中考 · 2022年贵州省六盘水市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 77 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 41 题 · 贵州省六盘水市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
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407 542
yingyu8.cn/d/407542

本卷答案与讲解
625 481
yingyu8.cn/an/625481

一、第一大题 听力（共五节，30小题；每小题1分，满分30分）（共 3 小题，每小题 1 分，共 3 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. The party will start at _____.

A. 6 p.m. B. 7 p.m. C. 8 p.m.

2. Tina wants to be a (n) _____.

A. teacher B. violinist C. engineer

3. Amy has _____ hair now.

A. long B. curly

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

二、第二节 选择方框内最佳选项完成对话（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

请根据以下聊天内容，从右边所给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。Hello. ___4___ I’m preparing an English speech competition. ___5___ “My Hometown”, but I am not well prepared. Can I help you? Yes ___6___ You may tell the history, culture and food. ___7___ I will try my best. ___8___ Thanks a lot. A. Good luck! B. I don’t think so. C. What’s it about? D. That sounds great. E. What are you doing now? F. I’m not sure what I will talk about.

4. 第二节 选择方框内最佳选项完成对话

5. 第二节 选择方框内最佳选项完成对话

6. 第二节 选择方框内最佳选项完成对话

7. 第二节 选择方框内最佳选项完成对话

8. 第二节 选择方框内最佳选项完成对话

三、第三大题 完形填空（共两节，16小题；每小题1.5分，满分24分）（共 10 小题，每

第一节 （共6小题；每小题1.5分，满分9分） 阅读下列短文，从短文前的方框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. take B. space C. enough D. put E. somewhere F. cultures G. move Body language is an important form of communication that is used everywhere. It is used differently in different ____9____. How close do you stand when you talk to a friend? You can stand close to people in the Middle East but don’ t stand too close to North Americans! Give them more personal ____10____. How about touching people? Chinese girls often walk arm in arm with their friends. South Americans sometimes hold your arm when they talk to you, so you can’ t ____11____ away! But in Britain many people don’ t like other people to touch them at all. Do you look at people when you talk? In some places, it isn’ t polite to look at people when you talk, but in other countries it isn’ t polite to look ____12____ else. In Britain and US, people usually look at each other when they talk. Sometimes, people think they know well about the body language customs of certain cultures, but in fact, they don’ t know ____13____. Take kissing as an example. In many European cultures, women and children are kissed on each cheek by family members or friends when they meet in the street. New friends are often greeted with a kiss on the cheek by Europeans at parties. Two men usually shake hands and ____14____ their free hands on each other’ s shoulders. As we can see, body language is just as important as the spoken language when we communicate with people from other cultures. 第二节 阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分） One day in ancient Greece, king Hiero asked a crown (王冠) maker to make him a golden crown. At first, he was very ____15____ with it. “It’ s a nice crown, isn’ t it?” he asked his men. Later, however, he began to doubt that it was a real golden crown. “Is it made of 100% gold?” he wondered. He sent it to Archimedes and asked him to find out the ____16____. “This problem seems ____17____ to solve. What should I do?” thought Archimedes. Archimedes was still thinking about this problem as he filled his bath with water. When he got into the bath, some water ran over. “That’ s it!” Archimedes said ____18____. “I know how to solve king’ s problem.” Archimedes left his house fast and went straight to the _____ to see the king. First, he _____ the crown and asked the king for some gold of the same weight. Next, he put two pots into two big bowls and filled _____ pots with water. He put the gold into one pot, and some water ran into the bowl. Then he put the crown into the other pot. This time, even more water ran into the bowl. “Look at this, “said Archimedes to king Hiero. A crown made of 100% gold displaces (溢出) _____ water than a crown made of gold and another metal. This crown displaced more water than gold of same weight, so I am certain that it’ s not _____ made of gold. “The crown maker _____ me, didn’ t he? What a bad man he is!” shouted the king Hiero. He then sent the crown maker to prison. ____15____ A. angry B. happy C. surprised

9. A. angry B. happy C. surprised

10. A. date B. place C. truth
11. A. difficult B. easy C. direct
12. A. quietly B. slowly C. excitedly
13. A. house B. palace C. prison
14. A. shook B. held C. weighed
15. A. both B. all C. other
16. A. less B. warmer C. more
17. A. nearly B. completely C. simply
18. A. tricked B. changed C. educated

四、第四大题 阅读理解（共两节，18小题；每小题2分，满分36分）（共 12 小题，每小

第一节 阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中，选出最佳选项。（共13小题；每小题2分，满分26分） A Fishbourne Gardens Visitor Information 2022 Opening Times January open Saturday & Sunday only: 10 a.m.—4 p.m. March to October: 10 a.m.—5 p.m. November to December: 10 a.m.—3 p.m. Admission Prices Adult £8.90 Senior £8.20 Child 5-16 (Under 5s Free) £4.70 Carer for disabled (if required) Free Under 16s must be accompanied (陪伴) by an adult at all times Groups of 15 or more qualify for reduced Admission charge Adult/Senior £7.40 Child 5—16 (Under 5s Free) £3.60 Book tickets at: Tel: 01243789829 Website: www.fishbourne.co.uk Address: Fishbourne, West Sussex PO 19 3QR Email: fishbourne@sussexpast.co.uk

19. What should you follow if you are 15?

A. You must visit it by yourself. B. You must visit it with an adult.

C. You must care for the disabled.

20. How much will they pay if a young couple visits it with their 4-year-old child?

A. £14.8. B. £17.8. C. £22.5.

21. How many ways can visitors use to book the tickets?

A. Two. B. Three.

C. Four. B The Amazon rainforest in South America, at seven million km², is the largest rainforest in the world. The forest is important for people all over the world, because it produces a lot of oxygen, and also helps to cool the weather. But large areas of the rainforest are being cut down for wood—55% of the forest could be gone by 2030! The World Wildlife Federation is helping to stop some areas of the rainforest from being cut down. At 68,000 km², the Aral Sea was one of the largest lakes in the world before the 1960s. Then rivers were diverted (改道) and it has been getting smaller ever since. By 2007, it was only 10% of its original size and had split into three separate lakes. There are constant dust storms and the villages sit on the edge of a vast desert with large ships stranded (搁浅) in its sand. Adam (水坝) had been built to try to restore higher water levels in the North. In China, about 3,600 2km²of grassland near the Gobi turns into desert every year. There are often storms that blow dust all the way to Beijing. The storms are getting worse each year and have a deep impact on farmers. The goal of the Green Wall Project, started in 1978, is to increase forests in northern China from 5% to 15% in order to stop the desert from growing. The project faces many challenges. However, people must never give up on it.

22. What’ s the size of the Amazon rainforest?

A. 3,600 km². B. 68,000 km². C. 7,000,000 km².

23. Why did Aral Sea get smaller?

A. The rivers were diverted. B The large ships were stranded in its sand. B. Large areas of the rainforest were cut down.

24. What did the government do to stop the desert from growing in China?

A. Building a dam.

B. Setting up the Green Wall Project.

C. Asking World Wildlife Federation for help.

25. What does the passage mainly talk about?

A. Weather.

B. Forest.

C. Environment. C Steven Spielberg is the world’ s most famous director. Hundreds of millions of people around the world have seen his films like Firelight, Amblin’ and The Color Purple. His films include two of the most popular films: Jurassic Park and

D. T: The Extraterrestrial. Each of Steven’ s parents had a deep influence on the young boy’ s growing and character. His mother had given up her job when she married. When Steven was six, his father took him to Philadelphia to see his first film, The Greatest Show on Earth. Steven enjoyed this exciting circus (马戏团) story, however he could not understand how a circus could perform on a screen. Part of him felt disappointed that he couldn’ t smell the sawdust (锯木) and gunpowder. When Steven was twelve, his parents bought an 8mm Kodak movie camera. Steven’ s father handed Steven the camera and asked him to try. The first efforts were terrible, but Steven was interested in camera. He used his toys as characters and began making short films. By his teens Steven had made his first short film, called The Great Train Crash. Before long the Spielberg house began to look like a film set, with furniture and lights being moved around to prepare for a new film. He is skilled in making a film excite, sadden or amuse people as they watch it. Spielberg understands the life in the countryside, television and fast cars, all of which became more common in his childhood in 1950s America. Films such as Jaws and Close Encounters of the Third Kind succeed because they are about ordinary people. After all the years Steven Spielberg had spent dreaming about getting into Hollywood. Steven Spielberg’ s films were finally received the highest praise around the world.

26. What are Steven’ s two of the most popular films?

A. Firelight and Amblin’ .

B. Jaws and The Color Purple.

C. Jurassic Park and

D. T: The Extraterrestrial.

27. Why did Steven feel disappointed after watching the first film?

A. Because he couldn’ t feel the real scenes.

B. Because he couldn’ t perform in the film.

C. Because he couldn’ t understand the theme.

28. What did Steven use as characters in his short films?

A. His toys.

B. His parents.

C. Circus’ actors.

29. What does the underlined word “they” refer to?

A. Cars.

B. Films.

C. Cameras.

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

A. The Life of a Family

B. The Introduction of Films

C. The Experience of a Director 第二节 句子还原（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分） 根据短文内容，从短文后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。 Here are some tips on using transport safely. If you are travelling by bus, try not to wait at bus stops alone. When you are on the bus, you should sit downstairs if you are on a double-decker. ___40___ ___41___ When you are in, you can chat with the driver, but you shouldn’t give away any personal information to the driver. Don’t open the doors until it has completely stopped. You may ask the driver for waiting until you have entered your house safely, before he or she drives away. If you travel by train or the underground, try to sit near groups of people in a well-lit area. When you are on the train, store your luggage (行李) as close to your seat as possible or where you can easily see it. ___42___ You always have cash on you and a back-up plan if you are separated from the people you are travelling with. If you are lost or in need of help when travelling by train, you should take it easy. ___43___ Check the time of the last train and bus to avoid being in trouble at night. Think about texting a message about your travel plans to a friend. Try to avoid walking alone after getting off a train or bus, if you can walk close to a group of people. Never walk across or touch railway lines, because it is very dangerous. ___44___ To remain safe and alert (警觉), don’t use your headphones, smartphone satellite navigation systems or have long conversations on mobile phones while you are walking, especially late at night.

五、第七大题 任务型阅读（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2

阅读短文，在短文后的表格中填入一个最恰当的单词。 The Great Wall of China is one of the greatest wonders of the world. It runs across North China like a huge dragon. It winds its way from west to east, across deserts, over mountains, through valleys, till finally it reaches the sea. It has a history of more than 2,000 years. The major renovations (修复) of the Great Wall took place in the Qin, Han and Ming dynasties. Most of the Great Wall we see today was rebuilt in the Ming Dynasty. It is more than 6,000 kilometers long, about 6-7 meters high and 4-5 meters wide. In most places it has enough room for five horses or ten men to walk side by side along the top. It has great gateways which connect the main roads of North China. The hardships involved in building the Great Wall are beyond imagination. Lots of people had to leave their homes and families, they worked hard. Many died on the worksites. Of the many legends about the Great Wall, the story of Lady Mengjiang is the most moving. After her husband went to build the Great Wall, she expected to see him so much that she traveled many miles to see him. A man told her that her husband had died and was buried under the wall. After hearing that, Mengjiang cried for three days and nights. At last, the Great Wall fell down. Over the centuries, the Great Wall has become a symbol of consolidation (团结) and strength for the Chinese people. It symbolizes that great achievement can be made by people. For example, the national anthem (国歌) called on the people to “build our new Great Wall with our flesh and blood”. We all know that nothing is impossible, if we put our whole heart into it. Title: The Great Wall Main Parts Detailed Information Introduction It runs across North China like a dragon. The Great Wall was mainly renovated by ___31___ dynasties. The Great Wall is so ___32___ that five horses or ten men can walk side by side. Hardships Lots of people lost their ___33___ to build the Great Wall. Lady Mengjiang’s story showed the ___34___ to her husband. Spirit Consolidation and strength are the key to ___35___.

31. 第七大题 任务型阅读

32. 第七大题 任务型阅读

33. 第七大题 任务型阅读

34. 第七大题 任务型阅读

35. 第七大题 任务型阅读

六、第一节 根据中文意思，补全英语翻译，每空一词。（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）

36. 你看上去很疲惫，为什么不休息一下？ You look so tired. _____ _____ have a rest?

37. 父母不应该把他们的孩子和其他的孩子作比较。 Parents shouldn’t _____ their kids _____ other children.

38. 初中生每天有9小时的睡眠时间是有必要的。 It’s _____ for junior students _____ sleep for 9 hours.

39. 志愿者们去医院看望生病的孩子是为了让他们振作起来。 Volunteers could visit the sick kids in the hospital to _____ them _____.

40. 清洁日仅剩两周，我们不能再推迟制定计划了。 Clean-up Day is only two weeks from now. We can’t _____ _____ making a plan.

七、第二节 书面表达（共一题，满分15分）（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

41.（词数 80-104 · 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. C	4. E	5. C
6. F	7. D	8. A	9. B	10. C
11. A	12. C	13. B	14. C	15. A
16. A	17. B	18. A	19. B	20. B
21. A	22. C	23. A	24. B	25. C
26. C	27. A	28. A	29. B	30. C
31. three	32. wide	33. lives	34. love	35. success

36. Why not

37. compare; with

38. necessary; to

39. cheer; up

40. put off

41. Colorful Activities at School

Our school offers various after-school activities that make our campus life more colorful and meaningful. Every day after class, we have different choices to enrich ourselves.

First, there is homework tutoring. Teachers help us with difficult problems, so we can finish our homework more efficiently. This not only improves our grades but also builds our confidence.

Second, we have many club activities. I joined the English club, where we practice speaking and watch English movies. My friend likes the art club, and he often draws beautiful pictures. These activities help us develop our hobbies and make new friends.

Besides, there are sports activities like basketball and badminton. Playing sports keeps us healthy and teaches us teamwork.

In short, these colorful after-school activities not only fill our free time but also help us grow in many ways. I really enjoy them and hope more students can join in.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位时间信息 → 识别数字与时间单位 → 匹配选项

考点：数字时间语音

2. 【答案】B

定位人物职业意愿 → 识别关键词 → 匹配选项

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

3. 【答案】C

定位人物外貌描述 → 识别形容词 → 匹配选项

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

4. 【答案】E

6 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

7 空 分析句子成分，确定空格处需要名词性从句 → 根据从句在句中的功能（主语、宾语、表语等） → 选择正确的连接词或引导词

8 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择正确的时态和语态

9 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 根据主语的单复数、人称等特征选择正确的谓语形式

10 空 识别句子中的倒装结构标志词 → 判断倒装类型（全部倒装或部分倒装） → 根据倒装规则选择正确的语序和形式

考点：非谓语动词作状语　逻辑主语判断　主动/被动关系　名词性从句引导词　从句功能判断　句子成分分析　时态判断　语态选择　时间状语分析　主谓一致　主语单复数判断　人称一致性　倒装句型　倒装标志词　语序调整

5. 【答案】C

6 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

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9 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 根据主语的单复数、人称等特征选择正确的谓语形式

10 空 识别句子中的倒装结构标志词 → 判断倒装类型（全部倒装或部分倒装） → 根据倒装规则选择正确的语序和形式

考点：非谓语动词作状语　逻辑主语判断　主动/被动关系　名词性从句引导词　从句功能判断　句子成分分析　时态判断　语态选择　时间状语分析　主谓一致　主语单复数判断　人称一致性　倒装句型　倒装标志词　语序调整

6. 【答案】F

6 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

7 空 分析句子成分，确定空格处需要名词性从句 → 根据从句在句中的功能（主语、宾语、表语等） → 选择正确的连接词或引导词

8 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择正确的时态和语态

9 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 根据主语的单复数、人称等特征选择正确的谓语形式
10 空 识别句子中的倒装结构标志词 → 判断倒装类型（全部倒装或部分倒装） → 根据倒装规则选择正确的语序和形式

考点：非谓语动词作状语　逻辑主语判断　主动/被动关系　名词性从句引导词　从句功能判断　句子成分分析　时态判断　语态选择　时间状语分析　主谓一致　主语单复数判断　人称一致性　倒装句型　倒装标志词　语序调整

7. 【答案】D

6 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
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9 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 根据主语的单复数、人称等特征选择正确的谓语形式
10 空 识别句子中的倒装结构标志词 → 判断倒装类型（全部倒装或部分倒装） → 根据倒装规则选择正确的语序和形式

考点：非谓语动词作状语　逻辑主语判断　主动/被动关系　名词性从句引导词　从句功能判断　句子成分分析　时态判断　语态选择　时间状语分析　主谓一致　主语单复数判断　人称一致性　倒装句型　倒装标志词　语序调整

8. 【答案】A

6 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
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8 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 选择正确的时态和语态
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考点：非谓语动词作状语　逻辑主语判断　主动/被动关系　名词性从句引导词　从句功能判断　句子成分分析　时态判断　语态选择　时间状语分析　主谓一致　主语单复数判断　人称一致性　倒装句型　倒装标志词　语序调整

9. 【答案】B

17 空 定位空格后句“It’ s a nice crown, isn’ t it?” → 推断国王对王冠的初始态度为正面 → 选择happy
18 空 定位空格后句“he began to doubt that it was a real go…” → 推断国王怀疑王冠的真伪 → 选择truth
19 空 定位空格后句“he began to doubt that it was a real go…” → 推断国王怀疑王冠的真伪，说明验证过程不简单 → 选择difficult
20 空 定位空格前句“At first, he was very happy with it.” → 推断国王最初满意时的说话方式 → 选择excitedly
21 空 定位空格前句“king Hiero asked a crown maker” → 推断国王的居住/办公场所 → 选择palace
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 根据语境“称重”选择正确动词
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析代词与限定词搭配 → 根据语境“两者都”选择正确限定词
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比较级与语境逻辑 → 根据“怀疑”选择表示“更少”的比较级
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析副词与否定词搭配 → 根据“完全不”选择表示“完全”的副词
26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 根据“欺骗”选择表示“欺骗”的动词

考点：语境选词　情感态度推断　逻辑推理　常识推理　动词辨析　限定词辨析　比较级辨析　语境逻辑　副词辨析　否定搭配

10. 【答案】C

17 空 定位空格后句“It’s a nice crown, isn’t it?” → 推断国王对王冠的初始态度为正面 → 选择happy
18 空 定位空格后句“he began to doubt that it was a real go…” → 推断国王怀疑王冠的真伪 → 选择truth
19 空 定位空格后句“he began to doubt that it was a real go…” → 推断国王怀疑王冠的真伪，说明验证过程不简单 → 选择difficult
20 空 定位空格前句“At first, he was very happy with it.” → 推断国王最初满意时的说话方式 → 选择excitedly
21 空 定位空格前句“king Hiero asked a crown maker” → 推断国王的居住/办公场所 → 选择palace
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 根据语境“称重”选择正确动词
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析代词与限定词搭配 → 根据语境“两者都”选择正确限定词
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比较级与语境逻辑 → 根据“怀疑”选择表示“更少”的比较级
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析副词与否定词搭配 → 根据“完全不”选择表示“完全”的副词
26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 根据“欺骗”选择表示“欺骗”的动词

考点：语境选词 情感态度推断 逻辑推理 常识推理 动词辨析 限定词辨析 比较级辨析 语境逻辑 副词辨析 否定搭配

11. 【答案】A

17 空 定位空格后句“It’s a nice crown, isn’t it?” → 推断国王对王冠的初始态度为正面 → 选择happy
18 空 定位空格后句“he began to doubt that it was a real go…” → 推断国王怀疑王冠的真伪 → 选择truth
19 空 定位空格后句“he began to doubt that it was a real go…” → 推断国王怀疑王冠的真伪，说明验证过程不简单 → 选择difficult
20 空 定位空格前句“At first, he was very happy with it.” → 推断国王最初满意时的说话方式 → 选择excitedly
21 空 定位空格前句“king Hiero asked a crown maker” → 推断国王的居住/办公场所 → 选择palace
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 根据语境“称重”选择正确动词
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析代词与限定词搭配 → 根据语境“两者都”选择正确限定词
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比较级与语境逻辑 → 根据“怀疑”选择表示“更少”的比较级
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析副词与否定词搭配 → 根据“完全不”选择表示“完全”的副词
26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 根据“欺骗”选择表示“欺骗”的动词

考点：语境选词 情感态度推断 逻辑推理 常识推理 动词辨析 限定词辨析 比较级辨析 语境逻辑 副词辨析 否定搭配

12. 【答案】C

17 空 定位空格后句“It’s a nice crown, isn’t it?” → 推断国王对王冠的初始态度为正面 → 选择happy
18 空 定位空格后句“he began to doubt that it was a real go…” → 推断国王怀疑王冠的真伪 → 选择truth
19 空 定位空格后句“he began to doubt that it was a real go…” → 推断国王怀疑王冠的真伪，说明验证过程不简单 → 选择difficult
20 空 定位空格前句“At first, he was very happy with it.” → 推断国王最初满意时的说话方式 → 选择excitedly
21 空 定位空格前句“king Hiero asked a crown maker” → 推断国王的居住/办公场所 → 选择palace
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 根据语境“称重”选择正确动词
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析代词与限定词搭配 → 根据语境“两者都”选择正确限定词
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比较级与语境逻辑 → 根据“怀疑”选择表示“更少”的比较级
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析副词与否定词搭配 → 根据“完全不”选择表示“完全”的副词
26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 根据“欺骗”选择表示“欺骗”的动词

考点：语境选词 情感态度推断 逻辑推理 常识推理 动词辨析 限定词辨析 比较级辨析 语境逻辑 副词辨析 否定搭配

13. 【答案】B

17 空 定位空格后句“It’s a nice crown, isn’t it?” → 推断国王对王冠的初始态度为正面 → 选择happy
18 空 定位空格后句“he began to doubt that it was a real go…” → 推断国王怀疑王冠的真伪 → 选择truth
19 空 定位空格后句“he began to doubt that it was a real go…” → 推断国王怀疑王冠的真伪，说明验证过程不简单 → 选择difficult
20 空 定位空格前句“At first, he was very happy with it.” → 推断国王最初满意时的说话方式 → 选择excitedly
21 空 定位空格前句“king Hiero asked a crown maker” → 推断国王的居住/办公场所 → 选择palace
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 根据语境“称重”选择正确动词
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析代词与限定词搭配 → 根据语境“两者都”选择正确限定词
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比较级与语境逻辑 → 根据“怀疑”选择表示“更少”的比较级
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26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 根据“欺骗”选择表示“欺骗”的动词

考点：语境选词 情感态度推断 逻辑推理 常识推理 动词辨析 限定词辨析 比较级辨析 语境逻辑 副词辨析 否定搭配

14. 【答案】C

17 空 定位空格后句“It’s a nice crown, isn’t it?” → 推断国王对王冠的初始态度为正面 → 选择happy
18 空 定位空格后句“he began to doubt that it was a real go…” → 推断国王怀疑王冠的真伪 → 选择truth
19 空 定位空格后句“he began to doubt that it was a real go…” → 推断国王怀疑王冠的真伪，说明验证过程不简单 → 选择difficult
20 空 定位空格前句“At first, he was very happy with it.” → 推断国王最初满意时的说话方式 → 选择excitedly
21 空 定位空格前句“king Hiero asked a crown maker” → 推断国王的居住/办公场所 → 选择palace
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 根据语境“称重”选择正确动词
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析代词与限定词搭配 → 根据语境“两者都”选择正确限定词
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比较级与语境逻辑 → 根据“怀疑”选择表示“更少”的比较级
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26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 根据“欺骗”选择表示“欺骗”的动词

考点：语境选词 情感态度推断 逻辑推理 常识推理 动词辨析 限定词辨析 比较级辨析 语境逻辑 副词辨析 否定搭配

15. 【答案】A

17 空 定位空格后句“It’s a nice crown, isn’t it?” → 推断国王对王冠的初始态度为正面 → 选择happy
18 空 定位空格后句“he began to doubt that it was a real go…” → 推断国王怀疑王冠的真伪 → 选择truth
19 空 定位空格后句“he began to doubt that it was a real go…” → 推断国王怀疑王冠的真伪，说明验证过程不简单 → 选择difficult
20 空 定位空格前句“At first, he was very happy with it.” → 推断国王最初满意时的说话方式 → 选择excitedly
21 空 定位空格前句“king Hiero asked a crown maker” → 推断国王的居住/办公场所 → 选择palace
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 根据语境“称重”选择正确动词
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析代词与限定词搭配 → 根据语境“两者都”选择正确限定词
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比较级与语境逻辑 → 根据“怀疑”选择表示“更少”的比较级
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26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 根据“欺骗”选择表示“欺骗”的动词

考点：语境选词 情感态度推断 逻辑推理 常识推理 动词辨析 限定词辨析 比较级辨析 语境逻辑 副词辨析 否定搭配

16. 【答案】A

17 空 定位空格后句“It’s a nice crown, isn’t it?” → 推断国王对王冠的初始态度为正面 → 选择happy
18 空 定位空格后句“he began to doubt that it was a real go…” → 推断国王怀疑王冠的真伪 → 选择truth
19 空 定位空格后句“he began to doubt that it was a real go…” → 推断国王怀疑王冠的真伪，说明验证过程不简单 → 选择difficult
20 空 定位空格前句“At first, he was very happy with it.” → 推断国王最初满意时的说话方式 → 选择excitedly
21 空 定位空格前句“king Hiero asked a crown maker” → 推断国王的居住/办公场所 → 选择palace
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 根据语境“称重”选择正确动词
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析代词与限定词搭配 → 根据语境“两者都”选择正确限定词
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比较级与语境逻辑 → 根据“怀疑”选择表示“更少”的比较级
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析副词与否定词搭配 → 根据“完全不”选择表示“完全”的副词
26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 根据“欺骗”选择表示“欺骗”的动词

考点：语境选词 情感态度推断 逻辑推理 常识推理 动词辨析 限定词辨析 比较级辨析 语境逻辑 副词辨析 否定搭配

17. 【答案】B

17 空 定位空格后句“It’s a nice crown, isn’t it?” → 推断国王对王冠的初始态度为正面 → 选择happy
18 空 定位空格后句“he began to doubt that it was a real go…” → 推断国王怀疑王冠的真伪 → 选择truth
19 空 定位空格后句“he began to doubt that it was a real go…” → 推断国王怀疑王冠的真伪，说明验证过程不简单 → 选择difficult
20 空 定位空格前句“At first, he was very happy with it.” → 推断国王最初满意时的说话方式 → 选择excitedly
21 空 定位空格前句“king Hiero asked a crown maker” → 推断国王的居住/办公场所 → 选择palace
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23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析代词与限定词搭配 → 根据语境“两者都”选择正确限定词
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考点：语境选词 情感态度推断 逻辑推理 常识推理 动词辨析 限定词辨析 比较级辨析 语境逻辑 副词辨析 否定搭配

18. 【答案】A

17 空 定位空格后句“It’s a nice crown, isn’t it?” → 推断国王对王冠的初始态度为正面 → 选择happy
18 空 定位空格后句“he began to doubt that it was a real go…” → 推断国王怀疑王冠的真伪 → 选择truth
19 空 定位空格后句“he began to doubt that it was a real go…” → 推断国王怀疑王冠的真伪，说明验证过程不简单 → 选择difficult
20 空 定位空格前句“At first, he was very happy with it.” → 推断国王最初满意时的说话方式 → 选择excitedly
21 空 定位空格前句“king Hiero asked a crown maker” → 推断国王的居住/办公场所 → 选择palace
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 根据语境“称重”选择正确动词
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析代词与限定词搭配 → 根据语境“两者都”选择正确限定词
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比较级与语境逻辑 → 根据“怀疑”选择表示“更少”的比较级
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析副词与否定词搭配 → 根据“完全不”选择表示“完全”的副词
26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 根据“欺骗”选择表示“欺骗”的动词

考点：语境选词 情感态度推断 逻辑推理 常识推理 动词辨析 限定词辨析 比较级辨析 语境逻辑 副词辨析 否定搭配

19. 【答案】B

定位年龄条件 → 匹配规则条款 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　规则理解

20. 【答案】B

定位家庭成员年龄 → 匹配对应票价 → 计算总价 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数字计算　条件筛选

21. 【答案】A

定位购票方式列表 → 计数不同方式 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息计数

22. 【答案】C

定位地理名称 → 匹配具体数据 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数据匹配

23. 【答案】A

定位地理名称 → 匹配原因描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果匹配

24. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'government' 和 'stop the desert' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别 'Green Wall Project' 为政府行动 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

25. 【答案】C

通览全文（Fishbourne Gardens 访客信息）→ 归纳核心内容（开放时间、票价、联系方式等）→ 识别其主题为环境/公园信息 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意

26. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Steven' 和 'popular films' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别 'Jurassic Park' 和 'E.T: The Extraterrestrial' 为提及的影片 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

27. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'disappointed' 和 'first film' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 推断其失望原因（无法感受真实场景）→ 得出答案

考点：推理判断

28. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'characters' 和 'short films' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别 'toys' 为角色来源 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

29. 【答案】B

定位代词所在句 → 分析前文指代对象 → 匹配选项

考点：指代与衔接

30. 【答案】C

通览全文 → 归纳核心信息 → 匹配最佳标题

考点：主旨大意

31. 【答案】three

65 空 识别数词three → 判断其修饰的名词为复数 → 确认名词形式
66 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词作表语或定语 → 选择wide
67 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主语为第三人称单数 → 确认动词形式
68 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 选择love
69 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处需名词作表语 → 选择success

考点：数词与名词单复数一致　形容词作表语/定语　第三人称单数动词形式　名词作宾语　名词作表语

32. 【答案】wide

65 空 识别数词three → 判断其修饰的名词为复数 → 确认名词形式
66 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词作表语或定语 → 选择wide
67 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主语为第三人称单数 → 确认动词形式
68 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 选择love
69 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处需名词作表语 → 选择success

考点：数词与名词单复数一致　形容词作表语/定语　第三人称单数动词形式　名词作宾语　名词作表语

33. 【答案】lives

65 空 识别数词three → 判断其修饰的名词为复数 → 确认名词形式
66 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词作表语或定语 → 选择wide
67 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主语为第三人称单数 → 确认动词形式
68 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 选择love
69 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处需名词作表语 → 选择success

考点：数词与名词单复数一致　形容词作表语/定语　第三人称单数动词形式　名词作宾语　名词作表语

34. 【答案】love

65 空 识别数词three → 判断其修饰的名词为复数 → 确认名词形式
66 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词作表语或定语 → 选择wide
67 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主语为第三人称单数 → 确认动词形式
68 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 选择love
69 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处需名词作表语 → 选择success

考点：数词与名词单复数一致　形容词作表语/定语　第三人称单数动词形式　名词作宾语　名词作表语

35. 【答案】success

65 空 识别数词three → 判断其修饰的名词为复数 → 确认名词形式
66 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需形容词作表语或定语 → 选择wide
67 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断主语为第三人称单数 → 确认动词形式
68 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需名词作宾语 → 选择love
69 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处需名词作表语 → 选择success

考点：数词与名词单复数一致　形容词作表语/定语　第三人称单数动词形式　名词作宾语　名词作表语

36. 【答案】Why not

将中文长句拆解为英文复合句，需运用定语从句和动词搭配take on来准确表达'承担'的含义。

考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化

37. 【答案】compare; with

将中文长句拆解为英文复合句，需运用定语从句和动词搭配take on来准确表达'承担'的含义。

考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化

38. 【答案】necessary; to

将中文长句拆解为英文复合句，需运用定语从句和动词搭配take on来准确表达'承担'的含义。

考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化

39. 【答案】cheer; up

将中文长句拆解为英文复合句，需运用定语从句和动词搭配take on来准确表达'承担'的含义。

考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化

40. 【答案】put off

将中文长句拆解为英文复合句，需运用定语从句和动词搭配take on来准确表达'承担'的含义。

考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化

41. 【答案】Colorful Activities at School

Our school…

学生需要围绕主题组织段落，运用多种句式（如定语从句、固定搭配）描述课后活动及其影响，确保内容连贯、信息完整。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　定语从句　动词搭配 take on