中考 · 2022年山东省东营市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 109 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 68 题 · 山东省东营市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
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收听本卷听力题
683 762
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本卷答案与讲解
312 574
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一、听力选择(共15小题，计15分；每小题约有8秒钟的答题时间)（共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. What did the boy buy for his father?

A. A card. B. A football. C. A book.

2. Which tie is the man probably going to choose?

A. The red one. B. The black one. C. The blue one.

3. How long did Lucy use to finish the exam?

A. Two hours. B. An hour. C. Half an hour.

4. What’ s the matter with the woman?

A. She has a sore throat. B. She has a fever.

C. She has a cold. (三) 录音中有一段对话，听对话两遍后，从每小题A、B、C中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。(录音播放前你有30秒钟的读题时间)

5. When is Steve’ s party?

A. On Sunday. B. On Saturday. C. Tomorrow.

6. What will Steve and his friends NOT do at the party?

A. Play games. B. Sing and dance. C. Watch a movie.

7. Will Steve go shopping?

A. Yes, he will. B. No, he won’ t. C. We don’ t know.

8. Who will clean the house?

A. Steve.
B. Steve and his mom.
C. Steve and his friends. (注意：请同学们翻到第II卷第四大题，继续做听力填表题。)

Questions 9 to 13

9. Tom’s father gave him a new watch because Tom _____.

A. needed one
B. was on vacation
C. disliked his old one
D. behaved well at school

10. What did Tom do when he found the watch was gone?

A. He told his father about that.
B. He asked the front desk for help.
C. He spent all afternoon searching for it.
D. He did nothing and continued lying on the beach.

11. How might Tom feel after saying “No”?

A. Upset.
B. Worried.
C. Relaxed.
D. Disappointed.

12. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Tom studies hard.
B. Tom swims well.
C. Tom always tells lies.
D. Tom often loses things.

13. What does the underlined word “lesson” in the last sentence refer to?

A. Take good care of our things.
B. It’s important to listen to parents.
C. We should excuse others’ mistakes.
D. Face mistakes bravely rather than telling lies.

二、单项选择 (共10小题，计10分)（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

14. Bing Dwen Dwen, a mascot (吉祥物) for Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics, is so _____ that tens of thousands of people would like to get one.

A. shy
B. cute
C. small
D. heavy

15. —Who isn’t your sister and isn’t your brother but still a child of your mother and father? —Haha! It’s _____.

A. me
B. you
C. her
D. him

16. The nap during the lunch break helps us have more _____ in the afternoon.

A. luck
B. wealth
C. energy
D. courage

17. You won’t be allowed to enter the school _____ your temperature is higher than normal.

A. if
B. until
C. though
D. unless

18. Wechat (微信) is widely used in our daily life, but we’d better not _____ requests from strangers.

A. avoid
B. delete
C. accept
D. refuse

19. —Tom, your elder sister is taking an online class. Could you please speak _____? —OK, Mom.

A. quietly B. clearly C. loudly D. politely

20. —Father’ s Day is coming! What are you going to do for your father? —I will make a short video about his daily life. —Wow! It’ s a _____ idea.

A. boring B. strange C. creative D. difficult

21. The Yellow River Delta National Nature Reserve (黄河三角洲国家级自然保护区) is the _____ of more than six million birds.

A. area B. home C. house D. family

22. —Zhai Zhigang, Wang Yaping and Ye Guangfu have safely come back from space. —Great! All Chinese _____ them.

A. hear from B. look after C. get on with D. take pride in

23. Dentist: Madam, twenty-five dollars for pulling your son’ s tooth, please. Madam: Twenty-five dollars! But you told me five dollars each patient. Dentist: Yes But your son cried so loud. He scared away (吓跑)_____ other patients.

A. four B. five C. twenty D. twenty-five

三、阅读理解(共20小题，计40分)（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，共 40 分）

阅读下列短文，然后从每小题A、B、C、D四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。 A When my sister Becky was young, she was bitten (咬) by a dog. From that day on, she didn’ t like dogs. But all of that changed when my uncle had to be away for a week. My uncle left his dog with us to take care of. The dog’ s name was Rex, and he was huge. Poor Rex liked following my sister around very much. She hated that because of her fear of dogs. One day, to get away from (摆脱) Rex, my sister tied him to a chair in the yard and went for a walk in the forest. She looked back and saw him pulling at his rope (绳), but he still stayed there. While walking in the forest, Becky suddenly saw some wolves eating a deer(鹿) that had just been killed. Normally, wolves would not attack (攻击) a human, but when they are eating, they can be very dangerous, especially for a child. Slowly, the wolves began to move towards Becky, making a circle around her. She was close to a tree, so she caught a lower branch (树枝) quickly and tried to climb up the tree. One of the wolves caught her foot. Luckily, she was able to pull herself up, but her foot was badly hurt. She shouted for help, but no one was around. She thought she was going to die. Suddenly, Rex appeared. There he was, running through the forest, pulling the chair. It was not easy for Rex, but he made his way to Becky in the tree. He attacked the wolves, soon they ran off. When Becky and Rex got home, everyone was shocked and happy that Rex had saved my sister. He licked (舔) her face as the doctor treated (治疗) her foot. Now, Rex is my sister’ s favorite friend in the world. The doctor told her, “A dog is a man’ s best friend.” My sister smiled and added, “And a girl’ s best friend, too.”

24. What does the underlined word “that” in Paragraph 2 refer to (指的是)?

A. A dog bit her.
B. Rex was huge.
C. Rex followed her around.
D. Her uncle left Rex with them.

25. The right order of the following statements is _____. ① Becky shouted for help ② Becky climbed up the tree ③ Becky saw Rex running to her ④ Becky was circled by wolves

A. ②①④③ B. ④②③① C. ③④②① D. ④②①③

26. Rex could beat wolves because he wanted to _____.

A. be a hero
B. make Becky happy
C. protect his owner
D. get food from wolves

27. Why did Becky change her attitude to Rex? Because _____.

A. Rex was poor
B. Rex saved her life
C. Rex licked her face
D. Rex attacked the wolves

28. According to the passage, what will most probably happen next?

A. Becky will often play with Rex.
B. Becky will never go to the forest.
C. Becky would like Rex not to follow her.
D. Becky will return Rex to her uncle happily. B

I’m good in school. I do my work and study a lot, but for some reason, I have a very bad habit of losing things. Last summer, I was on vacation with my family at the beach. On the first day, my father gave me a watch to take the place of the one I had lost the year before. “You need to have a watch, so take good care of this one,” he said. The next day, I went swimming. The sun was shining on the water. The water was warm and beautiful. I swam. I floated (漂浮). I dove (潜水). I really enjoyed being in the water. By the time I returned to beach, I was quite tired so I lay down. At that moment, I remembered my watch and looked to see what time it was. But it was gone! I searched all afternoon, but I could not find it. That night at dinner, I arrived with my sleeves (衣袖) pulled down, hoping no one would notice that I didn’t have my watch. My sister asked, “What time is it?”

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29. Tom’s father gave him a new watch because Tom _____.

A. needed one
B. was on vacation
C. disliked his old one
D. behaved well at school

30. What did Tom do when he found the watch was gone?

A. He told his father about that.
B. He asked the front desk for help.
C. He spent all afternoon searching for it.
D. He did nothing and continued lying on the beach.

31. How might Tom feel after saying “No”?

A. Upset.
B. Worried.
C. Relaxed.
D. Disappointed.

32. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Tom studies hard.
B. Tom swims well.
C. Tom always tells lies.
D. Tom often loses things.

33. What does the underlined word “lesson” in the last sentence refer to?

A. Take good care of our things.

B. It’s important to listen to parents.

C. We should excuse others’ mistakes.

D. Face mistakes bravely rather than telling lies. C Do you know you have more than 600 muscles (肌肉) in your body? These muscles have different jobs. Keeping your muscles healthy will help you be able to walk, run, jump and do all the things you love to do. What kind of muscles do you have When you think about your muscles, you probably think about the ones you can control. These are your voluntary (随意的) muscles. They are connected to your bones (骨骼) and work together with your bones to help you walk, run, pick up things or ride a bicycle. The muscles of your mouth and throat even help you talk! But there are also muscles you can’t control. They are your involuntary (不随意的) muscles, such as your heart muscle and smooth muscles. Why are healthy muscles important Healthy muscles let you move freely and keep your body strong. They also help to keep your joints (关节) in good shape. If the muscles around your knee, for example, get weak, you will more probably injure (伤害) that knee. Healthy muscles also help you keep your balance, so you less probably fall. How do you keep your muscles healthy

Do you know you have more than 600 muscles (肌肉) in your body? These muscles have different jobs. Keeping your muscles healthy will help you be able to walk, run, jump and do all the things you love to do. What kind of muscles do you have When you think about your muscles, you probably think about the ones you can control. These are your voluntary (随意的) muscles. They are connected to your bones (骨骼) and work together with your bones to help you walk, run, pick up things or ride a bicycle. The muscles of your mouth and throat even help you talk! But there are also muscles you can't control. They are your involuntary (不随意的) muscles, such as your heart muscle and smooth muscles. Why are healthy muscles important Healthy muscles let you move freely and keep your body strong. They also help to keep your joints (关节) in good shape. If the muscles around your knee, for example, get weak, you will more probably injure (伤害) that knee. Healthy muscles also help you keep your balance, so you less probably fall. How do you keep your muscles healthy ·Get at least 60 minutes of physical exercise every day. There are lots of activities you can do for your muscles. Walking, jumping, dancing and swimming are all good ways. ·Eat healthily. It will help manage your weight and provide different kinds of nutrients (营养素) for your muscles and health. For example, if you don't get enough iron, you may feel weak and tired, because your muscles don't get enough oxygen (氧气). ·Prevent injuries. There are many ways to help prevent muscle injuries. For example, doing warm-up exercises before exercising may make the muscles warmer. Don't try to "play through the pain." If something starts to hurt, STOP exercising or playing. When you lift something heavy, keep your back straight and bend (弯曲) your knees to lift it. This will protect the muscles in your back. Remember to drink lots of water while exercising, especially in warm weather. If your body's water level gets too low, you could get dizzy (晕眩的) or even pass out.

34. Which of the following muscles are involuntary muscles?

A. Leg muscles. B. Mouth muscles. C. Throat muscles. D. Smooth muscles.

35. If the muscles around your knee are weak, you could _____.

A. pass out
B. get dizzy
C. injure the joint there
D. feel weak and tired

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

A. If your legs start to hurt, keep on exercising.
B. Eating healthily can only manage your weight.
C. Walking can give your muscles good exercise.
D. Lifting heavy things can't injure your back muscles.

37. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in this passage?

A. Different kinds of muscles.
B. The way to treat injured muscles.
C. The way to have healthy muscles.
D. The importance of healthy muscles.

38. We may find this passage _____.

A. in a health magazine

B. on a music website

C. in a travel newspaper

D. in a geography book D In modern times, we get our weather report scientifically. The meteorologists(气象学家) use information from satellites (卫星) to tell us what the weather will be like. They make predictions about the weather for today, tomorrow and even for the whole season. Will it rain? Will it snow? Will it be hot or will it be a long and cold winter? But what did people do before modern technology? Well, not so long ago, people lived much closer to nature. Using the power of observation (观察), humans made predictions about the weather according to what was happening in the insect world. Sometimes their predictions were correct, and sometimes they weren’ t. My grandfather spent his whole life as a farmer in Canada. He is long gone now. But I still remember his stories about how to predict the weather. For example, in summer, he would often stop to observe the anthills — those little sandy mounds (沙堆) at the entrance (入口) to the ants’ nest. “Look closely at the anthills in July,” Grandpa used to say. “If the anthills are high in July, expect a snowy winter.” Of course, as a kid, I believed my grandfather. But you know what? The anthills are often correct. Not always, but often enough to make me a believer. In September, Grandpa would often point out a woolly caterpillar (毛毛虫) in a sunny location, “Observe the orange circle around its belly (腹部). If it’ s wide and full, we’ re sure to have a warm and easy winter. If it’ s thin, be careful! The winter will be severe.” I am older now. I get my weather mostly from the television or radio. Scientists hardly get it wrong. After all, they have the latest scientific instruments to help them. But I still stop to observe the anthills in July, and of course, the woolly caterpillars in

September. The older generation (老一辈) can teach us many things. My grandfather was not a meteorologist, but he knew a lot about insects and the weather.

39. _____ can help us predict the weather more correctly.

A. Satellites
B. Anthills
C. Woolly caterpillars
D. Televisions or radios

40. According to Grandpa’ s experience, if the anthills are high in July, maybe it will be _____.

A. a rainy winter
B. a snowy winter
C. a long and cold winter
D. a warm and easy winter

41. Which word can replace (替代) the underlined word “severe” ?

A. hot
B. warm
C. cool
D. cold

42. In the last paragraph, the writer thinks _____.

A. we should only listen to the meteorologists
B. his grandpa knew more than the meteorologists
C. we needn’ t observe the insects to predict the weather
D. his grandpa’ s ways to predict the weather are still helpful

43. Which would be a good title for this passage?

A. The power of observation
B. Weather according to insects
C. Weather report in modern times
D. Different ways to make predictions

四、动词填空 (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，用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空(必要时可加情态动词或助动词)。 It was around 3 o’ clock p.m. on Sunday. Gina _____44_____ (play) basketball with her brother Bill outside when she saw a car stop in front of Jenny’ s house. Jenny jumped out of the car, and Gina could hear a lot of voices laughing and saying goodbye to Jenny. The car _____45_____ (drive) away and Jenny jumped to her front door. Gina felt terribly uncomfortable, and her eyes started to water. “Hey, what’ s wrong?” Bill asked. “Nothing. I don’ t want to play anymore.” Gina stormed inside and slammed (砰地关上) the door. She went straight to her room. Gina _____46_____ (hear) Bill talking to her mom in the living room, but she didn’ t want to talk to anyone. “Gina, are you OK?” her mom asked. “What _____ you _____47_____ (do) inside, my dear? May I come in?” Gina opened the door. Her mom always had some good ideas to help her. “What’ s going on, Gina?” Mom asked. “Jenny went somewhere with our friends, but she didn’ t invite me,” Gina said. “That’ s not very nice. After all, we _____48_____ (be) friends for nearly 5 years.” “Oh honey, I’ m sorry. I will be pretty upset too if I _____49_____ (feel) left out. Maybe Jenny knew that you wouldn’ t like what they were going to do,” Mom suggested. “Why don’ t you talk with Jenny on Monday?” “I don’ t want to talk to her. I _____50_____ (leave) her out.” “Well ...sometimes ignoring(忽视) another person is a good choice, but I don’ t think this is the right time to do that. You might lose Jenny as a friend if you make such a choice without _____51_____ (talk) about it with her,” replied Mom. “I still want Jenny to be my friend, but talking about it is uncomfortable. I just expect her _____52_____ (know) what’ s wrong and say she’ s sorry.” “That might happen, but it might not. I really think talking to her about how you feel is the best way.” “OK, Mom, I will. Thanks,” Gina said. And guess what? Gina’ s mom was right! A new snake show _____53_____ (hold) that day. Jenny knew Gina didn’ t like snakes, so she didn’ t invite her. Gina was glad she had talked to Jenny to solve the problem.

44. 动词填空

45. 动词填空

46. 动词填空

47. 动词填空

48. 动词填空

49. 动词填空

_____

50. 动词填空

_____

51. 动词填空

_____

52. 动词填空

_____

53. 动词填空

_____

五、综合填空 (共10空，计10分)（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容及首字母提示，在空白处填入一个适当的单词。 “Ugh, meat pie again? I h_____54_____ meat pie!” Matt shouted. “I won’t eat it!” Matt’s mom and dad looked at each other. Matt’s angry outbursts (爆发) were always happening this month. “Matt, we’re going to let you take over (接管) dinnertime from now on,” Mom said. “Well, we’re going to eat g_____55_____ food every night!” Matt answered happily. The next day, Dad helped Matt make the meal plan. “We’re going to have chicken tonight, and spaghetti tomorrow,” Matt started. “Woah, wait a minute,” Dad said. “What else are we going to have with the chicken? We need to have at least one v_____56_____ with each meal.” “We can have cabbage,” Matt said. “Sophia does not like cabbage,” said Dad. “Well, it’s my choice, s_____57_____ I’m going to cook it,” Matt replied. “OK, but she might complain (抱怨) at dinner. Are you ready for that?” Dad asked. “Yeah maybe,” Matt answered. Almost every time Matt picked something out, his dad would tell him that someone wouldn’t like it. It was very frustrating (令人懊恼的). “This is impossible!” Matt said angrily. “Yes, it is hard. Everyone has d_____58_____ tastes, and sometimes, we just can’t please (使满意) everyone.” “Fine, we’ll go with this plan this week. Next week I’ll try to make everyone happy,” replied Matt. It was time for Matt to make his f_____59_____ meal, so his parents both came to help him. He hadn’t cooked before. It took almost an hour to make dinner. He was tired and hungry, but he was so proud of h_____60_____—he made dinner! “Ew, this rice tastes strange,” Sophia said. Matt took a bite. It did taste a little strange. But he’d worked so hard! He felt like he might c_____61_____. “I don’t like cabbage,” shouted Sophia. Matt realized then how his parents must feel every time he complained about dinner. It was impossible to make sure e_____62_____ liked every part of every meal! “I’m sorry, Sophia. I’m sorry, Mom and Dad. I shouldn’t have shouted at you about dinner all the time. I don’t want to take over dinner anymore, I won’t complain,” Matt said. “Thank you, Matt,” Mom and Dad said. Dad continued, “We’ll take back dinner responsibilities. You can offer some help if you like!” Matt felt a lot better. He happily finished his dinner and n_____63_____ complained about a meal again.

54. 综合填空

_____

55. 综合填空

_____

56. 综合填空

_____

57. 综合填空

58. 综合填空

59. 综合填空

60. 综合填空

61. 综合填空

62. 综合填空

63. 综合填空

六、阅读下面短文，根据要求完成下面各小题。（共 2 小题，每小题 1 分，共 2 分）

Firefighting (消防) is an important job to keep people safe and help stop fires from damaging（毁坏）too much property（财产）. There are many important parts to be a firefighter. First of all, firefighters have to be strong enough to do their work, so they need to have physical training, such as carrying heavy objects, going up many stairs (楼梯), and working for a long time. Firefighters also have to know the latest skills in fighting fires, so they need to go through regular training to keep themselves and others safe. Anyway, the most important part of being a firefighter is to work as a team. They have to work together to stop fires! Firefighting is very stressful. Firefighters never know when a fire or other emergency (紧急情况) is going to happen, so they have to be ready at all times. ____64____ Even in the middle of the night, firefighters have to be able to wake up quickly when the alarm (警报) goes off. Firefighters don’t just fight house fires. They also help people who are in accidents. For example, they use their special tools to help get people out of the cars if they’re stuck (卡住). In some places, firefighters also have to be prepared to help people who are sick or injured (受伤的). These firefighters might be trained as nursing staff. ____65____ Firefighters are always there to help us whenever there’s an emergency. Firefighting is not easy, but if you like helping people, it might be a good job for you!

64. 阅读下面短文，根据要求完成下面各小题。

65. 阅读下面短文，根据要求完成下面各小题。

七、A．根据短文内容简要回答问题。（共 2 小题，每小题 2 分，共 4 分）

66. According to the passage, what are the three important parts of being a firefighter?

_____

67. According to the passage, who will ask firefighters for help when there is not a fire happening?

_____

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

68. (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. A	2. C	3. B	4. A	5. C
6. C	7. B	8. A	9. A	10. C
11. B	12. C	13. A	14. B	15. A
16. C	17. A	18. C	19. A	20. C
21. B	22. D	23. A	24. C	25. D
26. C	27. B	28. A	29. A	30. C
31. B	32. C	33. A	34. D	35. C
36. C	37. B	38. A	39. A	40. B
41. D	42. D	43. D	44. was playing	45. drove
46. heard	47. are ... doing	48. have been	49. feel	50. will leave
51. talking	52. to know	53. was held	54. hate	55. good
56. vegetable	57. so	58. different	59. first	60. himself
61. cry	62. everyone	63. never	64. C	65. A

66. Being strong, being brave, and being able to work as part of a team.

67. People who are in accidents and people who are sick or injured will ask firefighters for help.

68. I made it

Last year, I was afraid of speaking English in public. During the English speech contest, I decided to challenge myself. At first, my hands shook and my voice trembled. But I practiced every day after school, recording myself and asking my teacher for help. On the day of the contest, I took a deep breath and started speaking. When I finished, everyone clapped. I felt so proud! This experience taught me that with courage and hard work, I can overcome any difficulty. I made it, and I know I can do it again in the future.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位对话中关于礼物的讨论 → 识别关键信息 'card' → 排除其他物品

考点：细节定位与捕捉

2. 【答案】C

定位对话中关于领带选择的讨论 → 识别最终决定 'blue one' → 排除其他颜色

考点：细节定位与捕捉

3. 【答案】B

定位对话中关于考试时长的讨论 → 识别关键数字 'an hour' → 排除其他时间

考点：数字时间语音

4. 【答案】A

定位对话中关于女士病情的描述 → 识别关键信息 'sore throat' → 排除其他症状

考点：细节定位与捕捉

5. 【答案】C

定位对话中关于派对时间的讨论 → 识别关键信息 'tomorrow' → 排除其他日期

考点：细节定位与捕捉

6. 【答案】C

定位否定信息 → 识别活动列表中的排除项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　否定信息识别

7. 【答案】B

定位明确否定陈述 → 匹配选项中的否定回答 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　肯定/否定判断

8. 【答案】A

定位人物与动作的对应关系 → 识别唯一执行者 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　人物-动作匹配

14. 【答案】B

根据语境‘tens of thousands of people would like to get one’推断吉祥物受欢迎的原因 → 选择符合逻辑的形容词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑推理

15. 【答案】A

分析问句结构，识别‘Who isn’t your sister and isn’t your brother but still a child of your mother and father’为同位语从句，解释‘It’ → 根据问句逻辑，回答者自身符合描述 → 得出答案

考点：名词性从句　语境推理

16. 【答案】C

根据语境‘nap during the lunch break’和‘in the afternoon’推断午睡的作用 → 选择符合逻辑的名词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　逻辑推理

17. 【答案】A

分析句子逻辑关系，‘体温高于正常值’是‘不被允许进入学校’的条件 → 选择表示条件关系的连词 → 得出答案

考点：状语从句　逻辑关系

18. 【答案】C

根据语境‘but we’d better not’和‘requests from strangers’推断应采取的谨慎态度 → 辨析四个动词的语义和语用 → 选择符合‘谨慎拒绝陌生人请求’逻辑的动词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

19. 【答案】A

根据语境“姐姐在上网课”推断需要“安静”，选择与“安静”同义的副词

考点：语境选词

20. 【答案】C

根据语境“为父亲制作日常视频”推断这是一个“有创意的”主意，选择与“有创意”同义的形容词

考点：语境选词

21. 【答案】B

根据固定搭配“be the home of...”（是……的家园）选择“home”，排除其他表示地点的名词

考点：固定搭配

22. 【答案】D

根据语境“航天员安全返回”推断全国人民的情感是“自豪”，选择与“自豪”同义的动词短语

考点：语境选词　固定搭配

23. 【答案】A

根据对话逻辑“原价5美元，因儿子哭声大吓跑其他病人，故多收20美元”推断多收了4个病人的费用

考点：推理判断

24. 【答案】C

定位第二段划线词所在句 → 分析代词指代对象 → 得出答案

考点：指代与衔接　代词指代

25. 【答案】D

定位四个事件在文中的位置 → 按时间顺序排列 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　谋篇布局

26. 【答案】C

定位Rex攻击狼的段落 → 推断其行为动机 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断

27. 【答案】B

定位Becky态度变化的段落 → 分析导致变化的关键事件 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

28. 【答案】A

定位文章结尾Becky的态度和话语 → 推断未来最可能发生的行为 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断

29. 【答案】A

定位父亲赠表原因句 → 提取直接引语中的原因 → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

30. 【答案】C

定位发现表丢失后的动作描述句 → 提取关键动作 → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

31. 【答案】B

定位汤姆说“No”后的生理与心理描写 → 推断其情绪状态 → 匹配选项B

考点：推理判断　观点态度

32. 【答案】C

逐一核对选项与原文细节 → 找出与原文不符的陈述 → 确定选项C为错误项

考点：细节核对　事实判断

33. 【答案】A

定位划线词所在句 → 回溯前文汤姆撒谎与认错的完整情节 → 推断“教训”的具体所指 → 匹配选项A

考点：指代与衔接　推理判断

34. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'involuntary muscles' → 识别其后举例 'such as your heart muscle and smooth muscles' → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　举例识别

35. 【答案】C

定位条件句 'If the muscles around your knee... get weak' → 识别结果 'you will more probably injure that knee' → 同义替换为 'injure the joint there'

考点：条件结果定位　同义替换

36. 【答案】C

逐项验证：A与文中 'STOP exercising' 相悖；B与文中 'provide different kinds of nutrients' 相悖；C与文中 'Walking... are all good ways' 一致；D与文中 'protect the muscles in your back' 的建议目的相悖

考点：细节验证　逻辑判断

37. 【答案】B

通览全文结构：第一部分介绍肌肉种类，第二部分讲重要性，第三部分讲如何保持健康 → 识别未提及内容 '治疗受伤肌肉的方法'

考点：篇章结构分析　信息缺失判断

38. 【答案】A

分析文章主题（肌肉健康）与语言风格（科普说明）→ 推断最可能的出处（健康杂志）

考点：主题推断　语体风格判断

39. 【答案】A

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无关 → 根据常识与选项对比 → 选择最合理的预测天气工具

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

40. 【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无关 → 根据常识与选项对比 → 选择最符合民间预测天气经验的选项

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

41. 【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无关 → 根据词汇知识与选项对比 → 选择与severe意思最接近的选项

考点：词义猜测　同义替换

42. 【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无关 → 根据选项逻辑与常识对比 → 选择最符合作者观点态度的选项

考点：观点态度　推理判断

43. 【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无关 → 根据选项概括性与语篇主题对比 → 选择最能概括全文主旨的选项

考点：主旨大意　标题选择

44. 【答案】was playing

31 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某时正在进行 → 选用过去进行时
32 空 分析句子逻辑与时间顺序 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时
33 空 分析句子逻辑与时间顺序 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时
34 空 识别时间状语（如now, at present） → 判断动作正在进行 → 选用现在进行时
35 空 识别时间状语（如since, for） → 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 选用现在完成时
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38 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
39 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
40 空 分析句子结构与主被动关系 → 判断时态与语态 → 得出答案

考点：过去进行时　一般过去时　现在进行时　现在完成时　一般现在时　客观事实/习惯性动作　一般将来时　预测或计划　现在分词　伴随状语或定语　不定式　目的状语或宾语补足语　一般过去时的被动语态

45. 【答案】drove

31 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某时正在进行 → 选用过去进行时
32 空 分析句子逻辑与时间顺序 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时
33 空 分析句子逻辑与时间顺序 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时

34 空 识别时间状语（如now, at present） → 判断动作正在进行 → 选用现在进行时
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46. 【答案】heard

31 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某时正在进行 → 选用过去进行时
32 空 分析句子逻辑与时间顺序 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时
33 空 分析句子逻辑与时间顺序 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时
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考点：过去进行时　一般过去时　现在进行时　现在完成时　一般现在时　客观事实/习惯性动作　一般将来时　预测或计划　现在分词　伴随状语或定语　不定式　目的状语或宾语补足语　一般过去时的被动语态

47. 【答案】are ... doing

31 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某时正在进行 → 选用过去进行时
32 空 分析句子逻辑与时间顺序 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时
33 空 分析句子逻辑与时间顺序 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时
34 空 识别时间状语（如now, at present） → 判断动作正在进行 → 选用现在进行时
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40 空 分析句子结构与主被动关系 → 判断时态与语态 → 得出答案

考点：过去进行时　一般过去时　现在进行时　现在完成时　一般现在时　客观事实/习惯性动作　一般将来时　预测或计划　现在分词　伴随状语或定语　不定式　目的状语或宾语补足语　一般过去时的被动语态

48. 【答案】have been

31 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某时正在进行 → 选用过去进行时
32 空 分析句子逻辑与时间顺序 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时
33 空 分析句子逻辑与时间顺序 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时
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38 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
39 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
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考点：过去进行时　一般过去时　现在进行时　现在完成时　一般现在时　客观事实/习惯性动作　一般将来时　预测或计划　现在分词　伴随状语或定语　不定式　目的状语或宾语补足语　一般过去时的被动语态

49. 【答案】feel

31 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某时正在进行 → 选用过去进行时
32 空 分析句子逻辑与时间顺序 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时
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考点：过去进行时　一般过去时　现在进行时　现在完成时　一般现在时　客观事实/习惯性动作　一般将来时　预测或计划　现在分词　伴随状语或定语　不定式　目的状语或宾语补足语　一般过去时的被动语态

50. 【答案】will leave

31 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某时正在进行 → 选用过去进行时
32 空 分析句子逻辑与时间顺序 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时
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40 空 分析句子结构与主被动关系 → 判断时态与语态 → 得出答案

考点：过去进行时　一般过去时　现在进行时　现在完成时　一般现在时　客观事实/习惯性动作　一般将来时　预测或计划　现在分词　伴随状语或定语　不定式　目的状语或宾语补足语　一般过去时的被动语态

51. 【答案】talking

31 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某时正在进行 → 选用过去进行时
32 空 分析句子逻辑与时间顺序 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时
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考点：过去进行时　一般过去时　现在进行时　现在完成时　一般现在时　客观事实/习惯性动作　一般将来时　预测或计

划　现在分词　伴随状语或定语　不定式　目的状语或宾语补足语　一般过去时的被动语态

52. 【答案】to know

31 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某时正在进行 → 选用过去进行时
32 空 分析句子逻辑与时间顺序 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时
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37 空 分析句子结构与时间状语 → 判断主句时态 → 得出答案
38 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
39 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
40 空 分析句子结构与主被动关系 → 判断时态与语态 → 得出答案

考点：过去进行时　一般过去时　现在进行时　现在完成时　一般现在时　客观事实/习惯性动作　一般将来时　预测或计划　现在分词　伴随状语或定语　不定式　目的状语或宾语补足语　一般过去时的被动语态

53. 【答案】was held

31 空 识别时间状语（如at that moment） → 判断动作在过去某时正在进行 → 选用过去进行时
32 空 分析句子逻辑与时间顺序 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时
33 空 分析句子逻辑与时间顺序 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选用一般过去时
34 空 识别时间状语（如now, at present） → 判断动作正在进行 → 选用现在进行时
35 空 识别时间状语（如since, for） → 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 选用现在完成时
36 空 分析句子结构与时间状语 → 判断主句时态 → 得出答案
37 空 分析句子结构与时间状语 → 判断主句时态 → 得出答案
38 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
39 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 得出答案
40 空 分析句子结构与主被动关系 → 判断时态与语态 → 得出答案

考点：过去进行时　一般过去时　现在进行时　现在完成时　一般现在时　客观事实/习惯性动作　一般将来时　预测或计划　现在分词　伴随状语或定语　不定式　目的状语或宾语补足语　一般过去时的被动语态

54. 【答案】hate

41 空 根据句子主语 'I' 和宾语 'vegetables' 的语境，判断动词需表达对蔬菜的负面态度，'hate' 符合语境。
42 空 根据句子结构 'The food is...' 和常识判断，此处需要一个形容词描述食物，'good' 符合语境。
43 空 根据句子结构 'I like...' 和常识判断，此处需要一个名词表示喜欢的类别，'vegetable' 符合语境。
44 空 根据句子前后逻辑关系，前句 'I was tired' 是原因，后句 'I went to bed early' 是结果，需要表示因果关系的连词，'so' 符合。
45 空 根据句子结构 'My opinion is...' 和语境，此处需要一个形容词描述观点，'different' 符合语境。
46 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生顺序 → 确定序数词作状语
47 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词逻辑主语 → 确定反身代词作宾语
48 空 分析句子成分 → 识别宾语从句 → 确定从句谓语动词形式
49 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定不定代词作主语
50 空 分析句子时态 → 判断动作频率 → 确定频率副词位置

考点：语境选词　状语从句　因果逻辑　时态与语态　序数词作状语　非谓语动词　反身代词　名词性从句　宾语从句谓语　主谓一致　不定代词　频率副词

55. 【答案】good

41 空 根据句子主语 'I' 和宾语 'vegetables' 的语境，判断动词需表达对蔬菜的负面态度，'hate' 符合语境。
42 空 根据句子结构 'The food is...' 和常识判断，此处需要一个形容词描述食物，'good' 符合语境。
43 空 根据句子结构 'I like...' 和常识判断，此处需要一个名词表示喜欢的类别，'vegetable' 符合语境。
44 空 根据句子前后逻辑关系，前句 'I was tired' 是原因，后句 'I went to bed early' 是结果，需要表示因果关系的连词，'so' 符合。
45 空 根据句子结构 'My opinion is...' 和语境，此处需要一个形容词描述观点，'different' 符合语境。
46 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生顺序 → 确定序数词作状语
47 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词逻辑主语 → 确定反身代词作宾语
48 空 分析句子成分 → 识别宾语从句 → 确定从句谓语动词形式
49 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定不定代词作主语
50 空 分析句子时态 → 判断动作频率 → 确定频率副词位置

考点：语境选词　状语从句　因果逻辑　时态与语态　序数词作状语　非谓语动词　反身代词　名词性从句　宾语从句谓语　主谓一致　不定代词　频率副词

56. 【答案】vegetable

41 空 根据句子主语 'I' 和宾语 'vegetables' 的语境，判断动词需表达对蔬菜的负面态度，'hate' 符合语境。
42 空 根据句子结构 'The food is...' 和常识判断，此处需要一个形容词描述食物，'good' 符合语境。
43 空 根据句子结构 'I like...' 和常识判断，此处需要一个名词表示喜欢的类别，'vegetable' 符合语境。
44 空 根据句子前后逻辑关系，前句 'I was tired' 是原因，后句 'I went to bed early' 是结果，需要表示因果关系的连词，'so' 符合。
45 空 根据句子结构 'My opinion is...' 和语境，此处需要一个形容词描述观点，'different' 符合语境。
46 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生顺序 → 确定序数词作状语
47 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词逻辑主语 → 确定反身代词作宾语
48 空 分析句子成分 → 识别宾语从句 → 确定从句谓语动词形式
49 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定不定代词作主语
50 空 分析句子时态 → 判断动作频率 → 确定频率副词位置

考点：语境选词　状语从句　因果逻辑　时态与语态　序数词作状语　非谓语动词　反身代词　名词性从句　宾语从句谓语　主谓一致　不定代词　频率副词

57. 【答案】so

41 空 根据句子主语 'I' 和宾语 'vegetables' 的语境，判断动词需表达对蔬菜的负面态度，'hate' 符合语境。
42 空 根据句子结构 'The food is...' 和常识判断，此处需要一个形容词描述食物，'good' 符合语境。
43 空 根据句子结构 'I like...' 和常识判断，此处需要一个名词表示喜欢的类别，'vegetable' 符合语境。
44 空 根据句子前后逻辑关系，前句 'I was tired' 是原因，后句 'I went to bed early' 是结果，需要表示因果关系的连词，'so' 符合。
45 空 根据句子结构 'My opinion is...' 和语境，此处需要一个形容词描述观点，'different' 符合语境。
46 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生顺序 → 确定序数词作状语
47 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词逻辑主语 → 确定反身代词作宾语
48 空 分析句子成分 → 识别宾语从句 → 确定从句谓语动词形式
49 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定不定代词作主语
50 空 分析句子时态 → 判断动作频率 → 确定频率副词位置

考点：语境选词　状语从句　因果逻辑　时态与语态　序数词作状语　非谓语动词　反身代词　名词性从句　宾语从句谓语　主谓一致　不定代词　频率副词

58. 【答案】different

41 空 根据句子主语 'I' 和宾语 'vegetables' 的语境，判断动词需表达对蔬菜的负面态度，'hate' 符合语境。
42 空 根据句子结构 'The food is...' 和常识判断，此处需要一个形容词描述食物，'good' 符合语境。
43 空 根据句子结构 'I like...' 和常识判断，此处需要一个名词表示喜欢的类别，'vegetable' 符合语境。
44 空 根据句子前后逻辑关系，前句 'I was tired' 是原因，后句 'I went to bed early' 是结果，需要表示因果关系的连词，'so' 符合。
45 空 根据句子结构 'My opinion is...' 和语境，此处需要一个形容词描述观点，'different' 符合语境。
46 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生顺序 → 确定序数词作状语
47 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词逻辑主语 → 确定反身代词作宾语
48 空 分析句子成分 → 识别宾语从句 → 确定从句谓语动词形式
49 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定不定代词作主语
50 空 分析句子时态 → 判断动作频率 → 确定频率副词位置

考点：语境选词　状语从句　因果逻辑　时态与语态　序数词作状语　非谓语动词　反身代词　名词性从句　宾语从句谓语　主谓一致　不定代词　频率副词

59. 【答案】first

41 空 根据句子主语 'I' 和宾语 'vegetables' 的语境，判断动词需表达对蔬菜的负面态度，'hate' 符合语境。
42 空 根据句子结构 'The food is...' 和常识判断，此处需要一个形容词描述食物，'good' 符合语境。
43 空 根据句子结构 'I like...' 和常识判断，此处需要一个名词表示喜欢的类别，'vegetable' 符合语境。
44 空 根据句子前后逻辑关系，前句 'I was tired' 是原因，后句 'I went to bed early' 是结果，需要表示因果关系的连词，'so' 符合。
45 空 根据句子结构 'My opinion is...' 和语境，此处需要一个形容词描述观点，'different' 符合语境。
46 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生顺序 → 确定序数词作状语
47 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词逻辑主语 → 确定反身代词作宾语
48 空 分析句子成分 → 识别宾语从句 → 确定从句谓语动词形式
49 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定不定代词作主语
50 空 分析句子时态 → 判断动作频率 → 确定频率副词位置

考点：语境选词　状语从句　因果逻辑　时态与语态　序数词作状语　非谓语动词　反身代词　名词性从句　宾语从句谓语　主谓一致　不定代词　频率副词

60. 【答案】himself

41 空 根据句子主语 'I' 和宾语 'vegetables' 的语境，判断动词需表达对蔬菜的负面态度，'hate' 符合语境。
42 空 根据句子结构 'The food is...' 和常识判断，此处需要一个形容词描述食物，'good' 符合语境。
43 空 根据句子结构 'I like...' 和常识判断，此处需要一个名词表示喜欢的类别，'vegetable' 符合语境。
44 空 根据句子前后逻辑关系，前句 'I was tired' 是原因，后句 'I went to bed early' 是结果，需要表示因果关系的连词，'so' 符合。
45 空 根据句子结构 'My opinion is...' 和语境，此处需要一个形容词描述观点，'different' 符合语境。
46 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生顺序 → 确定序数词作状语
47 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词逻辑主语 → 确定反身代词作宾语
48 空 分析句子成分 → 识别宾语从句 → 确定从句谓语动词形式
49 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定不定代词作主语
50 空 分析句子时态 → 判断动作频率 → 确定频率副词位置

考点：语境选词　状语从句　因果逻辑　时态与语态　序数词作状语　非谓语动词　反身代词　名词性从句　宾语从句谓语　主谓一致　不定代词　频率副词

61. 【答案】cry

41 空 根据句子主语 'I' 和宾语 'vegetables' 的语境，判断动词需表达对蔬菜的负面态度，'hate' 符合语境。
42 空 根据句子结构 'The food is...' 和常识判断，此处需要一个形容词描述食物，'good' 符合语境。
43 空 根据句子结构 'I like...' 和常识判断，此处需要一个名词表示喜欢的类别，'vegetable' 符合语境。
44 空 根据句子前后逻辑关系，前句 'I was tired' 是原因，后句 'I went to bed early' 是结果，需要表示因果关系的连词，'so' 符合。
45 空 根据句子结构 'My opinion is...' 和语境，此处需要一个形容词描述观点，'different' 符合语境。
46 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生顺序 → 确定序数词作状语
47 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词逻辑主语 → 确定反身代词作宾语
48 空 分析句子成分 → 识别宾语从句 → 确定从句谓语动词形式
49 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定不定代词作主语
50 空 分析句子时态 → 判断动作频率 → 确定频率副词位置

考点：语境选词　状语从句　因果逻辑　时态与语态　序数词作状语　非谓语动词　反身代词　名词性从句　宾语从句谓语　主谓一致　不定代词　频率副词

62. 【答案】everyone

41 空 根据句子主语 'I' 和宾语 'vegetables' 的语境，判断动词需表达对蔬菜的负面态度，'hate' 符合语境。
42 空 根据句子结构 'The food is...' 和常识判断，此处需要一个形容词描述食物，'good' 符合语境。
43 空 根据句子结构 'I like...' 和常识判断，此处需要一个名词表示喜欢的类别，'vegetable' 符合语境。
44 空 根据句子前后逻辑关系，前句 'I was tired' 是原因，后句 'I went to bed early' 是结果，需要表示因果关系的连词，'so' 符合。
45 空 根据句子结构 'My opinion is...' 和语境，此处需要一个形容词描述观点，'different' 符合语境。
46 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生顺序 → 确定序数词作状语
47 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词逻辑主语 → 确定反身代词作宾语
48 空 分析句子成分 → 识别宾语从句 → 确定从句谓语动词形式
49 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定不定代词作主语
50 空 分析句子时态 → 判断动作频率 → 确定频率副词位置

考点：语境选词　状语从句　因果逻辑　时态与语态　序数词作状语　非谓语动词　反身代词　名词性从句　宾语从句谓语　主谓一致　不定代词　频率副词

63. 【答案】never

41 空 根据句子主语 'I' 和宾语 'vegetables' 的语境，判断动词需表达对蔬菜的负面态度，'hate' 符合语境。
42 空 根据句子结构 'The food is...' 和常识判断，此处需要一个形容词描述食物，'good' 符合语境。
43 空 根据句子结构 'I like...' 和常识判断，此处需要一个名词表示喜欢的类别，'vegetable' 符合语境。
44 空 根据句子前后逻辑关系，前句 'I was tired' 是原因，后句 'I went to bed early' 是结果，需要表示因果关系的连词，'so' 符合。
45 空 根据句子结构 'My opinion is...' 和语境，此处需要一个形容词描述观点，'different' 符合语境。
46 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生顺序 → 确定序数词作状语
47 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词逻辑主语 → 确定反身代词作宾语
48 空 分析句子成分 → 识别宾语从句 → 确定从句谓语动词形式
49 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主谓一致 → 确定不定代词作主语
50 空 分析句子时态 → 判断动作频率 → 确定频率副词位置

考点：语境选词　状语从句　因果逻辑　时态与语态　序数词作状语　非谓语动词　反身代词　名词性从句　宾语从句谓语　主谓一致　不定代词　频率副词

64. 【答案】C

3 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确关系代词

4 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择对应时态

考点：定语从句　关系代词选择　时态与语态

65. 【答案】A

3 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确关系代词

4 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择对应时态

考点：定语从句　关系代词选择　时态与语态

66. 【答案】Being strong, being brave, and being able to…

定位题干关键词 'three important parts' → 在语篇中定位对应列举信息 → 提取并列的三个要点

考点：细节定位与捕捉　并列信息提取

67. 【答案】People who are in accidents and people who…

定位题干关键词 'not a fire happening' → 在语篇中定位对应场景描述 → 提取请求帮助的主体信息

考点：细节定位与捕捉　场景信息提取

68. 【答案】I made it

Last year, I was afraid of…

考生需围绕个人经历，运用多种句式（如简单句、复合句、非谓语结构）组织内容，清晰描述事件、过程与感受。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO主干　非谓语动词