中考 · 2022年江苏省南通市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 105 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 66 题 · 江苏省南通市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
899 269
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一、单项选择（本题共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

1. —Mum, I’ m so hungry. Would you please pass _____ apple to me? —OK. Here you are.
A. 不填 B. a C. an D. the

2. Now students have more free time _____ night because of the “double reduction” policy.
A. in B. on C. at D. to

3. —_____ is the fashion show? —In the school hall. The purpose of it is to raise money for a charity.
A. Where B. When C. How D. Which

4. Mary is good at writing. I am sure she’ ll get a good place _____ she takes part in the writing competition.
A. before B. if C. though D. unless

5. Peter, our monitor, is creative and energetic enough to _____ the task successfully.
A. complete B. collect C. control D. consider

6. —Good news! The Chinese women football team came first in the 2022 Asian Cup. —Exactly. The final is _____ one I have ever seen.
A. a less amazing B. the most amazing C. a more amazing D. the least amazing

7. —Miss Hu, I haven’ t seen you for a long time. —Yes. I _____ as a volunteer nurse in Shanghai for a month. I came back yesterday.
A. worked B. am working C. have worked D. work

8. We should have a healthy diet, proper exercise and enough sleep _____ fit.
A. keeping B. to keep C. keep D. kept

9. —I hear the Drawing Club was _____ in our school last week. Shall we join it? —Good idea. Let’ s go.

A. put up B. picked up C. taken up D. set up

10. Mrs. Smith has lived in China for twenty years, so she has _____ Chinese food.

A. looked forward to B. got used to

C. made a difference to D. paid attention to

11. Mr. Fang introduces a lot about the _____ which is organized to help wild animals.

A. product B. promise C. present D. project

12. —Mike, why do you come here so late? The concert _____ since half an hour ago. —What a pity! No wonder all the singers have left.

A. has ended B. has been on C. has started D. has been over

13. In the library you _____ draw or write in the books, or you will be fined.

A. mustn’ t B. needn’ t C. wouldn’ t D. couldn’ t

14. Sandy asked the boy _____.

A. why did he like English films B. how he will improve his English

C. why he read the English magazine D. how many new words he has learned

15. Don’ t stay up late to finish the design, or you may be tired out. Remember, _____.

A. no pain, no gain B. practice makes perfect

C. don’ t burn the candle at both ends D. don’ t put all your eggs in one basket

二、完形填空（本题共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共

请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 When we entered Grandma’s house, I tried not to look at Grandpa’s chair, but I saw it anyway. Even the blanket (毛毯) was still there, as if Grandpa still sat there and pulled it over his legs. I was not much of a hugger, but I gave ___16___ a hug. John and Max, my twin cousins, were fighting on the floor as if ___17___ had happened, as if Grandpa hadn’t died last winter. “Let’s go looking for lobsters (龙虾)!” John suggested while Max was sitting on top of him. “Yeah!” Then Max ___18___ John and ran to the small hall closet. He pulled out Grandpa’s lobster trap, with which Grandpa taught us all how to catch lobsters. Last summer when I was holding that trap in my hands, Grandpa asked me if I wanted to stay and ___19___ him to teach Bob, my little brother, how to play chess. I said no. I wanted to catch lobsters with my cousins. But now when Grandpa was gone, there wouldn’t be any ___20___ with Grandpa. “Hey, are you coming?” John asked me from the doorway. “Of course.” I said. “I’m coming, too,” Bob, my brother, shouted with ___21___. “No way,” I said to Bob. “You are too young.” “Bob is ___22___ enough to go this year,” Mum said. “Take him with you.” We ran down the path leading to the river near Grandma’s house. Lobsters swam at the sandy bottom of the river. We lowered the lobster trap into the river in the same way as Grandpa had ___23___ us. Then we took off our shirts and shoes and jumped in, but the water was very cold. We all jumped out almost as ___24___ as we’d gone in. After that, we encouraged each other to jump into the water again except Bob. He was the only one on the rock, but he was ___25___ with cold. So I decided to take him home. After sending him back home, I decided to ___26___ back to the river. As I headed toward the door, I saw Bob wrapped in Grandpa’s blanket in the way Grandpa did last summer. Standing in the doorway, I could hear John and Max screaming and laughing in the river. The river and the lobsters stayed the same. ___27___ Grandpa was gone. I walked over to Bob. “Did Grandpa ever ___28___ you to play chess?” I asked. “No, Grandpa was too sick last summer.” Bob said ___29___, looking down at his fingers. I put the chess on the table. “Well,” I said. “Someone’s got to show you.” “I ___30___ Grandpa,” Bob said. “Me, too.” It seemed like Grandpa wasn’t completely gone. It felt like he was still there with the blanket, lobsters and chess.

16. A. Grandpa B. Mum C. Grandma D. Bob
17. A. nothing B. something C. everything D. anything
18. A. kicked off B. jumped off C. played with D. fought with
19. A. help B. invite C. lead D. remind
20. A. blanket B. chess C. chair D. lobster
21. A. difficulty B. regret C. excitement D. pride

22. A. bright B. patient C. healthy D. old
23. A. praised B. shown C. expected D. provided
24. A. slowly B. quickly C. gently D. heavily
25. A. shaking B. breathing C. changing D. moving
26. A. drive B. swim C. look D. go
27. A. but B. or C. and D. so
28. A. advise B. encourage C. teach D. allow
29. A. proudly B. happily C. coldly D. sadly
30. A. respect B. support C. miss D. trust

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

请认真阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 A Thirty-Six Stratagems(计谋), which show our ancient Chinese wisdom, are our ancient culture treasure. And many of these stratagems can still be put into practice in many fields, such as war, politics, business and even daily life. The following are four of them. Let’s enjoy the charm of our traditional culture. Stratagem One When a thief is in your house, you’d better shut your doors at once in order to prevent him from running away. Why? For our ancient Chinese, there are two reasons. First, if you let your enemy run away, he will come back. Second, once your enemy succeeds in running away, it is dangerous for you to chase him. Stratagem Two This stratagem is from a poem by Du Fu, a famous poet of the Tang Dynasty. A line in the poem reads: “To shoot the man on horse-back, shoot his horse first; To catch the robbers, capture their leader first.” In a war if you want to beat the enemy, attack the leader first. Once the leader is caught, their forces will break down and fall into chaos. Stratagem Three Chinese always believe that tigers are more powerful when they are in the mountains. Once they leave mountains, they will become less powerful. And there are a few Chinese sayings linking tigers with mountains. The stratagem advises you not to directly attack an enemy in his own area. Instead, you should try to make him leave his place first, making him lose the geographical advantage. In this way, your enemy will be beaten easily. Stratagem Four Experienced fishers all know how to prevent a hooked fish breaking the line. Move the fish line from side to side to gradually make the fish calm down and get tired, and then you can catch it easily. In the same way, once your enemy is trapped, he will often struggle, trying to run away. Leave him the false feeling that he still has a chance to run away. When he gets tired and loses his guard, you can capture him with less difficulty.

31. Which of the following describes Stratagem Two?

A. Shutting the door to catch the thief.
B. Catching your enemy’ s leader first.
C. Letting the enemy off to catch him later.
D. Tricking the tiger out of the mountain.

32. From the stratagems above, we know that _____.

A. it is wise for you to attack enemies in their own places
B. it is impossible for people to make others lose their guard
C. it is dangerous to give your enemies a chance to run away
D. it is better to shoot the man on horse-back first not the horse

33. Where can we probably read Thirty-Six Stratagems?

A. In a guide book.

B. In an art book.

C. In a science book.

D. In a classical book. B Many Chinese primary and middle-school students can’ t do housework today and do not take such work seriously. As a result, some are unable to cook or wash their own clothes when they enter college. The Ministry of Education has recently released the new curriculum standard(新课程标准) for housework education for students from Grade 1 to Grade 9, making it an independent course that students must take at least once a week. The new standard requires students in Grade 1-2 to learn to sweep the floor, Grade 3-4 to learn to plant cabbages, and Grade 5-6 to master the skills of cooking two to three dishes. Students in junior middle schools will learn to repair simple electrical machines. This new standard has been widely welcomed by the public. Wang: We all know the importance of housework education. However, at home, some students are unable to do the simplest housework, as their parents insist they should devote themselves to study. Some of them gradually grow to be unwilling to do any kind of housework. Housework education is supposed to raise students’ interest in labor, help them experience different kinds of housework and, most importantly, correct their attitudes toward labor. The housework course will become an important step to develop and improve personalities of students. Li: In order for students to develop in an all-round way, it’ s absolutely necessary to add the housework course to school curriculums, which aims to encourage students in primary and secondary schools to progressively learn and love housework. It is important to make the housework class interesting, so that the students will really gain some practical skills. For this reason, schools

should add professional(专业的) teachers to give the classes, instead of adding this new stress on parents and other teachers who are already busy with their daily work. Zhang: Some people think it’ s unnecessary to waste time on learning housework. If you want to have a meal, you can order food online, and for electrical machine repairs, you can ask for specialized help. However, people with the basic skills for daily life can go much more confidently and smoothly through everyday life. It is the first step in encouraging young students to develop a healthy concept(观念) of labor and to be able to take care of themselves in daily life.

34. Which of the following is true according to the new curriculum standard?

A. Students in Grade 1-2 should learn to plant cabbages.

B. Students in Grade 5-6 should learn to cook 2-3 dishes.

C. Students in Grade 3-4 can repair simple electrical machines.

D. Students should take the housework course at least twice a week.

35. According to Wang, why can’ t some students do any basic housework?

A. Because students don’ t realize the importance of labor.

B. Because housework can’ t improve students’ personalities.

C. Because housework classes are not interesting as expected.

D. Because their parents require them to spend more time on study.

36. Which of the following opinions comes from Li?

A. Ordering food online is a good way for students to save time.

B. Non-professional teachers should help give housework classes.

C. Students get useful skills and confidence through housework classes.

D. Teachers of the housework course are expected to make classes interesting.

37. The passage mainly wants to tell us _____.

A. the importance of the housework course

B. the new stress on both teachers and parents

C. different opinions on the housework course

D. the concept of the new curriculum standard

38. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a field where the stratagems can be used?

A. War B. Politics C. Medicine D. Business

Technology and sustainability(可持续性) are two driving forces in the world today. For the agriculture department, sustainable agriculture technology must be the new trend, and farmers should follow it. The following sustainable agriculture technologies are necessary. Smart irrigation Crops need water—that’ s needless to say. However, how they get water is another story. With smart irrigation technology, water can be put to good use. New irrigation systems with smart technology can report soil moisture(湿度) and temperature in real time. These new technologies help farmers properly take care of crops in a more efficient way. For example, most crops have specific requirements for temperature and moisture. The new irrigation systems can show farmers whether they need to make changes for their crops’ growing environments. In this way, they may help reduce the waste of water. Drones Drones’ abilities get them a place on this list. They can do a lot and most importantly, they can make the boring and tiring farm work much easier. These devices have high-definition cameras that take pictures and videos. Through wireless control, just at home farmers can fly the drones over the fields and check on crops. If one area of crops isn’ t doing well, farmers can quickly record the details and then spray chemicals with the help of the drones. Data and software Data is rich in this tech-driven world. Farming and data working together can greatly change the way farmers plant, harvest and water. As computers gather information, they report it all back to a central system. So when farmers learn in which area crop health needs to improve, they can use water and fertilizer(肥料) more efficiently, causing less waste. The three technologies are helpful for farmers to save costs, labor and energy. And they can contribute to the final goal of agricultural sustainability—that is to improve the environment. As these new technologies continue to develop, we are sure to have a cleaner environment. Sustainable agricultural technology is the future—and it will change the game.

39. From “Drones” part, we can learn that _____.

A. drones can help provide water and fertilizer
B. drones help farm work in a more efficient way
C. farmers can fly in their drones to check on crops
D. farmers can record the details about their drones

40. What is the final goal of agricultural sustainability?

A. To help us have a better environment.
B. To make farmers work more efficiently.
C. To raise the production of crops quickly.
D. To reduce farmers’ boring and tiring work.

41. The passage is mainly to _____.

A. think highly of the agriculture department

B. make sustainable agriculture technologies better

C. change farmers' misunderstanding of agriculture technologies

D. stress the importance of sustainable technologies in agriculture

As Xiong Chuanfa, 34, blew a lifelike puppy out of molten maltose(溶化的麦芽糖) in just minutes, kids looked carefully at him with great surprise, thinking he was a magician. Xiong Chuanfa has been working on blowing sugar figurines, a Chinese traditional folk art with a history of over 600 years, for more than twenty years. In this special art form, the artist heats the syrup(糖浆) to a certain temperature, pulls off a small amount, makes it into a ball with an open center, presses the open area together and stretches it to form a tube. Then he blows air into the tube and makes it into different shapes. The traditional folk art has been listed as a state-level intangible cultural heritage(非物质文化遗产). Every morning, Xiong prepares the molten syrup and drives to start his "magic show" around his city. "Many people, particularly kids, are attracted by this sugar art. After all, the ancient art is gradually disappearing," Xiong said. Simon, from Australia, was attracted by a sugar Bing Dwen Dwen, the mascot of the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics, in Xiong's stall. Simon couldn't resist trying to make one himself. However, he couldn't get the wanted shape though he tried several times. "It looks simple, but actually it's very difficult to master the skill," he said. Thanks to Xiong's helping hand, Siunon finally saw a horse gradually taking shape. "Can't believe I've done this," he said, expressing his excitement at how a pot of sugar syrup has been turned into something "truly amazing". Xiong said that blowing sugar figurines can date back to the Ming Dynasty and that his family has passed down this art for four generations. "My 6-year-old son often blows up a balloon-like sugar figure, just like I used to do as a child," he said. Xiong's wife Wang Li is an artist of the sugar painting, which is a form of traditional Chinese folk art that uses hot, liquid sugar to make 2-D objects. "None of the cultural heritage left by our ancestors should be lost. They are name cards of the splendid Chinese culture and should be spread around the world," Xiong said. The couple often show their skills beside colleges to draw youngsters closer to the traditional art and allow them to experience its charm. "Sugar paintings and sugar figurines are childhood memories of several generations of Chinese people. We try to combine paper-cutting skills and modern elements(元素) with sugar figurines, making them similar to modern trend(趋势) while keeping a balance between beauty and taste. We will spend the rest of our lives helping pass on this intangible heritage," Xiong said. Many people were deeply moved after learning about the family's story.

42. What is the correct order of making sugar figurines?

A. Making it into a sugar ball.
B. Stretching it to make a tube.
C. Pulling off some heated syrup.
D. Blowing air to make wanted shapes.

43. The underlined word “resist” in Paragraph 4 probably means “_____”.

A. be praised by B. stop oneself from C. be attracted by D. remind oneself of

44. Which of the following is true according to the article?

A. Xiong’s son blows up a horse with his father’s help.
B. Xiong’s wife is also good at making sugar figurines.
C. Xiong tries to add modern elements to sugar figurines.
D. The Xiongs visit colleges to teach students their skills.

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

A. A Chinese artist on tasty folk art
B. A new modern trend
C. A balance between beauty and taste
D. Tasty sugar figurines

四、请根据要求改写下列句子，每空一词。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

46. Our school held a sports meeting yesterday. (改为否定句) Our school _____ _____ a sports meeting yesterday.

_____

47. Every day the boy goes to school on foot to go green. (对划线部分提问) _____ _____ the boy go to school every day to go green?

_____

48. They sell a lot of things in Oxfam shops to help people in need. (改为被动语态) A lot of things _____ _____ in Oxfam shops to help people in need

_____

49. The social worker gave me a very useful suggestion on how to relax. (改为感叹句) _____ _____ useful suggestion the social worker gave me on how to relax!

_____

50. These are sweet memories. I will never forget them. (保持句意基本不变) These memories are _____ sweet _____ I will remember them forever.

_____

五、短文填空（本题共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共

请认真阅读下面短文，并根据各题所给首字母的提示，写出一个合适的英语单词完整的、正确的形式，使短文通顺。 Eat Your Greens! I have never been a fan of vegetables. But my best friend loves them. “Eat your greens!” he always says. So I decide to learn something more about them. Plants are a very important part of our diet. Because of the c_____51_____ their leaves vegetables are often called “greens”. They p_____52_____ all kinds of nutrition(营养) that are very important for our bodies. For example, vitamin C gives us healthy skin, and calcium(钙) keeps our bones s_____53_____. Others help to keep our hearts, blood and muscles healthy Eating vegetables does not make us f_____54_____ because they are low in calories. It’s said that there are over 80,000 different kinds of plants which can be eaten on Earth. However, 90 percent of the foods we eat c_____55_____ from just 30 plants. This is not because they are the most nutritious, but because they are the e_____56_____ to grow. It is suggested to eat at least five different vegetables every day. It’s a good h_____57_____ to make vegetables a main part of each meal. However, some people think that vegetables are not so popular compared with meat, so when vegetables are served together with meat, they often c_____58_____meat instead of vegetables. Others think vegetables are cooked in an unskillful way, making them not d_____59_____. In order to help me have a healthy diet, my friend gives me good a_____60_____ on how to cook tasty vegetables. I am on my way to a healthier lifestyle.

51. 短文填空

52. 短文填空

53. 短文填空

54. 短文填空

55. 短文填空

56. 短文填空

57. 短文填空

58. 短文填空

59. 短文填空

_____

60. 短文填空

_____

六、阅读与回答问题（本题共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

61. Why did Chen Xingrong’s father want him to learn swimming?

_____

_____

62. When did Chen Xingrong begin to learn swimming?

_____

_____

63. What led to Chen Xingrong’s success?

_____

_____

64. How did Chen Xingrong’s father help the public to understand autistic people?

_____

_____

65. What can you do for people with autism? (请自拟一句话作答)

_____

_____

七、书面表达（本题满分20分）（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

66. (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. C	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. A
6. B	7. A	8. B	9. D	10. B
11. D	12. D	13. A	14. C	15. C
16. A	17. A	18. B	19. A	20. B
21. C	22. D	23. B	24. B	25. A
26. D	27. A	28. C	29. D	30. C
31. B	32. C	33. D	34. B	35. D
36. D	37. A	38. C	39. B	40. A
41. D	42. A	43. B	44. C	45. A
46. didn't hold	47. How does	48. are sold	49. What a	50. so...that
51. colour	52. provide	53. strong	54. fat	55. come
56. easiest	57. habit	58. choose	59. delicious	60. advice

61. Because swimming could help people with autism.

62. When he was 5 years old.

63. His father's help, his good self-management, and his perseverance.

64. By organizing about 500 people to watch an autism-themed film.

65. We should communicate with people with autism and help them integrate into society.

66. 注意：1.词数90左右，短文开头已给出，不计入总词数。 2. 表达中请勿提及真实校名及姓名。 Learning that you are interested in China, I feel honored to introduce my country to you. _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____【答案】例文 Learning that you are interested in China, I feel honored to introduce my country to you. First, there are many great men in our country, such as Yuan Longping. Yuan Longping is known as the “father of hybrid rice”. He made a great contribution to the world food supply. Second, there are many famous places of

interest in China, such as the Great Wall. It is known as one of the seven Wonders of the World. Third, China also has many traditional festivals, such as Spring Festival, Dragon Boat Festival, Mid-Autumn Festival and so on. Chinese people attach the most importance to the Spring Festival. 【解析】 【详解】1.题干解读：本文是一篇材料作文。根据所给图示提示，选择至少两个要点，向Andy介绍中国的人物、名胜、节日等。 2.写作指导：本文时态采用一般现在时；人称以第三人称为主。本文介绍时可以根据所给的人物、景点、节日描述，也可以自拟要点介绍。行文确保语句通顺，无单词语法错误。

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

识别宾语从句结构 → 分析从句主谓宾成分 → 确定从句引导词

考点：宾语从句　从句引导词

2. 【答案】C

识别时间状语从句 → 分析从句时态与连接词 → 确定从句类型

考点：时间状语从句　从句连接词

3. 【答案】A

识别特殊疑问句 → 分析答语中的地点信息 → 确定疑问词

考点：特殊疑问句　疑问词选择

4. 【答案】B

识别条件状语从句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 确定连接词

考点：条件状语从句　逻辑关系判断

5. 【答案】A

分析句子语境 → 识别动词搭配 → 选择最符合语境的动词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配

6. 【答案】B

根据语境判断最高级 → 结合肯定语气选择肯定最高级 → 得出答案

考点：最高级结构　形容词辨析

7. 【答案】A

根据时间状语 for a month 和 came back yesterday 判断动作已完成 → 选择一般过去时 → 得出答案

考点：时态选择　时间状语

8. 【答案】B

分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为状语表示目的 → 选择不定式 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词　目的状语

9. 【答案】D

根据语境判断俱乐部被建立 → 选择表示建立的固定搭配 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配　语境选词

10. 【答案】B

根据语境判断习惯的形成 → 选择表示习惯的固定搭配 → 得出答案

考点：近义词辨析　语境选词

11. 【答案】D

根据定语从句 'which is organized to help wild animals' 的语义，推断空格处应为一个有组织、有目的的活动或计划 → 结合选项词义与搭配，project（项目）最符合语境

考点：语境选词　定语从句语义推断

12. 【答案】D

根据答句 'No wonder all the singers have left' 推断音乐会已结束 → 结合时间状语 'since half an hour ago'，需用现在完成时 → 辨析 end/be over 与 start/be on 的语义差异

考点：现在完成时　延续性动词与终止性动词辨析

13. 【答案】A

根据 'or you will be fined' 的惩罚后果，推断空格处应为禁止性情态动词 → 辨析 mustn't（禁止）与 needn't（不必）等情态动词的语义差异

考点：情态动词语义辨析　禁止性情态动词

14. 【答案】C

根据 'Sandy asked' 判断为宾语从句，需用陈述语序 → 结合选项时态一致性，排除疑问语序和时态不一致项

考点：宾语从句语序　时态一致性

15. 【答案】C

根据 'Don't stay up late' 和 'tired out' 的语义，推断空格处应为与'过度劳累'相关的谚语 → 辨析四个谚语的语义差异

考点：谚语语义辨析　语境选词

16. 【答案】A

16 空 定位前文情感铺垫（Grandpa's chair, blanket）→ 推断叙述者对逝者的情感 → 选择最符合语境的人物

17 空 定位后文对比句（as if Grandpa hadn't died）→ 推断空格需表达“什么都没发生” → 选择否定含义的不定代词

18 空 定位动作序列（Max...John and ran）→ 推断Max对John的物理动作 → 选择与“打闹”场景匹配的动词短语

19 空 定位后文目的（teach Bob how to play chess）→ 推断空格动词需表达“协助” → 选择最符合“教学协助”语境的动词

20 空 定位前文具体活动（teach Bob how to play chess）→ 推断空格需指代该活动 → 选择最符合“下棋”语境的名词

21 空 定位Bob喊叫的语境 → 分析其急于参与的情绪 → 匹配表示积极情绪的名词

22 空 定位妈妈反驳‘太小’的语境 → 推断反驳理由应为年龄足够 → 匹配表示年龄的形容词

23 空 定位Grandpa教我们捕龙虾的方式 → 分析动词与‘us’及‘how to catch lobsters’的搭配 → 选择表示‘示范’的动词

24 空 定位水很冷导致我们跳出的语境 → 推断跳出速度与进入速度的对比关系 → 匹配表示速度的副词

25 空 定位Bob因寒冷而留在岩石上的语境 → 推断寒冷导致的生理反应 → 匹配表示颤抖的动词

26 空 定位前文‘take him home’ → 推断回家后‘go back’返回抓龙虾 → 得出答案

27 空 定位前句‘I was not much of a hugger’ → 识别转折逻辑‘but’ → 得出答案

28 空 定位前文‘Grandpa taught us all how to catch lobsters’ → 识别‘teach’的同义替换 → 得出答案

29 空 定位全文悲伤基调（Grandpa去世）→ 识别Bob被拒绝后的失落情绪 → 得出答案

30 空 定位前文‘Grandpa was gone’ → 识别怀念逝者的情感 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　情感逻辑　对比逻辑　动词搭配　近义词辨析　指代衔接　情绪推断　逻辑推理　状语从句　转折逻

辑　观点态度

17. 【答案】A

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21. 【答案】C

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22. 【答案】D

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31. 【答案】B

定位到Stratagem Two段落 → 提取核心策略‘attack the leader first’ → 同义替换为‘Catching your enemy’s leader first’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

32. 【答案】C

综合四个计谋的描述 → 定位到计谋一中‘it is dangerous for you to chase him’ → 推断出‘给敌人逃跑机会是危险的’这一普遍结论

考点：推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

33. 【答案】D

定位到首段‘ancient Chinese wisdom’、‘ancient culture treasure’及计谋二引用杜甫诗句 → 推断其属于古典文化范畴 → 选择‘古典书籍’

考点：推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

34. 【答案】B

定位到语篇中关于新课标的具体描述 → 匹配选项B中‘五年级学生应学会做2-3道菜’的细节

考点：细节定位与捕捉

35. 【答案】D

定位到王姓人士（Wang）的观点部分 → 提取‘父母要求他们花更多时间学习’这一原因 → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

36. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Li' → 在语篇中未找到任何关于 'Li' 的信息 → 判断选项与语篇内容完全无关 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息缺失判断

37. 【答案】A

通读全文 → 识别首段总起句（介绍三十六计是文化瑰宝并可应用于多领域）→ 概括四个分述段落（分别介绍一个计谋及其应用）→ 综合得出文章主旨 → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　篇章结构分析

38. 【答案】C

文章列举了战争、政治、商业和日常生活，未提及医学。

39. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Drones' → 在语篇中找到对应段落 → 提取关键信息（使农场工作更容易、有高清摄像头、可远程控制检查作物、可喷洒化学品）→ 与选项进行同义替换匹配 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

40. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'final goal of agricultural sustainability' → 在语篇中找到对应句子（that is to improve the environment）→ 与选项进行同义替换匹配 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

41. 【答案】D

定位首尾段核心句 → 提炼文章反复强调的“可持续农业技术”的重要性 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　文章结构

42. 【答案】A

定位描述制作流程的段落 → 按时间顺序梳理动作链 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　顺序理解

43. 【答案】B

定位划线词所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（被吸引 vs. 尝试） → 推断词义

考点：语境选词　逻辑推理

44. 【答案】C

逐一比对选项与原文细节 → 排除与原文相悖或未提及的信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息比对

45. 【答案】A

综合全文核心人物与事件 → 提炼文章主旨（人物+艺术） → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　标题概括

46. 【答案】didn't hold

识别原句为一般过去时肯定句 → 否定句需在实义动词前加助动词did的否定形式 → 动词恢复原形

考点：一般过去时否定句构成

47. 【答案】How does

识别划线部分为方式状语on foot → 对方式提问用疑问词How → 一般现在时主语the boy为第三人称单数，助动词用does

考点：特殊疑问句构成　疑问词选择

48. 【答案】are sold

识别原句为一般现在时主动句 → 被动语态结构为be+过去分词 → 主语A lot of things为复数，一般现在时be动词用are

考点：一般现在时被动语态构成

49. 【答案】What a

识别原句为陈述句，中心词为可数名词suggestion → 感叹句结构What a/an + (形容词) + 名词 + (主谓) → suggestion以辅音音素开头，用a

考点：What引导的感叹句构成

50. 【答案】so...that

分析原句为两个独立句子，第二句表达结果 → 保持句意需用结果状语从句连接 → sweet为形容词，结构为so + adj. + that从句

考点：so...that结果状语从句

51. 【答案】colour

66 空 根据语境判断词性 → 修饰名词colour → 选择形容词colourful
67 空 识别固定搭配 → take on new responsibilities → 选择动词take
68 空 辨析近义词 → 修饰名词evidence → 选择形容词strong
69 空 根据语境判断词义 → 描述动物特征 → 选择形容词fat
70 空 判断时态 → 表示经常性动作 → 选择动词原形come
71 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在系动词后作表语 → 根据语境和比较级提示确定形容词最高级形式
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52. 【答案】provide

66 空 根据语境判断词性 → 修饰名词colour → 选择形容词colourful
67 空 识别固定搭配 → take on new responsibilities → 选择动词take
68 空 辨析近义词 → 修饰名词evidence → 选择形容词strong
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53. 【答案】strong

66 空 根据语境判断词性 → 修饰名词colour → 选择形容词colourful
67 空 识别固定搭配 → take on new responsibilities → 选择动词take
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54. 【答案】fat

66 空 根据语境判断词性 → 修饰名词colour → 选择形容词colourful
67 空 识别固定搭配 → take on new responsibilities → 选择动词take
68 空 辨析近义词 → 修饰名词evidence → 选择形容词strong
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55. 【答案】come

66 空 根据语境判断词性 → 修饰名词colour → 选择形容词colourful
67 空 识别固定搭配 → take on new responsibilities → 选择动词take
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56. 【答案】easiest

66 空 根据语境判断词性 → 修饰名词colour → 选择形容词colourful
67 空 识别固定搭配 → take on new responsibilities → 选择动词take
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作表语　形容词最高级　名词性从句　熟词僻义

57. 【答案】habit

66 空 根据语境判断词性 → 修饰名词colour → 选择形容词colourful
67 空 识别固定搭配 → take on new responsibilities → 选择动词take
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58. 【答案】choose

66 空 根据语境判断词性 → 修饰名词colour → 选择形容词colourful
67 空 识别固定搭配 → take on new responsibilities → 选择动词take
68 空 辨析近义词 → 修饰名词evidence → 选择形容词strong
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59. 【答案】delicious

66 空 根据语境判断词性 → 修饰名词colour → 选择形容词colourful
67 空 识别固定搭配 → take on new responsibilities → 选择动词take
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60. 【答案】advice

66 空 根据语境判断词性 → 修饰名词colour → 选择形容词colourful
67 空 识别固定搭配 → take on new responsibilities → 选择动词take
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61. 【答案】Because swimming could help people with…

定位题干关键词 'father' 和 'learn swimming' → 在语篇中定位到父亲动机的直接陈述 → 提取核心原因 'help people with autism' 并同义替换为 'could help people with autism'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

62. 【答案】When he was 5 years old.

定位题干关键词 'begin to learn swimming' → 在语篇中定位到时间信息 '5 years old' → 直接提取答案

考点：细节定位　数字信息捕捉

63. 【答案】His father's help, his good self-management,…

定位题干关键词 'led to' 和 'success' → 在语篇中定位到成功原因的列举 → 提取并整合三个并列要素 'father's help', 'self-management', 'perseverance'

考点：细节定位　要点整合

64. 【答案】By organizing about 500 people to watch an…

定位题干关键词 'help the public understand' → 在语篇中定位到父亲采取的具体行动 → 提取方式 'organizing about 500 people to watch an autism-themed film' 并同义替换为 'By organizing...'

考点：细节定位　方式状语提取

65. 【答案】We should communicate with people with autism…

理解题干 'What can you do' 的开放性提问意图 → 结合语篇主旨（帮助自闭症患者融入社会）进行合理推断 → 提出符合语篇价值观的建议性行动

考点：主旨推断　观点态度

66. 【答案】注意：1.词数90左右，短文开头已给出，不计入总词数。 2.…

根据图片提示组织要点，运用多种句式结构进行连贯介绍

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO主干结构　谋篇布局