中考 · 2022年贵州省安顺市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 112 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 45 题 · 贵州省安顺市

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
135 177
yingyu8.cn/d/135177

本卷答案与讲解
018 231
yingyu8.cn/an/018231

一、第一大题 听力（共五节，30小题；每小题1分，满分30分）（共 4 小题，每小题 1 分，共 4 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. Gina likes _____ best.

A. math B. Chinese C. English

2. The two speakers are having a conversation in _____.

A. a school B. a restaurant C. a cinema

3. The most interesting book for Helen is _____.

A. Journey to the West B. Harry Potter C. Gone With the Wind

4. They are talking about _____.

A. the sports meeting B. the music festival

C. the final exam 第四节 根据对话内容及问题，选择最佳选项。(读两遍)

二、第二大题 情景交际（共两节，10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）（共 10 小题，每小

从右栏选项中找出左栏各句的最佳应答。选项中有一项为多余选项。 ___5___. Do you have some rules in your school? ___6___. Can I help you? ___7___. I am glad to give you a hand, Lily. ___8___. When is the National Day of China? ___9___. I’ ll take part in a cooking show tomorrow. B On October 1st every year. C Wish you successful. 第二节 选择文后最佳选项完成对话。选项中有一项为多余选项。 A: Good morning, Wang Juan. B: _____10_____ A: I’ m hearing you’ ve won the first prize in the speech show of your school, congratulations! B: Thank you. You know July 1st this year is the ___14___ 1st birthday of the Communist Party of China. We had the speech show for celebrating it. A: _____11_____ B: Yes I talked about the history of our great Party and the great changes in our country. A: Really? We are also preparing some activities for it these days. B: What kinds of activities are you preparing? A: _____12_____ B: A singing competition? When will it be held, please? A: _____13_____ B: I like singing. Can I come and watch it? A: ___14___ You can come that day and we will be meeting at 2 p.m. at the school gate. B: Ok. See you then! A: See you!

5. 第二大题 情景交际

A. Yes, I’ d like to buy some socks.
B. Good morning, Li Wei.
C. It will be held on the afternoon of June 27th.
D. Yes, we do.
E. Congratulations!
F. Thanks a lot.

6. 第二大题 情景交际

A. Yes, I’ d like to buy some socks.
B. Good morning, Li Wei.
C. It will be held on the afternoon of June 27th.
D. Yes, we do.
E. Congratulations!
F. Thanks a lot.

7. 第二大题 情景交际

A. Yes, I’ d like to buy some socks.
B. Good morning, Li Wei.
C. It will be held on the afternoon of June 27th.
D. Yes, we do.
E. Congratulations!
F. Thanks a lot.

8. 第二大题 情景交际

A. Yes, I’ d like to buy some socks.
B. Good morning, Li Wei.
C. It will be held on the afternoon of June 27th.
D. Yes, we do.
E. Congratulations!
F. Thanks a lot.

9. 第二大题 情景交际

A. Yes, I’ d like to buy some socks.
B. Good morning, Li Wei.
C. It will be held on the afternoon of June 27th.
D. Yes, we do.
E. Congratulations!
F. Thanks a lot.

10. 第二大题 情景交际

A. Yes, I’ d like to buy some socks.
B. Good morning, Li Wei.
C. It will be held on the afternoon of June 27th.
D. Yes, we do.
E. Congratulations!
F. Thanks a lot.

11. 第二大题 情景交际

A. Yes, I’ d like to buy some socks.
B. Good morning, Li Wei.
C. It will be held on the afternoon of June 27th.
D. Yes, we do.
E. Congratulations!
F. Thanks a lot.

12. 第二大题 情景交际

A. Yes, I’ d like to buy some socks.
B. Good morning, Li Wei.
C. It will be held on the afternoon of June 27th.
D. Yes, we do.
E. Congratulations!
F. Thanks a lot.

13. 第二大题 情景交际

A. Yes, I’ d like to buy some socks.
B. Good morning, Li Wei.
C. It will be held on the afternoon of June 27th.
D. Yes, we do.
E. Congratulations!
F. Thanks a lot.

14. 第二大题 情景交际

A. Yes, I’ d like to buy some socks.
B. Good morning, Li Wei.
C. It will be held on the afternoon of June 27th.
D. Yes, we do.
E. Congratulations!
F. Thanks a lot.

三、第三大题 完形填空（共两节，15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）（共 10 小题，每小

阅读下面短文，从短文前方框内的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有一项为多余选项。

A. scissors B. symbols C. but D. polished E. historical F. importance Different forms of Chinese traditional art are special and they usually show important things in life, such as love, beauty and family. Paper cutting has been around for over 1,500 years. Paper cutting sounds very easy, ____15____ it can be difficult to do that. Usually the red paper is folded before it is cut with ____16____. The most common pictures are flowers, animals and things about Chinese history. During the Spring Festival, they are put on windows, doors and walls as well as ____17____ of wishes for good luck and a happy new year. Chinese clay art is famous and looks very real. The pieces are usually cute children or lively characters from a Chinese fairy tale or ____18____ story. After drying, they are fired at a very high heat. They are then ____19____ and painted. These small pieces of clay art show the love that all Chinese people have for life and beauty. 第二节 阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。 At the beginning, it seemed to me that Doctor Li—my dad wasn’ t exactly a good one. My dad works every day late into the ____20____, sometimes even forgetting to eat dinner, and gets up early as well. Even when he’ s at home he always thinks about his ____21____ and hardly ever spends any time with my mother and me. As a doctor who ever ____22____ in Peking University and got his degree (学位) of medicine, he could make lots of money and only do half of the work he is doing now, but he chose to do more ____23____ and heavy work when he graduated. He spends every coin like it is his last although he makes a good salary (薪水). He always wears worn (破旧的) and ____24____ clothes, saying they are comfortable and suit him well and refuses to change. I sometimes get angry with him for not _____ his appearance, but he just smiles and says, Daddy has more important uses for the money, all right?” I never stopped being curious (好奇的) about how he spent his _____. Then one day when I was reading the newspaper, a piece of news caught my eyes: “Doctor Li has _____ 100,000 yuan to help _____ children in flood-stricken areas go back to school.” At that moment I suddenly understood what my dad had done. My father’ s love for others has touched me _____. I start to admire the great spirit and decide to pass it on.

15. A. morning B. afternoon C. night
16. A. look B. life C. work
17. A. taught B. studied C. lived
18. A. easy B. different C. difficult
19. A. clean B. cheap C. expensive
20. A. caring about B. worrying about C. talking about
21. A. holidays B. time C. money
22. A. donated B. wasted C. lost

23. A. rich B. poor C. proud

24. A. badly B. slightly C. deeply

四、第四大题 阅读理解（共两节，20小题；每小题2分，满分40分）（共 15 小题，每小

In an English class, Mr. Lin asked his students to make family rules, and now let’ s read some of them. Li Huan, 12, From Beijing If I could make some rules for my family, I think the most important one would be to have all my family members do housework together. My mother usually does all the housework, from cooking to cleaning, while my father and I do nothing, so it’ s unfair. We can make the rule more specific (具体的). My father and mother can take turns in cooking, I’ ll be responsible for washing dishes, and on weekends, we can clean the house together. Tian Lihua, 12, From Guangzhou I would like to live in a tidy and clean home, so I want to make a rule that people should not leave rubbish in their rooms or in the living room. And we should tidy up the house together every week. What’ s more, I really hope that my family can have dinner together every day, no one can be late or eat before others. It is enjoyable for us to have meals together after a long day. We can talk to each other and have fun. Li Bo,14, From Guiyang Particularly, I want to set some rules for my father. To stay fit, he should have breakfast, exercise every day and stop smoking. Now, he always watches TV for too long time and doesn’ t read books, so I want him to only watch TV for one hour every day. Instead, he can read a book, and we can discuss it together as a family every week.

25. Who will be responsible for washing dishes?

A. Tian Lihua. B. Li Huan. C. Li Bo.

26. To avoid throwing rubbish at home, what does Tian Lihua want to do?

A. Make a rule. B. Make a plan. C. Make a list.

27. How does Tian Lihua feel about eating meals with her family together?

A. Bored. B. Stressed. C. Pleased.

28. Why does Li Bo set some rules for his dad?

A. To keep him healthy. B. To make him happy. C. To make him wealthy.

29. The reading material is probably taken from _____.

A. a science book B. a magazine

C. a story book B Camping was the most popular way of traveling during the recent five-day May Day holiday, especially among the younger generation, according to Chinese tourism website Mafengwo. The search for camping on the website increased most in Sichuan province and Chongqing, where many people looked for camping road trips and beautiful natural views. People preferred local and short tours due to the country’ s COVID-19 controls. While those in Guangdong province took their favorite snacks to campsites (营地), mountain views and landscapes were most attractive to travelers in Guizhou province. Both youth and those traveling with children regarded camping as a way to feel nature and enjoyed outdoor activities such as cycling and paddle boarding, and they liked to visit the Gobi Desert and the sea better. Preferred destinations ranged from the Gobi Desert to the sea. The most popular routes during the holiday were Sichuan and Tibet of the National Highway 318, Hulunbuir Grassland and Hainan Island. Five-star hotels also offered lower prices and special experiences to local travelers during the holiday, such as cooking. Feng Rao, head of Mafengwo’ s Tourism Research Institute, said that young people are more willing to pay for such special experiences. They are more interested in choosing local hotels. Camping was the most popular among Chinese travelers during the 2022 May Day holiday according to Chinese tourism website Mafengwo.

30. How could the travelers get information about camping during May Day holiday?

A. By searching a website. B. By reading books. C. By watching TV.

31. What does the underlined word “those” in Paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Tours. B. Many people. C. Websites.

32. From Paragraph 3, we can infer that _____.

A. local travelers could cook by themselves

B. only faraway travelers could enjoy lower hotel prices

C. young travelers prefer faraway destinations for camping

33. What’s the best title for the passage?

A. The 2022 May Day Cycling

B. The 2022 May Day Cooking

C. The 2022 May Day Camping C When the world stops, a Chinese delivery driver has continued working while the COVID-19 spreads across China. The delivery driver is Gao Zhixiao, who was on the cover of Time magazine for March 19. Born in a poor family in Ningxia, Gao went to Beijing to get a job at the age of

After the outbreak of the COVID-19, Gao and his wife decided to stay in Beijing rather than return to Ningxia. There’s plenty of work for him to do during quarantine (隔离期). Gao drives more than 161 kilometers on his motor-bike to fulfill 40 to 70 orders every day. And people depend on delivery services more than ever. Gao once received an order that required him to buy medicine for a patient from a hospital. He thought about it for a second, but then picked up the order, because he thought the customer might be in very great need of the medicine. The customer was an elderly woman who lived alone. Gao first drove to her home to get the prescription (处方) paper. And then he rushed to the hospital to fetch the medicine she needed. When he found that the woman hadn’t eaten, he immediately helped cook a bowl of noodles with two boiled eggs, and took out the trash when he left. “I think the reason why Time picked me is that I helped an elderly person in need. Although it is a warm story, I’m no different when helping anyone else,” he says. Gao just hopes his tiny behavior can show the western world the strong cohesion (凝聚力) of China!

34. Where do we know about the information of the delivery driver Gao Zhixiao?

A. Fashion magazine. B. Time magazine. C. Youth magazine.

35. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?

A. Gao went to Ning Xia to get a job.　　B. Gao was born in a rich family.

C. Gao worked as a shopping guide before becoming a delivery driver.

36. What does the underlined word “fulfill” in Paragraph 3 mean?

A. Complete.　　B. Buy.　　C. Pay.

37. Why did Gao rush to the hospital?

A. To get the prescription paper.　　B. To fetch the medicine.

C. To pick up the order.

38. The writer wrote this passage to show “_____”.

A. Small act, Big love　　B. No pains, No gains

C. One penny saved, One penny got 根据短文内容，从短文后的

五、阅读短文，根据短文内容完成文后的句子。（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

39. Many river dolphins are almost _____ if we don’t take care of them.

_____

40. The three problems that have caused endangered dolphins are _____.

_____

41. The dolphins are to the top of _____ and kill smaller animals for food in the water.

_____

42. If we _____, we will play a large role in protecting dolphins.

_____

43. The passage mainly tells us that _____.

_____

六、第七大题 写作（共两节，满分30分）（共 1 小题，每小题 30 分，共 30 分）

44. (30 分)

七、第二节 书面表达（共1小题，满分20分）（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

45.（词数 100-130 · 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. B	2. C	3. C	4. B	15. C
16. C	17. B	18. C	19. B	20. A
21. C	22. A	23. B	24. C	25. B
26. A	27. C	28. A	29. B	30. A
31. B	32. A	33. C	34. B	35. C
36. A	37. B	38. A	39. lost forever	41. the food chain

5. D

6. A

7. F

8. B

9. C

10. B

11. A

12. D

13. C

14. F

40. fishing nets, hunting for dolphins as food, and pollution

42. do not litter, clean up trash, and recycle

43. endangered dolphins are in danger and we should take action to protect them

44. A vegetarian is someone who doesn't eat meat. Being a vegetarian has become a popular choice. Actually, one in 200 kids in the US is a vegetarian. Most people choose to be vegetarians for many reasons.

First, they believe that a vegetarian's diet is good for their health. It usually has less fat than a diet that includes meat. Vegetarians eat a low-fat diet to keep fit. A vegetarian diet also provides many vitamins that people can't get from the meat. These vitamins protect people from some diseases.

Second, many vegetarians are worried about how animals are raised and killed for food. They hope animals can be better treated.

Finally, they think being a vegetarian can help the Earth. People use more energy, water and land to raise animals for food than to grow fruit and vegetables. Also, animals put greenhouse gases into the

air. These gases cause global warming.

45. What I Can Do under the Double-reduction Policy

The Double-reduction Policy has brought great changes to our school life. With less homework and no more weekend classes, I have more free time to develop myself. Here is what I can do.

First, I can do more exercise to keep fit. Playing basketball or running for half an hour every day makes me energetic. Second, I can enjoy music. Listening to light music helps me relax after study. Third, I can learn about aesthetic education, like visiting art museums to appreciate beauty. Fourth, I can take part in labor activities, such as doing housework or planting flowers, which teaches me responsibility. Finally, I can join in volunteer services, like cleaning the community, to help others.

Under this policy, I feel happier and more balanced. I can explore my interests and grow in a better way. I believe I will become a better person with these meaningful activities.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

捕捉对话中关于学科偏好的直接陈述 → 识别Gina明确表达的最爱学科 → 得出答案

考点：学科偏好表达　直接信息捕捉

2. 【答案】C

捕捉对话中的场景关键词（如电影、座位、灯光等） → 排除学校、餐厅等常见场景 → 推断对话发生地点

考点：场景词汇识别　环境线索推理

3. 【答案】C

捕捉Helen对三本书的评价关键词（如有趣、喜欢、推荐） → 比较评价强度 → 识别最高级“most interesting”对应的书名

考点：最高级表达　观点态度捕捉

4. 【答案】B

捕捉对话的核心讨论对象（如音乐、表演、节日） → 排除体育会议、期末考试等无关话题 → 归纳对话主旨

考点：主旨归纳　话题排除

5. 【答案】D

1 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种持续的状态或动作）→ 识别选项中符合该语境的动词 → 选择最贴切的动词形式

2 空 识别题干中与动词搭配的介词或宾语 → 回忆固定搭配 take on 的用法 → 选择正确搭配形式

3 空 分析题干句子结构与语义 → 辨析选项中近义词的细微差别（如感情色彩、搭配对象） → 选择最符合语境的词

4 空 识别题干中可能存在的熟词 → 考察该词在特定语境下的非常用含义 → 选择符合该僻义的选项

5 空 分析题干中单词的词根词缀构成 → 推断其含义或词性 → 选择符合构词逻辑的选项

6 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 选择正确动词

7 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句时态 → 选择正确关系代词

8 空 识别熟词僻义 → 结合上下文判断词义 → 选择正确释义

9 空 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断倒装结构 → 选择正确动词形式

10 空 定位指代词 → 分析上下文逻辑 → 确定指代对象 → 选择正确选项

考点：语境选词　动词形式　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　词根词缀　定语从句　时态与语态　倒装句型　虚拟语气　指代与衔接　衔接连贯

6. 【答案】A

1 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种持续的状态或动作）→ 识别选项中符合该语境的动词 → 选择最贴切的动词形式

2 空 识别题干中与动词搭配的介词或宾语 → 回忆固定搭配 take on 的用法 → 选择正确搭配形式

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4 空 识别题干中可能存在的熟词 → 考察该词在特定语境下的非常用含义 → 选择符合该僻义的选项

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6 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 选择正确动词

7 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句时态 → 选择正确关系代词

8 空 识别熟词僻义 → 结合上下文判断词义 → 选择正确释义

9 空 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断倒装结构 → 选择正确动词形式
10 空 定位指代词 → 分析上下文逻辑 → 确定指代对象 → 选择正确选项

考点：语境选词　动词形式　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　词根词缀　定语从句　时态与语态　倒装句型　虚拟语气　指代与衔接　衔接连贯

7. 【答案】F

1 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种持续的状态或动作）→ 识别选项中符合该语境的动词 → 选择最贴切的动词形式
2 空 识别题干中与动词搭配的介词或宾语 → 回忆固定搭配 take on 的用法 → 选择正确搭配形式
3 空 分析题干句子结构与语义 → 辨析选项中近义词的细微差别（如感情色彩、搭配对象） → 选择最符合语境的词
4 空 识别题干中可能存在的熟词 → 考察该词在特定语境下的非常用含义 → 选择符合该僻义的选项
5 空 分析题干中单词的词根词缀构成 → 推断其含义或词性 → 选择符合构词逻辑的选项
6 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 选择正确动词
7 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句时态 → 选择正确关系代词
8 空 识别熟词僻义 → 结合上下文判断词义 → 选择正确释义
9 空 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断倒装结构 → 选择正确动词形式
10 空 定位指代词 → 分析上下文逻辑 → 确定指代对象 → 选择正确选项

考点：语境选词　动词形式　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　词根词缀　定语从句　时态与语态　倒装句型　虚拟语气　指代与衔接　衔接连贯

8. 【答案】B

1 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种持续的状态或动作）→ 识别选项中符合该语境的动词 → 选择最贴切的动词形式
2 空 识别题干中与动词搭配的介词或宾语 → 回忆固定搭配 take on 的用法 → 选择正确搭配形式
3 空 分析题干句子结构与语义 → 辨析选项中近义词的细微差别（如感情色彩、搭配对象） → 选择最符合语境的词
4 空 识别题干中可能存在的熟词 → 考察该词在特定语境下的非常用含义 → 选择符合该僻义的选项
5 空 分析题干中单词的词根词缀构成 → 推断其含义或词性 → 选择符合构词逻辑的选项
6 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 选择正确动词
7 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句时态 → 选择正确关系代词
8 空 识别熟词僻义 → 结合上下文判断词义 → 选择正确释义
9 空 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断倒装结构 → 选择正确动词形式
10 空 定位指代词 → 分析上下文逻辑 → 确定指代对象 → 选择正确选项

考点：语境选词　动词形式　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　词根词缀　定语从句　时态与语态　倒装句型　虚拟语气　指代与衔接　衔接连贯

9. 【答案】C

1 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种持续的状态或动作）→ 识别选项中符合该语境的动词 → 选择最贴切的动词形式
2 空 识别题干中与动词搭配的介词或宾语 → 回忆固定搭配 take on 的用法 → 选择正确搭配形式
3 空 分析题干句子结构与语义 → 辨析选项中近义词的细微差别（如感情色彩、搭配对象） → 选择最符合语境的词
4 空 识别题干中可能存在的熟词 → 考察该词在特定语境下的非常用含义 → 选择符合该僻义的选项
5 空 分析题干中单词的词根词缀构成 → 推断其含义或词性 → 选择符合构词逻辑的选项
6 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 选择正确动词
7 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句时态 → 选择正确关系代词
8 空 识别熟词僻义 → 结合上下文判断词义 → 选择正确释义
9 空 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断倒装结构 → 选择正确动词形式

10 空 定位指代词 → 分析上下文逻辑 → 确定指代对象 → 选择正确选项

考点：语境选词　动词形式　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　词根词缀　定语从句　时态与语态　倒装句型　虚拟语气　指代与衔接　衔接连贯

10. 【答案】B

1 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种持续的状态或动作）→ 识别选项中符合该语境的动词 → 选择最贴切的动词形式
2 空 识别题干中与动词搭配的介词或宾语 → 回忆固定搭配 take on 的用法 → 选择正确搭配形式
3 空 分析题干句子结构与语义 → 辨析选项中近义词的细微差别（如感情色彩、搭配对象） → 选择最符合语境的词
4 空 识别题干中可能存在的熟词 → 考察该词在特定语境下的非常用含义 → 选择符合该僻义的选项
5 空 分析题干中单词的词根词缀构成 → 推断其含义或词性 → 选择符合构词逻辑的选项
6 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 选择正确动词
7 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句时态 → 选择正确关系代词
8 空 识别熟词僻义 → 结合上下文判断词义 → 选择正确释义
9 空 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断倒装结构 → 选择正确动词形式
10 空 定位指代词 → 分析上下文逻辑 → 确定指代对象 → 选择正确选项

考点：语境选词　动词形式　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　词根词缀　定语从句　时态与语态　倒装句型　虚拟语气　指代与衔接　衔接连贯

11. 【答案】A

1 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种持续的状态或动作）→ 识别选项中符合该语境的动词 → 选择最贴切的动词形式
2 空 识别题干中与动词搭配的介词或宾语 → 回忆固定搭配 take on 的用法 → 选择正确搭配形式
3 空 分析题干句子结构与语义 → 辨析选项中近义词的细微差别（如感情色彩、搭配对象） → 选择最符合语境的词
4 空 识别题干中可能存在的熟词 → 考察该词在特定语境下的非常用含义 → 选择符合该僻义的选项
5 空 分析题干中单词的词根词缀构成 → 推断其含义或词性 → 选择符合构词逻辑的选项
6 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 选择正确动词
7 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句时态 → 选择正确关系代词
8 空 识别熟词僻义 → 结合上下文判断词义 → 选择正确释义
9 空 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断倒装结构 → 选择正确动词形式
10 空 定位指代词 → 分析上下文逻辑 → 确定指代对象 → 选择正确选项

考点：语境选词　动词形式　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　词根词缀　定语从句　时态与语态　倒装句型　虚拟语气　指代与衔接　衔接连贯

12. 【答案】D

1 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种持续的状态或动作）→ 识别选项中符合该语境的动词 → 选择最贴切的动词形式
2 空 识别题干中与动词搭配的介词或宾语 → 回忆固定搭配 take on 的用法 → 选择正确搭配形式
3 空 分析题干句子结构与语义 → 辨析选项中近义词的细微差别（如感情色彩、搭配对象） → 选择最符合语境的词
4 空 识别题干中可能存在的熟词 → 考察该词在特定语境下的非常用含义 → 选择符合该僻义的选项
5 空 分析题干中单词的词根词缀构成 → 推断其含义或词性 → 选择符合构词逻辑的选项
6 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 选择正确动词
7 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句时态 → 选择正确关系代词
8 空 识别熟词僻义 → 结合上下文判断词义 → 选择正确释义
9 空 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断倒装结构 → 选择正确动词形式
10 空 定位指代词 → 分析上下文逻辑 → 确定指代对象 → 选择正确选项

考点：语境选词　动词形式　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　词根词缀　定语从句　时态与语态　倒装句型　虚拟语气　指代与衔接　衔接连贯

13. 【答案】C

1 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种持续的状态或动作）→ 识别选项中符合该语境的动词 → 选择最贴切的动词形式
2 空 识别题干中与动词搭配的介词或宾语 → 回忆固定搭配 take on 的用法 → 选择正确搭配形式
3 空 分析题干句子结构与语义 → 辨析选项中近义词的细微差别（如感情色彩、搭配对象） → 选择最符合语境的词
4 空 识别题干中可能存在的熟词 → 考察该词在特定语境下的非常用含义 → 选择符合该僻义的选项
5 空 分析题干中单词的词根词缀构成 → 推断其含义或词性 → 选择符合构词逻辑的选项
6 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 选择正确动词
7 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句时态 → 选择正确关系代词
8 空 识别熟词僻义 → 结合上下文判断词义 → 选择正确释义
9 空 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断倒装结构 → 选择正确动词形式
10 空 定位指代词 → 分析上下文逻辑 → 确定指代对象 → 选择正确选项

考点：语境选词　动词形式　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　词根词缀　定语从句　时态与语态　倒装句型　虚拟语气　指代与衔接　衔接连贯

14. 【答案】F

1 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种持续的状态或动作）→ 识别选项中符合该语境的动词 → 选择最贴切的动词形式
2 空 识别题干中与动词搭配的介词或宾语 → 回忆固定搭配 take on 的用法 → 选择正确搭配形式
3 空 分析题干句子结构与语义 → 辨析选项中近义词的细微差别（如感情色彩、搭配对象） → 选择最符合语境的词
4 空 识别题干中可能存在的熟词 → 考察该词在特定语境下的非常用含义 → 选择符合该僻义的选项
5 空 分析题干中单词的词根词缀构成 → 推断其含义或词性 → 选择符合构词逻辑的选项
6 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 选择正确动词
7 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句时态 → 选择正确关系代词
8 空 识别熟词僻义 → 结合上下文判断词义 → 选择正确释义
9 空 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 判断倒装结构 → 选择正确动词形式
10 空 定位指代词 → 分析上下文逻辑 → 确定指代对象 → 选择正确选项

考点：语境选词　动词形式　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　词根词缀　定语从句　时态与语态　倒装句型　虚拟语气　指代与衔接　衔接连贯

15. 【答案】C

16 空 定位时间状语 → 结合“forgetting to eat dinner”推断为夜晚 → 选择 night
17 空 定位“thinks about his _____” → 结合后文“hardly ever spends any time with my mother and me”推断为工作 → 选择 work
18 空 定位“who ever _____ in Peking University” → 结合“got his degree”推断为学习 → 选择 studied
19 空 定位“chose to do more _____ and heavy work” → 结合前文“could make lots of money and only do half of the work”推断为更困难的工作 → 选择 difficult
20 空 定位“wears worn and _____ clothes” → 结合“spends every coin like it is his last”推断为便宜的 → 选择 cheap
21 空 定位空格前主语 'he' 指代父亲 → 分析谓语 'thinks about' 的宾语需与后文 'hardly ever spends any time with my mother and me' 构成对比 → 选择表示'关心'的动名词短语
22 空 定位空格前 'thinks about his' → 结合后文 'hardly ever spends any time with my mother and me' 与前文 'works every day late into the...' → 推断父亲思考的是工作相关事物

23 空 定位空格前 'He spends every coin like it is his last' → 分析父亲节俭形象 → 推断其收入去向为慈善捐赠
24 空 定位空格前 'worn (破旧的) and' → 分析并列形容词需与 'worn' 语义相近 → 结合父亲节俭形象推断
25 空 定位空格前 'saying they are comfortable and suit him well' → 分析父亲对衣服的评价态度 → 推断副词需表达'深深地'满意

考点：语境选词　时间逻辑　逻辑衔接　近义词辨析　对比逻辑　人物性格推断

16. 【答案】C

16 空 定位时间状语 → 结合“forgetting to eat dinner”推断为夜晚 → 选择 night
17 空 定位“thinks about his ____” → 结合后文“hardly ever spends any time with my mother and me”推断为工作 → 选择 work
18 空 定位“who ever ____ in Peking University” → 结合“got his degree”推断为学习 → 选择 studied
19 空 定位“chose to do more ____ and heavy work” → 结合前文“could make lots of money and only do half of the work”推断为更困难的工作 → 选择 difficult
20 空 定位“wears worn and ____ clothes” → 结合“spends every coin like it is his last”推断为便宜的 → 选择 cheap
21 空 定位空格前主语 'he' 指代父亲 → 分析谓语 'thinks about' 的宾语需与后文 'hardly ever spends any time with my mother and me' 构成对比 → 选择表示'关心'的动名词短语
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25 空 定位空格前 'saying they are comfortable and suit him well' → 分析父亲对衣服的评价态度 → 推断副词需表达'深深地'满意

考点：语境选词　时间逻辑　逻辑衔接　近义词辨析　对比逻辑　人物性格推断

17. 【答案】B

16 空 定位时间状语 → 结合“forgetting to eat dinner”推断为夜晚 → 选择 night
17 空 定位“thinks about his ____” → 结合后文“hardly ever spends any time with my mother and me”推断为工作 → 选择 work
18 空 定位“who ever ____ in Peking University” → 结合“got his degree”推断为学习 → 选择 studied
19 空 定位“chose to do more ____ and heavy work” → 结合前文“could make lots of money and only do half of the work”推断为更困难的工作 → 选择 difficult
20 空 定位“wears worn and ____ clothes” → 结合“spends every coin like it is his last”推断为便宜的 → 选择 cheap
21 空 定位空格前主语 'he' 指代父亲 → 分析谓语 'thinks about' 的宾语需与后文 'hardly ever spends any time with my mother and me' 构成对比 → 选择表示'关心'的动名词短语
22 空 定位空格前 'thinks about his' → 结合后文 'hardly ever spends any time with my mother and me' 与前文 'works every day late into the...' → 推断父亲思考的是工作相关事物
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25 空 定位空格前 'saying they are comfortable and suit him well' → 分析父亲对衣服的评价态度 → 推断副词需表达'深深地'满意

考点：语境选词　时间逻辑　逻辑衔接　近义词辨析　对比逻辑　人物性格推断

18. 【答案】C

16 空 定位时间状语 → 结合“forgetting to eat dinner”推断为夜晚 → 选择 night
17 空 定位“thinks about his ____” → 结合后文“hardly ever spends any time with my mother and me”推断为工作 → 选择 work
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20 空 定位“wears worn and ____ clothes” → 结合“spends every coin like it is his last”推断为便宜的 → 选择 cheap
21 空 定位空格前主语 'he' 指代父亲 → 分析谓语 'thinks about' 的宾语需与后文 'hardly ever spends any time with my mother and me' 构成对比 → 选择表示'关心'的动名词短语
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23 空 定位空格前 'He spends every coin like it is his last' → 分析父亲节俭形象 → 推断其收入去向为慈善捐赠
24 空 定位空格前 'worn (破旧的) and' → 分析并列形容词需与 'worn' 语义相近 → 结合父亲节俭形象推断
25 空 定位空格前 'saying they are comfortable and suit him well' → 分析父亲对衣服的评价态度 → 推断副词需表达'深深地'满意

考点：语境选词　时间逻辑　逻辑衔接　近义词辨析　对比逻辑　人物性格推断

19. 【答案】B

16 空 定位时间状语 → 结合“forgetting to eat dinner”推断为夜晚 → 选择 night
17 空 定位“thinks about his ____” → 结合后文“hardly ever spends any time with my mother and me”推断为工作 → 选择 work
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21 空 定位空格前主语 'he' 指代父亲 → 分析谓语 'thinks about' 的宾语需与后文 'hardly ever spends any time with my mother and me' 构成对比 → 选择表示'关心'的动名词短语
22 空 定位空格前 'thinks about his' → 结合后文 'hardly ever spends any time with my mother and me' 与前文 'works every day late into the...' → 推断父亲思考的是工作相关事物
23 空 定位空格前 'He spends every coin like it is his last' → 分析父亲节俭形象 → 推断其收入去向为慈善捐赠
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25 空 定位空格前 'saying they are comfortable and suit him well' → 分析父亲对衣服的评价态度 → 推断副词需表达'深深地'满意

考点：语境选词　时间逻辑　逻辑衔接　近义词辨析　对比逻辑　人物性格推断

20. 【答案】A

16 空 定位时间状语 → 结合“forgetting to eat dinner”推断为夜晚 → 选择 night
17 空 定位“thinks about his ____” → 结合后文“hardly ever spends any time with my mother and me”推断为工作 → 选择 work
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25 空 定位空格前 'saying they are comfortable and suit him well' → 分析父亲对衣服的评价态度 → 推断副词需表达'深深地'满意

考点：语境选词　时间逻辑　逻辑衔接　近义词辨析　对比逻辑　人物性格推断

21. 【答案】C

16 空 定位时间状语 → 结合“forgetting to eat dinner”推断为夜晚 → 选择 night
17 空 定位“thinks about his ____” → 结合后文“hardly ever spends any time with my mother and me”推断为工作 → 选择 work
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考点：语境选词　时间逻辑　逻辑衔接　近义词辨析　对比逻辑　人物性格推断

22. 【答案】A

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考点：语境选词　时间逻辑　逻辑衔接　近义词辨析　对比逻辑　人物性格推断

23. 【答案】B

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考点：语境选词　时间逻辑　逻辑衔接　近义词辨析　对比逻辑　人物性格推断

24. 【答案】C

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考点：语境选词　时间逻辑　逻辑衔接　近义词辨析　对比逻辑　人物性格推断

25. 【答案】B
定位Li Huan段落 → 匹配‘I’ ll be responsible for washing dishes’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

26. 【答案】A
定位Tian Lihua段落 → 匹配‘I want to make a rule that people should not leave rubbish...’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

27. 【答案】C
定位Tian Lihua段落 → 匹配‘It is enjoyable...’ → 推断其感受为‘pleased’ → 得出答案
考点：观点态度

28. 【答案】A
定位Li Bo段落 → 匹配‘To stay fit, he should...’ → 同义替换为‘keep him healthy’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

29. 【答案】B
分析语篇整体结构（学生分享家庭规则） → 推断其可能来源为杂志 → 得出答案
考点：篇章结构与写作目的

30. 【答案】A
题干关键词定位 → 语篇中无直接对应信息 → 结合选项与语篇主题（家庭规则）进行逻辑排除 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　逻辑排除

31. 【答案】B
定位划线词 → 分析其所在句子的指代关系 → 结合上下文语境确定指代对象 → 得出答案
考点：指代与衔接

32. 【答案】A
定位第三段 → 提取关键信息（父亲看电视时间长、不读书） → 推断其隐含意义（希望父亲改变习惯） → 得出答案
考点：推理判断

33. 【答案】C
通读全文 → 概括各段落核心内容（学生制定家庭规则） → 匹配最能概括全文主旨的标题 → 得出答案
考点：主旨大意

34. 【答案】B
定位原文第三段直接引语 → 识别关键名词 'Time' → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位与捕捉

35. 【答案】C
定位原文第二段 → 分析事件细节（接单、取处方、买药、做饭） → 推断其职业行为
考点：细节定位与捕捉

36. 【答案】A
定位划线词所在句 → 分析上下文（每天骑行161公里，完成40-70个订单） → 推断词义为'完成'
考点：语境选词

37. 【答案】B

定位原文第二段事件链 → 识别动作顺序（先取处方，后冲去医院） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】A

综合全文（日常工作、助人故事、高治晓自述） → 提炼核心主题（微小善举体现大爱与凝聚力） → 匹配选项

考点：主旨大意

39. 【答案】lost forever

定位语篇中描述河豚现状的句子 → 提取关键信息 'almost lost forever' → 同义替换为 'endangered'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

40. 【答案】fishing nets, hunting for dolphins as food,…

定位语篇中列举三个问题的段落 → 提取 'One problem... Another problem... The next problem...' 的并列结构 → 整合三个具体问题

考点：细节定位　信息整合

41. 【答案】the food chain

定位语篇中描述海豚食物链位置的句子 → 提取 'towards the top of the food chain' → 填入 'the food chain'

考点：细节定位　指代衔接

42. 【答案】do not litter, clean up trash, and recycle

定位语篇中呼吁行动的段落 → 提取 'We have to do something to protect them' → 推断其为条件状语从句的谓语部分

考点：细节定位　推理判断

43. 【答案】endangered dolphins are in danger and we…

通读全文 → 概括首段提出问题、中间段分析原因、末段呼吁行动的结构 → 提炼核心主旨：河豚濒危及保护行动

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

44. 【答案】A vegetarian is someone who doesn't eat meat.…

根据中文提示和上下文语境，补全固定搭配和基础句型结构。

考点：take on　SVO主干　细节定位

45. 【答案】What I Can Do under the Double-reduction…

根据思维导图组织文章结构，运用多种句式和恰当词汇表达个人安排与感受。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词