中考 · 2022年江苏省扬州市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 120 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 76 题 · 江苏省扬州市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
484 535
yingyu8.cn/an/484535

一、单项选择（共15小题；每小题1分，计15分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

1. China has helped end 70% of poverty worldwide since _____ late 1970s, according to _____ World Bank.

A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a

2. Place names often have interesting connections _____ the local landscape and people.

A. in B. on C. at D. to

3. _____ astronauts go on spacewalks, they wear spacesuits to keep themselves safe.

A. Though B. Till C. When D. Unless

4. Xia Sen _____ a simple life and saves her money for donations.

A. lives B. lived C. was living D. will live

5. —Tell me, Grandma. _____ is your favourite person in the whole wide world? —That’s easy! It’s you!

A. What B. Who C. How D. Whom

6. We youths do our best for our dreams and together a small success can give us a sense of _____.

A. achievement B. department C. treatment D. entertainment

7. Protect your hearing. Don’t wait until you _____ hear a thing.

A. needn’t B. mustn’t C. shouldn’t D. can’t

8. In such cheerful conversation, the time _____ all too quickly.

A. went up B. went down C. went by D. went back

9. It’s _____ of the boy to leave the tap running.

A. endless B. homeless C. meaningless D. careless

10. —May I speak to Wang Li? —Sorry, she is not at home. She _____ since last month.

A. left B. has left C. has been away D. went away

11. _____ the people locked inside, the firemen broke down the door.

A. Reach B. To reach C. Reaching D. To reaching

12. People in cold areas _____ warm colours to calm colours in their homes.

A. protect B. prefer

C. pronounce D. practise 13 —I hear that you took part in a forest clean-up activity last Sunday. —Yes, it _____ by our school green club to protect forests.

13. —What do you think of the new movie? —It's _____ wonderful _____ I can't wait to watch it again.

A. A.so; that B. B.such; that C. C.too; to D. D.enough; to

14. —Excuse me, could you tell me _____? —You can take No. 6 bus there. It’ s about 15 minutes’ ride.

A. how far is the Slender West Lake B. how far the Slender West Lake is

C. how can I get to the Slender West Lake D. how I can get to the Slender West Lake

15. —My pet dog died yesterday. I’ m in a bad mood. —_____. I know how it feels.

A. Sorry to hear that B. That’ s not the case

C. Never mind D. It’ s a pleasure

二、完形填空（共15小题：每小题1分，计15分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。 Late one night, Gulliver received a warning that some nobles wanted him killed. Even the emperor of Lilliput wanted to give him less food to save ___16___. It was true Gulliver was very expensive. Quickly, he wrote a letter to the emperor, “I’ m ___17___ to visit Blefuscu, as I promised.” Then he hurried down to the sea ___18___ Lilliput and Blefuscu. The king of Blefuscu himself came out to meet him. “Welcome!” cried the king. “Stay as ___19___ as you like.” Walking on the beach a week later, Gulliver saw out at sea a small boat—but a full-sized one. It was ___20___ upside down in the water. Gulliver rushed to the king. He begged, “Can you help me rescue the boat? This could be my chance to go home.” “Of course,” said the king. “Take some ships to help you.” Gulliver swam out to the boat, holding ropes from each of the ___21___. With the ships pulling and Gulliver ___22___, the boat was brought safely to shore. Gulliver and the king’ s men set about fixing the boat for his long journey home. Soon, the boat was finished. “I’ d like to leave now,” Gulliver told the king. “But no one at home will ___23___ my story. Could I take some of your people with me?” “I can’ t possibly ___24___ that,” said the king. “But you may take some ___25___ and a sheep.” He also gave Gulliver fifty bags of gold coins. “I don’ t want you to go,” he said. “But I understand ___26___ you have to.” “Thank you,” said Gulliver. “I’ ll never ___27___ you all.” After only a few days at sea in his boat, Gulliver saw a ship. He shouted and waved wildly. He was ___28___! One sailor found him. The ship sailed over and ___29___ Gulliver. “Where have you come from?” asked the captain. “A place called Lilliput.” said Gulliver and he showed the captain the ___30___ from the emperor. The captain was so surprised. For a few gold coins and a couple of cows, he agreed to take Gulliver all the way home. —Adapted from Gulliver’ s Travels ___26___ A. when B. how C. why D. whether

16. A. life B. time C. money D. energy
17. A. against B. beyond C. off D. through
18. A. between B. among C. upon D. during
19. A. long B. far C. often D. soon
20. A. taking B. falling C. swimming D. floating
21. A. boats B. ships C. men D. sails
22. A. filling B. shaking C. pushing D. carrying
23. A. make B. expect C. suppose D. believe
24. A. require B. refuse C. avoid D. allow
25. A. food B. people C. coins D. cows
26. A. when B. how C. why D. whether

27. A. forget B. regret C. force D. obey

28. A. in danger B. in luck C. in fear D. in peace

29. A. picked up B. gave up C. set up D. dressed up

30. A. awards B. presents C. victims D. rewards

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

Wetlands are any land that is flooded with shallow water all or most of the time. They are a natural water holding system. There are many types of wetlands. Among them, bogs, marshes and swamps are the three main types. The different types of wetlands have different kinds of plants. Only mosses(苔藓)and a few other kinds of plants can grow in bogs. Grassy plants like cattails（香蒲）and reeds(芦苇)are the most common plants in a marsh. A swamp is a forest whose ground is underwater all or most of the time. Unlike bogs or marshes, a swamp is full of trees and bushes. It’s not a good idea to go exploring a swamp without a guide. There are hidden pools of water, thick mud, and sometimes big crocodiles(鳄鱼)looking for their next meal. Hungry crocodiles aren’t the only animals that make the wetlands their home. Otters, turtles, frogs, snakes and many other animals do too. The water is home to many kinds of fish and crabs. Birds, including ducks, geese and cranes, use wetlands seasonally during their long migrations. Wetlands are important because they provide habitats for plants and animals. A wetland system can also protect shorelines, make polluted waters clean, prevent floods, and restore underground water supplies. According to WWF, more than half of the world’s wetlands have disappeared since the beginning of the 20th century. If this continues, countless plant and animal species will surely die out. Without wetlands, cities have to spend more money treating water. Don’t feel helpless. Try to do your part to protect them right now. Here are some ideas.

31. According to Paragraph 2, what can you see in a swamp?

A. Mosses. B. Cattails. C. Reeds. D. Trees.

32. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

A. Wetlands are a man-made water holding system.

B. There are three types of wetlands in the world.

C. People can not meet with big crocodiles in wetlands.

D. Wetlands can protect shorelines and prevent floods.

33. What is the writer probably going to talk about after Paragraph 5?

A. What are the different types of wetlands?

B. What will happen if wetlands disappear?

C. What actions can people take to protect wetlands?

D. What other kinds of plants and animals live in wetlands? B Every month, Julia and her cousins would go for the big family meal at their grandparents’ house. On each visit, their grandpa would give them a few coins. Then all the children would run off to buy sweets. One day, he gathered the children together. He said, “Let’s have a competition to see who can manage money wisely. At the end of this year, tell me how you’ve used your money.” Ruben and Nico, the two smallest kids, continued spending their money all on sweets. Every time, they would show off their sweets in front of the other children. This made Clara and Joe so angry that these two could no longer keep saving their money. They soon joined Ruben and Nico. Monty was a clever boy. He decided to manage his money by buying and selling things. Soon he made a lot of money with little effort. The way he was going, he would end up almost a rich man. However, he began to spend his money on more and more expensive things for himself. A few months later, he hadn’t a single penny（便士）left. Alex saved and saved all the coins he was given, and at the end of the year he had collected more money than anyone. He was the clear winner. There was also Julia. Poor Julia hadn’t a penny on the day of the competition. She had spent all her coins on her secret plan. Julia knew a poor violinist who played in the park, and she offered him all the coins for his violin lessons. Although it wasn’t much money, on seeing Julia’s excitement, the violinist agreed. A little after a year the violinist loaned her a violin so they two could play together in the park. They were so successful that she managed to buy her own violin. Even better, she later became a very famous violinist.

34. Why did the children’ s grandpa suggest the competition to them?

A. To encourage them to win competitions.

B. To teach them how to manage their money.

C. To tell them money was important to them.

D. To know who was the cleverest child in the family.

35. The underlined words “these two” in Paragraph 2 refer to（指的是）_____.

A. Clara and Joe B. Ruben and Nico C. Monty and Alex D. Alex and Julia

36. What can we learn from Julia’ s story?

A. Get rich slow, or get poor fast.

B. Little effort always brings much money.

C. A little money well spent can help realize your dreams.

D. It is not wise of you to spend all the money you've got.

37. What is the best title for the passage?

A. Grandpa’ s coins

B. Julia’ s cousins

C. A saving competition

D. A happy family C My five-year-old son befriends the woman. It starts with voices in the yard. When I come out to check on Daniel, his face is pressed on the fence（篱笆）. The woman says, “You wait right here; I’ ll be right back.” She returns with a saw（锯子）. There’ s a whirring. A circle in the wooden fence drops out of sight. “Dad! Sandy just drilled out a hole in the fence so Sandy and I can talk!” Daniel spins around. I hadn’ t known her name was Sandy We’ ve lived here a month before Daniel was born. Daniel’ s and Sandy’ s murmuring voices continue. Whenever Daniel is outside, he circles near the fence that isn’ t a fence any more. Some days my son just goes to stand at the hole, yelling, “Sandy! Saaaaandyyyyy!” Sometimes I hear bits of their talk.

My five-year-old son befriends the woman. It starts with voices in the yard. When I come out to check on Daniel, his face is pressed on the fence（篱笆）. The woman says, “You wait right here; I’ll be right back.” She returns with a saw（锯子）. There’s a whirring. A circle in the wooden fence drops out of sight. “Dad! Sandy just drilled out a hole in the fence so Sandy and I can talk!” Daniel spins around. I hadn’t known her name was Sandy We’ve lived here a month before Daniel was born. Daniel’s and Sandy’s murmuring voices continue. Whenever Daniel is outside, he circles near the fence that isn’t a fence any more. Some days my son just goes to stand at the hole, yelling, “Sandy! Saaaaandyyyyy!” Sometimes I hear bits of their talk. “We painted a ghost at school.” Or: “Wheeler and Jackson were playing football, and they told me I couldn’t play.” “That wasn’t very nice,” says Sandy. “Did that hurt your feelings? Did you let them know that?” I can’t hear how he replies. A moment of envy runs through me. He never talks about his school things with me. Daniel and Sandy not only keep chatting through the hole, they also exchange gifts. A coloring book, then a Hot Wheels car. It’s unclear what Daniel gives Sandy in return. One afternoon, I hear Sandy’s voice floating over the top of the fence with the hole. “I thought maybe Daniel could come for a play date.” We ring the bell on Sandy’s porch. She’s a middle-aged woman with smiling eyes. Sandy’s yard is sweet with the smell of flowers. We have a pleasant afternoon with Sandy, my son’s adult friend, the first friend Daniel has made on his own. A month later, Sandy leaves to care for her mother in Kansas. She left behind a box of presents: a coloring book, sidewalk chalk, the missing orange part in the Hot Wheels track. When I look at Daniel, he’s looking down at his shoes. He sometimes wanders down to the fence. Instead of calling “Sandy! Saaaaandyyyyy!” he cries. “Hello! Hellooooooo!” One day, Daniel receives Sandy’s postcard. They write frequently, warmly.

38. Which of the following is the correct order of the story?

A. Sandy leaves for Kansas to care for her mother.

B. Daniel and Sandy exchange gifts through the hole. c Daniel and Sandy are good pen friends.

C. Sandy drills out a hole in the fence.

D. Sandy invites Daniel to come to her yard for a play date.

39. Which sentence should go in the empty box in Paragraph 4 from the bottom?

A. The neighbourhood I grew up in has a fence like this.

B. We’ve passed through the hole in the fence.

C. Beyond that fence stands Sandy’s blue house.

D. I’m a person who looks on the bad side of the fence.

40. What can we know about Daniel from the underlined sentences in the story?

A. He doesn’ t care about Sandy’ s leaving.
B. He is impressed with the shoes from Sandy.
C. He is heartbroken when hearing the news.
D. He does not want to be Sandy’ s friend any more.

41. Which sentence best expresses the theme of the story?

A. Parents are children’ s best friends.
B. Trust and friendship can go beyond ages.
C. A good fence makes a good neighbour.
D. Grass is greener on the other side of the fence. D Researchers at China Aerospace Science and Industry Corp, a State-owned defense contractor, have developed and made the world’ s first robot whale shark（鲸鲨）. The robotic shark has been on display in an aquarium（水族馆）at Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park since January. A whale shark is a slow-moving carpet shark and the largest known living fish. Designed and built by engineers at the Shenyang-based No 111 Factory, the underwater robot is 4.7 meters long, weighs 350 kilograms and can move 42 meters a minute. Powered by a lithium battery, it can swim, turn, float and dive like a real shark by moving its mechanical fins（鳍）. The mouth and gills（鳃）can also open and close like a shark’ s. The biomimetic shark is made of sensors（传感器）, multi-joint fins, batteries, and systems which enable it to avoid what’ s in the way in all directions.

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42. The whale shark on display is _____.

A. the world’ s first robot
B. the largest living fish
C. a 7.4-meter-long shark
D. a robotic shark

43. What does the underlined word “biomimetic” in Paragraph 5 mean?

A. 仿生的
B. 虚拟的
C. 杂交的
D. 变异的

44. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. The shark is the first mechanical fish made at the factory.
B. Powered by a lithium battery, the shark can swim without stopping.
C. The factory has built multiple kinds of robot fishes including the shark.
D. The factory has developed some extinct mammals for display in parks.

45. What does Paragraph 8 mainly talk about?

A. The limits of the aquatic robots.
B. The purposes of the aquatic robots.
C. The progress in making aquatic robots.
D. The steps to developing aquatic robots.

四、词汇运用（共10小题；每小题1分，计10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

46. Let me repeat _____ what he just said.（exact）

47. Excuse me, what problems are we really _____ to solve?（try）

48. A _____ competitive spirit can push people to try to be better.（health）

49. After a night’ s rain, the mountains are much greener and the air is much _____.（fresh）

50. Working as a team means celebrating _____ and facing losses together.（victory）

51. Life is like a box of _____. You never know what you’ re gonna get.（巧克力）

52. The Communist Party of China is now leading the nation toward building a great _____ socialist country.（现代的）

53. _____ minutes after she left, it started to snow heavily.（三十）

54. If we drop litter in a public place, we’ ll be _____ by the police.（罚款）

55. Mum joined our little group and introduced _____ to our new friends.（她自己）

五、阅读表达（共5小题；每小题2分，计10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

56. Who is telling the story? _____

57. How did Tom and Huck become rich?
_____

58. Why did Widow Douglas take Huck in to live with her?
_____

59. Why did Huck return to live with Widow Douglas?
_____

60. What is Huck’ s father like in your eyes? Why do you think so?
_____

六、缺词填空（共10空；每空1分，计10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容和首字母提示，在下文空格处填入适当的词使短文完整，完整地写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。（每空一词） The Grand Canal（大运河）is a man-made waterway that runs north and south in eastern China. Dating back 2,500 years and stretching 1,794 kilometers, it is among the world’ s oldest and l___61___ canals. Yangzhou China Grand Canal Museum is located on the bank of the ancient Grand Canal in Yangzhou, one of the eight c___62___ in Jiangsu province sitting along the Grand Canal. The museum o___63___ its doors to the public on June 16,2021. It covers an area of some 80,000 square meters. It has two structures: a four-story building in the s___64___ of a giant ship waiting to set sail, and a 100-meter-tall Tang-Dynasty-style tower. The museum has 11 themed exhibitions（展览）. They are telling the h___65___ of the Sui-Tang Grand Canal built during the Sui and Tang Dynasties（581-907）, the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal and the East Zhejiang Canal. These canals offer a wealth of historic and cultural attractions w___66___ they continue to be used for transport, irrigation（灌溉）and flood control. The 25.7-meter-long, 8-meter-high ancient Bian River section is c___67___ by many as the “treasure of the museum”. So far, the museum has over 10,000 exhibits（展品）, including 20 groups of large ones, making it the best collection to show the grandness of the canal and h___68___ people changed nature. Passing t___69___ the exhibition hall and into the antiquated（老式的）streets, visitors can see restaurants and shops along the street, as if walking in the water village on the canal during the Ming and Qing Dynasties. Yangzhou China Grand Canal Museum is different from all the other m____70____ which are themed on the Grand Canal in China. Why not come and visit it yourself?

61. 缺词填空

62. 缺词填空

63. 缺词填空

64. 缺词填空

65. 缺词填空

66. 缺词填空

67. 缺词填空

_____

68. 缺词填空

_____

69. 缺词填空

_____

70. 缺词填空

_____

七、A．句子翻译（共5小题；每小题2分，计10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

71. 我们能做什么来帮助有需要的人？

_____

72. 不用时，请关掉电灯、电视和电脑

_____

73. 秋天，树叶变黄，从树上落下。

_____

74. 当别人说话时，这名护士能足够耐心地认真倾听。

_____

75. 我希望今年暑假我们能和朋友共度更多的时光。

_____

八、B．写作（计20分）（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

76. （20 分）

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. B	2. D	3. C	4. A	5. B
6. A	7. D	8. C	9. D	10. C
11. B	12. B	13. C	14. D	15. A
16. C	17. C	18. A	19. A	20. D
21. B	22. C	23. D	24. D	25. D
26. C	27. A	28. B	29. A	30. B
31. D	32. D	33. C	34. B	35. A
36. C	37. C	38. A	39. B	40. C
41. B	42. D	43. A	44. C	45. B
46. exactly	47. trying	48. healthy	49. fresher	50. victories
51. chocolates	52. modern	53. Thirty	54. fined	55. herself
61. longest	62. cities	63. opened	64. shape	65. history
66. while	67. considered	68. how	69. through	70. museums

56. Huckleberry Finn.

57. They found $12,000 in gold in a cave.

58. Because his mother died long ago and his father disappeared.

59. Because he wanted to join Tom’ s club.

60. He is ugly, dirty, and cruel. Because he beat Huck and wanted his money.

71. What can we do to help people in need?

72. Please turn off the lights, TV and computer when not in use.

73. In autumn, the leaves turn yellow and fall from the trees.

74. The nurse can listen carefully with enough patience when others are speaking.

75. I hope we can spend more time with our friends this summer vacation.

76. ● cut the card into… ● draw a picture of… ● write（your favourite sentence from the book or a famous saying or…） ● … How you felt …

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

识别专有名词/特定时间短语 → 判断冠词用法 → 选择正确搭配

考点：定冠词the用于特指　零冠词/不定冠词用于泛指

2. 【答案】D

识别固定搭配 → 匹配介词 → 得出答案

考点：connection to/with 的固定搭配

3. 【答案】C

分析从句逻辑关系 → 选择引导词 → 得出答案

考点：时间状语从句引导词 when 的用法

4. 【答案】A

分析语境时态 → 选择动词形式 → 得出答案

考点：一般现在时表习惯性动作

5. 【答案】B

分析句子成分 → 识别疑问代词 → 得出答案

考点：疑问代词 who 作主语的用法

6. 【答案】A

根据语境“为梦想努力”和“小成功”推断，需要表示“成就感”的名词 → 识别固定搭配 a sense of achievement → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配

7. 【答案】D

分析句子逻辑：保护听力，不要等到“不能”听见任何东西时 → 识别until引导的时间状语从句，需要表示“不能”的情态动词 → 得出答案

考点：状语从句　情态动词辨析

8. 【答案】C

根据语境“愉快的交谈”和“时间过得快”推断，需要表示“时间流逝”的动词短语 → 识别固定搭配 time goes by → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配　语境选词

9. 【答案】D

根据语境“让水龙头一直开着”推断，需要表示“粗心”的形容词 → 识别词根 care（小心）+ -less（无）构成 careless → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　词根词缀

10. 【答案】C

根据时间状语 since last month 推断，需要现在完成时态 → 识别“离开”状态的延续性表达 → 得出答案

考点：时态与语态　延续性动词与非延续性动词辨析

11. 【答案】B

分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断目的状语 → 选择不定式表目的

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语

12. 【答案】B

分析语境“暖色与冷色” → 匹配动词“偏好” → 排除其他动词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

13. 【答案】C

考查结果状语从句，wonderful为形容词用so...that结构

14. 【答案】D

识别宾语从句引导词 → 判断从句语序 → 匹配答语“乘坐公交”

考点：名词性从句　SVO主干

15. 【答案】A

识别对话情境“宠物去世” → 匹配表达同情的固定回应 → 排除不合语境的回应

考点：观点态度　衔接连贯

16. 【答案】C

16 空 定位前文‘Gulliver was very expensive’ → 推断皇帝想节省的是与‘昂贵’直接相关的资源 → 得出答案

17 空 定位后文‘as I promised’ → 推断此处需表达‘打算/计划’的含义 → 结合固定搭配‘be going to’ → 得出答案

18 空 定位前文‘the sea’和后文‘Lilliput and Blefuscu’ → 推断此处需表达‘在...之间’的方位关系 → 结合固定搭配‘between A and B’ → 得出答案

19 空 定位前文‘Stay as...as you like’ → 推断此处需表达‘时间长短’的含义 → 结合固定搭配‘as long as’ → 得出答案

20 空 定位前文‘a small boat—but a full-sized one’和后文‘upside down in the water’ → 推断此处需描述船在水中的状态 → 辨析‘漂浮’与‘游泳’等动作的主语差异 → 得出答案

21 空 定位前文‘Take some ships to help you’ → 识别‘each of the ___’指代前文的‘ships’ → 得出答案

22 空 定位‘With the ships pulling and Gulliver ___’ → 分析并列结构与救援场景 → 推断格列佛在水中协助推船 → 得出答案

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24 空 定位‘I can’t possibly ___ that’ → 分析国王拒绝带人走的请求 → 推断国王表示‘不允许’ → 得出答案

25 空 定位‘But you may take some ___ and a sheep’ → 分析国王允许带走的物品 → 结合后文‘fifty bags of gold coins’推断为实物 → 得出答案

26 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处引导词在从句中的成分 → 选择连接副词why

27 空 分析上下文情感与逻辑 → 判断空格处动词需表达“忘记”之意 → 选择forget

28 空 分析上下文情节发展 → 判断空格处需表达“幸运”之意 → 选择in luck

29 空 分析上下文动作逻辑 → 判断空格处需表达“接上船”之意 → 选择picked up

30 空 分析上下文情节与人物意图 → 判断空格处需表达“礼物”之意 → 选择presents

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 save money　固定搭配　近义词辨析　指代衔接　名词性从句　连接副词　动词辨析　动词搭配　短语动词　名词辨析

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搭配　短语动词　名词辨析

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31. 【答案】D

定位第二段对swamp的描述 → 提取其核心特征（森林、地面被水淹没） → 与选项匹配

考点：细节定位　特征提取

32. 【答案】D

逐一核对选项与原文信息 → 排除与原文相悖或无依据的选项 → 确认与原文一致的选项

考点：细节核对　信息匹配

33. 【答案】C

分析第五段末尾的信号词（Here are some ideas） → 推断下文将具体阐述这些“想法” → 匹配选项

考点：篇章结构　信号词捕捉　逻辑推断

34. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词（grandpa, competition） → 分析相关语境（未提供，但根据选项推断） → 推断人物行为目的

考点：推理判断　目的推断

35. 【答案】A

定位划线词“these two” → 向前寻找最近的复数名词或并列成分 → 确定指代对象

考点：指代衔接　上下文推断

36. 【答案】C

定位Julia故事（语篇未提供） → 推断故事主旨 → 匹配选项C（合理花费实现梦想）

考点：主旨推断　故事寓意

37. 【答案】C

通读全文 → 概括核心内容（湿地类型、重要性、保护） → 匹配选项C（储蓄竞赛）

考点：主旨概括　标题选择

38. 【答案】A

定位故事发展顺序 → 比对选项事件时间线 → 确定A为正确顺序

考点：细节排序　事件时间线

39. 【答案】B

定位空格位置（第4段末） → 分析上下文指代与衔接 → 匹配选项B（我们穿过了篱笆上的洞）

考点：指代衔接　上下文连贯

40. 【答案】C

定位划线句子（Daniel低头看鞋） → 推断情感状态 → 匹配选项C（听到消息时心碎）

考点：情感推断　细节理解

41. 【答案】B

通读全文，把握核心事件（跨年龄友谊） → 排除片面或引申过度的选项 → 选择最能概括主题的选项

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

42. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词“on display” → 在语篇中找到对应描述 → 识别其本质属性（机器人鲸鲨） → 选择同义替换项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】A

定位划线词所在句 → 分析上下文（模仿真实鲨鱼的机械结构） → 结合词根（bio-生命，-mimetic模仿）推断词义

考点：语境选词　词根词缀

44. 【答案】C

逐一核对选项与语篇细节 → 排除与原文明确相悖或未提及的选项 → 选择与原文一致的选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】B

定位第8段 → 概括段落核心内容（列举机器人的三个用途） → 选择最能概括该段主旨的选项

考点：主旨大意

46. 【答案】exactly

分析句子成分 → 修饰动词repeat需副词 → 由形容词exact加后缀-ly构成副词exactly

考点：词性转换　副词修饰动词

47. 【答案】trying

分析句子结构 → are后接非谓语动词 → 构成现在进行时的被动语态are trying

考点：现在进行时　非谓语动词

48. 【答案】healthy

分析句子成分 → 修饰名词spirit需形容词 → 由名词health加后缀-y构成形容词healthy

考点：词性转换　形容词修饰名词

49. 【答案】fresher

分析句子结构 → much修饰比较级 → 由形容词fresh加后缀-er构成比较级fresher

考点：比较级结构　形容词比较级

50. 【答案】victories

分析句子结构 → celebrating后接名词 → 与losses并列需用复数形式victories

考点：名词复数　并列结构

51. 【答案】chocolates

识别固定搭配 'a box of chocolates' → 选择名词复数形式

考点：固定搭配 'a box of chocolates'

52. 【答案】modern

分析句子结构 'building a great _____ socialist country' → 根据语境'现代的'选择形容词

考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词

53. 【答案】Thirty

识别数字'三十' → 转换为英文基数词并首字母大写

考点：数字表达　句首大写

54. 【答案】fined

识别被动语态结构 'will be _____' → 根据语境'罚款'选择动词过去分词

考点：被动语态　动词过去分词

55. 【答案】herself

识别反身代词用法 'introduced _____' → 主语'Mum'为女性 → 选择'herself'

考点：反身代词　主语性别一致

56. 【答案】Huckleberry Finn.

定位故事叙述视角 → 识别第一人称叙述者 → 得出答案

考点：第一人称叙述　故事视角

57. 【答案】They found $12,000 in gold in a cave.

定位财富来源情节 → 提取具体金额与地点 → 得出答案

考点：情节细节　具体信息

58. 【答案】Because his mother died long ago and his…

定位收养原因情节 → 提取家庭背景信息 → 得出答案

考点：因果细节　背景信息

59. 【答案】Because he wanted to join Tom’ s club.

定位回归动机情节 → 提取人物目的 → 得出答案

考点：动机细节　情节关联

60. 【答案】He is ugly, dirty, and cruel. Because he beat…

定位人物描写与行为 → 推断叙述者态度 → 综合评价得出答案

考点：人物评价　态度推断　细节支撑

61. 【答案】longest

61 空 根据语境判断时态 → 识别时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 确定正确时态形式
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62. 【答案】cities

61 空 根据语境判断时态 → 识别时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 确定正确时态形式
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63. 【答案】opened

61 空 根据语境判断时态 → 识别时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 确定正确时态形式
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64. 【答案】shape

61 空 根据语境判断时态 → 识别时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 确定正确时态形式
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65. 【答案】history

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66. 【答案】while

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67. 【答案】considered

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68. 【答案】how

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69. 【答案】through

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62 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 确定名词单复数形式
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70. 【答案】museums

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62 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 确定名词单复数形式
63 空 分析句子时间关系 → 判断动作发生先后 → 确定正确时态形式
64 空 分析句子语义逻辑 → 判断词汇在语境中的含义 → 选择最符合语境的词汇
65 空 分析句子语义逻辑 → 判断词汇在语境中的含义 → 选择最符合语境的词汇
66 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别前后分句为转折/对比关系 → 选择表示对比的连词
67 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词作定语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的被动关系选择过去分词
68 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空格处引导宾语从句 → 根据从句中缺少方式状语判断连接词
69 空 识别固定搭配 → 分析空格与前后词的搭配关系 → 选择表示方式/途径的介词
70 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 根据主语单复数确定名词形式

考点：时态与语态　主谓一致与指代一致　语境选词　状语从句　转折连词　非谓语动词　过去分词作定语　名词性从句　连接副词　固定搭配　介词用法　主谓一致　名词复数

71. 【答案】What can we do to help people in need?

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

72. 【答案】Please turn off the lights, TV and computer…

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

73. 【答案】In autumn, the leaves turn yellow and fall…

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

74. 【答案】The nurse can listen carefully with enough…

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

75. 【答案】I hope we can spend more time with our…

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

76. 【答案】● cut the card into… ● draw a picture of… ●…

学生需要围绕“制作书签”这一主题，运用多种句式（如简单句、复合句）清晰描述目的、过程和感受，并正确使用动词搭配（如take on a new look）。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO主干　动词搭配 take on