They are ordinary people but never giving up chasing their dreams. For 17 years, Mohamed Nasar has supported his family of five by fishing in the Nile River. But the 58-year-old says fishermen like himself catch fewer fish every year as the Nile has been filled with plastic bottles, bags and other waste. “The fish are caught in the bottles, and they die,” said Nasar. A local environmental group named “VeryNile” has asked the island’s fishermen to use their boats to collect plastic bottles from the river. VeryNile says it buys the bottles at a higher price than the market price offered by traders or recycling factories.

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18. Why did Nasar catch fewer fish every year?

A. Because he was too old.

B. Because he was too lazy.

C. Because he has fished for 17 years in the Nile River.

D. Because the Nile has been filled with plastic bottles, bags ad other waste.

19. What did VeryNile ask the fishermen to do?

A. To catch fish.

B. To sell the bottles to traders.

C. To buy the bottles.

D. To collect plastic bottles from the river.

20. Which place did most of the plastic bottles go to?

A. The traders' home.

B. The recycling factory.

C. The market.

D. The fishermen's home.

21. What was the main purpose of VeryNile?

A. To make the fishermen busier.

B. To make the Nile River cleaner.

C. To make the Nile River have more fish.

D. To make the fishermen set up recycling factories. When Goldie Nejat began developing robots in 2005, she spent much of her time knocking on doors to let people know how her robots worked but few showed interest. "But now, it's different," says Nejat. "People calling from around the world ask when my robots are going to be ready." Nejat's robots are made to fill an increasing need: care-giving for the old. The population of the people over age 80 will be 426 million in 2050, three times larger than that now.

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22. For what are Nejat’s robots made? _____

A. Knocking on doors.
B. Taking care of the old.
C. Working in Beijing.
D. Making phone calls.

23. What does the underlined word “replace” in paragraph 4 probably mean? _____

A. 代替 B. 忽略 C. 放弃 D. 帮助

24. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage? _____

A. Robots can hardly serve people.
B. Cleaning robots can’t work all the time.
C. Robots have feelings like humans.
D. Robots are more needed in the future.

25. Which can be the best title for this passage? _____

A. Service Robots B. Cleaning Robots C. Reminding Robots D. Delivery Robots

三、情景交际每题1分,共5分.（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。其中有两项是多余的选项。 Eileen: Hello? This is Eileen. Riming: Hi, Eileen. _____26_____ Eileen: Oh, hi, Riming. How was your Spring Festival holiday? Riming: Well... _____27_____ Eileen: Wow, snowing! Did you go skiing (滑雪), or build a snowman? _____28_____ Riming: Actually, it snowed so much that my train got stuck and I couldn’t get home! Eileen: Oh no! Did you miss the Spring Festival? _____29_____ Riming: I had to wait for hours on the train. Eileen: That’s terrible! Riming: That’s not all..._____30_____ It had all presents for my family! Eileen: It sounds like you had the worst holiday ever!

26. 情景交际每题1分,共5分.

A. How are you?
B. What happened?
C. It is Riming here.
D. I left my bag on the train.
E. I guess you had fun!
F. Why not?
G. It was snowing so heavily that...

27. 情景交际每题1分,共5分.

A. How are you?
B. What happened?
C. It is Riming here.
D. I left my bag on the train.
E. I guess you had fun!
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28. 情景交际每题1分,共5分.

A. How are you?
B. What happened?
C. It is Riming here.
D. I left my bag on the train.
E. I guess you had fun!
F. Why not?
G. It was snowing so heavily that...

29. 情景交际每题1分,共5分.

A. How are you?
B. What happened?
C. It is Riming here.
D. I left my bag on the train.
E. I guess you had fun!
F. Why not?
G. It was snowing so heavily that...

30. 情景交际每题1分,共5分.

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B. What happened?
C. It is Riming here.
D. I left my bag on the train.
E. I guess you had fun!
F. Why not?
G. It was snowing so heavily that...

四、语法填空每题1分,共10分.（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词或用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。 China is a nation with a rich culture in handwriting (书法). “Even though the computer is _____31_____ (wide) used today, Chinese people should not forget the skill of writing with hands,” said a Chinese government officer. So far, the computer _____32_____ (become) a very useful tool to help people to write. As people use computers more often than before, many people have forgotten how to write Chinese characters (字). People often makes plenty of _____33_____ (mistake) in writing. The Chinese character test shows that nowadays, many college students’ handwriting has got even _____34_____ (bad). Many college students do not know how to make words or sentences in Chinese character in the right way. Not only kids but also many adults have met _____35_____same problem. They might be able to tell the general form of a certain character. However, _____36_____ you ask them to spell out the character correctly, they can’t. On the other hand, they can type out the character on a computer without thinking _____37_____ (two). At present, China is trying its best _____38_____(solve) this problem. With the use of certain technologies, teachers can write their teaching contents (内容) and the students can reply by writing in the nation language teaching course. We can also write letters _____39_____ our relatives and friends instead of sending messages. This can help _____40_____ (we) practice handwriting. Besides, there are many ways that we can try.

31. 语法填空每题1分,共10分.

32. 语法填空每题1分,共10分.

33. 语法填空每题1分,共10分.

34. 语法填空每题1分,共10分.

35. 语法填空每题1分,共10分.

36. 语法填空每题1分,共10分.

37. 语法填空每题1分,共10分.

38. 语法填空每题1分,共10分.

39. 语法填空每题1分,共10分.

_____

40. 语法填空每题1分,共10分.

_____

五、书面表达共15分.（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

41. （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. C	2. B	3. A	4. D	5. C
6. D	7. D	8. B	9. A	10. C
11. A	12. A	13. C	14. D	15. C
16. C	17. D	18. D	19. D	20. B
21. B	22. B	23. A	24. D	25. A
31. widely	32. has become	33. mistakes	34. worse	35. the
36. if	37. twice	38. to solve	39. to	40. us

26. C

27. G

28. E

29. B

30. D

41. 注意： 1.内容完整，为使行文连贯可适当发挥； 2.80个词左右，开头已给出，不计入总词数； 3.文中不得出现考生真实的姓名、地点和所在学校的名称。 The policy of “double-lightening the burden” was carried out. As middle school students, what should we do to be all-round citizens? _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____ 【答案】例文 The policy of “double-lightening the burden” was carried out. As middle school students, what should we do to be all-round citizens? First, we should develop good study and reading habits. We should also actively participate in sports and labor to improve our life skills. We also need to help do some housework, and cultivate rich hobbies at the same time. Second, we need self-discipline. No matter what, we should make a plan and stick to it. Finally, we should study hard and become useful people to society. I believe that if we do these, we will be able to become people with all-round development of morality, intelligence, physique, art and labor. 【解析】 【详解】1.题干解读：题目要求根据题干中的提示谈谈如何才能成为德智体美劳全面发展的人，可适当增加细节。 2.写作指导：本文以一般现在时为主，人称以第一人称为主。第一段已给出；第二段从养成习惯、学会自律和树立理想等几个方面详细展开；第三段表达希望。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】C

11 空 定位主语a patient与动词bring的被动关系 → 判断时态为过去时 → 选择被动语态过去式
12 空 定位条件关系 → 医院规定先付款才能转院 → 选择unless（除非）
13 空 定位固定搭配close to → 后接名词 → 选择death
14 空 定位护士摘下戒指的动作 → take off表示摘下饰品 → 选择took off
15 空 定位only piece of修饰 → 推断戒指贵重 → 选择expensive
16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（护士为陌生人付出很多）与搭配（so + adj./adv.） → 选择表示程度的词
17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（医生被护士的行为深深感动）与搭配（moved by） → 选择修饰情感程度的副词
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（病人出席婚礼并归还戒指）与固定搭配（attend sth. as well） → 选择表示“也”的短语
19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（有时，付出会带来意想不到的收获）与形近词辨析 → 选择表示频率的副词
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（不是你做了多少，而是你投入了多少爱）与固定句型（not... but...） → 选择表示转折的连词

考点：被动语态　过去时态　条件状语从句　unless语义　固定搭配close to　词性判断　动词短语辨析　语境选词　语境推断　形容词辨析　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）　形近词混淆组　名词性从句　省略结构

2. 【答案】B

11 空 定位主语a patient与动词bring的被动关系 → 判断时态为过去时 → 选择被动语态过去式
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3. 【答案】A

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20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（不是你做了多少，而是你投入了多少爱）与固定句型（not... but...） → 选择表示转折的连词

考点：被动语态　过去时态　条件状语从句　unless语义　固定搭配close to　词性判断　动词短语辨析　语境选词　语境推断　形容词辨析　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）　形近词混淆组　名词性从句　省略结构

5. 【答案】C

11 空 定位主语a patient与动词bring的被动关系 → 判断时态为过去时 → 选择被动语态过去式
12 空 定位条件关系 → 医院规定先付款才能转院 → 选择unless（除非）
13 空 定位固定搭配close to → 后接名词 → 选择death
14 空 定位护士摘下戒指的动作 → take off表示摘下饰品 → 选择took off
15 空 定位only piece of修饰 → 推断戒指贵重 → 选择expensive
16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（护士为陌生人付出很多）与搭配（so + adj./adv.） → 选择表示程度的词
17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（医生被护士的行为深深感动）与搭配（moved by） → 选择修饰情感程度的副词
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（病人出席婚礼并归还戒指）与固定搭配（attend sth. as well） → 选择表示“也”的短语
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20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（不是你做了多少，而是你投入了多少爱）与固定句型（not... but...） → 选择表示转折的连词

考点：被动语态　过去时态　条件状语从句　unless语义　固定搭配close to　词性判断　动词短语辨析　语境选词　语境推断　形容词辨析　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）　形近词混淆组　名词性从句　省略结构

6. 【答案】D

11 空 定位主语a patient与动词bring的被动关系 → 判断时态为过去时 → 选择被动语态过去式
12 空 定位条件关系 → 医院规定先付款才能转院 → 选择unless（除非）
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16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（护士为陌生人付出很多）与搭配（so + adj./adv.） → 选择表示程度的词
17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（医生被护士的行为深深感动）与搭配（moved by） → 选择修饰情感程度的副词
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20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（不是你做了多少，而是你投入了多少爱）与固定句型（not... but...） → 选择表示转折的连词

考点：被动语态　过去时态　条件状语从句　unless语义　固定搭配close to　词性判断　动词短语辨析　语境选词　语境推断　形容词辨析　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）　形近词混淆组　名词性从句　省略结构

7. 【答案】D

11 空 定位主语a patient与动词bring的被动关系 → 判断时态为过去时 → 选择被动语态过去式
12 空 定位条件关系 → 医院规定先付款才能转院 → 选择unless（除非）
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16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（护士为陌生人付出很多）与搭配（so + adj./adv.） → 选择表示程度的词
17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（医生被护士的行为深深感动）与搭配（moved by） → 选择修饰情感程度的副词
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考点：被动语态　过去时态　条件状语从句　unless语义　固定搭配close to　词性判断　动词短语辨析　语境选词　语境推断　形容词辨析　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）　形近词混淆组　名词性从句　省略结构

8. 【答案】B

11 空 定位主语a patient与动词bring的被动关系 → 判断时态为过去时 → 选择被动语态过去式
12 空 定位条件关系 → 医院规定先付款才能转院 → 选择unless（除非）
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16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（护士为陌生人付出很多）与搭配（so + adj./adv.） → 选择表示程度的词
17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（医生被护士的行为深深感动）与搭配（moved by） → 选择修饰情感程度的副词
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考点：被动语态　过去时态　条件状语从句　unless语义　固定搭配close to　词性判断　动词短语辨析　语境选词　语境推断　形容词辨析　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）　形近词混淆组　名词性从句　省略结构

9. 【答案】A

11 空 定位主语a patient与动词bring的被动关系 → 判断时态为过去时 → 选择被动语态过去式
12 空 定位条件关系 → 医院规定先付款才能转院 → 选择unless（除非）
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考点：被动语态　过去时态　条件状语从句　unless语义　固定搭配close to　词性判断　动词短语辨析　语境选词　语境推断　形容词辨析　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）　形近词混淆组　名词性从句　省略结构

10. 【答案】C

11 空 定位主语a patient与动词bring的被动关系 → 判断时态为过去时 → 选择被动语态过去式
12 空 定位条件关系 → 医院规定先付款才能转院 → 选择unless（除非）
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考点：被动语态　过去时态　条件状语从句　unless语义　固定搭配close to　词性判断　动词短语辨析　语境选词　语境推断　形容词辨析　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）　形近词混淆组　名词性从句　省略结构

11. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'driest desert' → 在 Antarctica Desert 段落中找到对应描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

12. 【答案】A
定位关键词 'Sahara' → 在 Sahara Desert 段落中找到对应描述 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

13. 【答案】C
定位关键词 'Arabian Desert' 和 'color' → 在 Arabian Desert 段落中找到 'red-orange' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

14. 【答案】D
定位关键词 'treasure security guard' → 在语篇中找到对应描述 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

15. 【答案】C
定位关键词 'Xing Guoqin' 和 'piano' → 在语篇中找到对应描述 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

16. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'not mentioned' → 逐一核对选项与语篇中提及的职业（cook, referee） → 确认 singer 未被提及
考点：细节定位与捕捉

17. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'have in common' → 定位语篇第二段总结句 → 提炼共同点（ordinary jobs, chase dreams） → 匹配选项D
考点：主旨大意　推理判断

18. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'catch fewer fish' → 定位语篇第二段因果句（as the Nile has been filled with...） → 匹配选项D
考点：细节定位与捕捉

19. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'VeryNile ask' → 定位语篇第四段（has asked... to use their boats to collect plastic bottles） → 匹配选项D
考点：细节定位与捕捉

20. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'most of the plastic bottles go to' → 定位语篇最后一句（most of them went to the recycling factory） → 匹配选项B
考点：细节定位与捕捉

21. 【答案】B
定位首段与核心段落 → 提炼VeryNile组织的核心行动（收集塑料瓶）与直接目的（清理尼罗河） → 得出答案
考点：主旨大意　细节定位

22. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词“Nejat’s robots are made” → 在第三段找到直接目的陈述 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

23. 【答案】A

定位划线词所在句 → 分析“support...not to...”的对比逻辑 → 结合上下文（担心机器人取代人类工作）推断词义 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

24. 【答案】D

逐一验证选项与原文信息 → A、B、C均与原文明确信息相悖或无依据 → D与末段“需求将增加”一致 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

25. 【答案】A

通览全文 → 概括各段核心内容（Nejat的护理机器人、冬奥会服务机器人） → 提炼共同主题（服务型机器人） → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构与写作目的

26. 【答案】C

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配。
37 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断此处需要名词，再结合语境选择表示 '范围' 的词。
38 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断此处需要名词，再结合语境选择表示 '本质' 或 '核心' 的词。
39 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断此处需要名词，再结合语境选择表示 '影响' 或 '作用' 的词。
40 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断此处需要名词，再结合语境选择表示 '方面' 或 '层面' 的词。

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　词性判断

27. 【答案】G

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配。
37 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断此处需要名词，再结合语境选择表示 '范围' 的词。
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考点：动词搭配　语境选词　词性判断

28. 【答案】E

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配。
37 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断此处需要名词，再结合语境选择表示 '范围' 的词。
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考点：动词搭配　语境选词　词性判断

29. 【答案】B

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配。
37 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断此处需要名词，再结合语境选择表示 '范围' 的词。
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40 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断此处需要名词，再结合语境选择表示 '方面' 或 '层面' 的词。

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　词性判断

30. 【答案】D

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表达 '产生影响' 的动词搭配。
37 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断此处需要名词，再结合语境选择表示 '范围' 的词。
38 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断此处需要名词，再结合语境选择表示 '本质' 或 '核心' 的词。
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40 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断此处需要名词，再结合语境选择表示 '方面' 或 '层面' 的词。

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　词性判断

31. 【答案】widely

41 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词 → 识别词根 wide → 添加副词后缀 -ly
42 空 分析句子时间状语 since 2010 → 判断主句需用现在完成时 → 选择 has become
43 空 分析句子主语 many → 判断谓语动词需用复数形式 → 选择 mistakes
44 空 分析句子结构，识别比较级结构 → 判断空格处需要形容词比较级 → 选择 worse
45 空 分析句子结构，识别定语从句 → 判断先行词需要定冠词特指 → 选择 the
46 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断为条件状语从句 → 选择连词if
47 空 分析句子时态与频率表达 → 判断为现在完成时的频率副词 → 选择twice
48 空 分析句子成分 → 判断为不定式作目的状语 → 选择to solve
49 空 识别固定搭配take on → 判断介词缺失 → 选择to
50 空 分析句子主谓一致与代词指代 → 判断为宾格代词 → 选择us

考点：词根词缀　副词修饰动词　现在完成时　since 时间状语　主谓一致　复数名词　比较级结构　SVO主干　定语从句　定冠词特指　条件状语从句　连词选择　频率副词　不定式作目的状语　非谓语动词　动词搭配　介词选择　代词宾格

32. 【答案】has become

41 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词 → 识别词根 wide → 添加副词后缀 -ly
42 空 分析句子时间状语 since 2010 → 判断主句需用现在完成时 → 选择 has become
43 空 分析句子主语 many → 判断谓语动词需用复数形式 → 选择 mistakes
44 空 分析句子结构，识别比较级结构 → 判断空格处需要形容词比较级 → 选择 worse
45 空 分析句子结构，识别定语从句 → 判断先行词需要定冠词特指 → 选择 the
46 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断为条件状语从句 → 选择连词if
47 空 分析句子时态与频率表达 → 判断为现在完成时的频率副词 → 选择twice
48 空 分析句子成分 → 判断为不定式作目的状语 → 选择to solve
49 空 识别固定搭配take on → 判断介词缺失 → 选择to
50 空 分析句子主谓一致与代词指代 → 判断为宾格代词 → 选择us

考点：词根词缀　副词修饰动词　现在完成时　since 时间状语　主谓一致　复数名词　比较级结构　SVO主干　定语从句　定冠词特指　条件状语从句　连词选择　频率副词　不定式作目的状语　非谓语动词　动词搭配　介词选择　代词宾格

33. 【答案】mistakes

41 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词 → 识别词根 wide → 添加副词后缀 -ly
42 空 分析句子时间状语 since 2010 → 判断主句需用现在完成时 → 选择 has become
43 空 分析句子主语 many → 判断谓语动词需用复数形式 → 选择 mistakes
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45 空 分析句子结构，识别定语从句 → 判断先行词需要定冠词特指 → 选择 the
46 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断为条件状语从句 → 选择连词if
47 空 分析句子时态与频率表达 → 判断为现在完成时的频率副词 → 选择twice

48 空 分析句子成分 → 判断为不定式作目的状语 → 选择to solve
49 空 识别固定搭配take on → 判断介词缺失 → 选择to
50 空 分析句子主谓一致与代词指代 → 判断为宾格代词 → 选择us

考点：词根词缀　副词修饰动词　现在完成时　since 时间状语　主谓一致　复数名词　比较级结构　SVO主干　定语从句　定冠词特指　条件状语从句　连词选择　频率副词　不定式作目的状语　非谓语动词　动词搭配　介词选择　代词宾格

34. 【答案】worse

41 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词 → 识别词根 wide → 添加副词后缀 -ly
42 空 分析句子时间状语 since 2010 → 判断主句需用现在完成时 → 选择 has become
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46 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断为条件状语从句 → 选择连词if
47 空 分析句子时态与频率表达 → 判断为现在完成时的频率副词 → 选择twice
48 空 分析句子成分 → 判断为不定式作目的状语 → 选择to solve
49 空 识别固定搭配take on → 判断介词缺失 → 选择to
50 空 分析句子主谓一致与代词指代 → 判断为宾格代词 → 选择us

考点：词根词缀　副词修饰动词　现在完成时　since 时间状语　主谓一致　复数名词　比较级结构　SVO主干　定语从句　定冠词特指　条件状语从句　连词选择　频率副词　不定式作目的状语　非谓语动词　动词搭配　介词选择　代词宾格

35. 【答案】the

41 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词 → 识别词根 wide → 添加副词后缀 -ly
42 空 分析句子时间状语 since 2010 → 判断主句需用现在完成时 → 选择 has become
43 空 分析句子主语 many → 判断谓语动词需用复数形式 → 选择 mistakes
44 空 分析句子结构，识别比较级结构 → 判断空格处需要形容词比较级 → 选择 worse
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49 空 识别固定搭配take on → 判断介词缺失 → 选择to
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36. 【答案】if

41 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词 → 识别词根 wide → 添加副词后缀 -ly
42 空 分析句子时间状语 since 2010 → 判断主句需用现在完成时 → 选择 has become
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48 空 分析句子成分 → 判断为不定式作目的状语 → 选择to solve

49 空 识别固定搭配take on → 判断介词缺失 → 选择to
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37. 【答案】twice

41 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词 → 识别词根 wide → 添加副词后缀 -ly
42 空 分析句子时间状语 since 2010 → 判断主句需用现在完成时 → 选择 has become
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38. 【答案】to solve

41 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词 → 识别词根 wide → 添加副词后缀 -ly
42 空 分析句子时间状语 since 2010 → 判断主句需用现在完成时 → 选择 has become
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39. 【答案】to

41 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词 → 识别词根 wide → 添加副词后缀 -ly
42 空 分析句子时间状语 since 2010 → 判断主句需用现在完成时 → 选择 has become
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40. 【答案】us

41 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词 → 识别词根 wide → 添加副词后缀 -ly
42 空 分析句子时间状语 since 2010 → 判断主句需用现在完成时 → 选择 has become
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41. 【答案】注意： 1.内容完整，为使行文连贯可适当发挥； 2.80个词左右，开头已给出，不计入总词数；…

学生需围绕“双减”背景，从习惯养成、自律、理想三个要点组织语言，构建包含多个简单句和复合句的短文，并运用恰当的动词搭配（如take on responsibility）。

考点：take on responsibility　SVO主干结构　句式变化与复杂句构建