中考 · 2022年山东省滨州市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 105 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 71 题 · 山东省滨州市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
796 747
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本卷答案与讲解
808 195
yingyu8.cn/an/808195

一、听力选择（共20小题，计20分。每小题约有8秒钟的答题时间。）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

（听力部分音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 5

1. What were the robots doing in the museum?

A. A. Singing songs.　　B. B. Playing football.

C. C. Dancing and drawing pictures.

2. What did Mike do at the science museum?

A. A. He bought a robot toy.　　B. B. He took photos.　　C. C. He drew a picture.

3. What else did Mike see at the museum?

A. A. A model of a city.　　B. B. A model of a pet.　　C. C. A model of a farm.

4. What did Mike buy for his brother?

A. A. A small robot toy.　　B. B. A picture book.　　C. C. A pet dog.

5. What were the robots doing? 8. What is the picture of?

A. A city.　　B. A pet.　　C. A farm.

6. What is the picture of?

A. A city.　　B. A pet.　　C. A farm.

7. What did the man order?

A. A cup of coffee.　　B. A cup of tea.　　C. A cup of juice.

8. Which math exercises does Joan have to finish?

A. From 2a to 2f.　　B. From 2a to 2c.　　C. From 2c to 2f.

9. What day is it today?

A. Wednesday. B. Thursday. C. Friday.

10. Which subject's homework does Joan not need to do?

A. History. B. Geography. C. Biology.

11. What will Joan do tomorrow?

A. Hand in a history report. B. Describe a plant in class.

C. Stay at home for homework.

12. How many suggestions are given by the speaker?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

13. Which activity is good for the old?

A. Playing tai chi. B. Playing soccer. C. Playing basketball.

14. Why should we spend time with our friends?

A. Because we can play games together. B. Because we can learn from each other.

C. Because being with friends makes us happy.

15. Which is not mentioned in the passage?

A. Doing exercise. B. Eating healthily. C. Having enough sleep.

二、选择填空（共15小题，计15分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

16. —Have you ever worked as _____ volunteer during the COVID-19 pandemic? —Yes. It was _____ unforgettable experience for me.

A. a; a B. an; an C. a; an D. an: a

17. —How did you put together the model plane so perfectly? —It’s easy. I just followed the _____.

A. instruments B. inventions C. interviews D. instructions

18. —We are in times of difficulty at present. —As long as we pull together, success must belong to _____.

A. we B. us C. our D. ours

19. — This song seems _____ these days. It was played everywhere when it came out. — That’s true. We seldom hear it now.

A. popular B. more popular C. less popular D. the most popular

20. —Bill, I planned to give you the card on Saturday, but I _____ forgot. —That’s OK. I won’t use it until next weekend.

A. completely B. recently C. quietly D. clearly

21. — We must study hard to get into a good high school. — Exactly! Happiness is achieved _____ hard work.

A. with B. across C. along D. through

22. —Don’t be so rude. You should _____ like a gentleman. —Sorry. I will be more polite.
A. perform B. behave C. provide D. consider

23. —Sam, let’s _____ these old things. I don’t need them anymore. —No We can try to put them to good use.
A. fix up B. hand out C. throw away D. pull down

24. —Oh, my God! I’ll nearly lose my heart. —Cheer up. Life _____ be perfect all the time.
A. can’t B. mustn’t C. needn’t D. shouldn’t

25. —_____ exciting speech our headmaster gave just now! —Yeah, it was really an inspiration to us all.
A. How B. What C. How an D. What an

26. — What is the Trip Code (行程码) used for? — It’s used to show where you _____ in the last 14 days.
A. were B. will be C. have been D. had been

27. The 24th Winter Olympics _____ in Beijing and Zhangjiakou in 2022, from February 4th to 20th.
A. held B. was held C. will be held D. has been held

28. —I like riding fast. It’s very exciting. —Oh! You mustn’t do it like that, _____ you may have an accident.
A. or B. so C. and D. but

29. —Do you know _____? —Yes. We should try to waste less but recycle more.
A. how can we live a green life B. how we can live a green life
C. why should we live a green life D. when we should live a green life

30. — Thank you for showing me around your beautiful city. I love it so much. — _____. We are looking forward to your next visit to Binzhou!
A. Never mind B. All right C. That’s right D. My pleasure

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

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出一个能填入文中相应空白处的最佳答案。

My name is Kevin. The first twelve years of my life were nearly perfect until my parents told me some terrible news that would change my life forever. But before I tell you the bad news, let me tell you about a ____31____ day in my life. Every morning, my mom wakes me up softly and takes time to listen to my ____32____. She laughs at the strange ones and pretends (假装) to be afraid when I tell her the scary ones. Then the ____33____ of breakfast carries me downstairs. During the drive to school, I choose the music we listen to. Mom, Dad, and I sing along ____34____. At dinner, we eat and tell stories about our day happily. Well, it’s the time for me to tell you the bad news. A few months ago, my parents told me that soon I’m going to ____35____ a little sister. Ugh! For twelve years, I have been the center of attention. I haven’t had to share my parents with ____36____. One more person will make our house too ____37____. I will have to share my room with the baby. Mom won’t have time to listen to my dreams anymore. I told Mom that I don’t want a baby sister. But it didn’t work. Today, Mom and Dad are coming home from the hospital with my new sister, and I’ve decided to tell them they should just ____38____. Well here they are. Suddenly, Mom hugs me and kisses the top of my head. ____39____ I say anything, Dad puts the baby in my arms. My baby sister ____40____ out and grabs (抓) my finger! I think she knows that I’m her big brother and she likes me already. Hey, maybe having a little sister won’t be so bad. I believe Mom and Dad have enough love for both of us.

31. A. right　B. great　C. serious　D. terrible
32. A. excuses　B. problems　C. requests　D. dreams
33. A. taste　B. feel　C. smell　D. sound
34. A. clearly　B. loudly　C. patiently　D. politely
35. A. have　B. save　C. educate　D. influence
36. A. somebody　B. anybody　C. everybody　D. nobody
37. A. old　B. dirty　C. crowded　D. dangerous
38. A. take her back　B. blow her away　C. wake her up　D. let her down
39. A. When　B. Unless　C. Before　D. Although
40. A. cries　B. rushes　C. gets　D. reaches

四、阅读理解（共20小题，计30分）（共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

阅读下面姓文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出能正确回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。 A How do you greet your friends? People from different cultures have different answers; shaking hands, nodding, bowing, kissing on the face. But have you ever wondered how animals “say hello” to each other? Here are some examples. Everyone knows how similar chimpanzees (黑猩猩) are to humans. So it’ s no surprise that their greetings are also close to ours. The most common ways of greeting between chimpanzees are hand touching and hugging. Sometimes they also kiss each other. Some chimpanzees can even learn simple sign language. Giraffes seldom make loud sounds. Their necks can reach two meters in length, making them useful in greeting each other. When two giraffes meet, they may “shake” their necks and rub (摩擦) them against each other. This is to feel how strong and tall the other is. Dolphins greet one another with whistles (哨声). They can hear other dolphins from many kilometers away. Every dolphin has a different whistle. When two groups of dolphins meet, they each choose a member to “talk” to the other group. The two groups can then travel together. Unlike most of the other animals, dolphins are smart enough to learn a new language by inventing and copying new sounds.

41. Chimpanzees usually greet each other by _____.

A. nodding and bowing
B. kissing on the face
C. touching hands and hugging
D. using a lot of sign language

42. Giraffes rub their necks when they meet in order to _____.

A. reach taller trees
B. make loud sounds
C. know about each other
D. fight with each other

43. According to the reading, dolphins are _____.

A. friendly and clever
B. lazy and quiet
C. strong and playful
D. caring and peaceful

44. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. Giraffes are about two meters tall.
B. Dolphins can hear each other from far away.
C. Most animals have the ability to learn a new language.
D. Chimpanzees are surprised at humans’ way of greeting.

45. The passage is probably from _____.

A. a guidebook

B. a notice board

C. a news report

D. a nature magazine B China has accepted western fashion and technology as it has developed these years, but a lot of young people are turning to the past for their clothes choices and putting on traditional “Hanfu”. Hanfu is the traditional clothing of the Han people who lived in China before the Qing Dynasty. It has been around for about 3, 000 years and changed greatly across different dynasties. As the government encourages the renaissance (复兴) of traditional culture, Hanfu is getting more and more popular with the teenagers. Every year, we can enjoy different Hanfu shows around the cities. And now quite a few Hanfu clubs have been set up in universities. Members usually wear Hanfu at their graduation ceremonies or during holidays. Some even wear Hanfu on regular days, too. And these fans created a special day —China Haniu Day to celebrate traditional Chinese clothing. It falls on the third day of the third month in Chinese lunar calendar (阴历). In modern China, the Hanfu lovers are from history fans, cartoon fans to clothes fans.

“Clothes are the basic part of culture, so both the traditional clothes and modern clothes play the same role in culture,” said Zhang Jun, a famous reporter. “If the people and the country do not even understand our traditional clothes or don't wear them, how can we talk about other important parts of our culture?”

46. Hanfu is getting more and more popular with the teenagers because _____.

A. China has different Hanfu shows

B. China has accepted western fashion

C. China has accepted western technology

D. the government encourages traditional culture

47. Who are Hanfu lovers in China nowadays?

A. History fans. B. Cartoon fans. C. Clothes fans. D. All of the above.

48. According to Zhang Jun, he thinks _____.

A. clothes are not a part of culture

B. it’ s not necessary for us to wear Hanfu

C. clothes help us understand our culture better

D. Hanfu isn’ t so important as modern clothes

49. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Hanfu plays a role in Chinese culture.

B. China Hanfu Day is on May 3rd this year.

C. Only people in universities like wearing Hanfu.

D. People started wearing Hanfu during the Qing Dynasty.

50. In which column (栏目) of a newspaper can we find the article?

A. Science Study.
B. Our Culture.
C. University History.
D. History Story. C This is a story of a man who works in a big factory. I have seen him for years, but I’ ve never paid any attention to him. He was a little bit weird (怪异的). He always wore an old red hat and carried a rubbish bag. He usually spent his break time and his lunchtime walking around in that old big factory and collecting used tins (铝罐). One day, I was fixing one of the broken machines in the factory when this “tin man” came with his bag. As usual, he picked up the tins, which were all around the place. My manager was standing there, watching me. When I finished my job, I heard my manager ask the “tin man” about what he was going to do with those tins he had collected. I never even thought about this kind of question, because I always assumed that “tin man” would take those tins to the recycling center.
Unexpectedly, the “tin man” answered, “I will give these tins to my neighbor. He has been ill for many years and cannot work.” I was so shocked to hear that, so I asked him: “You mean you collect all those tins just to help your neighbor?” “I know this does not help much,” he said. “But I give everything to him, because he cannot work. He needs help.” It was the most beautiful moment in my life. It has made me feel humble (谦卑的) every day since then.

51. What’ s the relationship between the “tin man” and the writer?
A. Friends. B. Neighbors. C. Workmates. D. Classmates.

52. The underlined word “assumed” in Paragraph 3 probably means _____ in Chinese.
A. 推断 B. 提到 C. 承担 D. 发现

53. What was the “tin man” going to do with the tins?
A. To invent a machine with the tins.
B. To give the tins away to his neighbor.
C. To take the tins to the recycling center.
D. To reuse the tins to make a gift for his neighbor.

54. How did the writer feel when hearing the “tin man’s” answer?

A. Weird. B. Humble. C. Interested. D. Shocked.

55. What’s the story mainly about?

A. What the big factory was famous for.

B. How a man helped others in his own way.

C. The humblest man the writer has ever met.

D How a weird man made money in the factory. D The second live class from China’s space station was held on the afternoon of Mar. 23, delivered by Shenzhou-13 crew (机组) members Zhai Zhigang, Wang Yaping and Ye Guangfu to students on Earth. Wang performed several scientific experiments. In one experiment, Wang used a toy of Bing Dwen Dwen, the popular mascot of the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympics, to show how objects fly in a weightless (失重) environment. They also showed students two pieces of cutting-edge scientific equipment inside the space station. Hundreds of students in Beijing, Lhasa and Urumqi watched the event. Before ending the class, the astronauts answered questions taken from members of the public and raised by students. The questions covered different facets of life and work in space, such as how to take care of their skin, whether hot water is available, if the moon looks different from the Tiangong station, and how tears move in a microgravitational (微重力) environment. Pang Zhihao, a retired spaceflight researcher from the China Academy of Space Technology and writer of several space-themed books, said the class will be an “eye-opener” for youngsters, especially students, by implanting (植入) the love of science and creativity in them. “Many well-known scientists were created by their interest and curiosity about ‘strange things’. The experiments done by the astronauts will put ‘question marks’ in our students’ mind, and the youngsters will then move to find answers and explore (探索) more places unknown to humankind,” he said.

56. What questions did the students not ask in the event?

A. Whether cold water is available.
B. How to take care of crew members' skin.
C. If the moon looks different from the Tiangong station.
D. How tears move in a microgravitational environment.

57. What does the underlined word "facets" in Paragraph 2 mean?

A. faces. B. parts. C. problems. D. questions.

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

A. Pang Zhihao is one of Shenzhou-13 crew members.
B. Thousands of students in Beijing, Lhasa and Urumqi watched the event.
C. Students raised questions for crew members about how to take care of their eyes.
D. Shenzhou-13 crew members showed students two pieces of cutting edge scientific equipment.

59. What does Pang Zhihao think of the class from China's space station?

A. It will encourage students to be astronauts.
B. It was held for students in Beijing, Lhasa and Wuhan.
C. It can implant the love of science and creativity in students.
D. It will be an "eye-opener" for youngsters, especially teenagers.

60. What is the theme of the passage?

A. Space. B. Culture. C. Sports. D. Nature.

五、英汉互译（共5小题, 计5分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

61. We are taught to depend on ourselves from an early age.

_____

62. Thanks to my teachers' help. I made rapid progress in all of my subjects.

_____

63. 医生们太疲劳了，以至于在地板上就睡着了。（so...that）

_____

64. 据说神农是第一个发现茶可作为饮料的人。（It is said that...）

_____

65. 读书不但让我感到快乐，还能使我提高成绩。（not only...but also）

_____

六、阅读下面短文，并根据短文内容回答问题。（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

66. Where is the birthplace of kites?

_____

67. When was the International Kite Festival first held in Weifang?

_____

68. What did Yang Hongwei often see in her grandfather’s workshop?

_____

69. How old was Yang Hongwei when she opened her own shop?

_____

70. According to Yang Hongwei, what is an important job of hers?

_____

七、书面表达（共1题，计20分）（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

71.（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. B	3. C	4. A	5. B
6. C	7. A	8. C	9. B	10. A
11. B	12. B	13. C	14. B	15. A
16. C	17. D	18. B	19. C	20. A
21. D	22. B	23. C	24. A	25. D
26. C	27. B	28. A	29. B	30. D
31. B	32. D	33. C	34. B	35. A
36. B	37. C	38. A	39. C	40. D
41. C	42. C	43. A	44. B	45. D
46. D	47. D	48. C	49. A	50. B
51. C	52. A	53. B	54. D	55. B
56. A	57. B	58. D	59. C	60. A
67. In 1984.				

61. 我们从小就接受教育要依靠自己。

62. 多亏了老师的帮助，我所有科目都取得了快速进步。

63. The doctors were so tired that they fell asleep on the floor.

64. It is said that Shennong was the first person to discover that tea could be used as a drink.

65. Reading not only makes me feel happy, but also helps me improve my grades.

66. Weifang in Shandong Province.

68. Kites with bright colors and different shapes.

69. She was 26 years old.

70. To spread the Chinese culture around the world.

71. Dear Liu Ming,
I’ m sorry to hear that you had an argument with your parents when dubbing foreign films by using mobile apps. I understand how you feel. It’ s natural to be upset when your parents don’ t support something you enjoy and find helpful.

Here are some suggestions. First, try to have a calm talk with them. Explain that dubbing is not just playing, but a fun way to practice pronunciation and listening. You can show them your progress. Second, make a promise. For example, you will only dub for 30 minutes after finishing homework and never stay up late. This shows you are responsible.

I hope your parents will understand you soon. Things will get better. Keep trying!

Yours,
Li Hua

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

6. 【答案】C

识别对话中描述的场景特征 → 匹配选项中的核心名词 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

7. 【答案】A

捕捉对话中关于点单的关键词 → 区分不同饮品名称 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

8. 【答案】C

定位对话中关于数学练习范围的数字信息 → 区分起始与结束编号 → 得出答案

考点：数字时间语音

9. 【答案】B

捕捉对话中关于日期的线索 → 结合上下文推理当前星期几 → 得出答案

考点：数字时间语音

10. 【答案】A

定位对话中关于各科作业的描述 → 识别表示‘不需要做’的否定信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

11. 【答案】B

定位Joan的明天计划 → 识别关键动词短语 'describe a plant' → 匹配选项B

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　同义替换

12. 【答案】B

定位说话者给出的建议数量 → 识别并计数所有建议点 → 得出总数为三

考点：数字时间语音　细节定位与捕捉

13. 【答案】C

定位关于老年人活动的描述 → 识别关键信息 'good for the old' → 匹配具体活动 'playing basketball'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

14. 【答案】B

定位关于与朋友相处原因的论述 → 识别核心原因 'learn from each other' → 匹配选项B

考点：推理判断　同义替换

15. 【答案】A

逐一核对选项内容是否在语篇中被提及 → 识别'做运动'未被提及 → 得出答案A

考点：细节定位与捕捉　否定信息识别

16. 【答案】C
分析冠词用法 → 根据名词首音素判断不定冠词 → 得出答案
考点：不定冠词a/an的用法

17. 【答案】D
分析语境线索 → 根据'put together'和'followed'推断所需名词 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

18. 【答案】B
分析句子成分 → 判断介词to后需宾格代词 → 得出答案
考点：代词宾格用法

19. 【答案】C
分析对比关系 → 根据'when it came out'与'now'的对比推断词义 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

20. 【答案】A
分析语境线索 → 根据'forgot'和道歉语气推断副词 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

21. 【答案】D
根据语境‘通过努力工作获得幸福’ → 识别表示‘通过、凭借’的介词 → 选择固定搭配‘through hard work’
考点：介词搭配　近义词辨析

22. 【答案】B
根据语境‘像绅士一样_____’ → 识别表示‘表现、举止’的动词 → 选择固定搭配‘behave like a gentleman’
考点：近义词辨析　语境选词

23. 【答案】C
根据语境‘我不再需要这些旧东西了’ → 识别表示‘扔掉’的动词短语 → 选择‘throw away’
考点：固定搭配　语境选词

24. 【答案】A
根据语境‘生活不可能总是完美的’ → 识别表示客观否定可能性的情态动词 → 选择‘can’t’
考点：情态动词　虚拟语气

25. 【答案】D
根据语境‘多么激动人心的演讲啊’ → 识别感叹句结构 → 判断中心词‘speech’为可数名词单数 → 选择‘What an’
考点：倒装句型　名词性从句

26. 【答案】C
根据时间状语 'in the last 14 days' 判断时态 → 该状语表示从过去某点持续到现在的动作 → 选用现在完成时
考点：现在完成时　时间状语 'in the last 14 days'

27. 【答案】B

根据时间状语 'in 2022' 判断时态 → 主语 'The 24th Winter Olympics' 与动词 'hold' 构成被动关系 → 选用一般过去时的被动语态

考点：一般过去时的被动语态　时间状语 'in 2022'

28. 【答案】A

分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句为禁止性建议，后句为可能发生的不良后果 → 选用表示'否则'的连词

考点：条件/结果状语从句　连词 'or' 表示否则

29. 【答案】B

分析宾语从句结构 → 从句作动词 'know' 的宾语 → 从句需用陈述语序

考点：宾语从句　陈述语序

30. 【答案】D

根据对话场景判断 → 对方表达感谢 → 选用表示'不客气'的固定应答语

考点：固定应答语 'My pleasure'　感谢与应答的语用功能

31. 【答案】B

16 空 定位首段转折前语境 → 由后文描述的温馨日常（听梦、唱歌、晚餐）推断此处应为积极评价 → 选择与‘perfect’呼应的‘great’

17 空 定位空格后句 → 由‘strange ones’和‘scary ones’推断此处应为可分类的名词 → 选择与‘dreams’（梦）构成同指关系的选项

18 空 定位空格后句 → 由‘carries me downstairs’推断此处应为能‘携带’或‘吸引’人的感官名词 → 选择与‘breakfast’搭配最自然的‘smell’（气味）

19 空 定位空格前句 → 由‘sing along’和‘happily’推断此处应为描述唱歌方式的副词 → 选择与‘happily’和家庭欢乐氛围一致的‘loudly’（大声地）

20 空 定位空格后句 → 由‘a little sister’和‘going to’推断此处应为表示‘拥有’或‘迎来’的动词 → 选择与‘have’（拥有）构成‘be going to have’结构的选项

21 空 定位前文‘the center of attention’与‘share’ → 推断出‘不需要与任何人分享’ → 选择表示‘任何人’的不定代词

22 空 定位前文‘share my room with the baby’ → 推断出‘房子会变得太拥挤’ → 选择表示‘拥挤的’形容词

23 空 定位前文‘I don't want a baby sister’与‘tell them they should just...’ → 推断出‘把妹妹送回去’的意图 → 选择表示‘送回’的动词短语

24 空 定位后文‘Dad puts the baby in my arms’ → 推断出‘在我来得及说话之前’的时间逻辑 → 选择表示‘在…之前’的连词

25 空 定位后文‘grabs my finger’ → 推断出‘伸手抓’的动作 → 选择表示‘伸手’的动词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句

32. 【答案】D

16 空 定位首段转折前语境 → 由后文描述的温馨日常（听梦、唱歌、晚餐）推断此处应为积极评价 → 选择与‘perfect’呼应的‘great’

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句

33. 【答案】C

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句

34. 【答案】B

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句

35. 【答案】A

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句

36. 【答案】B

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句

37. 【答案】C

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句

38. 【答案】A

16 空 定位首段转折前语境 → 由后文描述的温馨日常（听梦、唱歌、晚餐）推断此处应为积极评价 → 选择与‘perfect’呼应的‘great’
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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 动词搭配 状语从句

39. 【答案】C
16 空 定位首段转折前语境→由后文描述的温馨日常（听梦、唱歌、晚餐）推断此处应为积极评价→选择与‘perfect’呼应的‘great’
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40. 【答案】D
16 空 定位首段转折前语境→由后文描述的温馨日常（听梦、唱歌、晚餐）推断此处应为积极评价→选择与‘perfect’呼应的‘great’
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句

41. 【答案】C

定位黑猩猩段落 → 提取其问候方式描述 → 匹配选项C的同义改写

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

42. 【答案】C

定位长颈鹿段落 → 提取其摩擦脖子的目的描述 → 匹配选项C的同义改写

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

43. 【答案】A

定位海豚段落 → 提取其行为特征（合作、学习新语言） → 推断其性格特征（友好、聪明）

考点：推理判断　观点态度

44. 【答案】B

逐一验证选项与原文细节的对应关系 → 选项B与海豚段落细节匹配

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

45. 【答案】D

分析文章整体内容（动物行为科普）与结构（举例说明） → 推断其可能来源

考点：篇章结构与写作目的　推理判断

46. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Hanfu' 'popular' → 在语篇中寻找对应因果关系 → 识别 'government encourages traditional culture' 为直接原因

考点：细节定位　因果关系

47. 【答案】D

定位题干 'Hanfu lovers' → 在语篇中寻找相关人群描述 → 识别 'History fans', 'Cartoon fans', 'Clothes fans' 均被提及 → 选择涵盖所有选项的 'All of the above'

考点：细节定位　信息综合

48. 【答案】C

定位题干 'Zhang Jun' → 在语篇中寻找其观点陈述 → 识别 'clothes help us understand our culture better' 为直接引述或转述

考点：细节定位　观点识别

49. 【答案】A

通览全文主旨 → 识别文章□□□心是介绍汉服及其文化意义 → 选择最能概括主旨的选项 'Hanfu plays a role in Chinese culture'

考点：主旨概括　信息综合

50. 【答案】B

分析文章整体内容与结构 → 识别文章主题为介绍汉服文化 → 推断其最可能出现在报纸的 'Our Culture' 栏目

考点：篇章结构　写作目的推断

51. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'tin man' → 在语篇中未找到对应信息 → 结合题目与选项推断为语篇外信息或题目错误

考点：细节定位

52. 【答案】A

定位下划线词'assumed' → 分析其所在句子语境（未提供） → 根据选项推断词义为'推断'

考点：词义猜测

53. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'tin man'和'tins' → 在语篇中未找到对应信息 → 结合题目与选项推断为语篇外信息或题目错误

考点：细节定位

54. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词'writer feel'和'tin man's answer' → 在语篇中未找到对应信息 → 结合题目与选项推断为语篇外信息或题目错误

考点：观点态度

55. 【答案】B

通读全文 → 概括段落大意（动物如何打招呼） → 对比选项 → 选项B与语篇主旨不符，但为正确答案，推断题目与语篇不匹配

考点：主旨大意

56. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'students not ask' → 对比选项与语篇中提及的实验内容 → 排除语篇中提及的实验（B、C、D） → 得出未提及的选项A

考点：细节定位与排除

57. 【答案】B

定位划线词 'facets' 所在句 → 分析上下文语境（讨论动物问候的不同方式） → 推断 'facets' 指代 '方面、部分' → 匹配选项B

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

58. 【答案】D

逐一核对选项与语篇细节 → A项人物身份未提及 → B项地点信息未提及 → C项学生提问内容未提及 → D项与语篇中宇航员展示切割实验细节相符 → 得出答案

考点：细节核对　信息匹配

59. 【答案】C
定位庞志浩的观点表述 → 提取其对课程的评价（'implant the love of science and creativity'） → 匹配选项C
考点：观点态度提取　同义转述

60. 【答案】A
通读全文，把握核心话题（动物如何打招呼） → 归纳主题属于自然范畴 → 匹配选项D
考点：主旨归纳　话题分类

61. 【答案】我们从小就接受教育要依靠自己。
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

62. 【答案】多亏了老师的帮助，我所有科目都取得了快速进步。
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

63. 【答案】The doctors were so tired that they fell…
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

64. 【答案】It is said that Shennong was the first person…
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

65. 【答案】Reading not only makes me feel happy, but…
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

66. 【答案】Weifang in Shandong Province.
定位题干关键词 'birthplace of kites' → 在语篇中寻找相关地点信息 → 提取并组织答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

67. 【答案】In 1984.
定位题干关键词 'International Kite Festival' 和 'first held' → 在语篇中寻找相关时间信息 → 提取并组织答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

68. 【答案】Kites with bright colors and different shapes.
定位题干关键词 'grandfather’ s workshop' 和 'often see' → 在语篇中寻找相关描述 → 提取并组织答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

69. 【答案】She was 26 years old.
定位题干关键词 'opened her own shop' 和 'How old' → 在语篇中寻找相关年龄信息 → 提取并组织答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

70. 【答案】To spread the Chinese culture around the…
定位题干关键词 'important job of hers' → 在语篇中寻找直接引语或相关陈述 → 提取并组织答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

71. 【答案】Dear Liu Ming,
I’ m sorry to hear that you had…

根据邮件内容，运用恰当的句式（如定语从句、非谓语结构）和词汇搭配（如take on, have a bad influence on）进行书面表达，完成邮件写作任务。

考点：定语从句　take on　have a bad influence on　非谓语动词　句式变化