中考 · 2022年内蒙古鄂尔多斯市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 98 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 55 题 · 内蒙古鄂尔多斯市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
346 631
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一、听句子，选择该句的最佳答语。每个句子读两遍。（每小题 1 分，共 5 分）（共 4 小题，每小题 1 分，共 4 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At a sports store. B. At a clothes store. C. At a gift store.

2. What size does the boy’s father wear?

A. Size S. B. Size M. C. Size L.

3. What’s the boy’s problem?

A. He has a stomach ache. B. He gets fat.

C. He is too young to manage himself.

4. What might be the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Doctor and patient. B. Couples. C. Friends.

二、听短文，选择正确答案。短文读两遍。（每小题 1 分，共 5 分）（共 2 小题，每小题 1 分，共 2 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 5 to 6

5. How long are the hands of Big Ben?

A. Around 3 meters. B. About 4 meters. C. Over 5 meters.

6. What does the speaker think of Big Ben?

A. Beautiful. B. Modern. C. Well-known. 笔试部分

三、完形填空（每小题 1 分，共 10 分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

Being a high school student is difficult. Along with the worries about schoolwork, you also have to face ___7___ as you grow. You might look at the other boys or girls in your class and wonder ___8___ some of them are so tall in a night and some of them seem like grown-ups already. Even though you do so, that's completely normal (正常的). We all ___9___ ourselves to others, especially when it comes to the way we look. However, what you must remember is that we all grow up at our own speed, whether that's physically (身体上) or mentally (心理上). The bad news is that there is ___10___ you can do to make yourself grow physically—except wait. And what about mental growth? ___11___ putting yourself in a certain situation may help you feel more like a grown-up mentally, in fact, mental growth could be the same as physical growth. For example, asking your ___12___ to allow you to manage your pocket money or look after your sick grandparents on your own might be a good way to build your character. Also, things like ___13___ rules, and being polite and helpful are true signs of mental growth. However, an important thing to remember is that there's no rush to become a grown-up mentally. Like physical growth, mental growth happens ___14___ over time. So for now, just think about who you are but not who you think you ___15___ be. And remember to be ___16___ with yourself. After all, everyone on this planet is different and that's what makes it such a beautiful place.

7. A. changes B. difficulties C. pain D. fails
8. A. where B. who C. why D. when
9. A. prefer B. introduce C. explain D. compare
10. A. something B. everything C. nothing D. anything
11. A. So B. Although C. Unless D. If
12. A. teachers B. parents C. friends D. neighbors
13. A. relaxing B. breaking C. making D. following
14. A. quickly B. suddenly C. slowly D. really
15. A. could B. should C. may D. might
16. A. pleased B. strict C. busy D. careful

四、阅读理解（每小题 2 分，共 30 分）（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

Prepared speeches and creative talent shows are waiting for you in the hall. 11:50 a.m.—2:30 p.m. Have lunch at the Lotus Hotel. Traditional food and drinks are offered. 3:00 p.m.—9:00 p.m. You won't miss sand sliding, camel riding, sightseeing train tour, Ordos Wedding and unforgettable campfire <Join us by 8:00 p.m.>. *A warm coat, a few masks and negative nucleic acid test reports are needed.

17. Who is the poster probably written for?

A. Parents. B. School-leavers. C. Teachers. D. Seventh graders.

18. What time should Jack arrive if he wants to join in the campfire? A At 11:50

A. m. B. At 3:00 p.m. C. About 8:00 p.m. D. After 9:30 p.m.

19. Students can do the following things during the trip EXCEPT _____.

A. riding the camel in Xiangsha Bay B. listening to the prepared speeches

C. giving thanks to teachers and parents D. going hiking with classmates

My name is Al. When I was a young boy, I didn’ t fit in with the other kids. I felt different. Some kids made fun of me. I used to have a hard time at school. Things that were easy for some kids were difficult for me. My mind wandered, and I couldn’ t pay attention to what the teacher said. In fact, some teachers thought I might never graduate(毕业). While other kids lived for gym class, I hated it. I didn’ t see the point in the games the kids played. Then one day, I saw something that really changed my life. I was looking at a compass (指南针) and thought, “Why does that little needle (针) always know where north is?” It may seem silly now, but at that time, it made me take a second look at this thing I had seen many times before. I asked the simple question, “Why?” I started to read about it and in doing so, I found that physics was really interesting to me. I started borrowing books from school and learning the math behind common things of everyday life. I started catching up with my classmates. Soon, I was beyond them. By the end of high school, I was far ahead of my teachers. I got a job at an office. In my spare time, I worked on my ideas. I sent these ideas to a university. The university told me that I had come up with something very important. Since then, my ideas have been used to look at the world differently. Some say that they changed the way we look at the universe. It all started that day when I looked at something I had seen many times and asked the question, “Why?” You may know me. My name is Al… Albert Einstein.

20. Why did Al have a hard time when he was young?

A. He spent too much time playing with other kids. B. He was one of the most difficult students in his class.

C. He didn’ t find anything he was really interested in. D. He failed to graduate from the school.

21. What helped Al out of the hard situation?

A. The encouragement from his classmates and teachers. B. The fact of asking the simple question, “Why?”

C. The experience of having a gym class. D. The strong will of entering a famous university.

22. What does “they” refer to in Paragraph 8?

A. The questions. B. The games. C. Some books. D. Al’ s ideas.

23. What can we mainly learn from Al’ s story?

A. No pain, no gain.

B. Every dog has its day.

C. Where there is a will, there is a way.

D. Interest and thinking make great minds. C Red is the color of China. Among all the colors, red is most easily seen. The color red is fresh and pure, and in China, we call it “China Red”. Red has been the favorite color of Chinese people because it makes people excited, and more importantly, it has rich meanings in Chinese culture and history. No country in the world has ever used a color in such a way as China. Here, red is a symbol. It gives color to the soul of the nation. In the past, red represented dignity(尊严) and mystery. Even now Chinese people love the color much more than others do. It can be said that “China Red” is an everlasting subject for China and an important color for the Chinese people. “China Red” has become very popular words, attracting the world’ s attention. The words can be seen in foreign magazines and newspapers, even school learning and teaching materials. Finding red-colored things in China is very easy, as you can see the color everywhere. All traditional red things have been playing a special role in China, the walls of ancient palaces, the national flag, Chinese knots(结) and lanterns. Red is the color of luck, health, harmony, happiness, peace, richness and so on. Only red things and events fully show and explain its beauty. The color can be alive and meaningful only when it’ s connected with people. In China, red is more than just a color. It carries the long history and culture of the Chinese nation. “China Red” is full of mysterious charm(神秘的魅力) and it is right here in China waiting for you to feel and to discover!

24. Why do Chinese people love the color red so deeply?

A. It is most easily seen among all the colors.

B. It has rich meanings in Chinese culture and history.

C. It makes people happy and peaceful.

D. It stands for freshness and pureness.

25. What’ s the Chinese meaning of the underlined word “everlasting” in Paragraph 2?

A. 重要的 B. 受欢迎的 C. 有代表性的 D. 永恒的

26. How does the writer show the popularity of the red-colored things in China?

A. By comparing.

B. By describing.

C. By giving examples.

D. By listing numbers.

27. What is the structure of the passage?

A.

B.

C.

D. D Recent three years has been really challenging for people both home and abroad. Our lifestyle has changed completely because of COVID-19. We have to stay at home more often to keep healthy, leaving more space for animals. In celebration of Earth Day 2021, a new documentary (纪录片) The Year Earth Changed came out. The documentary shows how different the world looks like after a year of worldwide human quarantine (隔离). “During this most difficult year, lots of people have realized the value and beauty of the natural world,” said Attenborough, one of the narrators (旁白员) of the documentary. “The quarantine also created a special chance to see clearly the relationship between humans and animals.” While humans spent most of their time at home, there was less noise, less pollution, more food, and more space for animals. In the ocean, without ships nearby, whales and other animals were able to communicate easily. Whale parents could travel farther to feed, knowing their young could hear them from far. They made sounds that scientists had never heard before. On the land, people saw penguins walking in the street, deer passing by stores, and monkeys playing in the park. In the sky, children noticed more and more birds singing and dancing freely. The documentary reminds us of one thing: making even a small change to what we do can make a big difference. As we stop, amazing things start to happen in the natural world. These changes are recorded in this documentary as well as in our memory. In the future, humans will develop, and life will continue. The difference is that now we know how beautiful nature can be, and we can choose to keep this beauty with us in life.

28. What changes have taken place around us during COVID-19?

A. People find it easier to enjoy life.

B. People like staying at home better than before.

C. Animals have less space to live in.

D. Humans' lifestyle has changed a lot.

29. What can we know from Paragraph 3 and Paragraph 4?

A. Humans have been in a nice relationship with animals.

B. The documentary The Year Earth Changed is of great success.

C. The quarantine makes us realize the differences between animals and humans.

D. People can see a different world as a result of the quarantine in the documentary.

30. What's probably the writer's opinion on the documentary?

A. The idea it shows is valuable.

B. It's a waste of time to watch it.

C. It tells something untrue.

D. The language in it is easy to understand.

31. What does the writer mainly want to tell readers through the passage?

A. Humans have experienced a hard time in recent years.

B. The documentary The Year Earth Changed was on.

C. A small change humans make has a great influence on Earth.

D. Humans are fighting hard against COVID-19.

五、补全对话（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据对话内容，选择正确答案，其中有两个选项为多余选项。 Lingling: What are you going to do this Saturday, Tony? Tony: _____32_____ What's your plan? Lingling: Betty and I are going skiing at Big Air Shougang. Tony: Big Air Shougang? Is it one of the sites where the 2022 Winter Olympics were held? Lingling: Exactly. _____33_____ Tony: Su Yiming? Wow! He is my hero. It's said that Su has a natural feeling for snow and can spend all day outside in snow. _____34_____ Lingling: I hope so. But besides sports, he is a good actor as well. Tony: Yes, he is the best at anything he likes. Lingling: I agree. He always practices a lot whatever he does. Tony: It's true that hard work will never lie. Linging: _____35_____ Tony: Of course. When and where will we meet? Lingling: Let's meet at the school gate at 9:00 on Saturday morning. And then we can take an underground there. Tony: OK. See you tomorrow. Lingling: _____36_____

32. 补全对话

A. So would you like to join us?

B. Su Yiming is known for his roles in some movies and TV series.

C. See you then.

D. Nothing special.

E. Su Yiming won his gold medals there.

F. Are you going to stay at home?

G. We might meet him there.

33. 补全对话

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36. 补全对话

A. So would you like to join us?

B. Su Yiming is known for his roles in some movies and TV series.

C. See you then.

D. Nothing special.

E. Su Yiming won his gold medals there.

F. Are you going to stay at home?

G. We might meet him there.

六、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下列短文，用方框内所给单词的正确形式填空。每词限用一次。 friend that he own through walk accept also happy sell It took a long time for Oliver to get better after his illness, but the loving hands of Rose, Mrs. Maylie and the doctor, brought Oliver through the hard time in the end. When Oliver was well enough _____37_____, the doctor offered to take him to visit the gentleman, Mr. Brownlow. “I remember how highly you spoke of Mr. Brownlow and how much you wished to explain to _____38_____ what happened to you that day you didn’t return,” said the doctor. “Oh, sir, that would make me so happy!” exclaimed Oliver. However, when they arrived at Mr. Brownlow’s house, they got a piece of sad news from one of his neighbors. “Mr. Brownlow _____39_____ all of his things and gone abroad. He is with his servants and a friend now,” said the neighbor. This was a terrible disappointment to Oliver. He not only wished to clear his name but _____40_____ wished to show the doctor that his story was true. Oliver thought up another man, the bookstore _____41_____, who knew the whole story. Oliver suggested they go and see him. “No, Oliver,” said the doctor, “We’ve had enough disappointment for one day. Let’s head back home.” And so they turned back. Happily, Oliver’s story _____42_____ as the truth by his new friends completely. And they treated him with as much love and care as if he was their own child. They spent much of the spring in the countryside. The peace and quiet were something _____43_____ Oliver had never experienced before. Here was nothing to fear, no drunk, angry men; no thieves; only his true _____44_____ care and company. In the mornings, he studied reading and writing with an elderly gentleman who lived nearby. In the afternoons, he walked _____45_____ the forest and fields with Rose and listened to her read books aloud. At night, he did his homework, and read passages from the Bible. And on Sundays he went to church and prayed and sang with his heart. As a result, this period became the _____46_____ part of the boy’s life so far.

37. 选词填空

38. 选词填空

39. 选词填空

40. 选词填空

41. 选词填空

42. 选词填空

_____

43. 选词填空

_____

44. 选词填空

_____

45. 选词填空

_____

46. 选词填空

_____

七、请把文中(A)处划线句子翻译成中文。（共 2 小题，每小题 1 分，共 2 分）

47. 在(B)处填写适当的单词使文章完整。

_____

48. Who is the angel in your life? Why do you think he or she is your angel?

_____

八、根据中文提示补全句子（每空一词，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

49. 2022年是中国共青团成立一百周年。作为新时代少年，我以能成为她的一员而骄傲。 The year 2022 is the hundredth anniversary of Communist Youth League of China. As a teenager of a new era, I will _____ being a member of her.

50. 在全球疫情肆虐的大环境下，中国以快速有效抗疫而出名。 China _____ _____ _____ its speed of fighting against COVID-19 effectively during the pandemic.

51. 我奶奶经常在晚饭后去公园散步。 My grandma often _____ in the park after dinner.

52. 离开教室时请关灯。 _____ the lights when you leave the classroom.

53. 昨天下午三点，大明和他的同学们正在北京环球影城门口拍照。 Daming and his classmates _____ _____ _____ at the gate of Beijing Universal Studios at 3 o’ clock yesterday afternoon

九、书面表达（10 分）（共 1 小题，每小题 10 分，共 10 分）

54. (10 分)

十、写作要求：（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

55.（词数 80-104 · 15 分）

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. B	2. B	3. C	4. B	5. B
6. C	7. A	8. C	9. D	10. C
11. B	12. B	13. D	14. C	15. B
16. A	17. B	18. B	19. D	20. C
21. B	22. D	23. D	24. B	25. D
26. C	27. A	28. D	29. D	30. A
31. C	37. to walk	38. him	39. has sold	40. also
41. owner	42. was accepted	43. that	44. friends’	45. through
46. happiest				

32. D

33. E

34. G

35. A

36. C

47. 请提供(B)处所在的上下文或文章内容，以便填写合适的单词。

48. 本题属于开放性试题，言之有理即可。参考答案：My mother is my angel. Because no matter what happens, she will support and care for me unconditionally.

49. be proud of

50. is famous for

51. goes for a walk

52. Turn off

53. were taking photos

54. Once upon a time there was a child ready to be born. So one day he asked God, “They tell me you are sending me to earth tomorrow but how am I going to live there being so small and helpless?” God replied, “Among the many angels(

55. Once upon a time there was a child ready to be born. So one day he asked God, “They tell me you are sending me to earth tomorrow but how am I going to live there being so small and helpless?” God replied, “Among the many angels(

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

捕捉对话中的场景关键词（如商品类型、服务用语） → 匹配选项中的商店类型 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

2. 【答案】B

定位对话中关于尺码的讨论 → 区分提及的不同尺码（如父亲、男孩本人） → 匹配题干指定对象（父亲）的尺码

考点：数字时间语音

3. 【答案】C

综合对话中男孩的陈述（如抱怨、请求帮助）与对方的回应 → 推断其核心困扰（非生理疾病，而是能力或独立性问题） → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　场景词汇与人物关系

4. 【答案】B

分析对话双方的语气、称呼、讨论内容（如家庭事务、购物决策） → 推断其社会关系 → 匹配最可能的选项

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　推理判断

5. 【答案】B

定位数字信息 → 辨析近似值表达 → 得出答案

考点：数字语音辨听　近似值表达

6. 【答案】C

定位说话人评价性表述 → 区分客观事实与主观观点 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度识别　事实与观点区分

7. 【答案】A

1 空 定位空格前文语境（成长过程） → 结合并列结构（along with worries）推断空格词义 → 选择与‘成长’相关的抽象名词

2 空 分析空格所在从句结构（wonder ____ some of them are so tall...） → 判断从句类型（宾语从句） → 根据从句语义（探究原因）选择连接词

3 空 定位空格后文语境（especially when it comes to the way we look） → 结合前文（wonder why...）推断动作 → 选择表示‘比较’的动词

4 空 定位空格所在句（The bad news is that there is ____ you can do...） → 结合后文（except wait）推断否定含义 → 选择表示‘无’的不定代词

5 空 分析空格前后句逻辑关系（前句：将自己置于特定情境可能帮助你；后句：事实上，心理成长可能与身体成长相同） → 判断为让步转折关系 → 选择让步连词

6 空 定位空格后动词短语 'manage your pocket money' → 推断管理零花钱的授权对象 → 得出答案

7 空 定位空格后名词 'rules' → 结合并列成分 'being polite and helpful' 推断正面行为 → 得出答案

8 空 定位空格前 'Like physical growth' → 结合前文 'grow up at our own speed' 与 'no rush' → 推断成长速度 → 得出答案

9 空 定位空格所在句 'think about who you are but not who you think you ____ be' → 结合 'for now' 与 'no rush' 推断虚拟或建议语气 → 得出答案

10 空 定位空格后 'with yourself' → 结合后文 'everyone... is different' 与 'beautiful place' 推断积极态度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　熟词僻义　状语从句　固定搭配　动词搭配　虚拟语气

8. 【答案】C

1 空 定位空格前文语境（成长过程） → 结合并列结构（along with worries）推断空格词义 → 选择与‘成长’相关的抽象名词

2 空 分析空格所在从句结构（wonder ____ some of them are so tall...） → 判断从句类型（宾语从句） → 根据从句语义（探究原因）选择连接词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　熟词僻义　状语从句　固定搭配　动词搭配　虚拟语气

9. 【答案】D

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2 空 分析空格所在从句结构（wonder ____ some of them are so tall...） → 判断从句类型（宾语从句） → 根据从句语义（探究原因）选择连接词

3 空 定位空格后文语境（especially when it comes to the way we look） → 结合前文（wonder why...）推断动作 → 选择表示‘比较’的动词

4 空 定位空格所在句（The bad news is that there is ____ you can do...） → 结合后文（except wait）推断否定含义 → 选择表示‘无’的不定代词

5 空 分析空格前后句逻辑关系（前句：将自己置于特定情境可能帮助你；后句：事实上，心理成长可能与身体成长相同） → 判断为让步转折关系 → 选择让步连词

6 空 定位空格后动词短语 'manage your pocket money' → 推断管理零花钱的授权对象 → 得出答案

7 空 定位空格后名词 'rules' → 结合并列成分 'being polite and helpful' 推断正面行为 → 得出答案

8 空 定位空格前 'Like physical growth' → 结合前文 'grow up at our own speed' 与 'no rush' → 推断成长速度 → 得出答案

9 空 定位空格所在句 'think about who you are but not who you think you ____ be' → 结合 'for now' 与 'no rush' 推断虚拟或建议语气 → 得出答案

10 空 定位空格后 'with yourself' → 结合后文 'everyone... is different' 与 'beautiful place' 推断积极态度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　熟词僻义　状语从句　固定搭配　动词搭配　虚拟语气

10. 【答案】C

1 空 定位空格前文语境（成长过程）→ 结合并列结构（along with worries）推断空格词义 → 选择与‘成长’相关的抽象名词

2 空 分析空格所在从句结构（wonder ____ some of them are so tall...）→ 判断从句类型（宾语从句）→ 根据从句语义（探究原因）选择连接词

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9 空 定位空格所在句 'think about who you are but not who you think you ____ be' → 结合 'for now' 与 'no rush' 推断虚拟或建议语气 → 得出答案

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　熟词僻义　状语从句　固定搭配　动词搭配　虚拟语气

11. 【答案】B

1 空 定位空格前文语境（成长过程）→ 结合并列结构（along with worries）推断空格词义 → 选择与‘成长’相关的抽象名词

2 空 分析空格所在从句结构（wonder ____ some of them are so tall...）→ 判断从句类型（宾语从句）→ 根据从句语义（探究原因）选择连接词

3 空 定位空格后文语境（especially when it comes to the way we look）→ 结合前文（wonder why...）推断动作 → 选择表示‘比较’的动词

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5 空 分析空格前后句逻辑关系（前句：将自己置于特定情境可能帮助你；后句：事实上，心理成长可能与身体成长相同）→ 判断为让步转折关系 → 选择让步连词

6 空 定位空格后动词短语 'manage your pocket money' → 推断管理零花钱的授权对象 → 得出答案

7 空 定位空格后名词 'rules' → 结合并列成分 'being polite and helpful' 推断正面行为 → 得出答案

8 空 定位空格前 'Like physical growth' → 结合前文 'grow up at our own speed' 与 'no rush' → 推断成长速度 → 得出答案

9 空 定位空格所在句 'think about who you are but not who you think you ____ be' → 结合 'for now' 与 'no rush' 推断虚拟或建议语气 → 得出答案

10 空 定位空格后 'with yourself' → 结合后文 'everyone... is different' 与 'beautiful place' 推断积极态度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　熟词僻义　状语从句　固定搭配　动词搭配　虚拟语气

12. 【答案】B

1 空 定位空格前文语境（成长过程）→ 结合并列结构（along with worries）推断空格词义 → 选择与‘成长’相关的抽象名词

2 空 分析空格所在从句结构（wonder ____ some of them are so tall...）→ 判断从句类型（宾语从句）→ 根据从句语义（探究原因）选择连接词
3 空 定位空格后文语境（especially when it comes to the way we look）→ 结合前文（wonder why...）推断动作 → 选择表示‘比较’的动词
4 空 定位空格所在句（The bad news is that there is ____ you can do...）→ 结合后文（except wait）推断否定含义 → 选择表示‘无’的不定代词
5 空 分析空格前后句逻辑关系（前句：将自己置于特定情境可能帮助你；后句：事实上，心理成长可能与身体成长相同）→ 判断为让步转折关系 → 选择让步连词
6 空 定位空格后动词短语 'manage your pocket money' → 推断管理零花钱的授权对象 → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格后名词 'rules' → 结合并列成分 'being polite and helpful' 推断正面行为 → 得出答案
8 空 定位空格前 'Like physical growth' → 结合前文 'grow up at our own speed' 与 'no rush' → 推断成长速度 → 得出答案
9 空 定位空格所在句 'think about who you are but not who you think you ____ be' → 结合 'for now' 与 'no rush' 推断虚拟或建议语气 → 得出答案
10 空 定位空格后 'with yourself' → 结合后文 'everyone... is different' 与 'beautiful place' 推断积极态度 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　熟词僻义　状语从句　固定搭配　动词搭配　虚拟语气

13. 【答案】D

1 空 定位空格前文语境（成长过程）→ 结合并列结构（along with worries）推断空格词义 → 选择与‘成长’相关的抽象名词
2 空 分析空格所在从句结构（wonder ____ some of them are so tall...）→ 判断从句类型（宾语从句）→ 根据从句语义（探究原因）选择连接词
3 空 定位空格后文语境（especially when it comes to the way we look）→ 结合前文（wonder why...）推断动作 → 选择表示‘比较’的动词
4 空 定位空格所在句（The bad news is that there is ____ you can do...）→ 结合后文（except wait）推断否定含义 → 选择表示‘无’的不定代词
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6 空 定位空格后动词短语 'manage your pocket money' → 推断管理零花钱的授权对象 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　熟词僻义　状语从句　固定搭配　动词搭配　虚拟语气

14. 【答案】C

1 空 定位空格前文语境（成长过程）→ 结合并列结构（along with worries）推断空格词义 → 选择与‘成长’相关的抽象名词
2 空 分析空格所在从句结构（wonder ____ some of them are so tall...）→ 判断从句类型（宾语从句）→ 根据从句语义（探究原因）选择连接词
3 空 定位空格后文语境（especially when it comes to the way we look）→ 结合前文（wonder why...）推断动作

→ 选择表示‘比较’的动词
4 空 定位空格所在句（The bad news is that there is ____ you can do...） → 结合后文（except wait）推断否定含义 → 选择表示‘无’的不定代词
5 空 分析空格前后句逻辑关系（前句：将自己置于特定情境可能帮助你；后句：事实上，心理成长可能与身体成长相同） → 判断为让步转折关系 → 选择让步连词
6 空 定位空格后动词短语 'manage your pocket money' → 推断管理零花钱的授权对象 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　熟词僻义　状语从句　固定搭配　动词搭配　虚拟语气

15. 【答案】B
1 空 定位空格前文语境（成长过程） → 结合并列结构（along with worries）推断空格词义 → 选择与‘成长’相关的抽象名词
2 空 分析空格所在从句结构（wonder ____ some of them are so tall...） → 判断从句类型（宾语从句） → 根据从句语义（探究原因）选择连接词
3 空 定位空格后文语境（especially when it comes to the way we look） → 结合前文（wonder why...）推断动作 → 选择表示‘比较’的动词
4 空 定位空格所在句（The bad news is that there is ____ you can do...） → 结合后文（except wait）推断否定含义 → 选择表示‘无’的不定代词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　熟词僻义　状语从句　固定搭配　动词搭配　虚拟语气

16. 【答案】A
1 空 定位空格前文语境（成长过程） → 结合并列结构（along with worries）推断空格词义 → 选择与‘成长’相关的抽象名词
2 空 分析空格所在从句结构（wonder ____ some of them are so tall...） → 判断从句类型（宾语从句） → 根据从句语义（探究原因）选择连接词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　名词性从句　熟词僻义　状语从句　固定搭配　动词搭配　虚拟语气

17. 【答案】B
定位活动描述（演讲、才艺秀、午餐、户外活动） → 推断活动性质（毕业旅行） → 匹配目标人群
考点：细节定位　推理判断

18. 【答案】B
定位篝火活动时间（3:00 p.m.—9:00 p.m.） → 匹配选项中的时间点
考点：细节定位

19. 【答案】D
定位活动列表（演讲、才艺秀、午餐、滑沙、骑骆驼、观光火车、婚礼、篝火） → 逐一比对选项
考点：细节定位

20. 【答案】C
定位描述困难的段落（不合群、学习困难、讨厌体育课） → 推断根本原因（未找到兴趣） → 匹配选项
考点：推理判断　细节定位

21. 【答案】B
定位转折点（看到指南针并提问“为什么”） → 推断这是改变的关键 → 匹配选项
考点：推理判断　细节定位

22. 【答案】D
定位第8段 → 分析代词指代对象 → 结合上文语境确定指代内容
考点：指代与衔接　代词指代

23. 【答案】D
通读全文 → 概括Al从困惑到发现兴趣并思考的成长历程 → 匹配最贴合的主旨选项
考点：主旨大意　推理判断

24. 【答案】B
定位问题关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应解释 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位与捕捉

25. 【答案】D
定位划线词 → 分析其所在句子及上下文语境 → 推断词义
考点：词义猜测

26. 【答案】C

定位问题关键词 → 分析作者论证“红色事物受欢迎”的段落 → 识别其使用的写作手法

考点：篇章结构与写作目的

27. 【答案】A

通读全文 → 识别段落功能（个人经历→转折点→成就→揭示身份） → 归纳整体结构为“个人故事引出名人”

考点：篇章结构识别　叙事逻辑分析

28. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词“changes” “around us” → 在语篇中寻找相关描述（如“changed the way we look at the universe”） → 同义替换为“lifestyle has changed a lot”

考点：细节定位　同义替换

29. 【答案】D

定位第3、4段 → 提取关键信息（如“changed my life” “asked the question, ‘Why?’ ”） → 推断其共同点（带来新视角） → 同义替换为“see a different world”

考点：段落信息整合　推理判断

30. 【答案】A

定位作者对纪录片的评价性语句（如“changed the way we look at the universe”） → 推断其态度为积极肯定 → 同义替换为“valuable”

考点：观点态度推断　情感色彩分析

31. 【答案】C

通读全文 → 抓住核心事件（个人提问“Why?”引发改变）与结尾升华（改变世界看法） → 归纳主旨为“小改变带来大影响”

考点：主旨大意概括　核心信息提炼

32. 【答案】D

26 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场，结合前文 'significant' 的修饰，推断需要表示 '产生' 或 '施加' 影响的动词 → 辨析 'take on' (承担/呈现) 与 'have' (产生) 的搭配差异 → 选择 'have' 构成固定搭配 'have an impact on'

27 空 分析句子主干 'The research team published a paper' → 识别空格位于名词 'paper' 后，需定语从句修饰 → 根据从句内 'which was based on...' 的被动语态和逻辑主语，推断关系代词 → 选择 'which' 引导非限制性定语从句

28 空 定位时间状语 'over the past decade' → 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 应用现在完成时 'have + 过去分词' → 结合主语 'number' 的单复数（此处为单数概念）→ 选择 'has increased'

29 空 分析空格所在句 'The company decided to ___ its old equipment' → 识别 'equipment' 为宾语 → 根据商业语境推断动词需表示 '处理掉' 或 '替换' → 识别 'phase out' 的熟词僻义（逐步淘汰）→ 选择 'phase out'

30 空 定位说话者对 'new policy' 的评价性语句 → 识别 'promising but challenging' 等矛盾修饰 → 推断说话者持谨慎乐观态度 → 选择表达 'cautiously optimistic' 的选项

考点：动词搭配 have an impact on　近义词辨析 take on vs. have　定语从句关系代词选择　SVO主干识别　现在完成时态　主谓一致　熟词僻义 phase out　语境选词　推理判断　观点态度

33. 【答案】E

26 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场，结合前文 'significant' 的修饰，推断需要表示 '产生' 或 '施加' 影响的动词 → 辨析 'take on' (承担/呈现) 与 'have' (产生) 的搭配差异 → 选择 'have' 构成固定搭配 'have an impact on'

27 空 分析句子主干 'The research team published a paper' → 识别空格位于名词 'paper' 后，需定语从句修饰 →

根据从句内 'which was based on...' 的被动语态和逻辑主语，推断关系代词 → 选择 'which' 引导非限制性定语从句
28 空 定位时间状语 'over the past decade' → 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 应用现在完成时 'have + 过去分词' → 结合主语 'number' 的单复数（此处为单数概念）→ 选择 'has increased'
29 空 分析空格所在句 'The company decided to ___ its old equipment' → 识别 'equipment' 为宾语 → 根据商业语境推断动词需表示 '处理掉' 或 '替换' → 识别 'phase out' 的熟词僻义（逐步淘汰）→ 选择 'phase out'
30 空 定位说话者对 'new policy' 的评价性语句 → 识别 'promising but challenging' 等矛盾修饰 → 推断说话者持谨慎乐观态度 → 选择表达 'cautiously optimistic' 的选项

考点：动词搭配 have an impact on　近义词辨析 take on vs. have　定语从句关系代词选择　SVO主干识别　现在完成时态　主谓一致　熟词僻义 phase out　语境选词　推理判断　观点态度

34. 【答案】G

26 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场，结合前文 'significant' 的修饰，推断需要表示 '产生' 或 '施加' 影响的动词 → 辨析 'take on' (承担/呈现) 与 'have' (产生) 的搭配差异 → 选择 'have' 构成固定搭配 'have an impact on'
27 空 分析句子主干 'The research team published a paper' → 识别空格位于名词 'paper' 后，需定语从句修饰 → 根据从句内 'which was based on...' 的被动语态和逻辑主语，推断关系代词 → 选择 'which' 引导非限制性定语从句
28 空 定位时间状语 'over the past decade' → 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 应用现在完成时 'have + 过去分词' → 结合主语 'number' 的单复数（此处为单数概念）→ 选择 'has increased'
29 空 分析空格所在句 'The company decided to ___ its old equipment' → 识别 'equipment' 为宾语 → 根据商业语境推断动词需表示 '处理掉' 或 '替换' → 识别 'phase out' 的熟词僻义（逐步淘汰）→ 选择 'phase out'
30 空 定位说话者对 'new policy' 的评价性语句 → 识别 'promising but challenging' 等矛盾修饰 → 推断说话者持谨慎乐观态度 → 选择表达 'cautiously optimistic' 的选项

考点：动词搭配 have an impact on　近义词辨析 take on vs. have　定语从句关系代词选择　SVO主干识别　现在完成时态　主谓一致　熟词僻义 phase out　语境选词　推理判断　观点态度

35. 【答案】A

26 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场，结合前文 'significant' 的修饰，推断需要表示 '产生' 或 '施加' 影响的动词 → 辨析 'take on' (承担/呈现) 与 'have' (产生) 的搭配差异 → 选择 'have' 构成固定搭配 'have an impact on'
27 空 分析句子主干 'The research team published a paper' → 识别空格位于名词 'paper' 后，需定语从句修饰 → 根据从句内 'which was based on...' 的被动语态和逻辑主语，推断关系代词 → 选择 'which' 引导非限制性定语从句
28 空 定位时间状语 'over the past decade' → 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 应用现在完成时 'have + 过去分词' → 结合主语 'number' 的单复数（此处为单数概念）→ 选择 'has increased'
29 空 分析空格所在句 'The company decided to ___ its old equipment' → 识别 'equipment' 为宾语 → 根据商业语境推断动词需表示 '处理掉' 或 '替换' → 识别 'phase out' 的熟词僻义（逐步淘汰）→ 选择 'phase out'
30 空 定位说话者对 'new policy' 的评价性语句 → 识别 'promising but challenging' 等矛盾修饰 → 推断说话者持谨慎乐观态度 → 选择表达 'cautiously optimistic' 的选项

考点：动词搭配 have an impact on　近义词辨析 take on vs. have　定语从句关系代词选择　SVO主干识别　现在完成时态　主谓一致　熟词僻义 phase out　语境选词　推理判断　观点态度

36. 【答案】C

26 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场，结合前文 'significant' 的修饰，推断需要表示 '产生' 或 '施加' 影响的动词 → 辨析 'take on' (承担/呈现) 与 'have' (产生) 的搭配差异 → 选择 'have' 构成固定搭配 'have an impact on'
27 空 分析句子主干 'The research team published a paper' → 识别空格位于名词 'paper' 后，需定语从句修饰 → 根据从句内 'which was based on...' 的被动语态和逻辑主语，推断关系代词 → 选择 'which' 引导非限制性定语从句

28 空 定位时间状语 'over the past decade' → 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 应用现在完成时 'have + 过去分词' → 结合主语 'number' 的单复数（此处为单数概念）→ 选择 'has increased'
29 空 分析空格所在句 'The company decided to ___ its old equipment' → 识别 'equipment' 为宾语 → 根据商业语境推断动词需表示 '处理掉' 或 '替换' → 识别 'phase out' 的熟词僻义（逐步淘汰）→ 选择 'phase out'
30 空 定位说话者对 'new policy' 的评价性语句 → 识别 'promising but challenging' 等矛盾修饰 → 推断说话者持谨慎乐观态度 → 选择表达 'cautiously optimistic' 的选项

考点：动词搭配 have an impact on　近义词辨析 take on vs. have　定语从句关系代词选择　SVO主干识别　现在完成时态　主谓一致　熟词僻义 phase out　语境选词　推理判断　观点态度

37. 【答案】to walk

31 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作目的状语 → 逻辑主语为句子主语，且表示主动、将来含义 → 选择不定式 to walk
32 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作宾语补足语 → 逻辑宾语为 him，且与动词构成被动关系 → 选择过去分词 given
33 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生在过去且对现在有影响或持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时 has sold
34 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词或整个句子 → 根据上下文逻辑，表示“也、还”的递进关系 → 选择 also
35 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词 → 根据动词 own 的词根，结合后缀 -er 表示“人”的构词法 → 选择 owner
36 空 分析句子主语与谓语动词的时态与语态关系 → 判断主语为动作承受者 → 选用被动语态的一般过去时
37 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格后为同位语从句，解释说明抽象名词 → 选用连接词that
38 空 分析空格在句中的成分 → 判断为名词所有格 → 根据上下文确定名词为复数 → 构成复数名词所有格
39 空 分析空格与前后词的搭配关系 → 识别固定搭配take on → 选用介词through构成短语
40 空 分析句子结构 → 识别比较级结构 → 根据上下文确定需要最高级形式 → 选用happiest

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　不定式表目的　非谓语动词作宾补　过去分词表被动　现在完成时　时态与语态　副词在句中的位置与功能　SVO主干分析　词根词缀构词法　名词后缀 -er　被动语态　一般过去时　同位语从句　连接词that　名词所有格　复数形式　固定搭配　介词through　最高级　形容词比较

38. 【答案】him

31 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作目的状语 → 逻辑主语为句子主语，且表示主动、将来含义 → 选择不定式 to walk
32 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作宾语补足语 → 逻辑宾语为 him，且与动词构成被动关系 → 选择过去分词 given
33 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生在过去且对现在有影响或持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时 has sold
34 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词或整个句子 → 根据上下文逻辑，表示“也、还”的递进关系 → 选择 also
35 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词 → 根据动词 own 的词根，结合后缀 -er 表示“人”的构词法 → 选择 owner
36 空 分析句子主语与谓语动词的时态与语态关系 → 判断主语为动作承受者 → 选用被动语态的一般过去时
37 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格后为同位语从句，解释说明抽象名词 → 选用连接词that
38 空 分析空格在句中的成分 → 判断为名词所有格 → 根据上下文确定名词为复数 → 构成复数名词所有格
39 空 分析空格与前后词的搭配关系 → 识别固定搭配take on → 选用介词through构成短语
40 空 分析句子结构 → 识别比较级结构 → 根据上下文确定需要最高级形式 → 选用happiest

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　不定式表目的　非谓语动词作宾补　过去分词表被动　现在完成时　时态与语态　副词在

句中的位置与功能　SVO主干分析　词根词缀构词法　名词后缀 -er　被动语态　一般过去时　同位语从句　连接词that　名词所有格　复数形式　固定搭配　介词through　最高级　形容词比较

39. 【答案】has sold

31 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作目的状语 → 逻辑主语为句子主语，且表示主动、将来含义 → 选择不定式 to walk

32 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作宾语补足语 → 逻辑宾语为 him，且与动词构成被动关系 → 选择过去分词 given

33 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生在过去且对现在有影响或持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时 has sold

34 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词或整个句子 → 根据上下文逻辑，表示“也、还”的递进关系 → 选择 also

35 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词 → 根据动词 own 的词根，结合后缀 -er 表示“人”的构词法 → 选择 owner

36 空 分析句子主语与谓语动词的时态与语态关系 → 判断主语为动作承受者 → 选用被动语态的一般过去时

37 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格后为同位语从句，解释说明抽象名词 → 选用连接词that

38 空 分析空格在句中的成分 → 判断为名词所有格 → 根据上下文确定名词为复数 → 构成复数名词所有格

39 空 分析空格与前后词的搭配关系 → 识别固定搭配take on → 选用介词through构成短语

40 空 分析句子结构 → 识别比较级结构 → 根据上下文确定需要最高级形式 → 选用happiest

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　不定式表目的　非谓语动词作宾补　过去分词表被动　现在完成时　时态与语态　副词在句中的位置与功能　SVO主干分析　词根词缀构词法　名词后缀 -er　被动语态　一般过去时　同位语从句　连接词that　名词所有格　复数形式　固定搭配　介词through　最高级　形容词比较

40. 【答案】also

31 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作目的状语 → 逻辑主语为句子主语，且表示主动、将来含义 → 选择不定式 to walk

32 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作宾语补足语 → 逻辑宾语为 him，且与动词构成被动关系 → 选择过去分词 given

33 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生在过去且对现在有影响或持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时 has sold

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35 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词 → 根据动词 own 的词根，结合后缀 -er 表示“人”的构词法 → 选择 owner

36 空 分析句子主语与谓语动词的时态与语态关系 → 判断主语为动作承受者 → 选用被动语态的一般过去时

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38 空 分析空格在句中的成分 → 判断为名词所有格 → 根据上下文确定名词为复数 → 构成复数名词所有格

39 空 分析空格与前后词的搭配关系 → 识别固定搭配take on → 选用介词through构成短语

40 空 分析句子结构 → 识别比较级结构 → 根据上下文确定需要最高级形式 → 选用happiest

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　不定式表目的　非谓语动词作宾补　过去分词表被动　现在完成时　时态与语态　副词在句中的位置与功能　SVO主干分析　词根词缀构词法　名词后缀 -er　被动语态　一般过去时　同位语从句　连接词that　名词所有格　复数形式　固定搭配　介词through　最高级　形容词比较

41. 【答案】owner

31 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作目的状语 → 逻辑主语为句子主语，且表示主动、将来含义 → 选择不定式 to walk

32 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作宾语补足语 → 逻辑宾语为 him，且与动词构成被动关系 → 选择过去分词 given

33 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生在过去且对现在有影响或持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时 has sold

34 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词或整个句子 → 根据上下文逻辑，表示“也、还”的递进关系 → 选择 also

35 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词 → 根据动词 own 的词根，结合后缀 -er 表示“人”的构词法 → 选择 owner

36 空 分析句子主语与谓语动词的时态与语态关系 → 判断主语为动作承受者 → 选用被动语态的一般过去时

37 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格后为同位语从句，解释说明抽象名词 → 选用连接词that

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39 空 分析空格与前后词的搭配关系 → 识别固定搭配take on → 选用介词through构成短语

40 空 分析句子结构 → 识别比较级结构 → 根据上下文确定需要最高级形式 → 选用happiest

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　不定式表目的　非谓语动词作宾补　过去分词表被动　现在完成时　时态与语态　副词在句中的位置与功能　SVO主干分析　词根词缀构词法　名词后缀 -er　被动语态　一般过去时　同位语从句　连接词that　名词所有格　复数形式　固定搭配　介词through　最高级　形容词比较

42. 【答案】was accepted

31 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作目的状语 → 逻辑主语为句子主语，且表示主动、将来含义 → 选择不定式 to walk

32 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作宾语补足语 → 逻辑宾语为 him，且与动词构成被动关系 → 选择过去分词 given

33 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生在过去且对现在有影响或持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时 has sold

34 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词或整个句子 → 根据上下文逻辑，表示“也、还”的递进关系 → 选择 also

35 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词 → 根据动词 own 的词根，结合后缀 -er 表示“人”的构词法 → 选择 owner

36 空 分析句子主语与谓语动词的时态与语态关系 → 判断主语为动作承受者 → 选用被动语态的一般过去时

37 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格后为同位语从句，解释说明抽象名词 → 选用连接词that

38 空 分析空格在句中的成分 → 判断为名词所有格 → 根据上下文确定名词为复数 → 构成复数名词所有格

39 空 分析空格与前后词的搭配关系 → 识别固定搭配take on → 选用介词through构成短语

40 空 分析句子结构 → 识别比较级结构 → 根据上下文确定需要最高级形式 → 选用happiest

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　不定式表目的　非谓语动词作宾补　过去分词表被动　现在完成时　时态与语态　副词在句中的位置与功能　SVO主干分析　词根词缀构词法　名词后缀 -er　被动语态　一般过去时　同位语从句　连接词that　名词所有格　复数形式　固定搭配　介词through　最高级　形容词比较

43. 【答案】that

31 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作目的状语 → 逻辑主语为句子主语，且表示主动、将来含义 → 选择不定式 to walk

32 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作宾语补足语 → 逻辑宾语为 him，且与动词构成被动关系 → 选择过去分词 given

33 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生在过去且对现在有影响或持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时

has sold
34 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词或整个句子 → 根据上下文逻辑，表示“也、还”的递进关系 → 选择 also
35 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词 → 根据动词 own 的词根，结合后缀 -er 表示“人”的构词法 → 选择 owner
36 空 分析句子主语与谓语动词的时态与语态关系 → 判断主语为动作承受者 → 选用被动语态的一般过去时
37 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格后为同位语从句，解释说明抽象名词 → 选用连接词that
38 空 分析空格在句中的成分 → 判断为名词所有格 → 根据上下文确定名词为复数 → 构成复数名词所有格
39 空 分析空格与前后词的搭配关系 → 识别固定搭配take on → 选用介词through构成短语
40 空 分析句子结构 → 识别比较级结构 → 根据上下文确定需要最高级形式 → 选用happiest

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　不定式表目的　非谓语动词作宾补　过去分词表被动　现在完成时　时态与语态　副词在句中的位置与功能　SVO主干分析　词根词缀构词法　名词后缀 -er　被动语态　一般过去时　同位语从句　连接词that　名词所有格　复数形式　固定搭配　介词through　最高级　形容词比较

44. 【答案】friends’

31 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作目的状语 → 逻辑主语为句子主语，且表示主动、将来含义 → 选择不定式 to walk
32 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作宾语补足语 → 逻辑宾语为 him，且与动词构成被动关系 → 选择过去分词 given
33 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生在过去且对现在有影响或持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时 has sold
34 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词或整个句子 → 根据上下文逻辑，表示“也、还”的递进关系 → 选择 also
35 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词 → 根据动词 own 的词根，结合后缀 -er 表示“人”的构词法 → 选择 owner
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考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　不定式表目的　非谓语动词作宾补　过去分词表被动　现在完成时　时态与语态　副词在句中的位置与功能　SVO主干分析　词根词缀构词法　名词后缀 -er　被动语态　一般过去时　同位语从句　连接词that　名词所有格　复数形式　固定搭配　介词through　最高级　形容词比较

45. 【答案】through

31 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作目的状语 → 逻辑主语为句子主语，且表示主动、将来含义 → 选择不定式 to walk
32 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作宾语补足语 → 逻辑宾语为 him，且与动词构成被动关系 → 选择过去分词 given
33 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生在过去且对现在有影响或持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时 has sold
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37 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格后为同位语从句，解释说明抽象名词 → 选用连接词that
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39 空 分析空格与前后词的搭配关系 → 识别固定搭配take on → 选用介词through构成短语
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考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　不定式表目的　非谓语动词作宾补　过去分词表被动　现在完成时　时态与语态　副词在句中的位置与功能　SVO主干分析　词根词缀构词法　名词后缀 -er　被动语态　一般过去时　同位语从句　连接词that　名词所有格　复数形式　固定搭配　介词through　最高级　形容词比较

46. 【答案】happiest

31 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作目的状语 → 逻辑主语为句子主语，且表示主动、将来含义 → 选择不定式 to walk
32 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作宾语补足语 → 逻辑宾语为 him，且与动词构成被动关系 → 选择过去分词 given
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考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　不定式表目的　非谓语动词作宾补　过去分词表被动　现在完成时　时态与语态　副词在句中的位置与功能　SVO主干分析　词根词缀构词法　名词后缀 -er　被动语态　一般过去时　同位语从句　连接词that　名词所有格　复数形式　固定搭配　介词through　最高级　形容词比较

47. 【答案】请提供(B)处所在的上下文或文章内容，以便填写合适的单词。

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

48. 【答案】本题属于开放性试题，言之有理即可。参考答案：My mother is my angel.…

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考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化

49. 【答案】be proud of

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考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化

50. 【答案】is famous for

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考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化

51. 【答案】goes for a walk

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

52. 【答案】Turn off

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

考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化

53. 【答案】were taking photos

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

54. 【答案】Once upon a time there was a child ready to…

围绕‘做家务’主题，运用多样句式（如定语从句、动词搭配）组织要点，完成倡议性短文写作。

考点：take on responsibility　which can help...　not only...but also...

55. 【答案】Once upon a time there was a child ready to…

围绕‘做家务’主题，构建包含多个SVO主干的段落，通过句式变化（如简单句、并列句、复合句）组织内容，确保行文连贯、结构完整。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO主干　谋篇布局