中考 · 2022年内蒙古通辽市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 78 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 39 题 · 内蒙古通辽市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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一、听下面一段对话，回答第11至12小题。（共 1 小题，每小题 1 分，共 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. What time will Tom probably come to meet Paul?

A. At5: 00. B. At 6: 30. C. At 7: 20.

二、听下面一段对话，回答第13至15小题。（共 7 小题，每小题 1 分，共 7 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 2 to 4

2. What did the man go to Beijing for?

A. For visiting friends. B. For a trip. C. On business.

3. Why was the factory closed?

A. Because it caused too much noise. B. Because it caused water pollution.

C. Because it caused air pollution.

4. What is the government building?

A. A modern factory. B. A primary school.

C. A new farm. 第四节 听短文，根据所给问题选择最佳选项。（短文读两遍）

Questions 5 to 8

5. What was the matter with David?

A. He had no hands. B. He was blind. C. He was deaf.

6. When did David start learning computer science?

A. At the age of 7. B. At the age of 8. C. At the age of 10.

7. What can you learn about David?

A. He achieved his dream. B. He couldn't speak clearly.

C. He always depended on his mother.

8. What does the speaker want to tell us?

A. Mothers always play an important role in children's growth. B. It's necessary and important to get a good education.

C. We shouldn't let difficulties stop our dreams coming true.

三、完形填空（完成26～35小题, 每小题1分, 共10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从A、B、C、D四个选项中选择最佳选项。 Every one of us goes through ups and downs in life. I led an easy life. I didn’t have too many difficulties ___9___ money for the family. But I always wanted to do something that would make my family feel ___10___ of me. I started working as a salesman in a factory. To get more orders and sell more products, I ___11___ nearly half of all the stores that might have an interest in my products in New York. From carrying boxes of goods to filling sales sheets, I did almost everything I could. It wasn’t a wonderful job. But everything had an effect on my learning. Every day, I wondered ___12___ this could bring me success. Later I found that my aims (目标) should be a bit ___13___ and I should learn more. I was getting extra money to support my own ___14___ so I went to study after work. Occasionally, I got the chance to join a software (软件) house. This was my beginning into the technological world, where I wanted to stay. I started digging deeper into the new world and was able to ___15___ things from the people I was working with quickly. My growing knowledge made me be able to speak at important public meetings. For two years, I carried on working hard on big or small businesses and ___16___ ended up joining a big company. Today I’m proud to say that I have been very ___17___. It has been quite a hard journey—from carrying boxes of goods to an important role of a company. And it just goes to ___18___ that one can always make his dreams come true if he tries his best to explore a new world by learning and working hard. After all, nothing is impossible if you put your heart into it.

9. A. get B. gets C. got D. getting

10. A. proud B. pride C. nervous D. creative

11. A. stole B. took C. visited D. refused

12. A. what B. if C. where D. which

13. A. bigger B. easier C. smaller D. later

14. A. hobby B. pleasure C. company D. education
15. A. pick up B. take up C. take off D. put down
16. A. quietly B. finally C. carefully D. happily
17. A. patient B. organized C. powerful D. successful
18. A. learn B. show C. share D. require

四、阅读理解（完成36～50小题, 每小题2分, 共30分）（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

Here are three kinds of forms of Chinese art. Calligraphy (书法) The ancient Chinese thought of writing as an important form of art. Calligraphy is a popular form of writing. To produce Chinese characters one needs a brush, paper, inkstick (墨) and inkstone. These are called the “Four Treasures of the Study”. It’s necessary to learn these tools in order to learn calligraphy. Poetry It was an important part of art. Li Bai, Du Fu and Su Shi are considered among the best ancient poets, and there are five major kinds of ancient poetic styles called Shi, Ci, Ge, Qu and Fu. During the Tang Dynasty, poetry became so important that writing poetry was part of the examinations to work for the government. Opera Chinese opera is considered as one of the three oldest dramatic art forms in the world. It’s a combination of music, art and literature. During the Tang Dynasty, Emperor Taizong set up an opera school.

19. _____ are called the “Four Treasures of the Study”.
A. A pen, a book, inkstick and inkstone
B. A pen, paper, inkstick and inkstone
C. A brush, paper, inkstick and ink box
D. A brush, paper, inkstick and inkstone

20. How many major kinds of poetic styles are there in ancient China?
A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.

21. If you wanted to work for the government, you had to learn to write poetry during _____.
A. the Tang Dynasty B. the Song Dynasty C. the Yuan Dynasty D. the Qing Dynasty

22. What’s a combination of music, art and literature?
A. Poetry. B. Opera. C. Calligraphy. D. Painting.

23. From the passage, we can learn that _____.

A. Emperor Taizong of the Song Dynasty set up an opera school B calligraphy is one of the three oldest art forms in the world

B. Shi and Qu are the two most important poetic styles in ancient China

C. if you want to learn calligraphy, you must learn the “Four Treasures of the Study” B I prefer to go slowly when I drive in the mountains of my home, because the forest scenery is beautiful no matter what the season is. This morning I was driving slower than usual because an early March snow had made the roads slippery (湿滑的). Going up a mountain road, I had to slow down as I rounded a sharp, snowy curve (转弯处). That was when I saw a strong and handsome male deer standing in the middle of the road. I came to a full stop and for a few seconds we just looked at each other. His eyes seemed wise and calm. Finally, he nodded his head at me. I nodded in return and waved with my hand for him to go on. He then jumped and ran across the road, up the hill, and back into the woods. I drove on smiling at the magic of this moment and thanked that I had been going slowly enough not to hit this beautiful creature. Most of us rush through this life not knowing what we are missing. We hardly get to enjoy what each day brings us. Wouldn’ t it be better to go slowly through our days here? Life is meant to be savored. Moments are meant to be valued. Days are meant to be lived in love and joy not flown through at a crazy speed. The next time you find yourself going too fast, slow down. Take the time to watch the sunrise fill the world with light. Take the time to smile, laugh and sing. Take the time to read and relax. Take the time to live your life with love and delight in all the miracles each day brings you. If you do, your life will be much better and more beautiful. And you might even end up not hitting a deer on your way home.

24. Why does the writer like to go slowly in the mountains?

A. Because there is much snow.
B. Because the forest scenery is beautiful.
C. Because the road is dangerous.
D. Because there is a male deer.

25. What might the writer regret most if he drove too fast in the mountains according to Paragraph 1?

A. Missing the beautiful scenery of the mountains.
B. Missing the chance of spending time with animals.
C. Missing the chance of enjoying an early March snow in the mountains.
D. Missing the chance of having magical communication with a deer.

26. How did the writer feel after meeting the deer?

A. Upset.
B. Thankful.
C. Worried.
D. Lucky.

27. What does the underlined word “savored” mean in Chinese?

A. 积极
B. 创造
C. 品味
D. 勇敢

28. What’s the best title of this passage?

A. Enjoy Life

B. Love Nature

C. Protect Animals

D. Drive Slowly C Home to the yearly World Internet Conference (WIC) Wuzhen, a water town in East China’ s Zhejiang Province, has always been connected with technology. Wuzhen’ s People’ s Park was built in the 1950s. But this traditional park is now a center with the latest technologies. Powered by technologies including 5G, AI and AR, 23 interactive displays have been set up in the park. An AI assistant is placed at the park’ s entrance. From the weather forecast to the price of meat and vegetables, it provides daily-life information for the local people. Square dancing is popular in China. A big screen has been put up in the park’ s square, and dancers can learn routines (路线) from the screen or use it as a music player. Using AR, dancers can see themselves through the special camera, making the screen a “mirror”. The rubbish cans here are smart, too. The rubbish can opens by itself when it senses something moving near. It then sorts the rubbish and tells you which kind it falls in. The virtual (虚拟的) zoo in the park is the children’ s favorite. By using the park’ s app to scan (扫描) the area, visitors can check out virtual animals by AR cameras. The park is not just a collection of technologies put together for no reason. All the services were designed according to people’ s actual needs, which showed us what “technology +” could be like in the future.

29. What is Wuzhen famous for according to the text?

A. AR.

B. A water town.

C. Technologies.

D. The People’ s Park.

30. What will you first see when you go to Wuzhen’ s People’ s Park?

A. AR cameras.

B. A big screen.

C. Smart rubbish cans.

D. An AI assistant.

31. What will the rubbish can do when something moves near? ①It opens. ②It scans people. ③It sorts the rubbish. ④It tells people which can to drop. ⑤It puts the rubbish people throw in the right can by itself.

A. ①③⑤ B. ①③④ C. ②④⑤ D. ②③④

32. Why do children like the virtual zoo in the park?

A. Because they can use the park’ s app.
B. Because they can see the animals on TV.
C. Because they can play mobile phones freely.
D. Because they can see many kinds of virtual animals there.

33. What may our future life be like according to the text?

A. The technologies will serve people better.
B. People can go anywhere by car for free.
C. All the AI assistants will be here and there.
D. All the people must learn technologies.

五、完成句子（完成61～65小题, 每小题2分, 每空1分, 共10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

34. 温故而知新。_____ the new while _____ the old.

35. 必须制定更多法规来防范任何可能的危险。 More laws must be _____ to _____ against any possible dangers.

36. 这个作家兼演讲家现在正在她的家乡做关于中国文化的讲解。 The writer and speaker _____ _____ a speech on Chinese culture in her hometown now.

37. 孔子是一位著名的哲学家，他的至理名言对不同国家的许多人产生了影响。 Confucius was a famous philosopher _____ wise sayings have _____ many people in different countries.

38. 无论我走到哪里，没有什么能把我和我的祖国分开。 Wherever I go, nothing can make me _____ _____ my motherland.

六、书面表达（共20分）（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

39. （词数 80-104 • 20 分）

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. C	2. A	3. B	4. C	5. B
6. B	7. C	8. A	9. D	10. A
11. C	12. B	13. A	14. D	15. A
16. B	17. D	18. B	19. D	20. C
21. A	22. B	23. C	24. B	25. D
26. B	27. C	28. A	29. C	30. D
31. B	32. D	33. A	35. made; guard	36. is giving
38. separate from				

34. Learn; reviewing

37. whose; influenced

39. Recently, our class held a meeting on the topic "Whether Students Should Surf the Internet". Students had a heated discussion about it.

68% of the students are in favor of it. They think we can get all kinds of information from the Internet, which is helpful for our study. Besides, we can do online shopping, chat with others and make friends online. However, 32% of the students are against it. They argue that not all information on the Internet is true. What's more, some students may get addicted to online games, which is bad for their study and health.

In my opinion, the Internet is a double-edged sword. We should use it wisely. We can make good use of it to learn more knowledge, but we must also learn to tell right from wrong and control ourselves to avoid its negative effects.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位时间信息 → 识别数字与时间表达 → 排除干扰时间点

考点：数字时间语音　时间表达

2. 【答案】A

定位对话中关于‘去北京目的’的问答 → 识别‘visiting friends’与‘for a trip’、‘on business’的语义区别 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

3. 【答案】B

定位短文中关于‘工厂关闭原因’的陈述 → 识别‘water pollution’与‘noise’、‘air pollution’的语义区别 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

4. 【答案】C

定位短文中关于‘政府建筑’的描述 → 识别‘new farm’与‘modern factory’、‘primary school’的语义区别 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

5. 【答案】B

定位短文中关于‘David的问题’的描述 → 识别‘blind’与‘had no hands’、‘deaf’的语义区别 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

6. 【答案】B

定位短文中关于‘David开始学习计算机科学时间’的陈述 → 识别‘8岁’与‘7岁’、‘10岁’的数字区别 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　数字信息捕捉

7. 【答案】C

定位David相关信息 → 对比选项与原文细节 → 排除与原文相悖或无依据项

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

8. 【答案】A

把握说话者整体论述重心 → 对比选项与核心观点 → 排除偏离主旨或过度推断项

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

9. 【答案】D

1 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为介词宾语 → 选择动名词形式

2 空 分析固定搭配 feel proud of → 结合上下文情感色彩 → 选择形容词

3 空 分析销售员工作场景 → 推断拜访商店的行为 → 选择 visit

4 空 分析动词 wondered 后从句 → 判断从句为宾语从句 → 选择连接词 if

5 空 分析上下文逻辑 → 后文提到 learn more → 推断目标应更大 → 选择 bigger

6 空 定位空格后文 'so I went to study after work' → 推断空格处为支持学习的支出 → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格前文 'digging deeper into the new world' 与后文 'from the people I was working with' → 推断空格处为从同事处获取知识 → 得出答案
8 空 定位空格前文 'For two years, I carried on working hard' 与后文 'ended up joining a big company' → 推断空格处为表示时间或结果的副词 → 得出答案
9 空 定位空格前文 'Today I’ m proud to say' 与后文 'It has been quite a hard journey' → 推断空格处为总结性形容词，概括成功 → 得出答案
10 空 定位空格前文 'And it just goes to' 与后文 'that one can always make his dreams come true' → 推断空格处为固定搭配，表示证明 → 得出答案

考点：介词宾语用动名词　固定搭配 have difficulty (in) doing sth　固定搭配 be/feel proud of　形容词作表语　语境推断动词　销售员拜访潜在客户　宾语从句连接词　wonder if/whether 表示想知道是否　语境逻辑推断　目标调整与学习需求的关联　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　主旨大意　固定搭配

10. 【答案】A
1 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为介词宾语 → 选择动名词形式
2 空 分析固定搭配 feel proud of → 结合上下文情感色彩 → 选择形容词
3 空 分析销售员工作场景 → 推断拜访商店的行为 → 选择 visit
4 空 分析动词 wondered 后从句 → 判断从句为宾语从句 → 选择连接词 if
5 空 分析上下文逻辑 → 后文提到 learn more → 推断目标应更大 → 选择 bigger
6 空 定位空格后文 'so I went to study after work' → 推断空格处为支持学习的支出 → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格前文 'digging deeper into the new world' 与后文 'from the people I was working with' → 推断空格处为从同事处获取知识 → 得出答案
8 空 定位空格前文 'For two years, I carried on working hard' 与后文 'ended up joining a big company' → 推断空格处为表示时间或结果的副词 → 得出答案
9 空 定位空格前文 'Today I’ m proud to say' 与后文 'It has been quite a hard journey' → 推断空格处为总结性形容词，概括成功 → 得出答案
10 空 定位空格前文 'And it just goes to' 与后文 'that one can always make his dreams come true' → 推断空格处为固定搭配，表示证明 → 得出答案

考点：介词宾语用动名词　固定搭配 have difficulty (in) doing sth　固定搭配 be/feel proud of　形容词作表语　语境推断动词　销售员拜访潜在客户　宾语从句连接词　wonder if/whether 表示想知道是否　语境逻辑推断　目标调整与学习需求的关联　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　主旨大意　固定搭配

11. 【答案】C
1 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为介词宾语 → 选择动名词形式
2 空 分析固定搭配 feel proud of → 结合上下文情感色彩 → 选择形容词
3 空 分析销售员工作场景 → 推断拜访商店的行为 → 选择 visit
4 空 分析动词 wondered 后从句 → 判断从句为宾语从句 → 选择连接词 if
5 空 分析上下文逻辑 → 后文提到 learn more → 推断目标应更大 → 选择 bigger
6 空 定位空格后文 'so I went to study after work' → 推断空格处为支持学习的支出 → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格前文 'digging deeper into the new world' 与后文 'from the people I was working with' → 推断空格处为从同事处获取知识 → 得出答案
8 空 定位空格前文 'For two years, I carried on working hard' 与后文 'ended up joining a big company' → 推断空格处为表示时间或结果的副词 → 得出答案
9 空 定位空格前文 'Today I’ m proud to say' 与后文 'It has been quite a hard journey' → 推断空格处为总结性形容词，概括成功 → 得出答案
10 空 定位空格前文 'And it just goes to' 与后文 'that one can always make his dreams come true' → 推断空格处

为固定搭配，表示证明 → 得出答案

考点：介词宾语用动名词　固定搭配 have difficulty (in) doing sth　固定搭配 be/feel proud of　形容词作表语　语境推断动词　销售员拜访潜在客户　宾语从句连接词　wonder if/whether 表示想知道是否　语境逻辑推断　目标调整与学习需求的关联　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　主旨大意　固定搭配

12. 【答案】B

1 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为介词宾语 → 选择动名词形式
2 空 分析固定搭配 feel proud of → 结合上下文情感色彩 → 选择形容词
3 空 分析销售员工作场景 → 推断拜访商店的行为 → 选择 visit
4 空 分析动词 wondered 后从句 → 判断从句为宾语从句 → 选择连接词 if
5 空 分析上下文逻辑 → 后文提到 learn more → 推断目标应更大 → 选择 bigger
6 空 定位空格后文 'so I went to study after work' → 推断空格处为支持学习的支出 → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格前文 'digging deeper into the new world' 与后文 'from the people I was working with' → 推断空格处为从同事处获取知识 → 得出答案
8 空 定位空格前文 'For two years, I carried on working hard' 与后文 'ended up joining a big company' → 推断空格处为表示时间或结果的副词 → 得出答案
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13. 【答案】A

1 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为介词宾语 → 选择动名词形式
2 空 分析固定搭配 feel proud of → 结合上下文情感色彩 → 选择形容词
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9 空 定位空格前文 'Today I’ m proud to say' 与后文 'It has been quite a hard journey' → 推断空格处为总结性形容词，概括成功 → 得出答案
10 空 定位空格前文 'And it just goes to' 与后文 'that one can always make his dreams come true' → 推断空格处为固定搭配，表示证明 → 得出答案

考点：介词宾语用动名词　固定搭配 have difficulty (in) doing sth　固定搭配 be/feel proud of　形容词作表语　语境推断动词　销售员拜访潜在客户　宾语从句连接词　wonder if/whether 表示想知道是否　语境逻辑推断　目标调整与学习需求的关联　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　主旨大意　固定搭配

14. 【答案】D

1 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为介词宾语 → 选择动名词形式
2 空 分析固定搭配 feel proud of → 结合上下文情感色彩 → 选择形容词
3 空 分析销售员工作场景 → 推断拜访商店的行为 → 选择 visit
4 空 分析动词 wondered 后从句 → 判断从句为宾语从句 → 选择连接词 if
5 空 分析上下文逻辑 → 后文提到 learn more → 推断目标应更大 → 选择 bigger
6 空 定位空格后文 'so I went to study after work' → 推断空格处为支持学习的支出 → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格前文 'digging deeper into the new world' 与后文 'from the people I was working with' → 推断空格处为从同事处获取知识 → 得出答案
8 空 定位空格前文 'For two years, I carried on working hard' 与后文 'ended up joining a big company' → 推断空格处为表示时间或结果的副词 → 得出答案
9 空 定位空格前文 'Today I’ m proud to say' 与后文 'It has been quite a hard journey' → 推断空格处为总结性形容词，概括成功 → 得出答案
10 空 定位空格前文 'And it just goes to' 与后文 'that one can always make his dreams come true' → 推断空格处为固定搭配，表示证明 → 得出答案

考点：介词宾语用动名词　固定搭配 have difficulty (in) doing sth　固定搭配 be/feel proud of　形容词作表语　语境推断动词　销售员拜访潜在客户　宾语从句连接词　wonder if/whether 表示想知道是否　语境逻辑推断　目标调整与学习需求的关联　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　主旨大意　固定搭配

15. 【答案】A

1 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为介词宾语 → 选择动名词形式
2 空 分析固定搭配 feel proud of → 结合上下文情感色彩 → 选择形容词
3 空 分析销售员工作场景 → 推断拜访商店的行为 → 选择 visit
4 空 分析动词 wondered 后从句 → 判断从句为宾语从句 → 选择连接词 if
5 空 分析上下文逻辑 → 后文提到 learn more → 推断目标应更大 → 选择 bigger
6 空 定位空格后文 'so I went to study after work' → 推断空格处为支持学习的支出 → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格前文 'digging deeper into the new world' 与后文 'from the people I was working with' → 推断空格处为从同事处获取知识 → 得出答案
8 空 定位空格前文 'For two years, I carried on working hard' 与后文 'ended up joining a big company' → 推断空格处为表示时间或结果的副词 → 得出答案
9 空 定位空格前文 'Today I’ m proud to say' 与后文 'It has been quite a hard journey' → 推断空格处为总结性形容词，概括成功 → 得出答案
10 空 定位空格前文 'And it just goes to' 与后文 'that one can always make his dreams come true' → 推断空格处为固定搭配，表示证明 → 得出答案

考点：介词宾语用动名词　固定搭配 have difficulty (in) doing sth　固定搭配 be/feel proud of　形容词作表语　语境推断动词　销售员拜访潜在客户　宾语从句连接词　wonder if/whether 表示想知道是否　语境逻辑推断　目标调整与学习需求的关联　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　主旨大意　固定搭配

16. 【答案】B

1 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为介词宾语 → 选择动名词形式
2 空 分析固定搭配 feel proud of → 结合上下文情感色彩 → 选择形容词
3 空 分析销售员工作场景 → 推断拜访商店的行为 → 选择 visit
4 空 分析动词 wondered 后从句 → 判断从句为宾语从句 → 选择连接词 if
5 空 分析上下文逻辑 → 后文提到 learn more → 推断目标应更大 → 选择 bigger
6 空 定位空格后文 'so I went to study after work' → 推断空格处为支持学习的支出 → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格前文 'digging deeper into the new world' 与后文 'from the people I was working with' → 推断空格

处为从同事处获取知识 → 得出答案
8 空 定位空格前文 'For two years, I carried on working hard' 与后文 'ended up joining a big company' → 推断空格处为表示时间或结果的副词 → 得出答案
9 空 定位空格前文 'Today I’ m proud to say' 与后文 'It has been quite a hard journey' → 推断空格处为总结性形容词，概括成功 → 得出答案
10 空 定位空格前文 'And it just goes to' 与后文 'that one can always make his dreams come true' → 推断空格处为固定搭配，表示证明 → 得出答案

考点：介词宾语用动名词　固定搭配 have difficulty (in) doing sth　固定搭配 be/feel proud of　形容词作表语　语境推断动词　销售员拜访潜在客户　宾语从句连接词　wonder if/whether 表示想知道是否　语境逻辑推断　目标调整与学习需求的关联　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　主旨大意　固定搭配

17. 【答案】D
1 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为介词宾语 → 选择动名词形式
2 空 分析固定搭配 feel proud of → 结合上下文情感色彩 → 选择形容词
3 空 分析销售员工作场景 → 推断拜访商店的行为 → 选择 visit
4 空 分析动词 wondered 后从句 → 判断从句为宾语从句 → 选择连接词 if
5 空 分析上下文逻辑 → 后文提到 learn more → 推断目标应更大 → 选择 bigger
6 空 定位空格后文 'so I went to study after work' → 推断空格处为支持学习的支出 → 得出答案
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9 空 定位空格前文 'Today I’ m proud to say' 与后文 'It has been quite a hard journey' → 推断空格处为总结性形容词，概括成功 → 得出答案
10 空 定位空格前文 'And it just goes to' 与后文 'that one can always make his dreams come true' → 推断空格处为固定搭配，表示证明 → 得出答案

考点：介词宾语用动名词　固定搭配 have difficulty (in) doing sth　固定搭配 be/feel proud of　形容词作表语　语境推断动词　销售员拜访潜在客户　宾语从句连接词　wonder if/whether 表示想知道是否　语境逻辑推断　目标调整与学习需求的关联　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　主旨大意　固定搭配

18. 【答案】B
1 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为介词宾语 → 选择动名词形式
2 空 分析固定搭配 feel proud of → 结合上下文情感色彩 → 选择形容词
3 空 分析销售员工作场景 → 推断拜访商店的行为 → 选择 visit
4 空 分析动词 wondered 后从句 → 判断从句为宾语从句 → 选择连接词 if
5 空 分析上下文逻辑 → 后文提到 learn more → 推断目标应更大 → 选择 bigger
6 空 定位空格后文 'so I went to study after work' → 推断空格处为支持学习的支出 → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格前文 'digging deeper into the new world' 与后文 'from the people I was working with' → 推断空格处为从同事处获取知识 → 得出答案
8 空 定位空格前文 'For two years, I carried on working hard' 与后文 'ended up joining a big company' → 推断空格处为表示时间或结果的副词 → 得出答案
9 空 定位空格前文 'Today I’ m proud to say' 与后文 'It has been quite a hard journey' → 推断空格处为总结性形容词，概括成功 → 得出答案
10 空 定位空格前文 'And it just goes to' 与后文 'that one can always make his dreams come true' → 推断空格处为固定搭配，表示证明 → 得出答案

考点：介词宾语用动名词　固定搭配 have difficulty (in) doing sth　固定搭配 be/feel proud of　形容词作表语　语境推

断动词　销售员拜访潜在客户　宾语从句连接词　wonder if/whether 表示想知道是否　语境逻辑推断　目标调整与学习需求的关联　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　主旨大意　固定搭配

19. 【答案】D

定位“Four Treasures of the Study” → 提取并列项（brush, paper, inkstick, inkstone） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　名词并列

20. 【答案】C

定位“major kinds of ancient poetic styles” → 提取数量词“five” → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　数字信息

21. 【答案】A

定位“work for the government”与“write poetry” → 提取时间状语“During the Tang Dynasty” → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　时间信息

22. 【答案】B

定位“combination of music, art and literature” → 提取主语“Chinese opera” → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　定义匹配

23. 【答案】C

通读全文，逐一验证选项 → A项与原文“Tang Dynasty”相悖 → D项与原文“necessary to learn”逻辑一致 → C项为原文“five major kinds”的合理推断

考点：细节验证　逻辑推理

24. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现语篇内容与题干问题完全不匹配 → 无法从给定语篇中推断出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　语篇信息匹配

25. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现语篇内容与题干问题完全不匹配 → 无法从给定语篇中推断出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　语篇信息匹配

26. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现语篇内容与题干问题完全不匹配 → 无法从给定语篇中推断出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　语篇信息匹配

27. 【答案】C

定位划线词 → 在语篇中寻找该词 → 发现语篇中无此词 → 无法根据语境推断词义

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

28. 【答案】A

通读全文 → 概括段落大意 → 发现语篇内容与题干问题完全不匹配 → 无法从给定语篇中推断出答案

考点：主旨大意　篇章概括

29. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Wuzhen' → 在语篇中未找到直接提及 → 结合常识与选项逻辑推断 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　常识推理

30. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Wuzhen’ s People’ s Park' → 在语篇中未找到直接提及 → 结合常识与选项逻辑推断 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　常识推理

31. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'rubbish can' → 在语篇中未找到直接提及 → 结合常识与选项逻辑推断 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　常识推理

32. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'virtual zoo' → 在语篇中未找到直接提及 → 结合常识与选项逻辑推断 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　常识推理

33. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'future life' → 在语篇中未找到直接提及 → 结合常识与选项逻辑推断 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　常识推理

34. 【答案】Learn; reviewing

识别并列结构 while → 判断 while 后为省略主语和 be 动词的现在分词短语 → 与前半句祈使句动词原形 Learn 并列 → 得出答案

考点：while 引导的省略结构　非谓语动词（现在分词）

35. 【答案】made; guard

识别情态动词 must → 判断其后为被动语态 must be done → 结合语境“制定法规” → 得出答案

考点：被动语态　固定搭配 make laws

36. 【答案】is giving

识别时间状语 now → 判断句子时态为现在进行时 → 主语 The writer and speaker 为单数概念 → 得出答案

考点：现在进行时　主谓一致

37. 【答案】whose; influenced

识别先行词 philosopher 与后文 sayings 的所属关系 → 判断需用关系代词 whose 引导定语从句 → 从句时态与主句一致为一般过去时 → 得出答案

考点：定语从句关系代词 whose　一般过去时

38. 【答案】separate from

识别使役动词 make → 判断其后接宾语 me 和动词原形 → 结合语境“分开” → 得出⊠⊠定搭配 separate from

考点：使役动词 make sb do sth　固定搭配 separate from

39. 【答案】Recently, our class held a meeting on the…

根据表格信息组织观点对比，运用SVO主干句陈述事实，并通过句式变化（如并列、转折）构建连贯的议论文段落。

考点：观点对比结构　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建