中考 · 2022年江苏省宿迁市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 86.6 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 54 题 · 江苏省宿迁市

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

本卷答案与讲解
503 477
yingyu8.cn/an/503477

一、单项选择（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. My brother often plays _____ football with his classmates after school.
A. a B. an C. / D. the

2. _____ spring, the days are often windy and bright. It’s a perfect time to fly a kite.
A. on B. In C. At D. With

3. —Good news! The Shenzhou XIV manned spacecraft has been sent into space successfully. —That _____ exciting and encouraging!
A. turns B. tastes C. sounds D. smells

4. — People in our town planted _____ trees on Tree Planting Day. — Good job! Everyone can do something to make our town greener.
A. hundred B. hundred of C. hundreds D. hundreds of

5. Yesterday, Lin Tao’s speech on how to be a good volunteer was _____ wonderful that we couldn’t stop cheering for him.
A. so B. very C. too D. quite

6. —All of us _____ follow the traffic rules when going out. —Exactly! Safety comes first.
A. might B. must C. may D. could

7. —Miss Li, can you tell me how to improve my writing skills? —Certainly. I advise you _____ a diary in English every day.
A. to keep B. keeping C. kept D. keep

8. —Andy, what were you doing at this time yesterday afternoon? —I _____ the film The Battle at Lake Changjin with my sister.
A. watch B. watched C. was watching D. am watching

9. Amy did very well in her report. She is _____ to pay attention to every detail.

A. enough careful B. careful enough C. enough careless D. careless enough

10. Each of us in our group wants to make friends with Gary, because he is modest and never _____ .

A. shows off B. takes off C. puts off D. gives off

11. My grandma is good at paper-cutting. She can cut out pictures in the _____ cartoon characters.

A. ability B. weight C. shape D. quality

12. —Would you like to go to the youth centre with me tomorrow? — _____ I can’ t wait for the robot show there.

A. Yes, that’ s right. B. Sure, I’ d love to. C. Of course not. D. Not at all.

13. —Jenny, do you know _____? —Er, next Tuesday.

A. when the sports meeting will take place B. when will the sports meeting take place

C. where the sports meeting will take place D. where will the sports meeting take place

14. Jack always gives his friends help when they need it, because he “ _____ ”.

A. It’ s never too old to learn B. I never rains but it pours

C. Actions speak louder than words D. A friend in need is a friend

二、完形填空（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）

阅读下面短文，从短文后每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

“What’s this?” Bob asked, pointing at a wooden box on the sidewalk (人行道). The sign on it said Little Free Library. “I’ve heard of those.” Bob’s elder sister Lily said. “People make them and put books ___15___. Other people take away the books they want and add the ___16___ they’ve already read.” “I want to make something like that,” said Bob. “For kids to exchange books.” “What if(要是……会怎么样) it doesn’t work?” Lily asked. “Why wouldn’t it ___17___?” asked Bob. Lily shrugged(耸肩), “Maybe kids won’t notice it, or maybe they won’t want to ___18___ their books.” “I’d like to try anyway.” Bob said, “Will you help me make one?” “Sure,” Lily said. “I’ll also ask Dad for ___19___.” Bob ran inside to collect books while Lily talked to Dad. With Dad’s help they ___20___ a wooden box. They put a door on it and attached(固定) the box to post(桩). Then they dug a hole in their front yard and lifted the post into the hole. Bob put the books inside the box and closed the ___21___. “Now I just have to wait.” he said. Three times that day, Bob ran outside to check. ___22___ each time his books were the only ones inside. For the next few days, Bob ___23___ the box again and again. However, his books were still there. “I guess you were right, Lily,” Bob said. “No kids want to exchange books.” “I know you really wanted your ___24___ work, Bob,” Lily said. “I’m sorry it didn’t.” The next two days, Bob didn’t check the box. “Aren’t you going to check your little ___25___, Bob?” Lily asked. “Maybe ___26___ decided to exchange. You can go and have a look.” Bob walked slowly to the box. He opened the door. His books were gone. Instead, the box was ___27___ with new books. “Wow, it worked!” Bob shouted excitedly. Indeed, it was Lily who helped her brother Bob. She called all the ___28___ kids in the neighborhood and asked them to tell their younger sisters and brothers. Bob’s idea worked ___29___. He was very lucky to have new books to read and a very good sister.

15. A. inside B. outside C. forward D. upward
16. A. letters B. words C. books D. papers
17. A. stay B. work C. keep D. change
18. A. shake B. spell C. share D. sell
19. A. fun B. hope C. joy D. help
20. A. gave B. made C. broke D. drew
21. A. wall B. floor C. window D. door
22. A. And B. So C. But D. Since
23. A. checked B. fixed C. knocked D. closed
24. A. story B. idea C. order D. joke
25. A. office B. library C. museum D. classroom

26. A. someone B. anyone C. nobody D. none

27. A. locked B. connected C. charged D. filled

28. A. stronger B. shorter C. older D. larger

29. A. at last B. in all C. at first D. above all

三、阅读（共两节，满分35分）（共 15 小题，每小题 2.33 分，共 34.95 分）

Juneyao Airlines Pudong（T2） Dalian 14:30 021-95520 13:00 9C8759 Spring Airlines Pudong（T2） Baotou 16:00 021-95524

30. Which phone number can a passenger call if he or she wants to know some information about Shanghai Airlines?

A. 95339. B. 021-95524. C. 95530. D. 021-95520.

31. Which of the following flights is from Shanghai to Haikou?

A. HU7320. B. FM9245. C. 9C8759 D. HO1165.

32. How long does it take to fly from Shanghai to Baotou?

A. About one hour.

B. About three hours.

C. About two hours.

D. About four hours. B The oil paper umbrella is a traditional Chinese handicraft（手工艺品）. It has a history of over 1,000 years in China．In early Tang Dynasty, it was introduced to Japan and Korea, so it was called the “Tang Umbrella”. Later oil paper umbrellas were spread to other Asian countries, such as Vietnam, Thailand and Laos, and each had its own style. However, as steel-ribbed（钢骨的）umbrellas appeared in the last century, the hand-made oil paper umbrellas became less used in daily life. They were turned into decorative artifacts（装饰性工艺品）. Yuhang in Hangzhou is known for making oil paper umbrellas for more than 230 years. They are mainly made of skin paper（皮纸）, bamboo, a coating of Tung oil（桐油）. They need to take more than 70 steps to make, including making bamboo ribs, pesting papers（糊纸）and painting patterns（图案）. It takes at least a week to make per umbrella. In 2008, these umbrellas were added to Intangible Cultural Heritage List（非物质文化遗产名录）of China. A young man called Liu Weixue learned the traditional art of making Yuhang oil paper umbrellas from his grandfather. “I want to bring the art to life.” Liu said. He improved the umbrellas to win the hearts of young people. As the traditional paper was easy to break, he started to use a kind of thicker paper. In a test, his umbrellas were opened and closed for 1,000 times without breaking. He used a kind of lighter bamboo to make the umbrellas weigh less. Now Liu hopes the art can be passed on. He goes to local schools to teach students. He also goes to events in different places to promote（推广）the art.

33. What is the main idea of paragraph 1?

A. The history of oil paper umbrellas.
B. The styles of oil paper umbrellas.
C. The design of oil paper umbrellas.
D. The ways of using oil paper umbrellas.

34. What is an oil paper umbrella mainly made of according to the passage?

A. Wool,bamboo and a coating of Tung oil.
B. Plastic,bamboo and a coating of Tung oil.
C. Skin paper,bamboo and a coating of Tung oil.
D. Leather,bamboo and a coating of Tung oil.

35. Why did Liu Weixue learn the art of making Yuhang oil paper umbrellas?

A. Because he couldn’ t find a better job.
B. Because he wanted to bring the art to life.
C. Because young people liked the fashion.
D. Because his grandfather told him to learn.

36. Which part of a magazine is the passage probably from?

A. Culture.
B. Medicine.
C. Music.
D. Sports. C Recently, China has announced the list of the first five national parks. Each of them is divided into two parts-the core（核心）protection area and the general control area. In the core protection area, only research and surveillance（监视）in science are allowed. And the general control area is open to the public, allowing travel activities such as camping and hiking. In the future, national parks are expected to be natural classrooms. People can learn about different kinds of animals and plants through eco-friendly（环保的）travel activities. The national parks can also be helpful to local people. The building of these national parks provides many jobs for local people. People living in or around the parks can work as park rangers（护林员）and guides. They can also sell some eco-friendly things with local colour. So their yearly incomes（收人）will grow a lot. Then let’ s take a look at the five national parks. Three River-Source National Park on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau（青藏高原） is the largest national park in China. Because it is home to the sources of the Yangtze, Yellow and Lancang rivers, people call it “China’ s water tower”.

Recently, China has announced the list of the first five national parks. Each of them is divided into two parts-the core（核心）protection area and the general control area. In the core protection area, only research and surveillance（监视）in science are allowed. And the general control area is open to the public, allowing travel activities such as camping and hiking. In the future, national parks are expected to be natural classrooms. People can learn about different kinds of animals and plants through eco-friendly（环保的）travel activities. The national parks can also be helpful to local people. The building of these national parks provides many jobs for local people. People living in or around the parks can work as park rangers（护林员）and guides. They can also sell some eco-friendly things with local colour. So their yearly incomes（收人）will grow a lot. Then let’ s take a look at the five national parks. Three River-Source National Park on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau（青藏高原） is the largest national park in China. Because it is home to the sources of the Yangtze, Yellow and Lancang rivers, people call it “China’ s water tower”. Northeast China Tiger and Leopard（豹）National Park is in Heilongjiang and Jilin provinces. It covers an area of 14,100 square kilometres. It is our country’ s biggest and only place for wild Siberian tigers and Amur leopards to live in. Wuyi Mountain National Park in Fujian Province is a UNESCO natural and cultural heritage site（遗址）. The forest makes up over 96 percent of the park. The park is the paradise of birds, kingdom（王国）of snakes and world of insects. You can also see the Danxia landform（地貌）there. Giant Panda National Park connects panda habitats（栖息地）in Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu provinces. Inside the park are more than 1,600 wild gian1 pandas. They make up over 70 percent of the pandas in China. Hainan Tropical（热带的）Rainforest National Park is the largest tropical forest in China. There are more than 400 kinds of plants that can only be found in Hainan. The world’ s only 35 Hainan gibbons（长臂猿）live there.

37. What activity can be done in the core protection area?

A. Hunting. B. Researching. C. Hiking. D. Camping.

38. What can we know from paragraph 3?

A. Building the national parks only needs rangers and guides.

B. Farming makes local people improve their yearly incomes.

C. Visitors can buy anything with local color in the national parks.

D. Local people can get much advantage from the national parks.

39. What does the underlined word “paradise” in the form above mean?

A. A perfect place. B. A happy feeling. C. A good example. D. A sweet smile.

40. What might be the best title for the passage?

A. The beautiful scenes of nature

B. The home of animals and plants

C. The introduction to the five national parks

D. The relationships among the five national parks D One day, Helen shouts, “Roger, come and look at the egg! It’s cracking（裂开）.” Slowly a long beak（喙）appears. They are unsure what it is. Dad checks on the computer, “Hey, look! It’s a pterodactyl（翼手龙）.” “A pterodactyl?” shout the children. “Yes, it’s a type of dinosaur. Pterodactyls can fly,” says Dad. Then Helen names it Dacty. A month later, he grows up. But there is something wrong with his wings. “My room is too small and Dacty keeps banging（碰撞）his wings on the walls. I feel sorry for him,” says Helen. Finally, they take Dacty to a vet（兽医）. Two weeks later, Dacty’s wings are better. However, he isn’t willing to fly. They phone Aunt Elizabeth. Soon she arrives. “My office is very big. It’s perfect for Dacty during the day. And at night, when the museum is empty, Dacty can fly around happily.” Then she takes them to the museum. On arriving, they take Dacty out of the basket. He stretches（伸展）his wings, flies high up and lands on a stone statue.

One day, Helen shouts, “Roger, come and look at the egg! It’s cracking（裂开）.” Slowly a long beak（喙）appears. They are unsure what it is. Dad checks on the computer, “Hey, look! It’s a pterodactyl（翼手龙）.” “A pterodactyl?” shout the children. “Yes, it’s a type of dinosaur. Pterodactyls can fly,” says Dad. Then Helen names it Dacty. A month later, he grows up. But there is something wrong with his wings. “My room is too small and Dacty keeps banging（碰撞）his wings on the walls. I feel sorry for him,” says Helen. Finally, they take Dacty to a vet（兽医）. Two weeks later, Dacty’s wings are better. However, he isn’t willing to fly. They phone Aunt Elizabeth. Soon she arrives. “My office is very big. It’s perfect for Dacty during the day. And at night, when the museum is empty, Dacty can fly around happily.” Then she takes them to the museum. On arriving, they take Dacty out of the basket. He stretches（伸展）his wings, flies high up and lands on a stone statue. “Look, he likes here,” shouts Helen. “Can he see in the dark?” asks Roger. “Yes, they see clearly in the dark, just like owls（猫头鹰）,” says Aunt Elizabeth. Six months passes and Dacty is very big now. One night, Dacty sees lights moving inside the museum. Two men—Bert and Eric come in with torches（手电筒）. They are wearing masks and trying to open a case（箱子）. Inside it is a mummy（木乃伊）. Suddenly Eric looks up and sees Dacty. He is very scared. “Look, Bert, there is a huge bird up there.” Bert looks up. Dacty doesn’t move, “Eric, don’t be silly. It’s only a statue,” says Bert. “Come on. I will open the case. You look for the gold medallions（大奖章）.” At the moment, Dacty flies down and catches Eric. The thief is very scared and he can’t say anything. Dacty flies up and lifts him on top of a statue. He’s stuck. At once, Dacty flies down again and catches Bert, too. Both of them are stuck there. The next morning, when Aunt Elizabeth comes in, she sees the broken mummy case and the two men. They are shouting loudly. Dacty flies down to her. “Here you are Dacty,” she says and pets（爱抚）his head. “Thank you, you did a great job.” Then she phones the police. The mayor（市长）shakes Dacty’s wing and puts a big shiny medal over his head. “Congratulations, you did a great job.” Then he turns to Aunt Elizabeth, “It’s great to have a big bird as a guard!” “Dacty is a pterodactyl!” Roger says. “Dacty is a hero now,” says Aunt Elizabeth. “A pterodactyl?” shouts another man. “Wow! They love warm weather and jungles（丛林）. I work in the Botanical Gardens（植物园）.We have a wonderful palm（棕榈）house, big and warm, just like a jungle. He will love there. You can come to visit it anytime.” So now Dacty is living in the Botanical Gardens. Roger and Helen visit him every day. (Adapted from The Surprise)

41. How does Dacty hurt his wings?

A. He plays games with the children.
B. He falls off the tree when flying.
C. He bangs on the walls in Helen’s room.
D. He practises flying in the museum.

42. What is the correct order of what happens in the story?

A. Dacty is taken to see a vet.

B. Helen names the pterodactyl Dacty.

C. Dacty lives in the Botanical Gardens.

D. The thieves steal things in the museum.

43. What can we infer（推断）from the story?

A. All dinosaurs enjoy cold weather and jungles.

B. Humans and animals should care about each other.

C. Children think it necessary to raise an animal at home.

D. It is better for a dinosaur to live with humans than in nature. 第二节 （共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分） 阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。 When you do DIY, you make, repair or decorate things yourself instead of paying someone to do it. For one thing, it’ s a wonderful time to enjoy yourself when you make something. ____46____ Today, I will show you how to make a fruit salad. First, choose your favourite fruit. Use fruit in season. ____47____ Next, wash the fruit. ____48____ For example, mixing red apples, green pears and purple grapes can make your salad look very colorful. Then, cut some of the larger fruit into small pieces. ____49____ Finally, mix them together and add some salad cream if you like. ____50____ Just prepare it before you are going to eat it, because some of the fruit will quickly turn brown when you leave it in the air for some time.

四、根据句意及所给中文提示、首字母或英文解释，写出句中所缺单词，每空限填一词。

51. In the twelve Chinese animal signs, the Tiger is the _____（第三）in order. 52. The children have learnt about the _____（事实）that light travels faster than sound. 53. —What are you going to be when you grow up? —A _____（飞行员）. 54. Teamwork is based on _____（信任）. We understand each other and work together for the same goal. 55. —Many students in our class like James because he never gets angry easily. —I agree with you. He is very _____（有耐心的）. 56. Natural resources are very important for us and we should use them_____（明智地）. 57. Though Judy has a real g_____ for Physics, she still works hard on it. 58. When I have difficulty in making a choice, Mr Wu will o_____ me some suggestions. 59. The charity is trying to help those who can't _____ (have enough money to pay for something) medical treatment. 60. While Tan Dun was young, he once made music with _____ (not special) objects like stones and paper. 根据短文内容，用括号内所给词的正确时态或形式填空，使短文完整。 Zhang Yugun is head of Heihumiao Primary School in Henan Province. He ___44___ (be) a person full of love and responsibility(责任). After graduation in 2001, Zhang chose to work in the poor countryside. Over the past 21 years, he ___45___ (see) many teachers come and go because of the poor conditions in the village. However, he has stayed on and made every effort to help the children deal with their ___46___ (problem). One winter, travelling on the mountain road was much ___47___ (difficult) than usual. The school was about to start, but those ___48___ (student) books were still in a town outside the village. Then Zhang and another teacher left early in the morning with a shoulder pole(扁担). They carried back kilos of books. When they ___49___ (get) to the school, they were both covered in mud(泥), but the books were protected ___50___ (good). In 2006, a cement road(水泥路) ___51___ (build) in the village. So Zhang started to carry the books with a motorbike. Although four motorbikes broke down, he never ___52___ (stop). In order to provide better care for the students whose parents had left the village to find work in the city, Zhang asked his wife to give up her job to help ___53___ (cook) and clean for the students. Thanks to the teachers like Zhang, the students in Heihumiao Primary School are able to learn at school and hope for a brighter future.

44. 根据句意及所给中文提示、首字母或英文解释，写出句中所缺单词，每空限填一词。

_____

45. 根据句意及所给中文提示、首字母或英文解释，写出句中所缺单词，每空限填一词。

_____

46. 根据句意及所给中文提示、首字母或英文解释，写出句中所缺单词，每空限填一词。

_____

47. 根据句意及所给中文提示、首字母或英文解释，写出句中所缺单词，每空限填一词。

_____

48. 根据句意及所给中文提示、首字母或英文解释，写出句中所缺单词，每空限填一词。

_____

49. 根据句意及所给中文提示、首字母或英文解释，写出句中所缺单词，每空限填一词。

_____

50. 根据句意及所给中文提示、首字母或英文解释，写出句中所缺单词，每空限填一词。

_____

51. 根据句意及所给中文提示、首字母或英文解释，写出句中所缺单词，每空限填一词。

_____

52. 根据句意及所给中文提示、首字母或英文解释，写出句中所缺单词，每空限填一词。

_____

53. 根据句意及所给中文提示、首字母或英文解释，写出句中所缺单词，每空限填一词。

_____

五、书面表达（满分15分）（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

54. (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. D	5. A
6. B	7. A	8. C	9. B	10. A
11. C	12. B	13. A	14. D	15. A
16. C	17. B	18. C	19. D	20. B
21. D	22. C	23. A	24. B	25. B
26. A	27. D	28. C	29. A	30. C
31. A	32. B	33. A	34. C	35. B
36. A	37. B	38. D	39. A	40. C
41. C	42. C	43. B	44. is	45. has seen
46. problems	47. more difficult	48. students’	49. got	50. well
51. was built	52. stopped	53. cook		

54. Enjoy study, enjoy life

Because of the “double reduction” policy, we have more time to do what we like to enjoy study and life.

At school, we can take part in various activities, such as painting and dancing, to develop our hobbies. It's also important to do more sports, which is good for our health. Besides, we can read more books in the library to open our minds.

At home, we should talk freely with our parents about our dreams and worries. We can also help with housework to learn some life skills. What's more, spending time with family, like having dinner together, makes us feel warm and loved.

In a word, if we spend our free time properly, we will get a lot in both body and mind.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

识别固定搭配 → play football 为球类运动前不加冠词 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 play + 球类运动

2. 【答案】B

识别季节名词前的介词搭配 → in + 季节 → 得出答案

考点：介词搭配 in + 季节

3. 【答案】C

分析语境中感官动词的语义 → 听到好消息后表达感受 → sounds 表示听起来 → 得出答案

考点：感官动词语境选词　sounds 表示听起来令人兴奋

4. 【答案】D

识别数量表达的固定搭配 → hundreds of 表示数百棵 → 得出答案

考点：hundreds of 数百的固定搭配

5. 【答案】A

识别固定搭配 so...that... → 区分 so 与 very/too/quite 的用法差异 → 选择正确搭配

考点：固定搭配 so...that...

6. 【答案】B

分析对话语境（强调规则与安全） → 判断情态动词的义务强度 → 选择表示必须的 must

考点：情态动词 must 表示义务

7. 【答案】A

识别动词 advise 的用法 → 判断其后接不定式作宾补 → 选择 to keep

考点：advise sb. to do sth.

8. 【答案】C

定位时间状语 at this time yesterday afternoon → 判断过去进行时的使用场景 → 选择 was watching

考点：过去进行时表过去某时刻正在进行的动作

9. 【答案】B

分析上下文逻辑（表现好→注重细节） → 判断形容词 careful 与 careless 的语义 → 确定 enough 的位置规则

考点：形容词+enough 的语序　语境选词

10. 【答案】A

根据语境‘谦虚且从不…’推断，需选择表示‘炫耀’的动词短语 → 辨析四个短语动词的含义 → 得出答案

考点：动词短语辨析　语境选词

11. 【答案】C

根据语境‘剪出…卡通人物的图片’推断，需选择表示‘形状’的名词 → 辨析四个名词的含义 → 得出答案

考点：名词辨析　语境选词

12. 【答案】B

根据答句‘我等不及要看那里的机器人展了’推断，说话者接受邀请 → 选择表示肯定接受的答语 → 得出答案

考点：日常交际用语　语境推理

13. 【答案】A

根据答句‘Er, next Tuesday.’推断，问句在询问时间 → 选择由‘when’引导的宾语从句 → 注意从句语序为陈述语序 → 得出答案

考点：宾语从句　从句语序

14. 【答案】D

根据语境‘总是在朋友需要时提供帮助’推断，需选择表达‘患难见真情’的谚语 → 辨析四个谚语的含义 → 得出答案

考点：谚语理解　语境选词

15. 【答案】A

16 空 定位空格前动词put → 结合语境“Little Free Library”功能（放入书籍供人取阅） → 选择表示“在里面”的方位词

17 空 定位空格前动词add及后文“exchange books” → 结合“Little Free Library”主题 → 选择与“books”同义的复数名词

18 空 定位空格前动词wouldn't → 结合Lily的质疑“What if it doesn't work?” → 选择表示“起作用、成功”的动词

19 空 定位空格前动词want to → 结合Lily的质疑“maybe they won't want to...”及“exchange books”主题 → 选择表示“分享”的动词

20 空 定位空格前动词ask Dad for → 结合后文“With Dad's help they...” → 选择表示“帮助”的名词

21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（制作木箱） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案

22 空 定位空格所在句 → 回溯前文制作木箱的细节（装上门） → 匹配名词 → 得出答案

23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（转折） → 选择连接词 → 得出答案

24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（反复查看箱子） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案

25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文（鲍勃想尝试交换书籍的想法） → 匹配名词含义 → 得出答案

26 空 定位Bob制作的物品（Little Free Library）→ 根据上下文指代关系（his little ____）→ 选择同义指代词library

27 空 定位Lily的建议（Maybe ____ decided to exchange）→ 分析句子语气（鼓励性、可能性）→ 选择表示不确定某人的不定代词someone

28 空 定位结果（Instead, the box was ____ with new books）→ 分析“instead”转折后的状态（新书取代旧书）→ 选择表示“装满”的固定搭配be filled with

29 空 定位Lily的话（I know you really wanted your ____ work）→ 分析Bob制作书箱的背景（首次尝试）→ 选择表示“首次的”形容词

30 空 定位Bob检查书箱的结果（His books were gone... box was filled with new books）→ 分析时间顺序（多次检查失败后最终成功）→ 选择表示“最终”的逻辑衔接词

考点：动词搭配 put...inside　语境选词　主题一致性　近义词辨析 (work vs. stay/keep/change)　近义词辨析 (share vs. shake/spell/sell)　近义词辨析 (help vs. fun/hope/joy)　动词搭配　指代与衔接　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　近义词辨析　名词性从句（宾语从句）　动词搭配（be filled with）

16. 【答案】C

16 空 定位空格前动词put → 结合语境“Little Free Library”功能（放入书籍供人取阅） → 选择表示“在里面”的方位词

17 空 定位空格前动词add及后文“exchange books” → 结合“Little Free Library”主题 → 选择与“books”同义的复数名词

18 空 定位空格前动词wouldn't → 结合Lily的质疑“What if it doesn't work?” → 选择表示“起作用、成功”的动词

19 空 定位空格前动词want to → 结合Lily的质疑“maybe they won't want to...”及“exchange books”主题 → 选择表示“分享”的动词

20 空 定位空格前动词ask Dad for → 结合后文“With Dad's help they...” → 选择表示“帮助”的名词

21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（制作木箱） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案

22 空 定位空格所在句 → 回溯前文制作木箱的细节（装上门） → 匹配名词 → 得出答案

23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（转折） → 选择连接词 → 得出答案

24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（反复查看箱子） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案

25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文（鲍勃想尝试交换书籍的想法） → 匹配名词含义 → 得出答案

26 空 定位Bob制作的物品（Little Free Library）→ 根据上下文指代关系（his little ____）→ 选择同义指代词library

27 空 定位Lily的建议（Maybe ____ decided to exchange）→ 分析句子语气（鼓励性、可能性）→ 选择表示不确定某人的不定代词someone

28 空 定位结果（Instead, the box was ____ with new books）→ 分析“instead”转折后的状态（新书取代旧书）→ 选择表示“装满”的固定搭配be filled with

29 空 定位Lily的话（I know you really wanted your ____ work）→ 分析Bob制作书箱的背景（首次尝试）→ 选择表示“首次的”形容词

30 空 定位Bob检查书箱的结果（His books were gone... box was filled with new books）→ 分析时间顺序（多次检查失败后最终成功）→ 选择表示“最终”的逻辑衔接词

考点：动词搭配 put...inside　语境选词　主题一致性　近义词辨析 (work vs. stay/keep/change)　近义词辨析 (share vs. shake/spell/sell)　近义词辨析 (help vs. fun/hope/joy)　动词搭配　指代与衔接　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　近义词辨析　名词性从句（宾语从句）　动词搭配（be filled with）

17. 【答案】B

16 空 定位空格前动词put → 结合语境“Little Free Library”功能（放入书籍供人取阅） → 选择表示“在里面”的方位词

17 空 定位空格前动词add及后文“exchange books” → 结合“Little Free Library”主题 → 选择与“books”同义的复数名词

18 空 定位空格前动词wouldn't → 结合Lily的质疑“What if it doesn't work?” → 选择表示“起作用、成功”的动词

19 空 定位空格前动词want to → 结合Lily的质疑“maybe they won't want to...”及“exchange books”主题 → 选择表示“分享”的动词

20 空 定位空格前动词ask Dad for → 结合后文“With Dad's help they...” → 选择表示“帮助”的名词

21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（制作木箱） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案

22 空 定位空格所在句 → 回溯前文制作木箱的细节（装上门） → 匹配名词 → 得出答案

23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（转折） → 选择连接词 → 得出答案

24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（反复查看箱子） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案

25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文（鲍勃想尝试交换书籍的想法） → 匹配名词含义 → 得出答案

26 空 定位Bob制作的物品（Little Free Library）→ 根据上下文指代关系（his little ____）→ 选择同义指代词library

27 空 定位Lily的建议（Maybe ____ decided to exchange）→ 分析句子语气（鼓励性、可能性）→ 选择表示不确定某人的不定代词someone
28 空 定位结果（Instead, the box was ____ with new books）→ 分析“instead”转折后的状态（新书取代旧书）→ 选择表示“装满”的固定搭配be filled with
29 空 定位Lily的话（I know you really wanted your ____ work）→ 分析Bob制作书箱的背景（首次尝试）→ 选择表示“首次的”形容词
30 空 定位Bob检查书箱的结果（His books were gone... box was filled with new books）→ 分析时间顺序（多次检查失败后最终成功）→ 选择表示“最终”的逻辑衔接词

考点：动词搭配 put...inside　语境选词　主题一致性　近义词辨析 (work vs. stay/keep/change)　近义词辨析 (share vs. shake/spell/sell)　近义词辨析 (help vs. fun/hope/joy)　动词搭配　指代与衔接　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　近义词辨析　名词性从句（宾语从句）　动词搭配（be filled with）

18. 【答案】C
16 空 定位空格前动词put → 结合语境“Little Free Library”功能（放入书籍供人取阅）→ 选择表示“在里面”的方位词
17 空 定位空格前动词add及后文“exchange books” → 结合“Little Free Library”主题 → 选择与“books”同义的复数名词
18 空 定位空格前动词wouldn't → 结合Lily的质疑“What if it doesn't work?” → 选择表示“起作用、成功”的动词
19 空 定位空格前动词want to → 结合Lily的质疑“maybe they won't want to...”及“exchange books”主题 → 选择表示“分享”的动词
20 空 定位空格前动词ask Dad for → 结合后文“With Dad's help they...” → 选择表示“帮助”的名词
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（制作木箱） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 回溯前文制作木箱的细节（装上门） → 匹配名词 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（转折） → 选择连接词 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（反复查看箱子） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文（鲍勃想尝试交换书籍的想法） → 匹配名词含义 → 得出答案
26 空 定位Bob制作的物品（Little Free Library）→ 根据上下文指代关系（his little ____）→ 选择同义指代词library
27 空 定位Lily的建议（Maybe ____ decided to exchange）→ 分析句子语气（鼓励性、可能性）→ 选择表示不确定某人的不定代词someone
28 空 定位结果（Instead, the box was ____ with new books）→ 分析“instead”转折后的状态（新书取代旧书）→ 选择表示“装满”的固定搭配be filled with
29 空 定位Lily的话（I know you really wanted your ____ work）→ 分析Bob制作书箱的背景（首次尝试）→ 选择表示“首次的”形容词
30 空 定位Bob检查书箱的结果（His books were gone... box was filled with new books）→ 分析时间顺序（多次检查失败后最终成功）→ 选择表示“最终”的逻辑衔接词

考点：动词搭配 put...inside　语境选词　主题一致性　近义词辨析 (work vs. stay/keep/change)　近义词辨析 (share vs. shake/spell/sell)　近义词辨析 (help vs. fun/hope/joy)　动词搭配　指代与衔接　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　近义词辨析　名词性从句（宾语从句）　动词搭配（be filled with）

19. 【答案】D
16 空 定位空格前动词put → 结合语境“Little Free Library”功能（放入书籍供人取阅）→ 选择表示“在里面”的方位词
17 空 定位空格前动词add及后文“exchange books” → 结合“Little Free Library”主题 → 选择与“books”同义的复数名词

18 空 定位空格前动词wouldn't → 结合Lily的质疑“What if it doesn't work?” → 选择表示“起作用、成功”的动词
19 空 定位空格前动词want to → 结合Lily的质疑“maybe they won't want to...”及“exchange books”主题 → 选择表示“分享”的动词
20 空 定位空格前动词ask Dad for → 结合后文“With Dad's help they...” → 选择表示“帮助”的名词
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（制作木箱） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 回溯前文制作木箱的细节（装上门） → 匹配名词 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（转折） → 选择连接词 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（反复查看箱子） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文（鲍勃想尝试交换书籍的想法） → 匹配名词含义 → 得出答案
26 空 定位Bob制作的物品（Little Free Library）→ 根据上下文指代关系（his little ____）→ 选择同义指代词library
27 空 定位Lily的建议（Maybe ____ decided to exchange）→ 分析句子语气（鼓励性、可能性）→ 选择表示不确定某人的不定代词someone
28 空 定位结果（Instead, the box was ____ with new books）→ 分析“instead”转折后的状态（新书取代旧书）→ 选择表示“装满”的固定搭配be filled with
29 空 定位Lily的话（I know you really wanted your ____ work）→ 分析Bob制作书箱的背景（首次尝试）→ 选择表示“首次的”形容词
30 空 定位Bob检查书箱的结果（His books were gone... box was filled with new books）→ 分析时间顺序（多次检查失败后最终成功）→ 选择表示“最终”的逻辑衔接词

考点：动词搭配 put...inside　语境选词　主题一致性　近义词辨析 (work vs. stay/keep/change)　近义词辨析 (share vs. shake/spell/sell)　近义词辨析 (help vs. fun/hope/joy)　动词搭配　指代与衔接　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　近义词辨析　名词性从句（宾语从句）　动词搭配（be filled with）

20. 【答案】B

16 空 定位空格前动词put → 结合语境“Little Free Library”功能（放入书籍供人取阅） → 选择表示“在里面”的方位词
17 空 定位空格前动词add及后文“exchange books” → 结合“Little Free Library”主题 → 选择与“books”同义的复数名词
18 空 定位空格前动词wouldn't → 结合Lily的质疑“What if it doesn't work?” → 选择表示“起作用、成功”的动词
19 空 定位空格前动词want to → 结合Lily的质疑“maybe they won't want to...”及“exchange books”主题 → 选择表示“分享”的动词
20 空 定位空格前动词ask Dad for → 结合后文“With Dad's help they...” → 选择表示“帮助”的名词
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（制作木箱） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 回溯前文制作木箱的细节（装上门） → 匹配名词 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（转折） → 选择连接词 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（反复查看箱子） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文（鲍勃想尝试交换书籍的想法） → 匹配名词含义 → 得出答案
26 空 定位Bob制作的物品（Little Free Library）→ 根据上下文指代关系（his little ____）→ 选择同义指代词library
27 空 定位Lily的建议（Maybe ____ decided to exchange）→ 分析句子语气（鼓励性、可能性）→ 选择表示不确定某人的不定代词someone
28 空 定位结果（Instead, the box was ____ with new books）→ 分析“instead”转折后的状态（新书取代旧书）→ 选择表示“装满”的固定搭配be filled with

29 空 定位Lily的话（I know you really wanted your ____ work）→ 分析Bob制作书箱的背景（首次尝试）→ 选择表示“首次的”形容词
30 空 定位Bob检查书箱的结果（His books were gone... box was filled with new books）→ 分析时间顺序（多次检查失败后最终成功）→ 选择表示“最终”的逻辑衔接词

考点：动词搭配 put...inside　语境选词　主题一致性　近义词辨析 (work vs. stay/keep/change)　近义词辨析 (share vs. shake/spell/sell)　近义词辨析 (help vs. fun/hope/joy)　动词搭配　指代与衔接　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　近义词辨析　名词性从句（宾语从句）　动词搭配（be filled with）

21. 【答案】D

16 空 定位空格前动词put → 结合语境“Little Free Library”功能（放入书籍供人取阅）→ 选择表示“在里面”的方位词
17 空 定位空格前动词add及后文“exchange books” → 结合“Little Free Library”主题 → 选择与“books”同义的复数名词
18 空 定位空格前动词wouldn't → 结合Lily的质疑“What if it doesn't work?” → 选择表示“起作用、成功”的动词
19 空 定位空格前动词want to → 结合Lily的质疑“maybe they won't want to...”及“exchange books”主题 → 选择表示“分享”的动词
20 空 定位空格前动词ask Dad for → 结合后文“With Dad's help they...” → 选择表示“帮助”的名词
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（制作木箱） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 回溯前文制作木箱的细节（装上门） → 匹配名词 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（转折） → 选择连接词 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（反复查看箱子） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文（鲍勃想尝试交换书籍的想法） → 匹配名词含义 → 得出答案
26 空 定位Bob制作的物品（Little Free Library）→ 根据上下文指代关系（his little ____）→ 选择同义指代词library
27 空 定位Lily的建议（Maybe ____ decided to exchange）→ 分析句子语气（鼓励性、可能性）→ 选择表示不确定某人的不定代词someone
28 空 定位结果（Instead, the box was ____ with new books）→ 分析“instead”转折后的状态（新书取代旧书）→ 选择表示“装满”的固定搭配be filled with
29 空 定位Lily的话（I know you really wanted your ____ work）→ 分析Bob制作书箱的背景（首次尝试）→ 选择表示“首次的”形容词
30 空 定位Bob检查书箱的结果（His books were gone... box was filled with new books）→ 分析时间顺序（多次检查失败后最终成功）→ 选择表示“最终”的逻辑衔接词

考点：动词搭配 put...inside　语境选词　主题一致性　近义词辨析 (work vs. stay/keep/change)　近义词辨析 (share vs. shake/spell/sell)　近义词辨析 (help vs. fun/hope/joy)　动词搭配　指代与衔接　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　近义词辨析　名词性从句（宾语从句）　动词搭配（be filled with）

22. 【答案】C

16 空 定位空格前动词put → 结合语境“Little Free Library”功能（放入书籍供人取阅）→ 选择表示“在里面”的方位词
17 空 定位空格前动词add及后文“exchange books” → 结合“Little Free Library”主题 → 选择与“books”同义的复数名词
18 空 定位空格前动词wouldn't → 结合Lily的质疑“What if it doesn't work?” → 选择表示“起作用、成功”的动词
19 空 定位空格前动词want to → 结合Lily的质疑“maybe they won't want to...”及“exchange books”主题 → 选择表示“分享”的动词

20 空 定位空格前动词ask Dad for → 结合后文“With Dad's help they...” → 选择表示“帮助”的名词
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（制作木箱） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 回溯前文制作木箱的细节（装上门） → 匹配名词 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（转折） → 选择连接词 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（反复查看箱子） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文（鲍勃想尝试交换书籍的想法） → 匹配名词含义 → 得出答案
26 空 定位Bob制作的物品（Little Free Library）→ 根据上下文指代关系（his little ____）→ 选择同义指代词 library
27 空 定位Lily的建议（Maybe ____ decided to exchange）→ 分析句子语气（鼓励性、可能性）→ 选择表示不确定某人的不定代词someone
28 空 定位结果（Instead, the box was ____ with new books）→ 分析“instead”转折后的状态（新书取代旧书）→ 选择表示“装满”的固定搭配be filled with
29 空 定位Lily的话（I know you really wanted your ____ work）→ 分析Bob制作书箱的背景（首次尝试）→ 选择表示“首次的”形容词
30 空 定位Bob检查书箱的结果（His books were gone... box was filled with new books）→ 分析时间顺序（多次检查失败后最终成功）→ 选择表示“最终”的逻辑衔接词

考点：动词搭配 put...inside　语境选词　主题一致性　近义词辨析 (work vs. stay/keep/change)　近义词辨析 (share vs. shake/spell/sell)　近义词辨析 (help vs. fun/hope/joy)　动词搭配　指代与衔接　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　近义词辨析　名词性从句（宾语从句）　动词搭配（be filled with）

23. 【答案】A

16 空 定位空格前动词put → 结合语境“Little Free Library”功能（放入书籍供人取阅） → 选择表示“在里面”的方位词
17 空 定位空格前动词add及后文“exchange books” → 结合“Little Free Library”主题 → 选择与“books”同义的复数名词
18 空 定位空格前动词wouldn't → 结合Lily的质疑“What if it doesn't work?” → 选择表示“起作用、成功”的动词
19 空 定位空格前动词want to → 结合Lily的质疑“maybe they won't want to...”及“exchange books”主题 → 选择表示“分享”的动词
20 空 定位空格前动词ask Dad for → 结合后文“With Dad's help they...” → 选择表示“帮助”的名词
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（制作木箱） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 回溯前文制作木箱的细节（装上门） → 匹配名词 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（转折） → 选择连接词 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（反复查看箱子） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文（鲍勃想尝试交换书籍的想法） → 匹配名词含义 → 得出答案
26 空 定位Bob制作的物品（Little Free Library）→ 根据上下文指代关系（his little ____）→ 选择同义指代词 library
27 空 定位Lily的建议（Maybe ____ decided to exchange）→ 分析句子语气（鼓励性、可能性）→ 选择表示不确定某人的不定代词someone
28 空 定位结果（Instead, the box was ____ with new books）→ 分析“instead”转折后的状态（新书取代旧书）→ 选择表示“装满”的固定搭配be filled with
29 空 定位Lily的话（I know you really wanted your ____ work）→ 分析Bob制作书箱的背景（首次尝试）→ 选择表示“首次的”形容词
30 空 定位Bob检查书箱的结果（His books were gone... box was filled with new books）→ 分析时间顺序（多次检查失败后最终成功）→ 选择表示“最终”的逻辑衔接词

考点：动词搭配 put...inside　语境选词　主题一致性　近义词辨析 (work vs. stay/keep/change)　近义词辨析 (share vs. shake/spell/sell)　近义词辨析 (help vs. fun/hope/joy)　动词搭配　指代与衔接　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　近义词辨析　名词性从句（宾语从句）　动词搭配（be filled with）

24. 【答案】B

16 空 定位空格前动词put → 结合语境“Little Free Library”功能（放入书籍供人取阅） → 选择表示“在里面”的方位词

17 空 定位空格前动词add及后文“exchange books” → 结合“Little Free Library”主题 → 选择与“books”同义的复数名词

18 空 定位空格前动词wouldn't → 结合Lily的质疑“What if it doesn't work?” → 选择表示“起作用、成功”的动词

19 空 定位空格前动词want to → 结合Lily的质疑“maybe they won't want to...”及“exchange books”主题 → 选择表示“分享”的动词

20 空 定位空格前动词ask Dad for → 结合后文“With Dad's help they...” → 选择表示“帮助”的名词

21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（制作木箱） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案

22 空 定位空格所在句 → 回溯前文制作木箱的细节（装上门） → 匹配名词 → 得出答案

23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（转折） → 选择连接词 → 得出答案

24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（反复查看箱子） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案

25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文（鲍勃想尝试交换书籍的想法） → 匹配名词含义 → 得出答案

26 空 定位Bob制作的物品（Little Free Library）→ 根据上下文指代关系（his little ____）→ 选择同义指代词library

27 空 定位Lily的建议（Maybe ____ decided to exchange）→ 分析句子语气（鼓励性、可能性）→ 选择表示不确定某人的不定代词someone

28 空 定位结果（Instead, the box was ____ with new books）→ 分析“instead”转折后的状态（新书取代旧书）→ 选择表示“装满”的固定搭配be filled with

29 空 定位Lily的话（I know you really wanted your ____ work）→ 分析Bob制作书箱的背景（首次尝试）→ 选择表示“首次的”形容词

30 空 定位Bob检查书箱的结果（His books were gone... box was filled with new books）→ 分析时间顺序（多次检查失败后最终成功）→ 选择表示“最终”的逻辑衔接词

考点：动词搭配 put...inside　语境选词　主题一致性　近义词辨析 (work vs. stay/keep/change)　近义词辨析 (share vs. shake/spell/sell)　近义词辨析 (help vs. fun/hope/joy)　动词搭配　指代与衔接　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　近义词辨析　名词性从句（宾语从句）　动词搭配（be filled with）

25. 【答案】B

16 空 定位空格前动词put → 结合语境“Little Free Library”功能（放入书籍供人取阅） → 选择表示“在里面”的方位词

17 空 定位空格前动词add及后文“exchange books” → 结合“Little Free Library”主题 → 选择与“books”同义的复数名词

18 空 定位空格前动词wouldn't → 结合Lily的质疑“What if it doesn't work?” → 选择表示“起作用、成功”的动词

19 空 定位空格前动词want to → 结合Lily的质疑“maybe they won't want to...”及“exchange books”主题 → 选择表示“分享”的动词

20 空 定位空格前动词ask Dad for → 结合后文“With Dad's help they...” → 选择表示“帮助”的名词

21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（制作木箱） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案

22 空 定位空格所在句 → 回溯前文制作木箱的细节（装上门） → 匹配名词 → 得出答案

23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（转折） → 选择连接词 → 得出答案

24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（反复查看箱子） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文（鲍勃想尝试交换书籍的想法） → 匹配名词含义 → 得出答案
26 空 定位Bob制作的物品（Little Free Library）→ 根据上下文指代关系（his little ____）→ 选择同义指代词library
27 空 定位Lily的建议（Maybe ____ decided to exchange）→ 分析句子语气（鼓励性、可能性）→ 选择表示不确定某人的不定代词someone
28 空 定位结果（Instead, the box was ____ with new books）→ 分析“instead”转折后的状态（新书取代旧书）→ 选择表示“装满”的固定搭配be filled with
29 空 定位Lily的话（I know you really wanted your ____ work）→ 分析Bob制作书箱的背景（首次尝试）→ 选择表示“首次的”形容词
30 空 定位Bob检查书箱的结果（His books were gone... box was filled with new books）→ 分析时间顺序（多次检查失败后最终成功）→ 选择表示“最终”的逻辑衔接词

考点：动词搭配 put...inside　语境选词　主题一致性　近义词辨析 (work vs. stay/keep/change)　近义词辨析 (share vs. shake/spell/sell)　近义词辨析 (help vs. fun/hope/joy)　动词搭配　指代与衔接　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　近义词辨析　名词性从句（宾语从句）　动词搭配（be filled with）

26. 【答案】A

16 空 定位空格前动词put → 结合语境“Little Free Library”功能（放入书籍供人取阅） → 选择表示“在里面”的方位词
17 空 定位空格前动词add及后文“exchange books” → 结合“Little Free Library”主题 → 选择与“books”同义的复数名词
18 空 定位空格前动词wouldn't → 结合Lily的质疑“What if it doesn't work?” → 选择表示“起作用、成功”的动词
19 空 定位空格前动词want to → 结合Lily的质疑“maybe they won't want to...”及“exchange books”主题 → 选择表示“分享”的动词
20 空 定位空格前动词ask Dad for → 结合后文“With Dad's help they...” → 选择表示“帮助”的名词
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（制作木箱） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 回溯前文制作木箱的细节（装上门） → 匹配名词 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（转折） → 选择连接词 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（反复查看箱子） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文（鲍勃想尝试交换书籍的想法） → 匹配名词含义 → 得出答案
26 空 定位Bob制作的物品（Little Free Library）→ 根据上下文指代关系（his little ____）→ 选择同义指代词library
27 空 定位Lily的建议（Maybe ____ decided to exchange）→ 分析句子语气（鼓励性、可能性）→ 选择表示不确定某人的不定代词someone
28 空 定位结果（Instead, the box was ____ with new books）→ 分析“instead”转折后的状态（新书取代旧书）→ 选择表示“装满”的固定搭配be filled with
29 空 定位Lily的话（I know you really wanted your ____ work）→ 分析Bob制作书箱的背景（首次尝试）→ 选择表示“首次的”形容词
30 空 定位Bob检查书箱的结果（His books were gone... box was filled with new books）→ 分析时间顺序（多次检查失败后最终成功）→ 选择表示“最终”的逻辑衔接词

考点：动词搭配 put...inside　语境选词　主题一致性　近义词辨析 (work vs. stay/keep/change)　近义词辨析 (share vs. shake/spell/sell)　近义词辨析 (help vs. fun/hope/joy)　动词搭配　指代与衔接　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　近义词辨析　名词性从句（宾语从句）　动词搭配（be filled with）

27. 【答案】D

16 空 定位空格前动词put → 结合语境“Little Free Library”功能（放入书籍供人取阅） → 选择表示“在里面”的方位词

17 空 定位空格前动词add及后文“exchange books” → 结合“Little Free Library”主题 → 选择与“books”同义的复数名词

18 空 定位空格前动词wouldn't → 结合Lily的质疑“What if it doesn't work?” → 选择表示“起作用、成功”的动词

19 空 定位空格前动词want to → 结合Lily的质疑“maybe they won't want to...”及“exchange books”主题 → 选择表示“分享”的动词

20 空 定位空格前动词ask Dad for → 结合后文“With Dad's help they...” → 选择表示“帮助”的名词

21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（制作木箱） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案

22 空 定位空格所在句 → 回溯前文制作木箱的细节（装上门） → 匹配名词 → 得出答案

23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（转折） → 选择连接词 → 得出答案

24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（反复查看箱子） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案

25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文（鲍勃想尝试交换书籍的想法） → 匹配名词含义 → 得出答案

26 空 定位Bob制作的物品（Little Free Library） → 根据上下文指代关系（his little ____） → 选择同义指代词library

27 空 定位Lily的建议（Maybe ____ decided to exchange） → 分析句子语气（鼓励性、可能性） → 选择表示不确定某人的不定代词someone

28 空 定位结果（Instead, the box was ____ with new books） → 分析“instead”转折后的状态（新书取代旧书） → 选择表示“装满”的固定搭配be filled with

29 空 定位Lily的话（I know you really wanted your ____ work） → 分析Bob制作书箱的背景（首次尝试） → 选择表示“首次的”形容词

30 空 定位Bob检查书箱的结果（His books were gone... box was filled with new books） → 分析时间顺序（多次检查失败后最终成功） → 选择表示“最终”的逻辑衔接词

考点：动词搭配 put...inside　语境选词　主题一致性　近义词辨析 (work vs. stay/keep/change)　近义词辨析 (share vs. shake/spell/sell)　近义词辨析 (help vs. fun/hope/joy)　动词搭配　指代与衔接　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　近义词辨析　名词性从句（宾语从句）　动词搭配（be filled with）

28. 【答案】C

16 空 定位空格前动词put → 结合语境“Little Free Library”功能（放入书籍供人取阅） → 选择表示“在里面”的方位词

17 空 定位空格前动词add及后文“exchange books” → 结合“Little Free Library”主题 → 选择与“books”同义的复数名词

18 空 定位空格前动词wouldn't → 结合Lily的质疑“What if it doesn't work?” → 选择表示“起作用、成功”的动词

19 空 定位空格前动词want to → 结合Lily的质疑“maybe they won't want to...”及“exchange books”主题 → 选择表示“分享”的动词

20 空 定位空格前动词ask Dad for → 结合后文“With Dad's help they...” → 选择表示“帮助”的名词

21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（制作木箱） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案

22 空 定位空格所在句 → 回溯前文制作木箱的细节（装上门） → 匹配名词 → 得出答案

23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（转折） → 选择连接词 → 得出答案

24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（反复查看箱子） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案

25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文（鲍勃想尝试交换书籍的想法） → 匹配名词含义 → 得出答案

26 空 定位Bob制作的物品（Little Free Library） → 根据上下文指代关系（his little ____） → 选择同义指代词library

27 空 定位Lily的建议（Maybe ____ decided to exchange）→ 分析句子语气（鼓励性、可能性）→ 选择表示不确定某人的不定代词someone
28 空 定位结果（Instead, the box was ____ with new books）→ 分析“instead”转折后的状态（新书取代旧书）→ 选择表示“装满”的固定搭配be filled with
29 空 定位Lily的话（I know you really wanted your ____ work）→ 分析Bob制作书箱的背景（首次尝试）→ 选择表示“首次的”形容词
30 空 定位Bob检查书箱的结果（His books were gone... box was filled with new books）→ 分析时间顺序（多次检查失败后最终成功）→ 选择表示“最终”的逻辑衔接词

考点：动词搭配 put...inside　语境选词　主题一致性　近义词辨析 (work vs. stay/keep/change)　近义词辨析 (share vs. shake/spell/sell)　近义词辨析 (help vs. fun/hope/joy)　动词搭配　指代与衔接　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　近义词辨析　名词性从句（宾语从句）　动词搭配（be filled with）

29. 【答案】A

16 空 定位空格前动词put → 结合语境“Little Free Library”功能（放入书籍供人取阅）→ 选择表示“在里面”的方位词
17 空 定位空格前动词add及后文“exchange books” → 结合“Little Free Library”主题 → 选择与“books”同义的复数名词
18 空 定位空格前动词wouldn't → 结合Lily的质疑“What if it doesn't work?” → 选择表示“起作用、成功”的动词
19 空 定位空格前动词want to → 结合Lily的质疑“maybe they won't want to...”及“exchange books”主题 → 选择表示“分享”的动词
20 空 定位空格前动词ask Dad for → 结合后文“With Dad's help they...” → 选择表示“帮助”的名词
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（制作木箱） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 回溯前文制作木箱的细节（装上门） → 匹配名词 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（转折） → 选择连接词 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文动作（反复查看箱子） → 匹配动词含义 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文（鲍勃想尝试交换书籍的想法） → 匹配名词含义 → 得出答案
26 空 定位Bob制作的物品（Little Free Library）→ 根据上下文指代关系（his little ____）→ 选择同义指代词library
27 空 定位Lily的建议（Maybe ____ decided to exchange）→ 分析句子语气（鼓励性、可能性）→ 选择表示不确定某人的不定代词someone
28 空 定位结果（Instead, the box was ____ with new books）→ 分析“instead”转折后的状态（新书取代旧书）→ 选择表示“装满”的固定搭配be filled with
29 空 定位Lily的话（I know you really wanted your ____ work）→ 分析Bob制作书箱的背景（首次尝试）→ 选择表示“首次的”形容词
30 空 定位Bob检查书箱的结果（His books were gone... box was filled with new books）→ 分析时间顺序（多次检查失败后最终成功）→ 选择表示“最终”的逻辑衔接词

考点：动词搭配 put...inside　语境选词　主题一致性　近义词辨析 (work vs. stay/keep/change)　近义词辨析 (share vs. shake/spell/sell)　近义词辨析 (help vs. fun/hope/joy)　动词搭配　指代与衔接　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　近义词辨析　名词性从句（宾语从句）　动词搭配（be filled with）

30. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Shanghai Airlines' → 在语篇中查找对应电话号码 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

31. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'Shanghai to Haikou' → 在语篇中查找对应航班号 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

32. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Shanghai to Baotou' → 在语篇中查找对应起飞与降落时间 → 计算时长 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉　数字运算

33. 【答案】A

通读第一段 → 概括段落核心内容 → 匹配选项

考点：主旨大意

34. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'mainly made of' → 在语篇中查找对应材料描述 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

35. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

36. 【答案】A

通览全文主旨 → 识别核心话题 → 匹配杂志版块

考点：主旨大意　话题匹配

37. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词“core protection area” → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

38. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词“paragraph 3” → 在语篇中定位第三段 → 归纳段落主旨

考点：细节定位　段落主旨归纳

39. 【答案】A

定位划线词“paradise” → 分析其所在句子的并列结构与上下文 → 推断词义

考点：词义猜测　上下文推断

40. 【答案】C

通览全文结构 → 识别首段总起与后文分述 → 归纳段落共同主题

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

41. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'hurt his wings' → 在语篇中定位对应描述 → 匹配选项细节

考点：细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】C

梳理故事时间线 → 提取各选项事件 → 比对事件在原文中的先后顺序

考点：谋篇布局　时间轴错位

43. 【答案】B

分析故事核心情节（救助、智斗盗贼、获表彰） → 提炼人与动物互动的深层含义 → 推断故事主旨

考点：推理判断　主旨大意

44. 【答案】is

61 空 识别时间状语 'now' → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致

62 空 识别时间状语 'over the past few years' → 判断时态为现在完成时

63 空 识别主语 'AI' 为单数 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 识别 'has' 为助动词 → 判断宾语为复数名词

64 空 识别比较级结构 'more...than' → 判断形容词比较级形式 → 识别 'difficult' 的比较级为 'more difficult'

65 空 识别名词所有格结构 → 判断 'students' 的所有格形式 → 识别以 's' 结尾的复数名词所有格

66 空 根据时间状语（如 yesterday, last week 等）或上下文语境，判断动作发生在过去，需使用一般过去时。

67 空 分析空格在句中的成分（如表语、状语等），结合前后文语义，选择符合语境的词义。

68 空 分析主语与谓语动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动），结合时间状语确定时态，构成被动语态。

69 空 根据时间状语或上下文语境，判断动作发生在过去且已完成，需使用一般过去时。

70 空 分析空格在句中的成分（如宾语补足语），根据谓语动词（如 make, let, have 等）的用法，确定使用动词原形。

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　现在完成时　时间状语　名词复数　形容词比较级　多音节形容词　名词所有格　复数名词所有格　一般过去时　语境选词　被动语态　时态　非谓语动词　使役动词用法

45. 【答案】has seen

61 空 识别时间状语 'now' → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致

62 空 识别时间状语 'over the past few years' → 判断时态为现在完成时

63 空 识别主语 'AI' 为单数 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 识别 'has' 为助动词 → 判断宾语为复数名词

64 空 识别比较级结构 'more...than' → 判断形容词比较级形式 → 识别 'difficult' 的比较级为 'more difficult'

65 空 识别名词所有格结构 → 判断 'students' 的所有格形式 → 识别以 's' 结尾的复数名词所有格

66 空 根据时间状语（如 yesterday, last week 等）或上下文语境，判断动作发生在过去，需使用一般过去时。

67 空 分析空格在句中的成分（如表语、状语等），结合前后文语义，选择符合语境的词义。

68 空 分析主语与谓语动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动），结合时间状语确定时态，构成被动语态。

69 空 根据时间状语或上下文语境，判断动作发生在过去且已完成，需使用一般过去时。

70 空 分析空格在句中的成分（如宾语补足语），根据谓语动词（如 make, let, have 等）的用法，确定使用动词原形。

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　现在完成时　时间状语　名词复数　形容词比较级　多音节形容词　名词所有格　复数名词所有格　一般过去时　语境选词　被动语态　时态　非谓语动词　使役动词用法

46. 【答案】problems

61 空 识别时间状语 'now' → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致

62 空 识别时间状语 'over the past few years' → 判断时态为现在完成时

63 空 识别主语 'AI' 为单数 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 识别 'has' 为助动词 → 判断宾语为复数名词

64 空 识别比较级结构 'more...than' → 判断形容词比较级形式 → 识别 'difficult' 的比较级为 'more difficult'

65 空 识别名词所有格结构 → 判断 'students' 的所有格形式 → 识别以 's' 结尾的复数名词所有格

66 空 根据时间状语（如 yesterday, last week 等）或上下文语境，判断动作发生在过去，需使用一般过去时。

67 空 分析空格在句中的成分（如表语、状语等），结合前后文语义，选择符合语境的词义。

68 空 分析主语与谓语动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动），结合时间状语确定时态，构成被动语态。

69 空 根据时间状语或上下文语境，判断动作发生在过去且已完成，需使用一般过去时。

70 空 分析空格在句中的成分（如宾语补足语），根据谓语动词（如 make, let, have 等）的用法，确定使用动词原形。

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　现在完成时　时间状语　名词复数　形容词比较级　多音节形容词　名词所有格　复数名词所有格　一般过去时　语境选词　被动语态　时态　非谓语动词　使役动词用法

47. 【答案】more difficult

61 空 识别时间状语 'now' → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致
62 空 识别时间状语 'over the past few years' → 判断时态为现在完成时
63 空 识别主语 'AI' 为单数 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 识别 'has' 为助动词 → 判断宾语为复数名词
64 空 识别比较级结构 'more...than' → 判断形容词比较级形式 → 识别 'difficult' 的比较级为 'more difficult'
65 空 识别名词所有格结构 → 判断 'students' 的所有格形式 → 识别以 's' 结尾的复数名词所有格
66 空 根据时间状语（如 yesterday, last week 等）或上下文语境，判断动作发生在过去，需使用一般过去时。
67 空 分析空格在句中的成分（如表语、状语等），结合前后文语义，选择符合语境的词义。
68 空 分析主语与谓语动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动），结合时间状语确定时态，构成被动语态。
69 空 根据时间状语或上下文语境，判断动作发生在过去且已完成，需使用一般过去时。
70 空 分析空格在句中的成分（如宾语补足语），根据谓语动词（如 make, let, have 等）的用法，确定使用动词原形。

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　现在完成时　时间状语　名词复数　形容词比较级　多音节形容词　名词所有格　复数名词所有格　一般过去时　语境选词　被动语态　时态　非谓语动词　使役动词用法

48. 【答案】students’

61 空 识别时间状语 'now' → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致
62 空 识别时间状语 'over the past few years' → 判断时态为现在完成时
63 空 识别主语 'AI' 为单数 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 识别 'has' 为助动词 → 判断宾语为复数名词
64 空 识别比较级结构 'more...than' → 判断形容词比较级形式 → 识别 'difficult' 的比较级为 'more difficult'
65 空 识别名词所有格结构 → 判断 'students' 的所有格形式 → 识别以 's' 结尾的复数名词所有格
66 空 根据时间状语（如 yesterday, last week 等）或上下文语境，判断动作发生在过去，需使用一般过去时。
67 空 分析空格在句中的成分（如表语、状语等），结合前后文语义，选择符合语境的词义。
68 空 分析主语与谓语动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动），结合时间状语确定时态，构成被动语态。
69 空 根据时间状语或上下文语境，判断动作发生在过去且已完成，需使用一般过去时。
70 空 分析空格在句中的成分（如宾语补足语），根据谓语动词（如 make, let, have 等）的用法，确定使用动词原形。

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　现在完成时　时间状语　名词复数　形容词比较级　多音节形容词　名词所有格　复数名词所有格　一般过去时　语境选词　被动语态　时态　非谓语动词　使役动词用法

49. 【答案】got

61 空 识别时间状语 'now' → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致
62 空 识别时间状语 'over the past few years' → 判断时态为现在完成时
63 空 识别主语 'AI' 为单数 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 识别 'has' 为助动词 → 判断宾语为复数名词
64 空 识别比较级结构 'more...than' → 判断形容词比较级形式 → 识别 'difficult' 的比较级为 'more difficult'
65 空 识别名词所有格结构 → 判断 'students' 的所有格形式 → 识别以 's' 结尾的复数名词所有格
66 空 根据时间状语（如 yesterday, last week 等）或上下文语境，判断动作发生在过去，需使用一般过去时。
67 空 分析空格在句中的成分（如表语、状语等），结合前后文语义，选择符合语境的词义。
68 空 分析主语与谓语动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动），结合时间状语确定时态，构成被动语态。
69 空 根据时间状语或上下文语境，判断动作发生在过去且已完成，需使用一般过去时。
70 空 分析空格在句中的成分（如宾语补足语），根据谓语动词（如 make, let, have 等）的用法，确定使用动词原形。

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　现在完成时　时间状语　名词复数　形容词比较级　多音节形容词　名词所有格　复数名

词所有格　一般过去时　语境选词　被动语态　时态　非谓语动词　使役动词用法

50. 【答案】well

61 空 识别时间状语 'now' → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致
62 空 识别时间状语 'over the past few years' → 判断时态为现在完成时
63 空 识别主语 'AI' 为单数 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 识别 'has' 为助动词 → 判断宾语为复数名词
64 空 识别比较级结构 'more...than' → 判断形容词比较级形式 → 识别 'difficult' 的比较级为 'more difficult'
65 空 识别名词所有格结构 → 判断 'students' 的所有格形式 → 识别以 's' 结尾的复数名词所有格
66 空 根据时间状语（如 yesterday, last week 等）或上下文语境，判断动作发生在过去，需使用一般过去时。
67 空 分析空格在句中的成分（如表语、状语等），结合前后文语义，选择符合语境的词义。
68 空 分析主语与谓语动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动），结合时间状语确定时态，构成被动语态。
69 空 根据时间状语或上下文语境，判断动作发生在过去且已完成，需使用一般过去时。
70 空 分析空格在句中的成分（如宾语补足语），根据谓语动词（如 make, let, have 等）的用法，确定使用动词原形。

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　现在完成时　时间状语　名词复数　形容词比较级　多音节形容词　名词所有格　复数名词所有格　一般过去时　语境选词　被动语态　时态　非谓语动词　使役动词用法

51. 【答案】was built

61 空 识别时间状语 'now' → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致
62 空 识别时间状语 'over the past few years' → 判断时态为现在完成时
63 空 识别主语 'AI' 为单数 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 识别 'has' 为助动词 → 判断宾语为复数名词
64 空 识别比较级结构 'more...than' → 判断形容词比较级形式 → 识别 'difficult' 的比较级为 'more difficult'
65 空 识别名词所有格结构 → 判断 'students' 的所有格形式 → 识别以 's' 结尾的复数名词所有格
66 空 根据时间状语（如 yesterday, last week 等）或上下文语境，判断动作发生在过去，需使用一般过去时。
67 空 分析空格在句中的成分（如表语、状语等），结合前后文语义，选择符合语境的词义。
68 空 分析主语与谓语动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动），结合时间状语确定时态，构成被动语态。
69 空 根据时间状语或上下文语境，判断动作发生在过去且已完成，需使用一般过去时。
70 空 分析空格在句中的成分（如宾语补足语），根据谓语动词（如 make, let, have 等）的用法，确定使用动词原形。

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　现在完成时　时间状语　名词复数　形容词比较级　多音节形容词　名词所有格　复数名词所有格　一般过去时　语境选词　被动语态　时态　非谓语动词　使役动词用法

52. 【答案】stopped

61 空 识别时间状语 'now' → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致
62 空 识别时间状语 'over the past few years' → 判断时态为现在完成时
63 空 识别主语 'AI' 为单数 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 识别 'has' 为助动词 → 判断宾语为复数名词
64 空 识别比较级结构 'more...than' → 判断形容词比较级形式 → 识别 'difficult' 的比较级为 'more difficult'
65 空 识别名词所有格结构 → 判断 'students' 的所有格形式 → 识别以 's' 结尾的复数名词所有格
66 空 根据时间状语（如 yesterday, last week 等）或上下文语境，判断动作发生在过去，需使用一般过去时。
67 空 分析空格在句中的成分（如表语、状语等），结合前后文语义，选择符合语境的词义。
68 空 分析主语与谓语动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动），结合时间状语确定时态，构成被动语态。
69 空 根据时间状语或上下文语境，判断动作发生在过去且已完成，需使用一般过去时。
70 空 分析空格在句中的成分（如宾语补足语），根据谓语动词（如 make, let, have 等）的用法，确定使用动词原形。

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　现在完成时　时间状语　名词复数　形容词比较级　多音节形容词　名词所有格　复数名词所有格　一般过去时　语境选词　被动语态　时态　非谓语动词　使役动词用法

53. 【答案】cook

61 空 识别时间状语 'now' → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 主谓一致

62 空 识别时间状语 'over the past few years' → 判断时态为现在完成时

63 空 识别主语 'AI' 为单数 → 判断谓语动词形式 → 识别 'has' 为助动词 → 判断宾语为复数名词

64 空 识别比较级结构 'more...than' → 判断形容词比较级形式 → 识别 'difficult' 的比较级为 'more difficult'

65 空 识别名词所有格结构 → 判断 'students' 的所有格形式 → 识别以 's' 结尾的复数名词所有格

66 空 根据时间状语（如 yesterday, last week 等）或上下文语境，判断动作发生在过去，需使用一般过去时。

67 空 分析空格在句中的成分（如表语、状语等），结合前后文语义，选择符合语境的词义。

68 空 分析主语与谓语动词的逻辑关系（主动/被动），结合时间状语确定时态，构成被动语态。

69 空 根据时间状语或上下文语境，判断动作发生在过去且已完成，需使用一般过去时。

70 空 分析空格在句中的成分（如宾语补足语），根据谓语动词（如 make, let, have 等）的用法，确定使用动词原形。

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　现在完成时　时间状语　名词复数　形容词比较级　多音节形容词　名词所有格　复数名词所有格　一般过去时　语境选词　被动语态　时态　非谓语动词　使役动词用法

54. 【答案】Enjoy study, enjoy life

Because of the…

根据表格提示，运用SVO主干结构组织要点，并通过并列、补充等句式变化构建连贯的短文。

考点：参加各种活动　多做运动　畅说梦想　帮做家务　补充一点