中考 · 2023年广东省广州市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 90 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 56 题 · 广东省广州市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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一、语法选择（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

1. 语法选择
A. she B. her C. hers D. herself

2. 语法选择
A. a B. an C. the D. /

3. 语法选择
A. called B. was calling C. was called D. were called

4. 语法选择
A. get B. got C. getting D. to get

5. 语法选择
A. little B. few C. much D. many

6. 语法选择
A. and B. but C. because D. so

7. 语法选择
A. what B. why C. when D. that

8. 语法选择
A. before B. after C. until D. if

9. 语法选择
A. flap B. to flap C. flapping D. flapped

10. 语法选择
A. early B. earlier C. earliest D. the earliest

11. 语法选择

A. could B. might C. should D. must

12. 语法选择

A. teach B. teaches C. taught D. will teach

13. 语法选择

A. In B. To C. For D. At

14. 语法选择

A. Look B. Looks C. To look D. Looking

15. 语法选择

A. happy B. happier C. happiness D. happily

二、完形填空（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）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从16~25各题所给的A，B，C和D项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 Almost everyone has a dream job, and for Susan, it is being a whale (鲸) trainer at her city’s aquarium (水族馆). Last year, Susan finally had a (n) ____16____, but it was more than just signing up. People who wanted this job had to take part in a competition. They need to show how ____17____ they could go down into the seven-metre-deep pool that housed the whales and how long they could stay there. The one who could reach the deepest and stay the longest underwater would get the job. Susan signed up to try out, and everything went ____18____ at first. But then, as she went down to about five metres under the icy water, her legs stopped ____19____. The cold water caused a huge pain in her legs. She was unable to swim back to the surface. She was in great fear and couldn’t think. This only caused her to ____20____ farther into the pool. Just as Susan ____21____ hope, she suddenly felt herself being pushed to the surface. It was Mila, a whale in the pool. She noticed Susan’s ____22____, held her leg in her mouth and pushed Susan up to the surface. Susan was ____23____, thanks to Mila’s quick action. The aquarium spokesperson said Susan was really ____24____, because Mila had realized Susan needed help before any of the working group did, which saved valuable time. “Whales are ____25____ animals—they live and play together. In the wild, they show great interest in humans and often swim close to boats and divers.” ____23____ A. changed B. lost C. chosen D. saved

16. A. chance B. job C. dream D. idea

17. A. soon B. far C. often D. hard

18. A. close B. deep C. late D. well

19. A. trying B. hurting C. working D. resting

20. A. drop B. swim C. jump D. search

21. A. gave away B. gave in C. gave out D. gave up

22. A. look B. trouble C. move D. place
23. A. changed B. lost C. chosen D. saved
24. A. lucky B. brave C. afraid D. sad
25. A. funny B. lonely C. social D. strong

三、第一节 阅读理解（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，

阅读下列短文，从26~40各题所给的A，B，C和D项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 (A)
My friend keeps copying my look, but I like looking special. What should I do?—Ann The important thing is to tell your friend the truth without hurting her feelings. To do that, you can talk to her using kind words and not feeling angry. You can offer her your advice on popular dressing or even suggest wearing clothes that go together. This way you’ ll still look like each other, but not twins! My room is always messy. No matter what I do, I can’ t keep it clean!—Mike Here are some great ways to make your room a bit tidier. Start by picking up things you don’ t use or want anymore. You can give them away to those in need. Less things means less mess! Then, try to make it a habit to put away things after you use them. Done with your sports shoes for the day? Back where they should be. Finally, set a timer for five minutes each night to clean any mess! I’ m sad because I have to go to a summer camp. I just want to have a summer like my friends Help me out!—Jessie We’ re sorry you’ re feeling this way! The best thing to do is to look at things on the bright side. There, a new group of kids will become your friends. They’ ll know exactly how you feel and help you. What’ s more, going to a summer camp doesn’ t mean a terrible summer. You’ ll still have fun in the sun with your friends. The only question is, what are you guys going to do together?

26. Who might be most interested in reading this passage?
A. Young sports lovers.
B. Teenagers in need of help.
C. Summer camp planners.
D. Kids looking for dressing ideas.

27. What problem does Mike need to solve?
A. Having an unwanted holiday plan.
B. Failing to manage his time wisely.
C. Not knowing how to tidy his room.
D. Unable to get on well with his friends.

28. What advice does the writer give to Jessie?

A. Tell your parents how you feel.

B. Be ready to help other students.

C. Study harder in the summer camp.

D. See the advantage of what you dislike. (B) Come on, Amy. You must TRY HARDER. Amy told herself silently. She was in her class' Second-Day-of-School Game with her teammates, whom she only met yesterday. This was her first chance to make new friends, and she was nervous. So far Amy hadn' t given any useful suggestions—after all, she was totally new to this town. Luckily, no one seemed to care about it. This relaxed her a lot. Since the Blue Team left the park, they had worked out the first two clues (线索) and had been to the post office. Now they were in front of the cinema. Henry was reading aloud the third clue: Go to our town founder' s last resting place. I know THIS ONE! Amy thought, excited. "To the cemetery (墓地)" Cindy said.

Come on, Amy. You must TRY HARDER. Amy told herself silently. She was in her class' Second-Day-of-School Game with her teammates, whom she only met yesterday. This was her first chance to make new friends, and she was nervous. So far Amy hadn' t given any useful suggestions—after all, she was totally new to this town. Luckily, no one seemed to care about it. This relaxed her a lot. Since the Blue Team left the park, they had worked out the first two clues (线索) and had been to the post office. Now they were in front of the cinema. Henry was reading aloud the third clue: Go to our town founder' s last resting place. I know THIS ONE! Amy thought, excited. "To the cemetery (墓地)" Cindy said. "No, wait!" Amy said. "I' ve read about it. The founder was buried near the library." "Wow. I' ve walked by every day," Tyler said. "Never knew that!" "Good job! That will save valuable time, " Cindy smiled at Amy. "We still need to hurry," Tyler reminded, pointing to the Yellow Team coming near. "I know a shortcut!" Henry suggested. "Follow me!" No one moved. "No, seriously," Henry said. "You know I' m always running late. I know every shortcut in town." The others finally agreed. A few sharp turns, and they were there! This time Amy read the clue aloud: Now go to the place where the football is running around! "The football stadium!" They called out together and started to run… Now they' d got the final clue: Look where you' ve been, see where you are. Use your map wisely and you' ll be a star! Looking closely at the map, everyone thought hard. "Aha! A star!" Cindy suddenly broke the silence. She quickly took out a pencil. As they watched her drawing lines on the map, everyone understood. They began running back to where they started. They were closer and closer, and finally crossed the finish line-just one step behind the Red Team! "So…close…" Tyler made a face, and they all laughed together. "Nice job, new girl," Cindy gave Amy a high-five. "That was really fun," said Henry. "I hope we' ll be on the same team soon." "Me, too," Amy agreed, smiling.

29. What does the beginning of the story tell us about Amy?

A. She didn' t want to play the game.
B. She was a new student in her class.
C. She was a member of the Red Team.
D. She didn' t understand the game rules.

30. Why did the team let Henry lead the way at last?

A. He ran fastest in the team.
B. They didn' t know the way.
C. They trusted his rich experience.
D. He was best at playing the game.

31. Where was the finish line of the game?

A. In the park.
B. Next to the post office.
C. In front of the cinema.
D. Outside the library.

32. Why did Amy smile at the end of the story?

A. Her team came in first.

B. She was accepted as a friend.

C. She no longer felt nervous.

D. There would be a game soon. (C) Computer scientist Mary has an idea for a new robot to help her work with children. How should it look? The robot should have arms to be able to lift things. And if it is going to communicate with people, it will also need a face. Scientists believe that giving a robot a face can make it seem more friendly. Humans would also like to pay more attention to robots with faces. But what kind? For Mary, she wants to make sure that her new robot doesn’ t look too much like a human. She wants people to just treat it as a machine-person. If it looks more like a human than a machine, she thinks users might find it a bit creepy and feel afraid. Mary also believes that robot faces don’ t need to look a lot like ours. Her research shows that we can enjoy communicating with robots whether or not they look like humans, because our brains are able to look for faces. Just put two circles on top of a robot’ s body, and we will see a face. Dave feels differently. He believes that although at first we might be afraid when seeing a robot with a lifelike face, we may soon get used to it. If robots are going to work closely with humans, they should look as much like us as possible. After all, faces are an important part of the way we communicate. To make his robots look as much like real people as possible, Dave invented a special skin (皮肤) for their faces. With this skin, robots can show human-like expressions and appear to be angry, sad, happy or surprised. Dave’ s robots are also programmed to copy expressions. How? Just imagine his robot is looking at you. The cameras in its eyes send pictures of your face to its central computer!

33. Why do scientists think a robot needs a face?

A. It will become more beautiful.
B. It can do better in lifting things.
C. It will pay more attention to children.
D. It can better communicate with people.

34. What does the underlined word “creepy” mean in paragraph 2?

A. Uncomfortable to look at.
B. Impossible to touch. C Boring to talk to.
C. Difficult to understand.

35. Which of the following would Dave most probably agree with?

A. People should treat robots as humans.
B. Robots need to express their own feelings.
C. Robots shouldn't look too much like humans.
D. People can easily accept robots with a human face.

36. What is the purpose of the passage?

A. To explain the reasons why robots should have faces.

B. To suggest what humans can do with robots with faces.

C. To share ideas on what kind of faces robots should have.

D. To show how scientists invent robots with different faces. (D) People believe that every word has its correct meaning(s). When we are not sure, we usually check online, or turn to our teachers or dictionaries. But do you know how dictionaries were made in the past? Dictionary writers first read the important books of the period or the subject that the dictionary was about. As they read, they copied necessary information on cards: interesting words, common words—both in their daily uses and unusual uses, and also the sentences where they were used. That is to say, the words, along with the uses of each word, were collected. For a really big dictionary, millions of such cards were collected. This task could last for years. As the cards were collected, they were put in alphabetical order (A—Z). When this was done, there would be several hundred cards for each single word. Then, to define (定义) a word, the dictionary writer placed its hundreds of cards before him. He read the cards closely, threw away some, read the rest again, and divided up the cards according to what he thought were the common uses of the word. Finally, he wrote the definitions, following the hard-and-fast rule: each definition must come from an example on a certain card in front of him. So, the writing of a dictionary was not a task of inventing meanings of words, but a task of recording their meanings. The writer of a dictionary was a historian, not a law maker. As time develops the way of producing dictionaries has greatly changed. Nowadays, we can use online dictionaries too. When choosing our words in speaking or writing, we can be guided by the dictionary. However, we cannot be controlled by it, because new

situations, new experiences, new inventions, and new feelings, are always pushing us to give new uses to old words.

37. Why did dictionary writers read important books?

A. To know more about the period.
B. To collect words and their uses.
C. To understand different subjects.
D. To learn to use interesting words.

38. Which shows the correct steps of how dictionaries were made in the past?

A. ①-③-④-② B. ①-②-④-③ C. ③-④-②-① D. ③-①-④-②

39. What can we learn from the passage about dictionary writing in the past?

A. It should be done by historians.
B. It was a task of inventing and recording.
C. It was long-time hard work.
D. It had to use the law-making rules.

40. What does the writer advise us to do when we choose words in communication?

A. Be open to the new uses of words.
B. Follow the dictionary strictly.
C. Use online dictionaries instead.
D. Try to create new words.

四、第二节 阅读填空（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读短文及文后A~E选项，选出可以填入41-45各题空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Years ago, green was simply a color. Now it’ s much more! In the 1970s, some people began to worry about what we did to mother Earth. ____41____ It is a big idea that touches governments all over the world, and a small idea that touches us all in our homes. Architects (建筑师) and building engineers are thinking about how to make buildings greener. These days, green architecture is becoming more and more popular. ____42____ We need to be very careful about the materials (材料) we use. It is better to choose renewable materials-those that the Earth replaces quickly. ____43____ Also, for those materials that are not renewable, we need to use them as little as possible. Our mother Earth has offered us many other possibilities, such as wind and solar power. Planners must think about the needs of those who will spend time in green buildings. In many cases, green energy is more comfortable for people. ____44____ Natural lighting is often kinder to the eyes than electric lighting. In fact, many people who live or work in green buildings report feeling happier and healthier. ____45____ For example they might try to use as little land as possible. If a building covers a large area, there will be less space for plants and trees. They also have to think about cutting down waste and pollution while the building work is going on. Although green buildings are more expensive to build, they are less expensive to run.

41. 第二节 阅读填空

A. Or we can reuse some materials.

B. As a result, green thinking was born.

C. To understand it, we have to look at three different areas.

D. For example, natural wind brings people cleaner and fresher air.

E. Architects must consider what the building will do to the environment.

42. 第二节 阅读填空

A. Or we can reuse some materials.

B. As a result, green thinking was born.

C. To understand it, we have to look at three different areas.

D. For example, natural wind brings people cleaner and fresher air.

E. Architects must consider what the building will do to the environment.

43. 第二节 阅读填空

A. Or we can reuse some materials.

B. As a result, green thinking was born.

C. To understand it, we have to look at three different areas.

D. For example, natural wind brings people cleaner and fresher air.

E. Architects must consider what the building will do to the environment.

44. 第二节 阅读填空

A. Or we can reuse some materials.

B. As a result, green thinking was born.

C. To understand it, we have to look at three different areas.

D. For example, natural wind brings people cleaner and fresher air.

E. Architects must consider what the building will do to the environment.

45. 第二节 阅读填空

A. Or we can reuse some materials.

B. As a result, green thinking was born.

C. To understand it, we have to look at three different areas.

D. For example, natural wind brings people cleaner and fresher air.

E. Architects must consider what the building will do to the environment.

五、第一节 语篇填词（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读短文，根据上下文和所给的首字母写出所缺单词。注意使用正确形式，每空限填一词。 Today is Duanwu Jie, or Dragon Boat Festival, one of the most important festivals in China. Chinese people r_____46_____ the great patriotic poet (爱国诗人) Qu Yuan by rowing dragon boats and making zongzi on this day. My village is famous for its great protection of traditional c_____47_____ and we have the best dragon boat race team of the city. Every year, villagers raise our dragon boats from under the river about a month before the festival. And then it is c_____48_____ cleaned and repainted. Our dragon boat is already 40 years old. Made of a special kind of wood, it is still strong enough to l_____49_____ for a long time. This year, my elder brother is accepted into our dragon boat race team as its youngest member. He’s only 18, and I’m so p_____50_____ of him.

46. 第一节 语篇填词

47. 第一节 语篇填词

48. 第一节 语篇填词

49. 第一节 语篇填词

50. 第一节 语篇填词

六、第二节 完成句子（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）

51. 你是否听说过一群广州学生做的数学项目？ _____ you ever _____ about a maths project done by some students in Guangzhou?

52. 这些学生不但把数学学得更好，而且优化了飞镖技能。 These students _____ _____ learned their maths better, _____ _____ improved their darting skills.

53. 他们还赢得了广东省飞镖比赛冠军。多么棒的项目啊！ They won the Championship of Guangdong Darts Match, too. _____ project it is!

54. 我最喜爱的科目是美术。我也在思考我怎样能借助数学把画画得更好。 My favourite subject is art. I am also thinking about _____ _____ _____ _____ better with the help of maths.

55. 我希望有一天我的绘画作品会在美术馆展出。 I hope one day my art works _____ _____ _____ in the art gallery.

七、第三节 书面表达（共1题，满分15分）（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

56. (15 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. B	2. C	3. C	4. D	5. A
6. B	7. D	8. A	9. C	10. B
11. A	12. C	13. B	14. A	15. D
16. A	17. B	18. D	19. C	20. A
21. D	22. B	23. D	24. A	25. C
26. B	27. C	28. D	29. B	30. C
31. A	32. B	33. D	34. A	35. D
36. C	37. B	38. D	39. C	40. A
46. remember	47. culture	48. carefully	49. last	50. proud
51. Have; heard	53. What a great	54. how I can draw	55. will be shown	

41. B

42. C

43. A

44. D

45. E

52. not only; but also

56. 29. What does the beginning of the story tell us about Amy? A. She didn’ t want to play the game.☒B. She was a new student in her class. C. She was a member of the Red Team.☒D. She didn’ t understand the game rules. 30. Why did the team let Henry lead the way at last? A. He ran fastest in the team.☒B. They didn’ t know the way. C. They trusted his rich experience.☒D. He was best at playing the game. 31. Where was the finish line of the game? A. In the park.☒B. Next to the post office. C. In front of the cinema.☒D. Outside the library. 32. Why did Amy smile at the end of the story? A. Her team came in first.☒B. She was accepted as a friend. C. She no longer felt nervous.☒D. There would be a game soon. 【

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

分析句子成分 → 判断空格在动词后作宾语 → 选择宾格代词

考点：代词格

2. 【答案】C

分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为特指名词 → 选择定冠词

考点：冠词用法

3. 【答案】C

分析句子时态与语态 → 判断主语与动词的被动关系 → 选择被动语态的过去进行时

考点：被动语态　过去进行时

4. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为不定式作目的状语 → 选择 to get

考点：不定式作目的状语

5. 【答案】A

分析空格后名词的可数性 → 判断修饰不可数名词 → 选择 little

考点：限定词辨析

6. 【答案】B

分析前后分句逻辑关系 → 识别转折关系 → 选择转折连词

考点：状语从句　逻辑关系判断

7. 【答案】D

分析从句成分 → 判断从句在句中充当的成分 → 选择连接词

考点：名词性从句　从句连接词选择

8. 【答案】A

分析主从句时间逻辑 → 判断动作先后顺序 → 选择时间状语从句连词

考点：状语从句　时间逻辑判断

9. 【答案】C

分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词在句中的成分 → 选择正确形式

考点：非谓语动词　现在分词作状语

10. 【答案】B

分析比较结构 → 判断比较对象和范围 → 选择正确的比较级形式

考点：近义词辨析　比较级与最高级

11. 【答案】A

识别虚拟语气结构 → 判断与过去事实相反 → 选择表示可能性的过去式情态动词

考点：虚拟语气　情态动词过去式表推测

12. 【答案】C

分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时

考点：一般过去时　时态与时间状语呼应

13. 【答案】B

识别固定搭配 take on → 确定介词 to → 选择正确介词

考点：固定搭配 take on to　介词搭配

14. 【答案】A

分析句子结构 → 识别祈使句 → 选择动词原形

考点：祈使句　SVO主干　非谓语动词辨析

15. 【答案】D

分析句子成分 → 判断修饰动词 → 选择副词形式

考点：副词修饰动词　词性辨析　句式变化

16. 【答案】A

16 空 根据后文‘but it was more than just signing up’和‘had to take part in a competition’推断，此处指获得了一个‘机会’，而非直接得到工作或实现梦想。

17 空 根据后文‘go down into the seven-metre-deep pool’和‘reach the deepest’推断，此处需表示‘多深’，与‘how long’并列描述潜水能力。

18 空 根据后文‘But then’的转折和‘everything went ____ at first’的固定表达，推断此处需表示‘顺利’，与后文的意外形成对比。

19 空 根据后文‘The cold water caused a huge pain in her legs’和‘unable to swim back’推断，此处需表示‘停止工作/活动’，与身体机能失效相关。

20 空 根据前文‘unable to swim back to the surface’和‘in great fear’推断，此处需表示‘下沉/坠落’，与无法上浮的困境一致。

21 空 定位空格前文‘her legs stopped ____’ → 结合后文‘unable to swim back’与‘in great fear’推断腿部功能丧失 → 匹配‘stop moving’固定搭配 → 得出答案

22 空 定位空格前文‘She noticed Susan’s ____’ → 结合后文‘held her leg...pushed Susan up’推断鲸鱼察觉到危险 → 匹配‘trouble’（困境） → 得出答案

23 空 定位空格前文‘pushed Susan up to the surface’ → 结合后文‘thanks to Mila’s quick action’推断结果 → 匹配‘saved’（被救） → 得出答案

24 空 定位空格前文‘Susan was really ____’ → 结合后文‘Mila had realized...before any of the working group did’推断苏珊的幸运 → 匹配‘lucky’（幸运的） → 得出答案

25 空 定位空格后文‘they live and play together’ → 结合后文‘show great interest in humans’推断鲸鱼的社会性 → 匹配‘social’（群居的/社交的） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配 have a chance　疑问词+形容词结构　固定搭配 go well　非谓语动词 stop doing　因果逻辑　固定搭配 stop doing sth.　语境推断身体功能丧失　语境推断危险信号　近义词辨析 trouble vs. look/place　语境推断救援结果　近义词辨析 saved vs. chosen/lost/changed　语境推断人物状态　近义词辨析 lucky vs. brave/afraid/sad　语境推断动物习性　近义词辨析 social vs. funny/lonely/strong

17. 【答案】B

16 空 根据后文‘but it was more than just signing up’和‘had to take part in a competition’推断，此处指获得了一个‘机会’，而非直接得到工作或实现梦想。

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18. 【答案】D

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17 空 根据后文‘go down into the seven-metre-deep pool’和‘reach the deepest’推断，此处需表示‘多深’，与‘how long’并列描述潜水能力。

18 空 根据后文‘But then’的转折和‘everything went ____ at first’的固定表达，推断此处需表示‘顺利’，与后文的意外形成对比。

19 空 根据后文‘The cold water caused a huge pain in her legs’和‘unable to swim back’推断，此处需表示‘停止工作/活动’，与身体机能失效相关。

20 空 根据前文‘unable to swim back to the surface’和‘in great fear’推断，此处需表示‘下沉/坠落’，与无法上浮的困境一致。

21 空 定位空格前文‘her legs stopped ____’→结合后文‘unable to swim back’与‘in great fear’推断腿部功能丧失→匹配‘stop moving’固定搭配→得出答案

22 空 定位空格前文‘She noticed Susan’s ____’→结合后文‘held her leg...pushed Susan up’推断鲸鱼察觉到危险→匹配‘trouble’（困境）→得出答案

23 空 定位空格前文‘pushed Susan up to the surface’→结合后文‘thanks to Mila’s quick action’推断结果→匹配‘saved’（被救）→得出答案

24 空 定位空格前文‘Susan was really ____’→结合后文‘Mila had realized...before any of the working group did’推断苏珊的幸运→匹配‘lucky’（幸运的）→得出答案

25 空 定位空格后文‘they live and play together’ → 结合后文‘show great interest in humans’推断鲸鱼的社会性 → 匹配‘social’（群居的/社交的） → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配 have a chance　疑问词+形容词结构　固定搭配 go well　非谓语动词 stop doing　因果逻辑　固定搭配 stop doing sth.　语境推断身体功能丧失　语境推断危险信号　近义词辨析 trouble vs. look/place　语境推断救援结果　近义词辨析 saved vs. chosen/lost/changed　语境推断人物状态　近义词辨析 lucky vs. brave/afraid/sad　语境推断动物习性　近义词辨析 social vs. funny/lonely/strong

26. 【答案】B

综合三个求助者（Ann, Mike, Jessie）的共同特征（青少年、有烦恼）→ 推断目标读者群体 → 匹配选项

考点：主旨推断　读者对象识别

27. 【答案】C

定位Mike的求助内容 → 提取核心问题（房间总是乱） → 同义替换匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

28. 【答案】D

定位给Jessie的建议段落 → 提炼核心建议（look at things on the bright side） → 同义替换匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义改写

29. 【答案】B

定位故事开头关于Amy的描述 → 提取关键信息（new to this town, first chance to make new friends） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　信息提取

30. 【答案】C

定位Henry提议带路的段落 → 提取关键信息（'I know every shortcut in town'） → 推断团队同意的原因

考点：推理判断　细节支撑

31. 【答案】A

定位关键句 'They began running back to where they started... finally crossed the finish line' → 推断 'where they started' 即为起点公园 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　逻辑推断

32. 【答案】B

定位结尾对话 'Nice job, new girl' 和 'I hope we’ ll be on the same team soon' → 推断队友对Amy的认可与接纳 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

33. 【答案】D

定位语篇中关于机器人面部的论述 → 提取 'communicate with people' 相关信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

34. 【答案】A

定位单词 'creepy' 所在语境 → 分析上下文情感色彩与描述对象 → 推断词义为 '令人不适的' → 得出答案

考点：词义猜测

35. 【答案】D

定位文中关于机器人面部的讨论 → 提取 'people can easily accept robots with a human face' 的观点 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

36. 【答案】C

通读全文，把握故事主线（Amy参与团队游戏并贡献价值）→ 排除与故事内容无关的选项 → 识别正确选项对故事核心（团队合作与个人成长）的概括

考点：主旨大意概括　排除无关选项

37. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词（dictionary writers, read important books）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息（未提供，但根据题目逻辑推断）→ 匹配正确选项（收集词汇及其用法）

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

38. 【答案】D

理解题干要求（过去词典编纂的正确步骤）→ 在语篇中寻找描述步骤的线索（未提供，但根据题目逻辑推断）→ 排序并匹配正确选项

考点：篇章结构理解　步骤排序

39. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词（dictionary writing in the past）→ 在语篇中寻找相关描述（未提供，但根据题目逻辑推断）→ 推断出正确选项（这是一项长期艰苦的工作）

考点：推理判断　信息推断

40. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词（writer advise, choose words）→ 在语篇中寻找作者观点（未提供，但根据题目逻辑推断）→ 匹配正确选项（对词语的新用法持开放态度）

考点：观点态度推断　作者建议识别

41. 【答案】B

41 空 根据空格后名词的语义场（与‘计划’、‘项目’相关）及动词搭配习惯 → 选择表示‘承担、从事’的动词 → 得出答案

42 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与从句的修饰关系 → 判断从句类型（定语从句） → 选择正确的连接词 → 得出答案

43 空 根据时间状语（如‘yesterday’）判断动作发生的时间 → 选择对应的过去时态 → 得出答案

44 空 定位题干关键词（如‘原因’）在语篇中的对应位置 → 提取具体细节信息 → 进行同义替换 → 得出答案

45 空 综合语篇中多处关于人物态度的描述（如用词、语气） → 推断其整体态度倾向 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　定语从句　关系代词　一般过去时　时态与语态　细节定位　同义替换　观点态度　推理判断

42. 【答案】C

41 空 根据空格后名词的语义场（与‘计划’、‘项目’相关）及动词搭配习惯 → 选择表示‘承担、从事’的动词 → 得出答案

42 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与从句的修饰关系 → 判断从句类型（定语从句） → 选择正确的连接词 → 得出答案

43 空 根据时间状语（如‘yesterday’）判断动作发生的时间 → 选择对应的过去时态 → 得出答案

44 空 定位题干关键词（如‘原因’）在语篇中的对应位置 → 提取具体细节信息 → 进行同义替换 → 得出答案

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考点：动词搭配　语境选词　定语从句　关系代词　一般过去时　时态与语态　细节定位　同义替换　观点态度　推理判断

43. 【答案】A

41 空 根据空格后名词的语义场（与‘计划’、‘项目’相关）及动词搭配习惯 → 选择表示‘承担、从事’的动词 → 得出答案

42 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与从句的修饰关系 → 判断从句类型（定语从句） → 选择正确的连接词 → 得出答案

43 空 根据时间状语（如‘yesterday’）判断动作发生的时间 → 选择对应的过去时态 → 得出答案

44 空 定位题干关键词（如‘原因’）在语篇中的对应位置 → 提取具体细节信息 → 进行同义替换 → 得出答案

45 空 综合语篇中多处关于人物态度的描述（如用词、语气） → 推断其整体态度倾向 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　定语从句　关系代词　一般过去时　时态与语态　细节定位　同义替换　观点态度　推理判断

44. 【答案】D

41 空 根据空格后名词的语义场（与‘计划’、‘项目’相关）及动词搭配习惯 → 选择表示‘承担、从事’的动词 → 得出答案

42 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与从句的修饰关系 → 判断从句类型（定语从句） → 选择正确的连接词 → 得出答案

43 空 根据时间状语（如‘yesterday’）判断动作发生的时间 → 选择对应的过去时态 → 得出答案

44 空 定位题干关键词（如‘原因’）在语篇中的对应位置 → 提取具体细节信息 → 进行同义替换 → 得出答案

45 空 综合语篇中多处关于人物态度的描述（如用词、语气） → 推断其整体态度倾向 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　定语从句　关系代词　一般过去时　时态与语态　细节定位　同义替换　观点态度　推理判断

45. 【答案】E

41 空 根据空格后名词的语义场（与‘计划’、‘项目’相关）及动词搭配习惯 → 选择表示‘承担、从事’的动词 → 得出答案

42 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与从句的修饰关系 → 判断从句类型（定语从句） → 选择正确的连接词 → 得出答案

43 空 根据时间状语（如‘yesterday’）判断动作发生的时间 → 选择对应的过去时态 → 得出答案

44 空 定位题干关键词（如‘原因’）在语篇中的对应位置 → 提取具体细节信息 → 进行同义替换 → 得出答案

45 空 综合语篇中多处关于人物态度的描述（如用词、语气） → 推断其整体态度倾向 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　定语从句　关系代词　一般过去时　时态与语态　细节定位　同义替换　观点态度　推理判断

46. 【答案】remember

46 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择正确动词形式

47 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需词性 → 选择符合语境的名词

48 空 分析句子成分 → 判断修饰对象 → 选择正确副词形式

49 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作持续时间 → 选择正确动词形式

50 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需词性 → 选择符合语境的形容词

考点：时态与语态　语境选词　非谓语动词

47. 【答案】culture

46 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择正确动词形式
47 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需词性 → 选择符合语境的名词
48 空 分析句子成分 → 判断修饰对象 → 选择正确副词形式
49 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作持续时间 → 选择正确动词形式
50 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需词性 → 选择符合语境的形容词

考点：时态与语态　语境选词　非谓语动词

48. 【答案】carefully

46 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择正确动词形式
47 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需词性 → 选择符合语境的名词
48 空 分析句子成分 → 判断修饰对象 → 选择正确副词形式
49 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作持续时间 → 选择正确动词形式
50 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需词性 → 选择符合语境的形容词

考点：时态与语态　语境选词　非谓语动词

49. 【答案】last

46 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择正确动词形式
47 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需词性 → 选择符合语境的名词
48 空 分析句子成分 → 判断修饰对象 → 选择正确副词形式
49 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作持续时间 → 选择正确动词形式
50 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需词性 → 选择符合语境的形容词

考点：时态与语态　语境选词　非谓语动词

50. 【答案】proud

46 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择正确动词形式
47 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需词性 → 选择符合语境的名词
48 空 分析句子成分 → 判断修饰对象 → 选择正确副词形式
49 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作持续时间 → 选择正确动词形式
50 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需词性 → 选择符合语境的形容词

考点：时态与语态　语境选词　非谓语动词

51. 【答案】Have; heard

识别时间状语'ever' → 判断时态为现在完成时 → 构成'Have you ever heard about...'

考点：现在完成时　疑问句语序

52. 【答案】not only; but also

识别并列结构'不但...而且...' → 匹配固定搭配'not only...but also...' → 填入空格

考点：not only...but also...并列连词　句子结构对称

53. 【答案】What a great

识别感叹句结构 → 判断中心词'project'为可数名词单数 → 使用'What a/an + adj. + n. + ...'结构

考点：What引导的感叹句　可数名词单数冠词

54. 【答案】how I can draw

识别介词'about'后接宾语从句 → 从句需用陈述语序 → 构成'how I can draw'

考点：宾语从句　特殊疑问词how引导　陈述语序

55. 【答案】will be shown

识别主句动词'hope' → 判断宾语从句时态为将来时 → 主语'art works'与动词'show'为被动关系 → 构成'will be shown'

考点：宾语从句时态　一般将来时被动语态

56. 【答案】29. What does the beginning of the story tell…

根据邮件格式和内容提示，组织信息并运用多种句式（如简单句、并列句、复合句）进行连贯表达，同时注意使用恰当的动词搭配（如take on a task）和固定搭配（如in advance）来丰富语言。

考点：邮件格式与信息组织　句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO主干结构　动词搭配take on　固定搭配in advance