中考 · 2023年甘肃省中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 110 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 51 题 · 甘肃省

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
630 174
yingyu8.cn/an/630174

一、第一节: 单项选择（共10小题; 每小题1分, 满分10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

1. Do you know _____ president who is giving a speech?
A. a B. an C. the

2. Don’t forget to _____ the lights when you leave the classroom.
A. turn off B. turn up C. turn on

3. Don’t worry. There are _____ possible solutions to the problem.
A. the number of B. very few C. a number of

4. — Which of the two T-shirts do you want? — _____. One is too big and the other is too small. Could you show me another one?
A. Either B. Both C. Neither

5. Few students could understand the sentence until it _____ by Miss Chen.
A. explained B. was explained C. was explaining

6. —Hurry up, dear! _____ we will not catch up with the train. —Don’t worry! Time is still enough _____ we can make it.
A. And; or B. Or; but C. Or; and

7. Three fifths of the teachers in our school are _____.
A. man teachers B. men teachers C. women teacher

8. —I wonder if Li Hua _____ to the hospital to receive the vaccination（疫苗接种）. —I am sure he will if he _____ time.
A. goes; will have B. will go; has C. will go; will have

9. Among the four seas off the coast of China, East China Sea is the second _____.
A. deep B. deeper C. deepest

10. The twenty-fourth Olympic Winter Games were held _____ February 2nd, 2022. Many people watched them _____ TV.

A. in; on　　B. in; in　　C. on; on 第二节:

二、完形填空（共15小题; 每小题2分, 满分30分）（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

阅读下列短文, 从短文后各题所给的A、B、C三个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。 A A famous symbol in American culture is a cartoon animal—Mickey Mouse. Mickey first ___16___ in a cartoon in New York in 1928. Walt Disney was the father of Mickey. He made lots of cartoons with Mickey. Many people around the world love the mouse with two large and round ___12___ . He was so popular because he was like a common man, but he always tried to face any danger and solve the problems all by himself. In Disney’ s early films, Mickey was ___13___, he lost his house and girlfriend, Minnie. ___14___ , he never gave up his efforts and always won at last. Most people want to be like him. Now Mickey Mouse is still one of the most popular ___15___ characters in the world. ___16___ A. ran out B. hung out C. came out B Sean checked the e-mail as usual. Then he found a(n) ___17___ e-mail, “Do you still want to be a policeman?” Sean ___18___ the screen, deep in thought. One day when Sean was only 5, his uncle Paul, a ___19___, drove him home in his police car. Sean was interested in the car and the uniform. He decided to be a hero like Paul. However, Sean followed his teacher’ s advice and ___20___ became a reporter. He worked in a newspaper ___21___ he was 30 years old. Then he changed several jobs but nothing made him really happy. Actually he had never really ___22___ his childhood dream. His wife could not stand this and left him. Sean got into a(n) ___23___ situation. He had to move back to St Ignace, where his dad lived. When his father encouraged him to search for a new job, the ___24___ came. Phoenix, 2,100 miles away from St Ignace, was in great need of policemen. Sean, nearly 40 years old, finally decided to catch it. In order to pass the test to get the job, Sean began ___25___ every day, and finally passed it. “It took me 35 years. But a promise is a promise. How many people can say they achieve their life’ s dreams?” Sean says. “I _____ it. It just proves（证明）that it’ s never too late and it is worth all the efforts and energy.”

11. A. ran out　B. hung out　C. came out

12. A. ears　B. hands　C. feet

13. A. rich　B. happy　C. unlucky

14. A. Also　B. However　C. So

15. A. cartoon　B. play　C. novel

16. A. common　B. unexpected　C. uncomfortable

17. A. stared at　B. fixed up　C. called in

18. A. driver　B. programmer　C. police officer

19. A. nearly B. gradually C. finally
20. A. till B. after C. when
21. A. made up B. given up C. shown up
22. A. boring B. interesting C. embarrassing
23. A. chance B. courage C. power
24. A. fighting B. training C. competing
25. A. made B. missed C. arrived

三、单词拼写（共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

26. This hotel used to _____（提供）delicious breakfast for its tourists.

_____

27. Why does Linda stand there alone in _____（沉默）?

_____

28. We’ re _____（考虑）when to hold the English party.

_____

29. We can’ t do anything without a _____（健康的）body.

_____

30. I live on the _____ (第九) floor of the building. 第二节

_____

四、补全对话（共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据对话内容将下面的选项填入对话中，使对话内容完整。 A: Hi, Daisy. Next Sunday is my 15 birthday. I’ d like to hold a party at my house. _____31_____ B: Sure, I’ d love to. A: Great! I’ ll need your help. _____32_____ B: Yeah. How many people will come? A: I don’ t know. Maybe about 12. B: OK. You can give me a list of the names and _____33_____ What about the food? A: Uh, I don’ t think about it. _____34_____ B: Yeah, sure. Are you going to have any party games? A: _____35_____ Can you organize some? B: Hey, wait a moment. Is this your party, or my party? A: Haha…

31. 补全对话

A. Would you like to come?
B. I’ ll help you with the invitations.
C. Can you bring some fruit and snacks?
D. Can you help me organize it?
E. Sure, playing games is a good idea.
F. I’ m sorry about that.
G. Sorry, I don’ t like playing games.

32. 补全对话

A. Would you like to come?
B. I’ ll help you with the invitations.
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33. 补全对话

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C. Can you bring some fruit and snacks?
D. Can you help me organize it?
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34. 补全对话

A. Would you like to come?
B. I’ ll help you with the invitations.
C. Can you bring some fruit and snacks?
D. Can you help me organize it?
E. Sure, playing games is a good idea.
F. I’ m sorry about that.
G. Sorry, I don’ t like playing games.

35. 补全对话

A. Would you like to come?
B. I’ ll help you with the invitations.
C. Can you bring some fruit and snacks?
D. Can you help me organize it?
E. Sure, playing games is a good idea.
F. I’ m sorry about that.
G. Sorry, I don’ t like playing games.

五、短文填空（共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容和首字母提示, 把所缺单词填写在后面的横线上。 Would you like to start your day with a cup of t___36___? You may not know how popular tea is. A___37___ all kinds of drinks tea is one of the top two choices. People like it because it is good for their health. China is the homeland of tea and Chinese tea has a h___38___ of 5,000 years. There are many kinds of tea in China, of which Longjing Tea is f___39___ all over the world. In our country, a large number of people are f___40___ of drinking tea. So 90% of Chinese homes have tea and they always treat guests with it.

36. 短文填空

_____

37. 短文填空

_____

38. 短文填空

_____

39. 短文填空

_____

40. 短文填空

_____

六、阅读理解（共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

Each culture has its special ways of greeting people. Let’ s take a look. The US People in the US often shake hands with people they have just met. How the handshake began is uncertain, but most would agree that it is quite a good way to greet each other. In the past, the shaking of the right hand showed that the person was not carrying anything dangerous. But today, things are different. According to China Daily, many American people now greet each other with their elbows（肘部）. With only a little touch, the elbow greeting makes the hands free, which is good news. France France is famous for its special greeting ways. They touch others’ faces and make a kissing sound. For them, it tells others, “We trust and care about each other.” However, as the virus has spread all over the world, this greeting is now banned in the country. Newspapers are filled with advice on how to take the place of the famous French kiss on the face. India Most people in India perform a namaskar（合十礼）as a greeting. People need to place their hands together with a bow（鞠躬）. But some young people’ s greeting habits have changed because of their experiences of studying abroad. They like to offer a handshake and a kiss today. In March, the Prime Minister called on his people to use only the namaskar at this special time.

41. It’ s clear that _____ according to the greetings in the US.

A. how the handshake began

B. handshake used to be a good way to greet people

C. shaking hands is better than greeting with elbows

42. What does the underlined word “banned” probably mean?

A. Encouraged. B. Stopped. C. Welcomed.

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

A. The new way of French greeting shows less trust and care.

B. No one calls on French to change the traditional ways of greetings.

C. In the past, the shaking of the hands meant the person was friendly.

44. Some Indians with experiences of studying abroad like to _____.

A. shake hands or offer a kiss

B. greet each other with elbows

C. place their hands together with a bow

45. Why do people change their ways of greetings in the article?

A. To keep the epidemic（流行病）from spreading.

B. To better understand another culture.

C. To show they trust and care about each other.

七、句子翻译（共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

46. 当他醒来时，风正在逐渐减弱。 The wind was _____ _____ when he woke up.

47. 这个病人身体太虚弱不能去上班。 The sick man is _____ weak _____ he can’t go to work.

48. 汤姆喜欢在化妆舞会上装扮成一个小丑。 Tom likes to _____ _____ as a clown.

49. 和打电话比起来，我更喜欢网上聊天。 I prefer to chat online _____ _____ talk on the phone.

50. 我们种的树越多，污染就会越少。 The more trees we plant, _____ _____ pollution there will be.

八、书面表达（满分20分）（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

51.（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. C	4. C	5. B
6. C	7. B	8. B	9. C	10. C
11. C	12. A	13. C	14. B	15. A
16. B	17. A	18. C	19. C	20. C
21. B	22. C	23. A	24. B	25. A
26. provide	27. silence	28. considering	29. healthy	30. ninth
36. tea	37. Among	38. history	39. famous	40. fond
41. B	42. B	43. C	44. A	45. A

31. A

32. D

33. B

34. C

35. E

46. dying down

47. too...to

48. dress up

49. rather than

50. the less

51. Dear Sir / Madam,

I am Tom, a 15-year-old middle school student from Gansu. I am writing to apply for the volunteer position for the 31st Summer World University Games in Chengdu.

I meet all the requirements. I can speak English fluently and I am good at communicating with others. I have a wide range of hobbies, such as playing basketball and reading. I also have two special skills: I can play the guitar and I am good at taking photos. I am free all day during July and August.

I believe being a volunteer is meaningful. It can help me learn more about the world and make new friends. I really hope to be a volunteer and serve the athletes and visitors.

I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Tom

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

识别定语从句 'who is giving a speech' 修饰 'president' → 判断为特指某位正在演讲的总统 → 选用定冠词 the

考点：定语从句限定名词　特指用法

2. 【答案】A

定位语境 'when you leave the classroom' → 推断离开时应关闭灯光 → 匹配动词短语 turn off

考点：动词短语辨析　语境选词

3. 【答案】C

分析句意'有很多可能的解决方案' → 区分 the number of（...的数量）与 a number of（许多） → 选用 a number of

考点：固定搭配辨析　近义词辨析

4. 【答案】C

分析答语 'One is too big and the other is too small' → 两者都不满意 → 选用 Neither 表示两者都不

考点：不定代词辨析　语境推理

5. 【答案】B

识别主语 'it' 指代 'the sentence' → 句子被解释应用被动语态 → 结合 until 引导的时间状语从句 → 选用 was explained

考点：被动语态　时态一致性

6. 【答案】C

分析句子逻辑关系 → 第一句为条件/假设（快点，否则赶不上），第二句为转折/让步（别担心，时间还够，我们能赶上） → 匹配连词逻辑 → 得出答案

考点：条件/假设连词 or　转折/让步连词 but

7. 【答案】B

分析主语“Three fifths of the teachers”的中心词 → 中心词为复数名词“teachers” → 复合名词作定语时，中心词为复数，其修饰语也需用复数形式 → 得出答案

考点：复合名词作定语的数的一致性　man/woman作定语的复数形式

8. 【答案】B

分析第一句宾语从句的时态 → “wonder if”引导的宾语从句表示将来不确定的动作，用一般将来时 → 分析第二句条件状语从句的时态 → “if”引导的条件状语从句表示真实条件，用一般现在时表将来 → 得出答案

考点：宾语从句的时态　条件状语从句的时态

9. 【答案】C

分析句子结构 → “the second”后需接形容词最高级表示“第二…的” → 在四个选项中识别最高级形式 → 得出答案

考点：序数词+最高级结构　形容词最高级的构成

10. 【答案】C

分析介词搭配 → 表示在具体某一天用介词on → 表示通过电视观看用介词on → 得出答案

考点：介词on与具体日期的搭配　介词on与媒介的搭配

11. 【答案】C

11 空 定位主语Mickey与时间1928 → 结合语境“首次出现” → 匹配动词短语“came out”表示“问世、出现”

12 空 定位描述对象“the mouse” → 结合常识与形容词“large and round” → 推断出“ears”（耳朵）为最符合米老鼠形象的特征

13 空 定位空格后解释性分句“he lost his house and girlfriend” → 结合转折连词“but”与后文“never gave up” → 推断空格处需填入表示负面境遇的形容词

14 空 定位前文“was unlucky, he lost...”与后文“never gave up...won at last” → 识别前后句意为转折关系 → 选择转折连词“However”

15 空 定位空格前修饰语“the most popular”与后文“in the world” → 回溯全文主题“Mickey Mouse”与“A famous symbol in American culture is a cartoon animal” → 确定“cartoon”为最贴切的类别

16 空 定位空格后引号内邮件内容 → 结合后文Sean的反应（deep in thought）与童年梦想的关联 → 推断邮件性质为出乎意料

17 空 定位空格后宾语the screen → 结合后文deep in thought（陷入沉思） → 推断动作应为凝视屏幕

18 空 定位空格前uncle Paul → 结合后文drove him home in his police car → 推断其职业为警察

19 空 定位空格前However（转折） → 对比前文decided to be a hero like Paul → 推断后文应为与梦想相反的结果

20 空 定位空格前He worked in a newspaper → 结合后文he was 30 years old及Then he changed several jobs → 推断时间关系为直到30岁

21 空 定位空格前主语'he'指代Mickey → 结合后文'lost his house and girlfriend'的负面语境 → 识别'give up'与'efforts'的常见搭配 → 排除'ran out'（耗尽）与'hung out'（闲逛）的语义不符 → 得出答案

22 空 定位空格前'situation' → 结合前文'His wife could not stand this and left him'的负面事件 → 推断处境应为负面 → 排除正面词'interesting'与中性词'boring' → 得出答案

23 空 定位空格前'the'与后文'came' → 结合前文'encouraged him to search for a new job'的求职语境 → 识别'chance'（机会）与'come'的常见搭配 → 排除'courage'（勇气）与'power'（力量）的抽象概念不符 → 得出答案

24 空 定位空格前'began'与后文'every day' → 结合前文'pass the test to get the job'的考试语境 → 识别'training'（训练）与考试准备的逻辑关联 → 排除'fighting'（战斗）与competing'（竞争）的语义不符 → 得出答案

25 空 定位空格前'he'与后文'his childhood dream' → 结合前文'had never really'的否定语境 → 识别'made up'（编造）与'dream'的常见搭配 → 排除'missed'（错过）与'arrived'（到达）的语义不符 → 得出答案

考点：动词短语辨析　语境选词　常识推理　语境推理　逻辑衔接　逻辑衔接词　篇章逻辑　指代与衔接　近义词辨析　动词搭配　细节定位与捕捉　状语从句逻辑　状语从句　固定搭配

12. 【答案】A

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13. 【答案】C

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16 空 定位空格后引号内邮件内容 → 结合后文Sean的反应（deep in thought）与童年梦想的关联 → 推断邮件性质为出乎意料
17 空 定位空格后宾语the screen → 结合后文deep in thought（陷入沉思） → 推断动作应为凝视屏幕
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20 空 定位空格前He worked in a newspaper → 结合后文he was 30 years old及Then he changed several jobs → 推断时间关系为直到30岁
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22 空 定位空格前'situation' → 结合前文'His wife could not stand this and left him'的负面事件 → 推断处境应为负面 → 排除正面词'interesting'与中性词'boring' → 得出答案
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24 空 定位空格前'began'与后文'every day' → 结合前文'pass the test to get the job'的考试语境 → 识别'training'（训练）与考试准备的逻辑关联 → 排除'fighting'（战斗）与competing'（竞争）的语义不符 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格前'he'与后文'his childhood dream' → 结合前文'had never really'的否定语境 → 识别'made up'（编造）与'dream'的常见搭配 → 排除'missed'（错过）与'arrived'（到达）的语义不符 → 得出答案

考点：动词短语辨析　语境选词　常识推理　语境推理　逻辑衔接　逻辑衔接词　篇章逻辑　指代与衔接　近义词辨析　动词搭配　细节定位与捕捉　状语从句逻辑　状语从句　固定搭配

14. 【答案】B

11 空 定位主语Mickey与时间1928 → 结合语境“首次出现” → 匹配动词短语“came out”表示“问世、出现”
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21 空 定位空格前主语'he'指代Mickey → 结合后文'lost his house and girlfriend'的负面语境 → 识别'give up'与'efforts'的常见搭配 → 排除'ran out'（耗尽）与'hung out'（闲逛）的语义不符 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格前'situation' → 结合前文'His wife could not stand this and left him'的负面事件 → 推断处境应为负面 → 排除正面词'interesting'与中性词'boring' → 得出答案
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20. 【答案】C

11 空 定位主语Mickey与时间1928 → 结合语境“首次出现” → 匹配动词短语“came out”表示“问世、出现”
12 空 定位描述对象“the mouse” → 结合常识与形容词“large and round” → 推断出“ears”（耳朵）为最符合米老鼠形象的特征
13 空 定位空格后解释性分句“he lost his house and girlfriend” → 结合转折连词“but”与后文“never gave up” → 推断空格处需填入表示负面境遇的形容词
14 空 定位前文“was unlucky, he lost...”与后文“never gave up...won at last” → 识别前后句意为转折关系 → 选择转折连词“However”
15 空 定位空格前修饰语“the most popular”与后文“in the world” → 回溯全文主题“Mickey Mouse”与“A famous symbol in American culture is a cartoon animal” → 确定“cartoon”为最贴切的类别
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22 空 定位空格前'situation'→结合前文'His wife could not stand this and left him'的负面事件→推断处境应为负面→排除正面词'interesting'与中性词'boring'→得出答案
23 空 定位空格前'the'与后文'came'→结合前文'encouraged him to search for a new job'的求职语境→识别'chance'（机会）与'come'的常见搭配→排除'courage'（勇气）与'power'（力量）的抽象概念不符→得出答案
24 空 定位空格前'began'与后文'every day'→结合前文'pass the test to get the job'的考试语境→识别'training'（训练）与考试准备的逻辑关联→排除'fighting'（战斗）与competing'（竞争）的语义不符→得出答案
25 空 定位空格前'he'与后文'his childhood dream'→结合前文'had never really'的否定语境→识别'made up'（编造）与'dream'的常见搭配→排除'missed'（错过）与'arrived'（到达）的语义不符→得出答案

考点：动词短语辨析　语境选词　常识推理　语境推理　逻辑衔接　逻辑衔接词　篇章逻辑　指代与衔接　近义词辨析　动词搭配　细节定位与捕捉　状语从句逻辑　状语从句　固定搭配

26. 【答案】provide

根据中文提示“提供”及固定搭配“used to do sth.”，选择动词原形

考点：动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）

27. 【答案】silence

根据中文提示“沉默”及介词“in”的搭配，选择名词形式

考点：语境选词

28. 【答案】considering

根据中文提示“考虑”及现在进行时结构“are + doing”，选择现在分词形式

考点：时态与语态　语境选词

29. 【答案】healthy

根据中文提示“健康的”及修饰名词“body”的需求，选择形容词形式

考点：语境选词

30. 【答案】ninth

根据中文提示“第九”及序数词修饰名词“floor”的用法，选择序数词形式

考点：语境选词

31. 【答案】A

51 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 选择正确动词
52 空 识别定语从句关系词 → 判断先行词在从句中的成分 → 选择正确关系代词
53 空 识别熟词僻义 → 根据语境判断词义 → 选择正确释义
54 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词的逻辑主语与功能 → 选择正确形式
55 空 识别倒装句型触发条件 → 判断部分倒装结构 → 选择正确语序

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　定语从句　时态与语态　熟词僻义　非谓语动词　倒装句型

32. 【答案】D

51 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 选择正确动词
52 空 识别定语从句关系词 → 判断先行词在从句中的成分 → 选择正确关系代词
53 空 识别熟词僻义 → 根据语境判断词义 → 选择正确释义
54 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词的逻辑主语与功能 → 选择正确形式
55 空 识别倒装句型触发条件 → 判断部分倒装结构 → 选择正确语序

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　定语从句　时态与语态　熟词僻义　非谓语动词　倒装句型

33. 【答案】B

51 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 选择正确动词
52 空 识别定语从句关系词 → 判断先行词在从句中的成分 → 选择正确关系代词
53 空 识别熟词僻义 → 根据语境判断词义 → 选择正确释义
54 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词的逻辑主语与功能 → 选择正确形式
55 空 识别倒装句型触发条件 → 判断部分倒装结构 → 选择正确语序

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　定语从句　时态与语态　熟词僻义　非谓语动词　倒装句型

34. 【答案】C

51 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 选择正确动词
52 空 识别定语从句关系词 → 判断先行词在从句中的成分 → 选择正确关系代词
53 空 识别熟词僻义 → 根据语境判断词义 → 选择正确释义
54 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词的逻辑主语与功能 → 选择正确形式
55 空 识别倒装句型触发条件 → 判断部分倒装结构 → 选择正确语序

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　定语从句　时态与语态　熟词僻义　非谓语动词　倒装句型

35. 【答案】E

51 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’含义 → 选择正确动词
52 空 识别定语从句关系词 → 判断先行词在从句中的成分 → 选择正确关系代词
53 空 识别熟词僻义 → 根据语境判断词义 → 选择正确释义
54 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词的逻辑主语与功能 → 选择正确形式
55 空 识别倒装句型触发条件 → 判断部分倒装结构 → 选择正确语序

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　定语从句　时态与语态　熟词僻义　非谓语动词　倒装句型

36. 【答案】tea

56 空 识别固定搭配 take on + 名词 → 选择正确名词形式
57 空 识别非限制性定语从句结构 → 选择正确关系代词
58 空 根据语境判断所需名词 → 选择符合语义的词
59 空 根据语境判断所需形容词 → 选择符合语义的词
60 空 根据语境判断所需形容词 → 选择符合语义的词

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句　语境选词

37. 【答案】Among

56 空 识别固定搭配 take on + 名词 → 选择正确名词形式
57 空 识别非限制性定语从句结构 → 选择正确关系代词
58 空 根据语境判断所需名词 → 选择符合语义的词
59 空 根据语境判断所需形容词 → 选择符合语义的词
60 空 根据语境判断所需形容词 → 选择符合语义的词

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句　语境选词

38. 【答案】history

56 空 识别固定搭配 take on + 名词 → 选择正确名词形式
57 空 识别非限制性定语从句结构 → 选择正确关系代词
58 空 根据语境判断所需名词 → 选择符合语义的词
59 空 根据语境判断所需形容词 → 选择符合语义的词
60 空 根据语境判断所需形容词 → 选择符合语义的词

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句　语境选词

39. 【答案】famous

56 空 识别固定搭配 take on + 名词 → 选择正确名词形式
57 空 识别非限制性定语从句结构 → 选择正确关系代词
58 空 根据语境判断所需名词 → 选择符合语义的词
59 空 根据语境判断所需形容词 → 选择符合语义的词
60 空 根据语境判断所需形容词 → 选择符合语义的词

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句　语境选词

40. 【答案】fond

56 空 识别固定搭配 take on + 名词 → 选择正确名词形式

57 空 识别非限制性定语从句结构 → 选择正确关系代词

58 空 根据语境判断所需名词 → 选择符合语义的词

59 空 根据语境判断所需形容词 → 选择符合语义的词

60 空 根据语境判断所需形容词 → 选择符合语义的词

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句　语境选词

41. 【答案】B

定位美国问候方式段落 → 对比过去与现在的描述 → 识别“过去”的限定范围

考点：细节定位　时间范围限定

42. 【答案】B

定位划线词所在句 → 分析转折词“However”与上下文逻辑 → 根据“病毒传播”与“寻找替代方式”推断词义

考点：上下文逻辑推断　转折关系

43. 【答案】C

逐一核对选项与原文细节 → 识别选项A的过度推断、选项B的绝对化表述 → 确认选项C与原文“过去”描述一致

考点：细节核对　推断强度判断　绝对化识别

44. 【答案】A

定位印度段落中“studying abroad”相关信息 → 提取“offer a handshake and a kiss” → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　信息提取

45. 【答案】A

综合美国（手空出来）、法国（病毒传播）、印度（特殊时期）的描述 → 推断共同原因 → 匹配选项

考点：信息综合　共同原因推断

46. 【答案】dying down

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

47. 【答案】too...to

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

考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化

48. 【答案】dress up

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

49. 【答案】rather than

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

50. 【答案】the less

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

51. 【答案】Dear Sir / Madam,

I am Tom, a 15-year-old…

根据题目要求，组织邮件结构（开头、主体、结尾），运用多种句式（如简单句、复合句）清晰介绍个人信息、兴趣特长、志愿者意义并表达愿望，同时注意使用恰当的动词搭配（如take on responsibilities）。

考点：邮件格式与结构　句式变化与复杂句构建　动词搭配take on　谋篇布局