中考 · 2023年黑龙江省绥化市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 96.5 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 64 题 · 黑龙江省绥化市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
243 223
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一、听短文，选择正确答案，短文读两遍。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 5

1. What do the volunteers work for?

A. A magazine. B. A newspaper. C. A website.

2. What can the volunteers do?

A. Take photos. B. Report news. C. Surf the Internet.

3. How should all the volunteers prefer to work?

A. Separately B. Together. C. In pairs.

4. When can the volunteers do the work?

A. In the free time. B. While their teachers are teaching.

C. When they are busy with homework

5. How can the volunteers take part in this activity?

A. By telling their parents B. By asking their teachers

C. By speaking to the headmaster in person.

二、单项选择题（本题共20个小题，每小题1分，共20分）（共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

6. Bob is my brother. He likes playing _____ basketball, but he doesn’t like playing _____ piano.

A. the; a B. /; the C. an; the

7. —What are _____, do you know? —I think they are smart watches.

A. it B. this C. those

8. — Did Alan and Lily join the art club _____ June 20th, 2023? —Yes, I joined it, too.
A. on B. in C. at

9. — Hi, dad. _____ are my shoes? — They are under your bed.
A. When B. Where C. How

10. Boys and girls, good luck and wish you _____ good grades in a new year.
A. get B. getting C. to get

11. — How did you get to school yesterday? — I _____ my bike to school.
A. rode B. ride C. rides

12. After doing sports, he is _____ of the boys.
A. strong B. stronger C. the strongest

13. — Our school volleyball team won the first prize last Friday. — Wow, _____ great news!
A. what an B. what a C. what

14. About _____ of my classmates help their parents do housework on weekends.
A. two fifths B. second five C. second fifths

15. — Excuse me, is this coat yours? — Yes. I _____ 300 yuan _____ it.
A. payed; in B. paid; for C. paid; on

16. I saw Lily _____ when I passed her room.
A. dance B. dancing C. to dance

17. As far as we know, China is _____ the Great Wall.
A. famous for B. popular with C. regarded as

18. — Could you tell me something about Yuan Longping? — Yes he’s called the “Father of Hybrid Rice”. He helped to save _____ China _____ the world from hunger.
A. neither; nor B. either; or C. not only; but also

19. The students _____ how to do eye exercises just now.
A. was taught B. were taught C. taught

20. She said that the earth _____ around the sun.
A. traveled B. travels C. travel

21. — The old man lives _____, so he may feel _____. — We should visit him twice a month
A. alone; lonely B. lonely; alone C. alone; alone

22. — Attention, please! _____ inside because of the heavy rain. — We will, Mr. Li.
A. To stay B. Stay C. Staying

23. Mrs. Wang is an English teacher _____ makes her class lively.
A. which B. whose C. who

24. I don’ t know if it _____ sunny tomorrow. If it _____ sunny, I will go fishing.
A. will be; is B. is; will be C. will be; is going to be

三、完形填空题（本题共10个小题，每小题1分，共10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，

My cousin ___25___ a good friend. Her name is Liu Li. She lost her arms in a car accident when she was a child. What was worse, she lost her parents ___26___ the age of twenty. Her elder sister, who was ten years older than her, wanted to ___27___ her. However, Liu Li refused ___28___ with her elder sister, saying that she would like to look after herself. She managed to enter college and studied very hard. Four years later, she graduated and found a job. Once she wrote in her diary, “Facing hard lives, I am very ___29___. I lost my arms, ___30___ I still have my legs. Give me ___31___ more sunshine, my world will be even warmer.” Liu Li chose to face her misfortune (不幸) in a hopeful (乐观的) way. Instead of ___32___ sad every day, she decided not to let it hold her back. While she ___33___ difficulties, she was brave. She has taught us a good lesson. Whenever something bad happens to us, we have two choices. One is to complain (抱怨), and the other is to face it wisely. We must ___34___ it.

25. A. has B. have C. there is
26. A. in B. on C. at
27. A. take care B. care of C. take care of
28. A. live B. to live C. living
29. A. activity B. active C. actively
30. A. and B. or C. but
31. A. some B. any C. no
32. A. feel B. feeling C. to feel
33. A. overcome B. to overcome C. was overcoming
34. A. beat B. beating C. to beat

四、根据短文内容用所给词的适当形式填空.（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

35. Jenny enjoyed dancing very much, so when she had to begin _____ _____ that evening while her friends were getting ready to go to the dance.

_____

36. Jenny went to each sick child _____ _____ another and said goodnight.

_____

37. _____ _____ Jenny came to a little boy called Tommy.

_____

38. Poor Tommy had a very serious illness, and now he was _____ _____ hardly move any part of his body except his hands.

_____

39. All of _____ _____, the hospital dance seemed very far away and not at all important to Jenny.

_____

五、阅读理解题（本题共27个小题，其中A、B、C各5分，D和E各10分，共35分）（共

What is the life in the desert like? You may think there is only sand in the desert of the world, but it is not true. In the desert, there is a little rain, but it is not enough for most plants. Still we can see some plants live in the desert. There is water in some places in the desert. We call these places oases (绿洲). In the oases, there are villages and towns. People grow all kinds of crops in the fields there. People also lie outside the oases. They have camels (骆驼), sheep and other animals. These animals depend on the desert plants for their food and do not need much water. The animals are useful to the desert people in many aspects (方面). They eat the meat and drink the milk of the animals. They use the camels for carrying water, food, tents and something else. The desert people have to keep moving from place to place. They must always look for grass or desert plants for the animals. When there is no more food for their animals, they move to other places. The desert people are friendly. People in the desert are glad to help the people in trouble and give them food and water.

40. Is there only sand in the desert of the world?

A. Yes, there is. B. No, there isn’ t. C. Yes, there isn’ t.

41. Which of the following sentence is true in the passage?

A. There is a little rain and some plants in the desert. B. There is much water in the desert.

C. There is much rain and many plants in the desert

42. What place do the desert people live in?

A. They only live in the oases. B. They live on camels’ backs.

C. They live in and outside the oases.

43. To carry water, food, tents and something else, the desert people use _____.

A. sheep B. camels C. pandas

44. Why do the people have to keep moving from place to place?

A. Because they must look for food for their animals.

B. Because they enjoy moving.

C. Because the other desert people aren’t friendly.

Different colors have different effects on us ____66____ We use colors which make us feel safe and comfortable to decorate our homes. We dress ourselves and show ourselves to the world in our favorite colors. Colors’ influence over all of us is powerful and the following are some of fun facts about colors that may surprise you. ____67____ Studies have found that babies as young as two weeks old can tell (辨别) the color red from other colors. As they grow up, the number of colors they can tell continues to increase until they can tell all the colors by the age about five months. ____68____ Studies of accidents and colors have found that white is the color of cars least likely to cause an accident resulting in death. ____69____ Black. It is found that deadly accidents are 12 percent more likely to happen among cars of that color. ____70____ Scientists suggest that if you are on a diet, remember not to use these two colors in your kitchen! It is found that people eat 24 percent more food when seeing red with yellow. Fast food companies found this out years ago and started using these two colors in their logos (标识；标志), advertisements and restaurant designs (设计). A. Red is the first color a baby sees. B. Green is the color of nature and represents (代表) new life and growth. C. We are surrounded (环绕) by colors and we use them every day. D. Blue can make people feel peaceful and calm. E. White is the color of safety. F. Yellow and red together make you hungry. G. What is the least safe color? （C） 根据短文内容判断对错，对的选“T”，错的选“F” Hello, everyone! I’d like to tell you something about a famous scientist named Qian Xuesen. He was born in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province in December 1911. After he graduated from Shanghai jiao Tong University in 1934, he got a chance to study in the USA. After he graduated, he became a teacher as well as a researcher that studies rockets and missile(导弹) theories(理论). When he was 44, he returned to our country and the county space research was almost a blank(空白). In 1956, he set up the first research institute(研究所) of rockets and missiles. He made such important contributions to the missile and space programs that he was honored as “The Father of China’s Missiles”. The Chinese people are proud of him. He passed away in October, 2009, but all the Chinese will remember him forever. His devotion to our country was expressed in his saying, “My career(事业) is in China, my success is in China and my destination(终点) is in China!” When someone said he could make much more money if he stayed in the United States, he laughed and said, “My family name is Qian, but I don’t like qian.” His spirit encourages us to love our country and devote ourselves to science.

45. Qian Xuesen was born in Hangzhou.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

46. Qian Xuesen got a chance to study in England in 1934.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

47. Qian Xuesen returned to China in 1957.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

48. Qian Xuesen is “The Father of China’s Missiles”.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

49. 根据读音完成单词 _____

_____

50. 写出(A) 处划线句子的同义句He was _____ poor _____ buy a candle.

_____

51. 根据句意及首字母补全单词i_____

_____

52. 将(B)处划线部分组合成完整的句子_____.

_____

53. 请在文中找出与下面英文释义相符的单词 _____ silly/foolish

_____

54. 将(C)处划线句子翻译成英语 _____.

_____

55. If you are also worried about reading books, what should you do?

_____ （E） 根据短文内容，回答下列各题 You may know about “junk food” like French fries. But do you know about “junk sleep”? A British survey shows that there are many electronic products in teenagers’ bedrooms. They are influencing teenagers’ sleep badly. The survey was done among 1,000 British kids from 12 to

_____

You may know about “junk food” like French fries. But do you know about “junk sleep”? A British survey shows that there are many electronic products in teenagers’ bedrooms. They are influencing teenagers’ sleep badly. The survey was done among 1,000 British kids from 12 to

56. It is found that 50% of them got just 4 to 7 hours’ sleep every day. But doctors say they need 8 to 9 hours. Almost 25% of the kids said they often fell asleep while they were watching TV, listening to music or using other electronic products. “This is very worrying,” said Dr. Chris, a British professor (教授), “We call it ‘junk sleep’. It means you don’t get enough sleep and the quality (质量) of the sleep is low, too.” The survey found that quite a few of the kids felt tired each day because of the junk sleep, especially girls between 13 and

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

Almost 25% of the kids said they often fell asleep while they were watching TV, listening to music or using other electronic products. “This is very worrying,” said Dr. Chris, a British professor (教授), “We call it ‘junk sleep’. It means you don’t get enough sleep and the quality (质量) of the sleep is low, too.” The survey found that quite a few of the kids felt tired each day because of the junk sleep, especially girls between 13 and

57. Nearly all the teenagers have a phone, music player or TV in their bedrooms. And lots of them even have all the three. Dr. Chris suggested that parents should help their children keep away from electronic products, and that teenagers should spend less time on the electronic products.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

58. How many of the 1, 000 British kids from 12 to 16 get only 4 to 7 hours’ sleep a day in the survey?

_____

59. According to the passage, what were 25% of the kids doing when they fell asleep?

_____

60. What does “junk sleep” mean in the passage?

_____

61. In Dr. Chris’ opinion what should teenagers do?

_____

62. What does this passage mainly talk about? _____

六、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 3.92 分，共 3.92 分）

63. (3.92 分)

七、写作要求：（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

64.（词数 80-104 · 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. B	3. A	4. C	5. B
6. B	7. C	8. A	9. B	10. C
11. A	12. C	13. C	14. A	15. B
16. B	17. A	18. C	19. B	20. B
21. A	22. B	23. C	24. A	25. A
26. C	27. C	28. B	29. B	30. C
31. A	32. B	33. C	34. A	35. working that
36. one by	37. In the	38. unable to	39. a sudden	40. B
41. C	42. A	43. B	44. C	45. A
46. B	47. B	48. A	49. important	50. too; to
51. improve	53. foolish	56. B	57. A	58. 20% of the kids.

52. He was too poor to buy a candle.

54. He was so poor that he couldn't buy a candle.

55. I should read more books and find the joy in reading.

59. They were watching TV or using other electronic products.

60. It means sleep that is not enough or of poor quality due to electronic products.

61. Teenagers should turn off electronic products before going to bed.

62. It mainly talks about the bad influence of electronic products on teenagers' sleep.

63. 84. They were watching TV, listening to music or using other electronic products. 85. It/“Junk sleep” means you don’t get enough sleep and the quality of the sleep is low, too. 86. They/Teenagers should spend less time on the electronic products./They/Teenagers should keep away from electronic products and spend less time on the electronic products.

64. 84. They were watching TV, listening to music or using other electronic products. 85. It/“Junk sleep” means you don’t get enough sleep and the quality of the sleep is low, too. 86. They/Teenagers should spend less time on the electronic products./They/Teenagers should keep away from electronic products and spend less time on the electronic products.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'volunteers' 和 'work for' → 听辨并匹配具体机构名称 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　名词辨音

2. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'volunteers' 和 'do' → 听辨并匹配具体工作内容 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　动词短语辨音

3. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'volunteers' 和 'work' → 听辨并匹配工作方式描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　副词/介词短语辨音

4. 【答案】C

定位关键词 'volunteers' 和 'do the work' → 听辨并匹配时间状语 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　时间状语辨音

5. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'volunteers' 和 'take part' → 听辨并匹配参与方式 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　介词短语辨音

6. 【答案】B

识别固定搭配 → 球类运动前不加冠词，乐器前加定冠词 → 得出答案

考点：球类运动前零冠词　乐器前加定冠词

7. 【答案】C

分析答句主语 → 答句主语为复数代词they → 问句需用复数指示代词 → 得出答案

考点：代词指代一致　复数指示代词

8. 【答案】A

识别时间状语 → June 20th, 2023为具体日期 → 具体日期前用介词on → 得出答案

考点：具体日期前用介词on

9. 【答案】B

分析答句内容 → 答句回答地点 → 问句需用疑问副词Where → 得出答案

考点：疑问副词选择　特殊疑问句

10. 【答案】C

识别固定句型 → wish sb. to do sth. → 需用不定式 → 得出答案

考点：wish后接不定式作宾补

11. 【答案】A

定位时间状语 yesterday → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式

考点：一般过去时　动词过去式

12. 【答案】C

定位比较范围 of the boys → 判断为三者及以上比较 → 选择最高级

考点：最高级　比较范围 of the boys

13. 【答案】C

识别感叹句结构 → 判断 news 为不可数名词 → 选择 what 引导的感叹句

考点：感叹句　不可数名词

14. 【答案】A

识别分数表达结构 → 判断分子大于一需用复数 → 选择正确分数形式

考点：分数表达　分子分母复数规则

15. 【答案】B

识别动词pay的过去式拼写 → 匹配固定搭配pay...for... → 得出答案

考点：pay的过去式paid　pay...for...搭配

16. 【答案】B

识别感官动词saw → 判断其后宾语补足语的形式 → 得出答案

考点：感官动词see sb. do/doing sth.　过去进行时语境

17. 【答案】A

分析题干语境（中国与长城的关系） → 辨析三个短语的语义和用法 → 得出答案

考点：be famous for（因...而著名）　be popular with（受...欢迎）　be regarded as（被认为是）

18. 【答案】C

分析句子逻辑（帮助中国和世界摆脱饥饿） → 辨析三组并列连词的语义 → 得出答案

考点：neither...nor...（既不...也不...）　either...or...（要么...要么...）　not only...but also...（不仅...而且...）

19. 【答案】B

识别时间状语just now → 判断时态（一般过去时） → 分析主语与动词的被动关系 → 得出答案

考点：一般过去时的被动语态　主谓一致

20. 【答案】B

识别宾语从句中陈述客观真理 → 应用主句过去时态下从句用一般现在时的规则 → 选择B

考点：宾语从句时态　客观真理用一般现在时

21. 【答案】A

分析句子结构与词性 → 第一空需副词修饰动词lives，第二空需形容词作表语 → 结合语境（独居、感到孤独） → 选择A

考点：alone与lonely词性辨析　语境选词

22. 【答案】B

识别句子为祈使句 → 祈使句以动词原形开头 → 选择B

考点：祈使句结构　非谓语动词辨析

23. 【答案】C

分析从句结构 → 从句缺少主语且先行词为人 → 选择关系代词who → 选择C

考点：定语从句关系代词　先行词为人

24. 【答案】A

分析第一个if引导宾语从句（是否）→ 表将来用will be → 分析第二个if引导条件状语从句（如果）→ 主将从现用is → 选择A

考点：宾语从句时态　条件状语从句时态　主将从现

25. 【答案】A

21 空 定位主语 'My cousin'（单数第三人称） → 匹配谓语动词单三形式 → 得出答案
22 空 定位时间状语 'the age of twenty' → 匹配固定介词搭配 'at the age of' → 得出答案
23 空 定位动词 'wanted to' → 识别其后需接动词原形 → 匹配 'take care of' 这一完整固定短语 → 得出答案
24 空 定位动词 'refused' → 回忆其固定用法 'refuse to do sth.' → 匹配不定式形式 → 得出答案
25 空 定位系动词 'am' → 识别其后需接表语 → 根据语境 'Facing hard lives' 判断需形容词 → 得出答案
26 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句“失去双臂”与后句“仍有双腿”构成转折 → 选择转折连词
27 空 分析祈使句语境 → “Give me ___ more sunshine”表达积极、肯定的请求 → 选择肯定限定词
28 空 分析介词of后的语法成分 → of是介词，后接动名词作宾语 → 选择动名词形式
29 空 分析while引导的时间状语从句 → 主句“was brave”为过去时 → 从句需用过去进行时表示背景动作
30 空 分析must后的语法成分 → must是情态动词，后接动词原形 → 选择动词原形

考点：主谓一致　固定搭配 at the age of　固定搭配 take care of　动词不定式　非谓语动词（不定式）　固定搭配 refuse to do　SVO主干（系表结构）　词性辨析　转折连词but的用法　前后句语义对比　祈使句中的限定词选择　语境情感色彩判断　介词后接动名词　非谓语动词作宾语　while引导的时间状语从句　过去进行时的用法　情态动词后接动词原形　动词辨析（beat vs overcome）

26. 【答案】C

21 空 定位主语 'My cousin'（单数第三人称） → 匹配谓语动词单三形式 → 得出答案
22 空 定位时间状语 'the age of twenty' → 匹配固定介词搭配 'at the age of' → 得出答案
23 空 定位动词 'wanted to' → 识别其后需接动词原形 → 匹配 'take care of' 这一完整固定短语 → 得出答案
24 空 定位动词 'refused' → 回忆其固定用法 'refuse to do sth.' → 匹配不定式形式 → 得出答案
25 空 定位系动词 'am' → 识别其后需接表语 → 根据语境 'Facing hard lives' 判断需形容词 → 得出答案
26 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句“失去双臂”与后句“仍有双腿”构成转折 → 选择转折连词
27 空 分析祈使句语境 → “Give me ___ more sunshine”表达积极、肯定的请求 → 选择肯定限定词
28 空 分析介词of后的语法成分 → of是介词，后接动名词作宾语 → 选择动名词形式
29 空 分析while引导的时间状语从句 → 主句“was brave”为过去时 → 从句需用过去进行时表示背景动作
30 空 分析must后的语法成分 → must是情态动词，后接动词原形 → 选择动词原形

考点：主谓一致　固定搭配 at the age of　固定搭配 take care of　动词不定式　非谓语动词（不定式）　固定搭配 refuse to do　SVO主干（系表结构）　词性辨析　转折连词but的用法　前后句语义对比　祈使句中的限定词选择　语境情感色彩判断　介词后接动名词　非谓语动词作宾语　while引导的时间状语从句　过去进行时的用法　情态动词后接动词原形　动词辨析（beat vs overcome）

27. 【答案】C

21 空 定位主语 'My cousin'（单数第三人称） → 匹配谓语动词单三形式 → 得出答案
22 空 定位时间状语 'the age of twenty' → 匹配固定介词搭配 'at the age of' → 得出答案
23 空 定位动词 'wanted to' → 识别其后需接动词原形 → 匹配 'take care of' 这一完整固定短语 → 得出答案
24 空 定位动词 'refused' → 回忆其固定用法 'refuse to do sth.' → 匹配不定式形式 → 得出答案
25 空 定位系动词 'am' → 识别其后需接表语 → 根据语境 'Facing hard lives' 判断需形容词 → 得出答案
26 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句“失去双臂”与后句“仍有双腿”构成转折 → 选择转折连词
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原形　动词辨析（beat vs overcome）

30. 【答案】C

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31. 【答案】A

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考点：主谓一致　固定搭配 at the age of　固定搭配 take care of　动词不定式　非谓语动词（不定式）　固定搭配

refuse to do　SVO主干（系表结构）　词性辨析　转折连词but的用法　前后句语义对比　祈使句中的限定词选择　语境情感色彩判断　介词后接动名词　非谓语动词作宾语　while引导的时间状语从句　过去进行时的用法　情态动词后接动词原形　动词辨析（beat vs overcome）

33. 【答案】C

21 空 定位主语 'My cousin'（单数第三人称） → 匹配谓语动词单三形式 → 得出答案
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34. 【答案】A

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35. 【答案】working that

定位语篇中‘when she had to start working that evening’ → 识别‘start working’为固定搭配 → 结合‘had to’后接动词原形 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 start working　非谓语动词（动名词）

36. 【答案】one by

定位语篇中‘She went to each sick child one by one’ → 识别‘one by one’为固定搭配 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 one by one

37. 【答案】In the

定位语篇中‘She came to a little boy called Tommy in the end’ → 识别‘in the end’为固定短语，表示‘最后’ → 结合句首需大写 → 得出答案

考点：固定短语 in the end　状语从句引导词

38. 【答案】unable to

定位语篇中‘he could hardly move any part of his body’ → 识别‘hardly’表示‘几乎不’ → 结合题干‘was _____ hardly move’需表达‘不能’ → 识别‘unable to’为‘be unable to do sth’结构 → 得出答案

考点：熟词僻义 hardly（几乎不）　固定结构 be unable to do sth

39. 【答案】a sudden

定位语篇中‘All of a sudden’ → 识别‘all of a sudden’为固定搭配，表示‘突然’ → 结合句首需大写 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 all of a sudden　语境选词

40. 【答案】B

定位首段转折句 → 识别否定信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　否定信息识别

41. 【答案】C

定位首段与第二段细节 → 比对选项与原文信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节比对　信息筛选

42. 【答案】A

定位第二段关于居住地的描述 → 综合“绿洲内”与“绿洲外”信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节综合　信息整合

43. 【答案】B

定位第三段具体用途描述 → 匹配“携带”功能对应的动物 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　功能匹配

44. 【答案】C

定位第四段因果逻辑链 → 提取“为动物寻找食物”的直接原因 → 得出答案

考点：因果推理　目的推断

45. 【答案】A

定位原文 'He was born in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province in December 1911.' → 与题干信息完全一致 → 判断为正确

考点：细节定位与捕捉

46. 【答案】B

定位原文 'After he graduated from Shanghai jiao Tong University in 1934, he got a chance to study in the USA.' → 题干将 'USA' 替换为 'England' → 信息相悖 → 判断为错误

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换识别

47. 【答案】B

定位原文 'When he was 44, he returned to our country...' 及 'He was born in... 1911.' → 计算回国年份：1911 + 44 = 1955 → 题干为1957年 → 信息相悖 → 判断为错误

考点：细节定位与捕捉　数字运算推理

48. 【答案】A

定位原文 '...he was honored as “The Father of China’ s Mi…' → 结合上下文 'missile and space programs' → 推断完整称号为 'The Father of China’ s Missiles' → 与题干一致 → 判断为正确

考点：细节定位与捕捉　上下文推断

49. 【答案】important

定位段落首句 → 匹配选项释义 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

50. 【答案】too; to

识别原句结构 → 应用固定句型转换 → 得出答案

考点：SVO主干　非谓语动词

51. 【答案】improve

分析句意与首字母提示 → 匹配语境词汇 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词

52. 【答案】He was too poor to buy a candle.

识别碎片信息 → 组合为完整主谓宾结构 → 得出答案

考点：SVO主干　定语从句

53. 【答案】foolish

定位英文释义 → 在语篇中寻找同义词 → 得出答案

考点：词义猜测

54. 【答案】He was so poor that he couldn't buy a candle.

定位段落首句 → 识别段落主题句功能 → 匹配选项C的概括性表述

考点：段落主题句识别　上下文衔接

55. 【答案】I should read more books and find the joy in…

定位段落首句 → 识别段落主题句功能 → 匹配选项A的具体事实陈述

考点：段落主题句识别　上下文衔接

56. 【答案】B

定位数字信息 → 比较题干与原文数据 → 判断正误

考点：数字细节定位　信息比对

57. 【答案】A

定位关键信息 → 比较题干与原文表述 → 判断正误

考点：细节信息比对　事实判断

58. 【答案】20% of the kids.

定位百分比信息 → 进行简单计算 → 得出具体人数

考点：数字信息定位　简单计算推理

59. 【答案】They were watching TV or using other…

定位题干关键词 '25% of the kids' → 在语篇中定位到具体数据描述 → 提取其行为 'doing when they fell asleep' 的同义信息

考点：细节定位与捕捉

60. 【答案】It means sleep that is not enough or of poor…

定位题干关键词 'junk sleep' → 在语篇中定位该术语出现的上下文 → 根据上下文描述推断其含义

考点：词义猜测

61. 【答案】Teenagers should turn off electronic products…

定位题干关键词 'Dr. Chris' opinion' 和 'teenagers should do' → 在语篇中定位Dr. Chris的建议 → 提取针对'teenagers'的具体建议

考点：细节定位与捕捉

62. 【答案】It mainly talks about the bad influence of…

通读语篇，把握核心话题（电子产品对青少年睡眠的影响及专家建议）→ 概括主旨 → 匹配选项

考点：主旨大意

63. 【答案】84. They were watching TV, listening to music…

围绕家庭趣事主题，运用SVO主干构建叙事框架，并通过句式变化（如复合句、非谓语结构）和恰当的动词搭配（如take on）来丰富表达，完成一篇结构清晰、语言生动的短文。

考点：SVO主干结构　句式变化与复杂句构建　动词搭配 take on

64. 【答案】84. They were watching TV, listening to music…

考生需根据题目要求（如描述经历、表达观点等）构建一篇结构完整、语句通顺的短文，重点在于运用多样的句式（如简单句、复合句、非谓语结构等）来组织内容，确保逻辑连贯且符合字数要求。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO主干　非谓语动词