中考 · 2022年青海省中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 131 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 61 题 · 青海省

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
109 209
yingyu8.cn/an/109209

一、单项选择（每小题 1 分，共 20 分）（共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

1. Gu Ailing is _____ excellent sports star. She achieved her dream in the 2022 Winter Olympic Games.

A. a B. an C. /

2. When you are enjoying yourself on the beach, wear a pair of sunglasses to _____ your eyes.

A. keep B. protect C. treat

3. Chinese people were so excited _____ the Shenzhou-13 was successfully launched into space.

A. when B. why C. how

4. —Excuse me, could you please tell me where the nearest restroom is? —Go _____ the hallway and turn left, it’ s across _____ the teachers’ office.

A. along; from B. to; of C. down; to

5. —Remember to _____ the lights when you leave the classroom. —OK, no problem, Mr. Smith.

A. turn on B. turn up C. turn off

6. —You did a great job Joe! —Thanks. I think you can do it even _____.

A. better B. best C. well

7. Our school held the graduation ceremony last Friday. All the parents _____ to cheer us up.

A. are invited B. were invited C. will be invited

8. Paper cutting is one of the Chinese traditional _____.

A. arts B. sports C. subjects

9. —Hurry up! The plane _____ in one and a half hours. —Don’ t worry. I will drive you to the airport immediately.

A. will take off B. takes off C. took off

10. Wang Yaping becomes _____ female taikonaut to work in China’s space station.
A. one B. first C. the first

11. —Look! Mr. Li is playing basketball with his students. —It _____ be him. He has gone to Xi’an.
A. mustn’t B. can’t C. shouldn’t

12. —The doctors are busy _____ how to deal with this disease these days. —So they are. They’re really hard-working.
A. discuss B. to discuss C. discussing

13. —Do you like the song Jian Hun on Douyin? —Yes, I like the songs _____ I can dance to.
A. that B. who C. what

14. —_____ is it from your home to school? —It’s 8 kilometers.
A. How long B. How far C. How often

15. —Have you watched the movie named The Battle at Lake Changjin? —Yes, I was moved to tears. _____!
A. What a touching movie B. What touching a movie C. How a touching movie

16. People in Qinghai are working hard. That’s why Qinghai is developing so _____.
A. regularly B. rapidly C. suddenly

17. What _____ you _____ when I called you yesterday afternoon? You neither answered nor called me back.
A. are; doing B. will; do C. were; doing

18. —President Xi has spoken highly of the environment protection in Qinghai Province. As a teenager, I wonder _____. —We should throw rubbish in the bins and keep public places clean.
A. how we can protect the environment B. why we can protect the environment
C. how can we protect the environment

19. —I think keeping one-meter distance is very important when we stand in line. —_____.
A. I totally agree B. It doesn’t matter C. Nothing much

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

阅读短文，从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项，使短文完整、通顺。 One day, I came home after school and threw my gym bag and volleyball down at the floor. I had tried out for the school volleyball team, but I didn’t ___20___. I felt terrible. My mother tried to cheer me up, ___21___ nothing she did worked. Finally, my mother sent me to visit my uncle ___22___ lived around the corner. “Are you still feeling bad?” my uncle asked. I guess my mother had told my uncle ___23___ my disappointment (失望). He ___24___ give me some good advice. He said, “Tommy, I’m ___25___ you for trying out for the volleyball team although you failed. You know what I do? Every year, I make a promise to ___26___ to try one new thing like a new sport, a new hobby or a new friend each year. Trying new things helps you grow as a person.” One day, when I was walking by a school, I saw some kids ___27___ baseball. I thought about what my uncle had said, so I got close to the kids. It took some courage, but soon I was playing with them and having fun. From then on, I played with them every week. A year ___28___, I became a happy player on our school baseball team. And I found this happiness because I tried ___29___ new.

20. A. make it　B. put it　C. find it　D. lose it
21. A. and　B. but　C. because　D. so
22. A. which　B. whom　C. who　D. what
23. A. with　B. to　C. of　D. about
24. A. felt lucky to　B. decided to　C. happened to　D. refused to
25. A. strict with　B. angry with　C. proud of　D. good to
26. A. myself　B. himself　C. herself　D. yourself
27. A. play　B. to play　C. playing　D. played
28. A. late　B. later　C. early　D. earlier
29. A. anything　B. everything　C. nothing　D. something

三、阅读理解（共三节，共 15 小题，计 30 分）（共 16 小题，每小题 2 分，共 32 分）

Famous Places around the World The best time to visit... China China is a huge country so it depends on where you go. The best time to visit is autumn. During that time, temperatures are pleasant wherever you are. If you don’ t like the heat, don’ t come in summer. In Beijing, in summer, the average temperature is up to 30 degrees centigrade. Greece The best time to visit Greece is April to June. If you like snow, then go to the northwest of the country in winter. It’ s great for skiing. If you just want to sit on a beach and see the sunshine every day, then August is the perfect month. But, be careful! Temperatures are really high. In the southeast of Greece, it might be 30-35 degrees centigrade. Mexico The weather in Mexico is hot, wet and sticky for most of the year, except in Mexico City. February to April is the best time to visit. It can get very stormy at the end of August. From time to time, there are hurricanes and tornados. South Africa South Africa has a pleasant climate, with lovely warm sunny days most of the year. The summer is from November to February, and the weather is really hot at this time. In August, it’ s winter and the weather is usually warm, except at night. South Africa has the world’ s highest daily hours of sunshine. 根据短文内容，选择最佳答案。

30. When South Africa is in summer, Beijing is in _____.

A. spring B. autumn C. winter D. summer

31. What’ s the weather like in Mexico?

A. Hot and wet. B. Hot and dry. C. Windy and cool. D. Humid and cold.

32. If you are interested in skiing, you can visit _____.

A. China B. Mexico C. Greece D. South Africa

33. In _____, the daily sunshine lasts for the longest time.

A. Greece B. South Africa C. China D. Mexico

34. In which part of a magazine can we read this passage?

A. Business. B. Advertisement.

C. Sports. D. Travel. B Zhou Jiangtao passed away at only 17 years old. He got bone cancer when he was

35. Four days before his death, he asked to donate his organs (器官). “I know the pain of suffering from disease and the helplessness of having no cure ... I’ ve seen so much sadness and regret and want to offer help.” On the day he “left”, two patients who had been waiting for cornea transplants (角膜移植) were told they would get donations. It has been 12 years since China started national test program for human organ donation. According to the China Organ Donation Administrative Center, about 300,000 people across China are waiting for organ transplants, but only 20,000 receive transplants each year. In recent years, organ donation and transplantation have gotten more public support in China. “As of April 2 this year, more than 4.62 million people had signed up (登记) for organ donation,” said the center. As many as 75 people can get help from a single donor. In China, there are some traditional thoughts about the bodies of dead people. For example, many believe the body is a gift from one’ s parents. So, _____. But many others don’ t think so. They think donating organs is a way to help others, which makes life more valuable than oneself. More facts ●Rare organ: heart (must be from a donor under age 45) ●How to keep organs: using ice and a cooler ●How long can an organ survive outside the body? Heart: 4—6 hours Lung (肺): 4—6 hours Liver (肝): 12—15 hours

---

It has been 12 years since China started national test program for human organ donation. According to the China Organ Donation Administrative Center, about 300,000 people across China are waiting for organ transplants, but only 20,000 receive transplants each year. In recent years, organ donation and transplantation have gotten more public support in China. “As of April 2 this year, more than 4.62 million people had signed up (登记) for organ donation,” said the center. As many as 75 people can get help from a single donor. In China, there are some traditional thoughts about the bodies of dead people. For example, many believe the body is a gift from one’ s parents. So, _____. But many others don’ t think so. They think donating organs is a way to help others, which makes life more valuable than oneself. More facts ●Rare organ: heart (must be from a donor under age 45) ●How to keep organs: using ice and a cooler ●How long can an organ survive outside the body? Heart: 4—6 hours Lung (肺): 4—6 hours Liver (肝): 12—15 hours Kidney (肾): 36—48 hours Skin (皮肤): up to five years 根据短文内容，选择最佳答案。

36. How long has Zhou Jiangtao been suffering from bone cancer?

A. For about 4 years. B. For about 13 years. C. For about 17 years. D. For about 12 years.

37. In Paragraph 3, the underlined word “donor” means _____.

A. 接受者 B. 监护人 C. 组织者 D. 捐献者

38. According to the passage, a 48-year-old man can donate the following organs, EXCEPT _____.

A. lung B. heart C. liver D. skin

39. Choose the best sentence to put in _____ in Paragraph 4.

A. they think dead bodies must be kept complete

B. they are willing to donate their organs

C. they are pleased to donate their organs

D. they are encouraged to donate their organs

40. Which organ can survive for the longest time outside the body?

A. Heart.

B. Kidney.

C. Skin.

D. Liver. C Culture Flying High Known as the birthplace of kites, Weifang in Shandong Province has a long history of making kites. Weifang kite-making dates back to 2,000 years ago. At first, they were often used by the army for measuring distance and communication purposes. During the Ming Dynasty(1368—1644), kites started to be popular among ordinary people as entertainment. Weifang kite-making was included in the national-level intangible cultural heritage lists(国家级非物质文化遗产名录) in 2006. Since 1984, the International Kite Festival has been held in Weifang every year. Yang Hongwei, 56, is an inheritor(继承人) of the Weifang kite-making art, born into a kite-making family. “Every time I see the beautiful kites, my boredom and negative feelings go away,” said Yang. Having a special connection with kites, Yang learned the art from her grandfather at the age of

Though the idea was cool, the process was not easy. “It’s really hard work,” Yang added, “but when I explain the stories on the kites to foreign customers, I feel a sense of great achievement.” In her space time, she also travels to different countries including Germany, Australia, the US and New Zealand to tell people about Chinese stories seen on kites and the traditional ways of making kites. “I’m an inheritor of the culture. It is also an important job of mine to spread the heritage around the world and onto the next generation,” she said. 根据短文内容，选择最佳答案。

41. When did kites start to be popular as entertainment?

A. During Ming Dynasty.

B. 2000 years ago.

C. In 2006.

D. In 1984.

42. Paragraph 2 mainly tells us _____.

A. the birthplace of kites
B. the purposes of kites
C. the styles of kites
D. the development of kites

43. The underlined word “negative” is similar to _____.

A. positive B. terrible C. personal D. joyful

44. According to the passage, what can we know about Yang Hongwei?

A. She traveled all over the world. B She started her own shop at the age of 16.
B. She tried her best to spread Chinese culture of kite to the world.
C. She was the only inheritor of the Weifang kite-making art.

45. The passage is written to _____.

A. tell the history of kites
B. teach us how to make a kite
C. introduce an inheritor of Weifang kite-making art
D. describe patterns of kites

四、补全对话（共 5 小题，计 40 分）（共 5 小题，每小题 8 分，共 40 分）

根据对话内容，选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。（其中两个选项为多余选项） Linda: Hi, Jim! What are you doing? Jim: Hi, Linda! _____46_____ Linda: What are you looking for on the Internet? Jim: I’m searching for some information about Sanjiangyuan National Park. Linda: Sanjiangyuan National Park? _____47_____ Jim: Really? Please tell me something about it. Linda: Sure. It is located in Qinghai Province and it’s a top national park in China. Jim: Wow! _____48_____ Linda: Yes, it is known as the “water tower of China”. Jim: Amazing! I have just learned that Sanjiangyaun is home to the headwaters of the Yangtze, Yellow and Lancang rivers. Linda: Exactly right. _____49_____ Jim: What animals are there in this park? Linda: Tibetan antelope, snow leopard, and Tibetan wild donkey. _____50_____ Jim: How precious the animals are! I hope one day I can go there and see them.

46. 补全对话

A. I’m shopping on the Internet now.
B. Anything else?
C. I’m surfing on the Internet now.
D. I want to go there.
E. They have lived there for generations.
F. And there are also many wild animals in the park.
G. I have been there recently.

47. 补全对话

A. I’ m shopping on the Internet now.
B. Anything else?
C. I’ m surfing on the Internet now.
D. I want to go there.
E. They have lived there for generations.
F. And there are also many wild animals in the park.
G. I have been there recently.

48. 补全对话

A. I’ m shopping on the Internet now.
B. Anything else?
C. I’ m surfing on the Internet now.
D. I want to go there.
E. They have lived there for generations.
F. And there are also many wild animals in the park.
G. I have been there recently.

49. 补全对话

A. I’ m shopping on the Internet now.
B. Anything else?
C. I’ m surfing on the Internet now.
D. I want to go there.
E. They have lived there for generations.
F. And there are also many wild animals in the park.
G. I have been there recently.

50. 补全对话

A. I’ m shopping on the Internet now.
B. Anything else?
C. I’ m surfing on the Internet now.
D. I want to go there.
E. They have lived there for generations.
F. And there are also many wild animals in the park.
G. I have been there recently.

五、词汇运用（每空 1 分，共 5 分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

用方框中所给词的适当形式填空，使短文完整、通顺。 two get quick confuse suggest You have been learning English for several years. Do you feel stressed and _____51_____ when you are learning English? If yes, here are some _____52_____ to help you. How about _____53_____ a pen fiend? You can send each other messages. It’ s an effective way to improve your English and enjoy yourself. Why don’ t you get together with other English learners and set up some kind of “English Speaking Club”? You can talk to each other about your life and your worries. It’ s a wise idea to read English newspapers once or _____54_____ a week. Get your notebook out and write down some words you don’ t know. You’ ll _____55_____ build up your vocabulary. Learning is a lifelong journey, so learn wisely and learn well.

51. 词汇运用

52. 词汇运用

53. 词汇运用

54. 词汇运用

55. 词汇运用

六、阅读表达（每空 1 分，共 10 分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

56. A tiger is _____ _____ of power, energy, protection and generosity.

57. In China, you can see images of tigers on the walls of temples and houses because people think they can help them _____ _____ from disasters and danger.

58. In the West, brave warriors are given the name “the lion” because people _____ lions _____ the king of all animals.

59. When people say “easy tiger” to you, it means they want you to _____ _____.

60. We hope more people can get to know tigers and help _____ their habitats _____ being destroyed.

七、书面表达（计 15 分）（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

61. (15 分)

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. A	4. A	5. C
6. A	7. B	8. A	9. A	10. C
11. B	12. C	13. A	14. B	15. A
16. B	17. C	18. A	19. A	20. A
21. B	22. C	23. D	24. B	25. C
26. A	27. C	28. B	29. D	30. C
31. A	32. C	33. B	34. D	35. C
36. A	37. D	38. B	39. A	40. C
41. A	42. D	43. B	44. C	45. C
51. confused	52. suggestions	53. getting	54. twice	55. quickly
56. a symbol	57. get rid	58. see as	59. take it easy	60. protect from

46. C

47. G

48. B

49. F

50. E

61. Known as the birthplace of kites, Weifang in Shandong Province has a long history of making kites. Weifang kite-making dates back to 2,000 years ago. At first, they were often used by the army for measuring distance and communication purposes. During the Ming Dynasty(1368—1644), kites started to be popular among ordinary people as entertainment. Weifang kite-making was included in the national-level intangible cultural heritage lists(

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

识别名词前的冠词空缺 → 判断名词首音为元音 → 选择不定冠词an

考点：不定冠词a/an的用法

2. 【答案】B

定位动词搭配空缺 → 识别宾语为your eyes → 匹配protect与eyes的常见搭配

考点：动词搭配 protect one's eyes

3. 【答案】A

识别so...that...句型 → 判断从句为结果状语从句 → 选择连接词when

考点：so...that...结果状语从句

4. 【答案】A

识别指路场景 → 匹配go along/down the hallway → 匹配across from的固定搭配

考点：指路短语 go along/down　介词搭配 across from

5. 【答案】C

根据语境“离开教室” → 推断需要“关闭”灯光 → 匹配动词短语 turn off

考点：动词搭配 turn off　语境选词

6. 【答案】A

根据前句“great job” → 推断后句为比较级结构“even better” → 选择 better

考点：近义词辨析　SVO 主干

7. 【答案】B

根据时间状语“last Friday” → 判断时态为过去时 → 根据主语“parents”与动词“invite”的被动关系 → 选择 were invited

考点：时态与语态　SVO 主干

8. 【答案】A

根据主语“Paper cutting”（剪纸） → 判断其属于“艺术”范畴 → 匹配名词 arts

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

9. 【答案】A

根据时间状语“in one and a half hours” → 判断为将来时态 → 根据“飞机起飞”的固定表达 → 选择 will take off

考点：时态与语态　SVO 主干

10. 【答案】C

识别序数词结构 → 判断冠词使用规则 → 选择正确形式

考点：序数词前需加定冠词　固定搭配 the first... to do

11. 【答案】B

分析后句逻辑依据 → 判断情态动词表推测的否定形式 → 选择表示不可能的选项

考点：情态动词表推测　can't 表示不可能　mustn't 表示禁止

12. 【答案】C

识别固定搭配 busy doing → 排除非谓语错误形式 → 选择动名词

考点：busy doing sth 固定搭配　非谓语动词形式选择

13. 【答案】A

分析从句先行词 → 判断关系代词指代对象 → 选择指物的关系代词

考点：定语从句关系代词选择　that 指物　who 指人

14. 【答案】B

分析答句数值含义 → 匹配问句疑问词 → 选择询问距离的选项

考点：How far 询问距离　How long 询问时间/长度　How often 询问频率

15. 【答案】A

识别感叹句结构 → 区分What与How引导的感叹句 → 根据中心词为名词短语选择What引导 → 确定正确语序

考点：What引导的感叹句　What + a/an + 形容词 + 名词 + 主语 + 谓语

16. 【答案】B

分析因果逻辑 → 根据前句working hard推断发展状态 → 选择表示快速发展的副词

考点：副词辨析　语境选词　因果逻辑推理

17. 【答案】C

识别时间状语yesterday afternoon → 判断过去进行时态 → 确定主谓结构

考点：过去进行时　SVO主干结构　时间状语与动词时态呼应

18. 【答案】A

识别宾语从句结构 → 判断从句语序为陈述语序 → 根据答句内容选择疑问词how

考点：宾语从句　陈述语序　疑问词选择

19. 【答案】A

识别对话中的观点表达 → 根据前句观点判断回应态度 → 选择表示赞同的表达

考点：观点态度判断　对话衔接　日常交际用语

20. 【答案】A

21 空 根据前文'tried out for the school volleyball team'和后文'I felt terrible'推断，此处表示尝试失败，'make it'为固定搭配，意为'成功'

22 空 分析前后句逻辑关系，前句'My mother tried to cheer me up'与后句'nothing she did worked'构成转折，需用转折连词

23 空 分析从句结构，先行词为'uncle'（人），在从句中作主语，需用关系代词'who'

24 空 根据固定搭配'tell sb. about sth.'和语境'我妈妈告诉叔叔关于我的失望'，选择介词'about'

25 空 根据后文叔叔给出建议的语境，此处表示'他确实给了我一些好建议'，用助动词'did'加强肯定语气

26 空 定位语境（叔叔对Tommy尝试失败后的态度）→ 辨析短语情感色彩（proud of表示赞赏）→ 得出答案

27 空 定位主语（I）→ 判断反身代词需与主语一致 → 得出答案

28 空 定位结构（see sb. doing sth.）→ 判断非谓语动词形式（现在分词表进行）→ 得出答案

29 空 定位时间线索（一年之后）→ 辨析late/later/early/earlier的用法差异 → 得出答案
30 空 定位语境（尝试新事物带来快乐）→ 判断不定代词的肯定/否定含义 → 得出答案

考点：make it 固定搭配　语境推断　转折连词　状语从句逻辑关系　定语从句　关系代词选择　固定搭配 tell sb. about sth.　介词选择　助动词强调　语境选词　近义词辨析　主谓一致与指代一致　非谓语动词

21. 【答案】B

21 空 根据前文'tried out for the school volleyball team'和后文'I felt terrible'推断，此处表示尝试失败，'make it'为固定搭配，意为'成功'
22 空 分析前后句逻辑关系，前句'My mother tried to cheer me up'与后句'nothing she did worked'构成转折，需用转折连词
23 空 分析从句结构，先行词为'uncle'（人），在从句中作主语，需用关系代词'who'
24 空 根据固定搭配'tell sb. about sth.'和语境'我妈妈告诉叔叔关于我的失望'，选择介词'about'
25 空 根据后文叔叔给出建议的语境，此处表示'他确实给了我一些好建议'，用助动词'did'加强肯定语气
26 空 定位语境（叔叔对Tommy尝试失败后的态度）→ 辨析短语情感色彩（proud of表示赞赏）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位主语（I）→ 判断反身代词需与主语一致 → 得出答案
28 空 定位结构（see sb. doing sth.）→ 判断非谓语动词形式（现在分词表进行）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位时间线索（一年之后）→ 辨析late/later/early/earlier的用法差异 → 得出答案
30 空 定位语境（尝试新事物带来快乐）→ 判断不定代词的肯定/否定含义 → 得出答案

考点：make it 固定搭配　语境推断　转折连词　状语从句逻辑关系　定语从句　关系代词选择　固定搭配 tell sb. about sth.　介词选择　助动词强调　语境选词　近义词辨析　主谓一致与指代一致　非谓语动词

22. 【答案】C

21 空 根据前文'tried out for the school volleyball team'和后文'I felt terrible'推断，此处表示尝试失败，'make it'为固定搭配，意为'成功'
22 空 分析前后句逻辑关系，前句'My mother tried to cheer me up'与后句'nothing she did worked'构成转折，需用转折连词
23 空 分析从句结构，先行词为'uncle'（人），在从句中作主语，需用关系代词'who'
24 空 根据固定搭配'tell sb. about sth.'和语境'我妈妈告诉叔叔关于我的失望'，选择介词'about'
25 空 根据后文叔叔给出建议的语境，此处表示'他确实给了我一些好建议'，用助动词'did'加强肯定语气
26 空 定位语境（叔叔对Tommy尝试失败后的态度）→ 辨析短语情感色彩（proud of表示赞赏）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位主语（I）→ 判断反身代词需与主语一致 → 得出答案
28 空 定位结构（see sb. doing sth.）→ 判断非谓语动词形式（现在分词表进行）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位时间线索（一年之后）→ 辨析late/later/early/earlier的用法差异 → 得出答案
30 空 定位语境（尝试新事物带来快乐）→ 判断不定代词的肯定/否定含义 → 得出答案

考点：make it 固定搭配　语境推断　转折连词　状语从句逻辑关系　定语从句　关系代词选择　固定搭配 tell sb. about sth.　介词选择　助动词强调　语境选词　近义词辨析　主谓一致与指代一致　非谓语动词

23. 【答案】D

21 空 根据前文'tried out for the school volleyball team'和后文'I felt terrible'推断，此处表示尝试失败，'make it'为固定搭配，意为'成功'
22 空 分析前后句逻辑关系，前句'My mother tried to cheer me up'与后句'nothing she did worked'构成转折，需用转折连词
23 空 分析从句结构，先行词为'uncle'（人），在从句中作主语，需用关系代词'who'
24 空 根据固定搭配'tell sb. about sth.'和语境'我妈妈告诉叔叔关于我的失望'，选择介词'about'
25 空 根据后文叔叔给出建议的语境，此处表示'他确实给了我一些好建议'，用助动词'did'加强肯定语气
26 空 定位语境（叔叔对Tommy尝试失败后的态度）→ 辨析短语情感色彩（proud of表示赞赏）→ 得出答案

27 空 定位主语（I）→ 判断反身代词需与主语一致 → 得出答案
28 空 定位结构（see sb. doing sth.）→ 判断非谓语动词形式（现在分词表进行）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位时间线索（一年之后）→ 辨析late/later/early/earlier的用法差异 → 得出答案
30 空 定位语境（尝试新事物带来快乐）→ 判断不定代词的肯定/否定含义 → 得出答案

考点：make it 固定搭配　语境推断　转折连词　状语从句逻辑关系　定语从句　关系代词选择　固定搭配 tell sb. about sth.　介词选择　助动词强调　语境选词　近义词辨析　主谓一致与指代一致　非谓语动词

24. 【答案】B

21 空 根据前文'tried out for the school volleyball team'和后文'I felt terrible'推断，此处表示尝试失败，'make it'为固定搭配，意为'成功'
22 空 分析前后句逻辑关系，前句'My mother tried to cheer me up'与后句'nothing she did worked'构成转折，需用转折连词
23 空 分析从句结构，先行词为'uncle'（人），在从句中作主语，需用关系代词'who'
24 空 根据固定搭配'tell sb. about sth.'和语境'我妈妈告诉叔叔关于我的失望'，选择介词'about'
25 空 根据后文叔叔给出建议的语境，此处表示'他确实给了我一些好建议'，用助动词'did'加强肯定语气
26 空 定位语境（叔叔对Tommy尝试失败后的态度）→ 辨析短语情感色彩（proud of表示赞赏）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位主语（I）→ 判断反身代词需与主语一致 → 得出答案
28 空 定位结构（see sb. doing sth.）→ 判断非谓语动词形式（现在分词表进行）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位时间线索（一年之后）→ 辨析late/later/early/earlier的用法差异 → 得出答案
30 空 定位语境（尝试新事物带来快乐）→ 判断不定代词的肯定/否定含义 → 得出答案

考点：make it 固定搭配　语境推断　转折连词　状语从句逻辑关系　定语从句　关系代词选择　固定搭配 tell sb. about sth.　介词选择　助动词强调　语境选词　近义词辨析　主谓一致与指代一致　非谓语动词

25. 【答案】C

21 空 根据前文'tried out for the school volleyball team'和后文'I felt terrible'推断，此处表示尝试失败，'make it'为固定搭配，意为'成功'
22 空 分析前后句逻辑关系，前句'My mother tried to cheer me up'与后句'nothing she did worked'构成转折，需用转折连词
23 空 分析从句结构，先行词为'uncle'（人），在从句中作主语，需用关系代词'who'
24 空 根据固定搭配'tell sb. about sth.'和语境'我妈妈告诉叔叔关于我的失望'，选择介词'about'
25 空 根据后文叔叔给出建议的语境，此处表示'他确实给了我一些好建议'，用助动词'did'加强肯定语气
26 空 定位语境（叔叔对Tommy尝试失败后的态度）→ 辨析短语情感色彩（proud of表示赞赏）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位主语（I）→ 判断反身代词需与主语一致 → 得出答案
28 空 定位结构（see sb. doing sth.）→ 判断非谓语动词形式（现在分词表进行）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位时间线索（一年之后）→ 辨析late/later/early/earlier的用法差异 → 得出答案
30 空 定位语境（尝试新事物带来快乐）→ 判断不定代词的肯定/否定含义 → 得出答案

考点：make it 固定搭配　语境推断　转折连词　状语从句逻辑关系　定语从句　关系代词选择　固定搭配 tell sb. about sth.　介词选择　助动词强调　语境选词　近义词辨析　主谓一致与指代一致　非谓语动词

26. 【答案】A

21 空 根据前文'tried out for the school volleyball team'和后文'I felt terrible'推断，此处表示尝试失败，'make it'为固定搭配，意为'成功'
22 空 分析前后句逻辑关系，前句'My mother tried to cheer me up'与后句'nothing she did worked'构成转折，需用转折连词
23 空 分析从句结构，先行词为'uncle'（人），在从句中作主语，需用关系代词'who'
24 空 根据固定搭配'tell sb. about sth.'和语境'我妈妈告诉叔叔关于我的失望'，选择介词'about'

25 空 根据后文叔叔给出建议的语境，此处表示'他确实给了我一些好建议'，用助动词'did'加强肯定语气
26 空 定位语境（叔叔对Tommy尝试失败后的态度）→ 辨析短语情感色彩（proud of表示赞赏）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位主语（I）→ 判断反身代词需与主语一致 → 得出答案
28 空 定位结构（see sb. doing sth.）→ 判断非谓语动词形式（现在分词表进行）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位时间线索（一年之后）→ 辨析late/later/early/earlier的用法差异 → 得出答案
30 空 定位语境（尝试新事物带来快乐）→ 判断不定代词的肯定/否定含义 → 得出答案

考点：make it 固定搭配　语境推断　转折连词　状语从句逻辑关系　定语从句　关系代词选择　固定搭配 tell sb. about sth.　介词选择　助动词强调　语境选词　近义词辨析　主谓一致与指代一致　非谓语动词

27. 【答案】C

21 空 根据前文'tried out for the school volleyball team'和后文'I felt terrible'推断，此处表示尝试失败，'make it'为固定搭配，意为'成功'
22 空 分析前后句逻辑关系，前句'My mother tried to cheer me up'与后句'nothing she did worked'构成转折，需用转折连词
23 空 分析从句结构，先行词为'uncle'（人），在从句中作主语，需用关系代词'who'
24 空 根据固定搭配'tell sb. about sth.'和语境'我妈妈告诉叔叔关于我的失望'，选择介词'about'
25 空 根据后文叔叔给出建议的语境，此处表示'他确实给了我一些好建议'，用助动词'did'加强肯定语气
26 空 定位语境（叔叔对Tommy尝试失败后的态度）→ 辨析短语情感色彩（proud of表示赞赏）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位主语（I）→ 判断反身代词需与主语一致 → 得出答案
28 空 定位结构（see sb. doing sth.）→ 判断非谓语动词形式（现在分词表进行）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位时间线索（一年之后）→ 辨析late/later/early/earlier的用法差异 → 得出答案
30 空 定位语境（尝试新事物带来快乐）→ 判断不定代词的肯定/否定含义 → 得出答案

考点：make it 固定搭配　语境推断　转折连词　状语从句逻辑关系　定语从句　关系代词选择　固定搭配 tell sb. about sth.　介词选择　助动词强调　语境选词　近义词辨析　主谓一致与指代一致　非谓语动词

28. 【答案】B

21 空 根据前文'tried out for the school volleyball team'和后文'I felt terrible'推断，此处表示尝试失败，'make it'为固定搭配，意为'成功'
22 空 分析前后句逻辑关系，前句'My mother tried to cheer me up'与后句'nothing she did worked'构成转折，需用转折连词
23 空 分析从句结构，先行词为'uncle'（人），在从句中作主语，需用关系代词'who'
24 空 根据固定搭配'tell sb. about sth.'和语境'我妈妈告诉叔叔关于我的失望'，选择介词'about'
25 空 根据后文叔叔给出建议的语境，此处表示'他确实给了我一些好建议'，用助动词'did'加强肯定语气
26 空 定位语境（叔叔对Tommy尝试失败后的态度）→ 辨析短语情感色彩（proud of表示赞赏）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位主语（I）→ 判断反身代词需与主语一致 → 得出答案
28 空 定位结构（see sb. doing sth.）→ 判断非谓语动词形式（现在分词表进行）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位时间线索（一年之后）→ 辨析late/later/early/earlier的用法差异 → 得出答案
30 空 定位语境（尝试新事物带来快乐）→ 判断不定代词的肯定/否定含义 → 得出答案

考点：make it 固定搭配　语境推断　转折连词　状语从句逻辑关系　定语从句　关系代词选择　固定搭配 tell sb. about sth.　介词选择　助动词强调　语境选词　近义词辨析　主谓一致与指代一致　非谓语动词

29. 【答案】D

21 空 根据前文'tried out for the school volleyball team'和后文'I felt terrible'推断，此处表示尝试失败，'make it'为固定搭配，意为'成功'
22 空 分析前后句逻辑关系，前句'My mother tried to cheer me up'与后句'nothing she did worked'构成转折，需用转折连词

23 空 分析从句结构，先行词为'uncle'（人），在从句中作主语，需用关系代词'who'
24 空 根据固定搭配'tell sb. about sth.'和语境'我妈妈告诉叔叔关于我的失望'，选择介词'about'
25 空 根据后文叔叔给出建议的语境，此处表示'他确实给了我一些好建议'，用助动词'did'加强肯定语气
26 空 定位语境（叔叔对Tommy尝试失败后的态度）→ 辨析短语情感色彩（proud of表示赞赏）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位主语（I）→ 判断反身代词需与主语一致 → 得出答案
28 空 定位结构（see sb. doing sth.）→ 判断非谓语动词形式（现在分词表进行）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位时间线索（一年之后）→ 辨析late/later/early/earlier的用法差异 → 得出答案
30 空 定位语境（尝试新事物带来快乐）→ 判断不定代词的肯定/否定含义 → 得出答案

考点：make it 固定搭配　语境推断　转折连词　状语从句逻辑关系　定语从句　关系代词选择　固定搭配 tell sb. about sth.　介词选择　助动词强调　语境选词　近义词辨析　主谓一致与指代一致　非谓语动词

30. 【答案】C

定位南非季节信息 → 提取其夏季时间（11月至2月） → 对应北半球季节 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　季节对应

31. 【答案】A

定位墨西哥天气描述 → 提取核心特征（hot, wet and sticky） → 同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

32. 【答案】C

定位滑雪相关信息 → 提及地点（希腊西北部） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

33. 【答案】B

定位日照时间最长信息 → 提及国家（南非） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

34. 【答案】D

分析文章整体内容（介绍世界著名地点及最佳旅行时间） → 推断其所属杂志版块 → 得出答案

考点：主旨推断　篇章结构

35. 【答案】C

根据语境“want to o...”及前文“donate his organs”推断，此处应为“帮助他人”的动词短语，结合常见搭配“offer help”得出答案。

考点：语境选词　动词搭配

36. 【答案】A

定位语篇中“Zhou Jiangtao passed away at only 17 years old. He got bone cancer when he was...” → 计算年龄差（17岁去世 - 诊断时年龄） → 得出患病时长。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　数字运算

37. 【答案】D

定位语篇中“donor”出现的句子“a single donor” → 结合上下文“organ donation”和“get help from”推断其含义 → 得出答案。

考点：词义猜测

38. 【答案】B

定位语篇中“More facts”部分关于器官捐献年龄限制的信息 → 找到“heart (must be from a donor under age 45)” → 结合题干“48-year-old man”进行判断 → 得出答案。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　逻辑判断

39. 【答案】A

定位语篇中“So, _____. But many others don’t think so.” → 分析“So”表示因果，“But”表示转折 → 推断空缺处应表达与后文“don’t think so”相反的观点 → 得出答案。

考点：逻辑衔接词　推理判断

40. 【答案】C

定位事实列表 → 比较各器官体外存活时间 → 选出时间最长者

考点：细节定位与捕捉　信息比较

41. 【答案】A

定位风筝作为娱乐开始流行的时间点 → 匹配选项中的历史时期

考点：细节定位与捕捉　历史时期匹配

42. 【答案】D

分析段落核心内容 → 概括段落主旨 → 匹配选项

考点：主旨大意　段落概括

43. 【答案】B

定位划线词所在语境 → 分析上下文逻辑关系 → 推断词义 → 匹配近义词

考点：词义猜测　上下文逻辑

44. 【答案】C

定位关于杨红伟的描述 → 提取关键信息 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉　信息匹配

45. 【答案】C

定位首尾段核心信息 → 提炼人物事迹与引语主旨 → 概括写作目的

考点：主旨大意　人物事迹概括

46. 【答案】C

46 空 识别空格前后的名词与介词结构 → 匹配动词搭配 take on 的语义（承担/呈现） → 得出答案
47 空 分析空格在句中的语法功能 → 识别为定语从句引导词 → 根据先行词与从句关系选择关系代词 → 得出答案
48 空 理解空格所在句子的语义逻辑 → 根据上下文语境选择最符合逻辑的词汇 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 确定空格处所需时态 → 选择正确时态形式 → 得出答案
50 空 分析空格在句中的语法功能 → 识别为非谓语动词结构 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系选择正确形式 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句关系代词选择　语境选词　时态与语态　非谓语动词

47. 【答案】G

46 空 识别空格前后的名词与介词结构 → 匹配动词搭配 take on 的语义（承担/呈现） → 得出答案
47 空 分析空格在句中的语法功能 → 识别为定语从句引导词 → 根据先行词与从句关系选择关系代词 → 得出答案
48 空 理解空格所在句子的语义逻辑 → 根据上下文语境选择最符合逻辑的词汇 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 确定空格处所需时态 → 选择正确时态形式 → 得出答案

50 空 分析空格在句中的语法功能 → 识别为非谓语动词结构 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系选择正确形式 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句关系代词选择　语境选词　时态与语态　非谓语动词

48. 【答案】B

46 空 识别空格前后的名词与介词结构 → 匹配动词搭配 take on 的语义（承担/呈现） → 得出答案
47 空 分析空格在句中的语法功能 → 识别为定语从句引导词 → 根据先行词与从句关系选择关系代词 → 得出答案
48 空 理解空格所在句子的语义逻辑 → 根据上下文语境选择最符合逻辑的词汇 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 确定空格处所需时态 → 选择正确时态形式 → 得出答案
50 空 分析空格在句中的语法功能 → 识别为非谓语动词结构 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系选择正确形式 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句关系代词选择　语境选词　时态与语态　非谓语动词

49. 【答案】F

46 空 识别空格前后的名词与介词结构 → 匹配动词搭配 take on 的语义（承担/呈现） → 得出答案
47 空 分析空格在句中的语法功能 → 识别为定语从句引导词 → 根据先行词与从句关系选择关系代词 → 得出答案
48 空 理解空格所在句子的语义逻辑 → 根据上下文语境选择最符合逻辑的词汇 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 确定空格处所需时态 → 选择正确时态形式 → 得出答案
50 空 分析空格在句中的语法功能 → 识别为非谓语动词结构 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系选择正确形式 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句关系代词选择　语境选词　时态与语态　非谓语动词

50. 【答案】E

46 空 识别空格前后的名词与介词结构 → 匹配动词搭配 take on 的语义（承担/呈现） → 得出答案
47 空 分析空格在句中的语法功能 → 识别为定语从句引导词 → 根据先行词与从句关系选择关系代词 → 得出答案
48 空 理解空格所在句子的语义逻辑 → 根据上下文语境选择最符合逻辑的词汇 → 得出答案
49 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 确定空格处所需时态 → 选择正确时态形式 → 得出答案
50 空 分析空格在句中的语法功能 → 识别为非谓语动词结构 → 根据逻辑主语与动词关系选择正确形式 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句关系代词选择　语境选词　时态与语态　非谓语动词

51. 【答案】confused

51 空 分析句子主语与动词的逻辑关系 → 判断主语为动作承受者 → 选用过去分词构成被动语态
52 空 分析句子结构 → 识别名词性从句作主语 → 根据从句谓语动词时态判断主句谓语动词时态 → 根据主语单复数判断谓语动词形式
53 空 分析句子结构 → 识别介词后接动词需用动名词形式 → 根据语境确定动名词
54 空 分析句子结构 → 识别频率副词在句中的位置 → 根据语境确定频率副词
55 空 分析句子结构 → 识别修饰动词的副词 → 根据语境确定副词形式

考点：被动语态　过去分词作表语　主谓一致　名词性从句作主语　介词后接动名词　动名词作宾语　频率副词　SVO主干　副词修饰动词

52. 【答案】suggestions

51 空 分析句子主语与动词的逻辑关系 → 判断主语为动作承受者 → 选用过去分词构成被动语态
52 空 分析句子结构 → 识别名词性从句作主语 → 根据从句谓语动词时态判断主句谓语动词时态 → 根据主语单复数判断谓语动词形式
53 空 分析句子结构 → 识别介词后接动词需用动名词形式 → 根据语境确定动名词
54 空 分析句子结构 → 识别频率副词在句中的位置 → 根据语境确定频率副词
55 空 分析句子结构 → 识别修饰动词的副词 → 根据语境确定副词形式

考点：被动语态　过去分词作表语　主谓一致　名词性从句作主语　介词后接动名词　动名词作宾语　频率副词　SVO主干　副词修饰动词

53. 【答案】getting

51 空 分析句子主语与动词的逻辑关系 → 判断主语为动作承受者 → 选用过去分词构成被动语态

52 空 分析句子结构 → 识别名词性从句作主语 → 根据从句谓语动词时态判断主句谓语动词时态 → 根据主语单复数判断谓语动词形式

53 空 分析句子结构 → 识别介词后接动词需用动名词形式 → 根据语境确定动名词

54 空 分析句子结构 → 识别频率副词在句中的位置 → 根据语境确定频率副词

55 空 分析句子结构 → 识别修饰动词的副词 → 根据语境确定副词形式

考点：被动语态　过去分词作表语　主谓一致　名词性从句作主语　介词后接动名词　动名词作宾语　频率副词　SVO主干　副词修饰动词

54. 【答案】twice

51 空 分析句子主语与动词的逻辑关系 → 判断主语为动作承受者 → 选用过去分词构成被动语态

52 空 分析句子结构 → 识别名词性从句作主语 → 根据从句谓语动词时态判断主句谓语动词时态 → 根据主语单复数判断谓语动词形式

53 空 分析句子结构 → 识别介词后接动词需用动名词形式 → 根据语境确定动名词

54 空 分析句子结构 → 识别频率副词在句中的位置 → 根据语境确定频率副词

55 空 分析句子结构 → 识别修饰动词的副词 → 根据语境确定副词形式

考点：被动语态　过去分词作表语　主谓一致　名词性从句作主语　介词后接动名词　动名词作宾语　频率副词　SVO主干　副词修饰动词

55. 【答案】quickly

51 空 分析句子主语与动词的逻辑关系 → 判断主语为动作承受者 → 选用过去分词构成被动语态

52 空 分析句子结构 → 识别名词性从句作主语 → 根据从句谓语动词时态判断主句谓语动词时态 → 根据主语单复数判断谓语动词形式

53 空 分析句子结构 → 识别介词后接动词需用动名词形式 → 根据语境确定动名词

54 空 分析句子结构 → 识别频率副词在句中的位置 → 根据语境确定频率副词

55 空 分析句子结构 → 识别修饰动词的副词 → 根据语境确定副词形式

考点：被动语态　过去分词作表语　主谓一致　名词性从句作主语　介词后接动名词　动名词作宾语　频率副词　SVO主干　副词修饰动词

56. 【答案】a symbol

根据语境‘力量、能量、保护和慷慨的_____’ → 识别固定搭配‘a symbol of’ → 得出答案

考点：a symbol of

57. 【答案】get rid

根据语境‘帮助他们_____灾难和危险’ → 识别固定搭配‘get rid of’ → 得出答案

考点：get rid of

58. 【答案】see as

根据语境‘人们_____狮子_____万兽之王’ → 识别固定搭配‘see ... as ...’ → 得出答案

考点：see ... as ...

59. 【答案】take it easy

根据语境‘他们想让你_____’ → 识别固定短语‘take it easy’ → 得出答案

考点：take it easy

60. 【答案】protect from

根据语境‘帮助_____它们的栖息地_____被破坏’ → 识别固定搭配‘protect ... from ...’ → 得出答案

考点：protect ... from ...

61. 【答案】Known as the birthplace of kites, Weifang in…

考生需围绕主题，运用多种句式（如简单句、复合句）和逻辑连接词，构建一篇结构完整、内容积极的短文。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO 主干　谋篇布局