中考 · 2023年江苏省南通市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 120 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 76 题 · 江苏省南通市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
267 876
yingyu8.cn/an/267876

一、单项选择（本题共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. As a student in modern China, everybody should work hard to live _____ meaningful life.
A. a B. an C. the D. 不填

2. Shenzhou 16 was sent up into space _____ the morning of May 30, 2023.
A. in B. on C. at D. from

3. —It’s neither too cold nor too hot all year round in Kunming, making _____ a perfect place to live in or visit. —Right. I went there last year.
A. that B. one C. this D. it

4. —Our English teacher is very confident. And he is always ready to _____ a challenge. —So he is. We all like him.
A. touch B. choose C. discuss D. accept

5. The first Nobel Prize was presented to a German scientist for the discovery of rays, which are _____ used to look for problems inside our bodies.
A. quiet B. successfully C. hardly D. gently

6. _____ you can’t work out the problem, perhaps you need to ask your classmates for help.
A. Unless B. Though C. Since D. Whether

7. —Life is like a road. It isn’t always _____. —I can’t agree more. So we should learn to deal with all kinds of difficulties.
A. smooth B. silent C. serious D. special

8. —_____ are easily made, but not easily kept. —That’s true. Once you make one, be sure to keep it.
A. Speeches B. Decisions C. Promises D. Suggestions

9. The wind energy costs very little and will never _____. Besides, it produces little pollution.

A. blow out B. run out C. put out D. break out

10. —Excuse me, _____ is the Gengsu Theatre from this hotel? —It’s about ten minutes if you take a taxi.

A. how far B. how long C. how soon D. how much

11. If a football team wants to enter the World Cup, it _____ become a member of FIFA first.

A. may B. must C. can D. might

12. _____ healthy, we’ve got used to washing hands before meals and using public chopsticks.

A. Keeping B. Keep C. To keep D. To keeping

13. _____ it was to see the main sights of the world in the World Park!

A. How amazing day B. How an amazing day

C. What amazing day D. What an amazing day

14. —Mike, your first Dragon Boat Festival in China is coming. Shall we celebrate it together? —I’d love to, but could you tell me _____?

A. what is the meaning of the festival B. where we would have the celebration

C. how you usually celebrate the festival D. when is this year’s Dragon Boat Festival

15. —Thinking creatively and trying bravely are very important to young people. —_____. They’re valuable qualities.

A. Great B. That’s all right C. Exactly D. You’d better not

二、完形填空（本题共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共

请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。 Jatto’s mother was doing housework while Jatto was reading a book aloud in English. Jatto didn’t always like ___16___ to his mother. She spoke only Esan, one of the languages in Nigeria. Wasn’t it a waste of time to read to someone who couldn’t understand? His mother didn’t even realize when he made ___17___. Still, she insisted he read aloud every day. “Let’s bottle nuts when you finish reading,” she said in Esan. Jatto shook his head. He had so much homework to do. “I’ll never finish reading.” Jatto said “never” in English because there was no word for never in Esan. “What’s ‘never’?” she asked. Jatto cleared his throat to ___18___ the English word. “It means I won’t stop reading today, tomorrow, or ___19___.” He drew circles in the air. “Nor the day after the day after tomorrow, the day after the day after, the day after …” “Oh, OK! That’s forever,” his mother said. Jatto stared at the nuts Each one looked delicious. Now would be a ___20___ time to eat some. But he couldn’t ask. He remembered the ___21___ he’d drawn in the air. Jatto’s mother whistled. Tam-tam, their cow, came up to them. Jatto could ___22___ cow-milk air as his mother milked her. Tam-tam’s milk was the best he’d ever tasted. Jatto needed to take his mind off the ___23___. “Mama, why do you make me read to you even though you don’t understand?” “I want you to practice speaking English often,” she said. “I can practice English in my head,” he said, not ___24___. His mother smiled. “We share our stories aloud with others, not in our heads where ___25___ can hear them.” Jatto nodded. He’d learned about that in school. She decided to tell him a story and handed him some nuts and milk. “You can eat ___26___ I talk.” He ate as she started. Soon, Jatto was singing the story with his mother. “You never tell me stories,” he said when they stopped ___27___. She sighed. “I used to, but when you started school, I wanted you to focus on English.” “I make a lot of mistakes when I read to you,” Jatto said. His mother ___28___. “I guessed so. But I like hearing the sound of your voice while I work.” Jatto knew what she meant. He had enjoyed listening to her story as he bottled the nuts. It made the work seem ___29___. “I have an idea,” he said. “Next time, I will read a story to you in English, then I will tell you the same story in Esan. We can even make up songs together.” “Great! And I will tell you stories in Esan and you can say them back to me in English. Let’s ‘never’ stop ___30___ stories.” Jatto smiled. His mother’s understanding of never was even better than his own.

16. A. talking B. reading C. replying D. listening

17. A. mistakes B. jokes C. efforts D. noises

18. A. speak B. pronounce C. organize D. explain

19. A. the day before B. the last day C. the day after D. in the future

20. A. good B. free C. busy D. bad

21. A. nuts B. bottles C. circles D. cows
22. A. see B. smell C. feel D. hear
23. A. milk B. cow C. story D. food
24. A. alone B. aloud C. kindly D. directly
25. A. nobody B. somebody C. anybody D. everybody
26. A. before B. while C. after D. until
27. A. saying B. eating C. singing D. chatting
28. A. shouted B. cried C. praised D. laughed
29. A. easier B. slower C. heavier D. shorter
30. A. practicing B. telling C. sharing D. writing

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

请认真阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 A There is nothing wrong with having an accent (口音). In fact, most native English speakers won’ t care if you do. You should feel confident about your accent! But as you improve your language abilities, losing your accent might be something you’ ve started to think about. And, if you’ re entering the workforce in an English speaking environment, it is important to get your pronunciation to a level that native speakers can understand without difficulty. So, here, we’ re looking at some tips to help you sound like a native speaker. Speak slowly and clearly Pay close attention to getting your words out clearly and speaking slowly as you go. When your pronunciation gets better, you can speed up your speaking speed. Learn the schwa skillfully The schwa is a vowel which sounds like “uh”. English speakers pronounce many other vowel sounds as the schwa. Learning when to exchange them can make your English sound more natural. Use “He” and “She” correctly Make sure that you call men “he” and women “she”. If you mix them up, it can be confusing (混淆的) for your listeners and it is a giveaway that you are not a native speaker. Fall tone and rise tone fluently In English, the meaning of what you say can change based on the way you say it. Make sure to work on your falling and rising tones so that your meaning is communicated clearly. Learning how to sound like a native speaker can be a hard task. But it’ s something you’ ll have to do on your language learning journey. If you want to improve your pronunciation, the tips above will be of great value to you.

31. What should you do to make your English sound more natural?

A. Speak slowly and clearly.
B. Use “He” and “She” correctly.
C. Learn the schwa skillfully.
D. Fall and rise your tone fluently.

32. What’ s the purpose of this passage?

A. To suggest what a native English speaker should do.

B. To suggest what you should do to sound like a native speaker.

C. To explain why there is nothing wrong with having an accent.

D. To explain why your pronunciation is always of great importance.

33. Where can you probably read this passage?

A. In a novel.

B. In a storybook.

C. In an advertisement.

D. In a magazine. B The Drama Festival will run in and outside China from June 20 to July

“The stage (舞台) design is done by AI, which is like an assistant realizing the ideas of me and my team,” says Liu, “Now I try to use the latest technology, such as ChatGPT, to write the script, and I am still working on it because the language model is difficult to understand.” Now technology is playing a more and more important role. Many artists want to use it to improve drama. They are very interested in the relationship between people and the latest technology, especially when connected in drama—a scene to dream.

34. Which of the following is true according to this passage?

A. Liu doubts whether technology can greatly improve drama.

B. Meng’ s two-part drama Faust will be on at the opening.

C. Audiences can explore the scene of Liu’ s work by AI.

D. Liu has managed to write the script by ChatGPT.

35. What does the underlined word “fictitious” mean in Paragraph 3?

A. colorful B. unreal C. fantastic D. boring

36. What is the structure of this passage? (1=Paragraph 1, 2-Paragraph 2…)

A. B. C. D.

37. What is the best title of this passage?

A. A drama festival

B. Human imagination

C. Drama of the future

D. AI-assisted technology

Climate change (气候变化) has brought a serious warning to the living areas of the Siberian crane, increasing the need to better protect the birds and their migratory channels (迁徙路径), an expert said. The Siberian crane breeds (繁殖) in northeast Siberia in Russia and flies to Poyang Lake for the winter in East China’s Jiangxi Province. About 95 percent of the birds spend the season in Poyang. Qian Fawen, a research professor from the National Bird Banding Center of China, said that Poyang’s water levels decide whether it is suitable for the birds to live there. However, climate change has made the levels change often. “In some years, the lake experiences floods; in others, it experiences droughts. Both of these situations create food shortages in the cranes’ living area,” he said. The Siberian crane is listed as seriously endangered on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List. “We need to protect their living area, which is mainly wetland, so that we can protect them,” Qian said. In the recently announced National Action Plan for the Protection of Bird Migration Channels (2021-35), 1, 140 places in China were considered as important breeding grounds, wintering grounds and staying stops, including Poyang and the Yellow River wetland in Ningxia. The plan said that the government should watch and count the number of migratory birds and pay farmers for losses caused by the birds. Since China joined the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands in 1992, it has designated (指定) 202,600 hectares of wetland as Wetlands of International Importance. They store and clean water, keep all kinds of living things, help store floods and prevent droughts. According to a plan announced by the central government in October, by 2025, China will have protected 55 percent of its wetlands. After the Wetlands Protection Law, the nation’s first law to protect wetlands, was introduced on June 1, 2022, complete protection was strengthened. The law clearly explained what the government should do and introduced strict punishment for people who destroy wetland areas. It limits building at important national wetlands and it doesn’t allow harmful activities, including using them as farmlands, leaving wastewater everywhere, harvesting and fishing too much. Key nature reserve management offices in China have reported more birds wintering in the nation’s wetlands, including some new rare kinds. ▲

38. What can we learn from Paragraph 2 to Paragraph 4?

A. About 95 percent of the Siberian cranes spend their winter in Poyang Lake.

B. Climate change has little influence on the Siberian cranes’ living area in Poyang.

C. The Siberian cranes will live in Poyang all year round if the wetland is protected.

D. Water levels decide that Poyang Lake isn’t suitable for the Siberian cranes to live.

39. Which of the following behaviors is right at important wetlands? ①building houses ②making farmlands ③limiting fishing ④leaving wastewater ⑤watching birds

A. ①③ B. ②④ C. ③⑤ D. ②⑤

40. What does this passage mainly tell us?

A. The problem the Siberian cranes face and the ways people protect wetlands.

B. The reason why the Siberian cranes migrate and the place they usually stay in.

C. The importance of protecting the Siberian cranes and the result it will lead to.

D. The loss of wetlands and the actions that have already been taken to help them.

41. What will the writer probably continue to write in “▲” in Paragraph 8?

A. People have done something to protect wetlands.

B. The number of the birds has increased in wetlands.

C. Experts will go on to do other research on wetlands.

D. The government will make more laws to protect wetlands.

Jordan had his eye on a scoring record. Jordan took a deep breath as he stood in the doorway, looking in at the basketball court. Maybe today I’ ll make history, he thought. The city’ s youth basketball league was holding a celebration. Today’ s championship game marked 50 years since the league’ s first title game (冠军争夺赛). Before the game, Jordan looked over a special program. It listed the winners of each championship game and the top scorers. Jordan stopped when he read the name of the top scorer from a game 30 years before. “Devin, look!” he said to his friend, “You see who has the all-time record? My dad! Twenty-four points. But he never told me that.” “Twenty-four points,” Devin said. “That’ s great.” Jordan’ s best was 19 points. He was the league’ s top scorer. When his parents showed up at the gym, Jordan brought the program over to them. His dad laughed. “I had quite a game that day,” he said. “But look at the score. I prefer to trade all my points for a win.” Jordan hadn’ t noticed that his dad’ s team had lost by one point. “That was a great group of teammates,” Dad said. “I’ m still friends with a lot of them.” As game time came near, Jordan slapped hands with his teammate Tara and then started to warm up. The courts filled up quickly. Jordan felt strangely calm. He’ d played so many games in this gym that it was like his own home. Jordan had led his team to a victory over the Lions last season. Why shouldn’ t today be like that? Jordan grew even more confident when he hit the first 2 shots (投篮) The Lions called a break. Jordan ran to the bench and jumped up and down with excitement. “Great start,” Coach said. “But those guys are tough. They’ ll come back on us.” He was right. By half time, the Lions had pulled ahead, 27-24. Jordan looked up at his parents. His dad nodded and called, “Great work!” But Jordan didn’ t feel quite as confident as he had before. The teams traded baskets throughout the second half, with neither building a lead. Eleven seconds left. The scoreboard was clear: LIONS 51. BADGERS 51. Coach told Jordan to bring the ball up the court. “Look for Devin inside, but take the shot if you’ re open,” he said. Jordan glanced at his dad again. His dad pointed to Jordan, then held up two fingers on one hand and three fingers on the other. “Me?” Jordan mouthed. Dad nodded. Jordan had scored 23 points. Another basket would break the record. And it was the right time to do it! Jordan ran right, then left, but he was still a long way from the basket. The viewers started counting the seconds. “Four... three... two.” Jordan rose to shoot. As the Lions rushed toward him, he passed the ball to Devin—wide open near the basket. Devin turned and shot. The ball fell cleanly through the net for the winning points. “Yes!” Jordan shouted. After celebrating with his team, he ran to hug his parents. “You still have the record,” he told his dad. Dad smiled. “You have something more important. A championship. And great teammates. Congratulations on your history!”

42. Which of the following is true according to the article?

A. Dad’ s team got the championship 30 years before.

B. A celebration was held to mark the league’ s fiftieth title game.

C. Jordan passed the ball to his teammate Devin to win the game.

D. Jordan celebrated with the team for his dad’ s congratulations.

43. Which is the correct order of the things below?

A. Jordan ran to hug his parents after the celebration.

B. Jordan’ s parents showed up at the gym.

C. Jordan looked over a special program.

D. Dad pointed to Jordan and held up his fingers.

E. Jordan started to warm up for the game.

44. From the passage we can see Jordan _____.

A. stayed calm for the victory over the Lions last season

B. grew more confident for his teammate’ s first 2 shots

C. became excited about the Lions’ calling a break

D. felt proud of his dad’ s basketball career

45. What’ s the best title of this passage?

A. Team’ s celebration

B. Dad’ s record

C. Friend’ s encouragement

D. Jordan’ s history

四、A．请根据括号中的中文提示、英文释义或句意，写出句中所缺单词，使句子通顺。(共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分)

46. After four years of college education, more and more young men return to Nantong to help with the _____ (当地的) development.

_____

47. My best friend May always exercises more to bring her weight under _____ (控制).

_____

48. If you _____ (need) more information about Zhalong Nature Reserve you may search the Internet after class.

_____

49. We were _____ (at last) in agreement yesterday. So, we’ ll go to Xi’ an for a study trip.

_____

50. Our school library is open every day _____ Sundays. In this way, the librarians can have a day off per week. 请根据句意从方框中选择合适的单词，并用其适当形式填空，使句子通顺。 usual he visit three proper

_____

51. David, an exchange student from England, is crazy about Chinese kung fu. He learns it all by _____ in his spare time.

_____

52. Though the boy has failed twice, we’ d better give him a _____ chance to show his skills.

_____

53. Some students lose marks simply because they don’ t read questions _____.

_____

54. Tan Dun, a world-famous composer, is a(an) _____ man with great musical talent.

_____

55. Zhangjian Museum by the side of Hao River attracts many _____ from all over the world every year. 请根据句意从方框中选择合适的动词，并用其适当时态填空，使句子通顺。 hold wait paint begin do

_____

56. —How heavy the rain is! —It started at about seven this morning. I _____ for the school bus then.

_____

57. The children _____ to talk about the project after the teacher divided them into groups.

_____

58. —I _____ a survey on how to go green later this afternoon. I need your help. —With pleasure.

_____

59. He likes staying in the room because he _____ the walls blue a calm and peaceful colour.

_____

60. —Hello, may I speak to Miss Zhang? —Sorry. She _____ a parents’ meeting in the school hall.

_____

五、短文填空（本题共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共

请认真阅读下面短文，并根据各题所给首字母的提示，写出一个合适的英语单词完整的、正确的形式，使短文通顺。 Moving the strings (弦) of the nation’ s heart When talking about the history of the guqin, Wu Wenguang, a famous performer of the ancient zither (古筝), likes to tell a folk story about the sincere friendship between a musician and his biggest fan. D____61____ the Spring and Autumn period, there was a musician named Yu Boya. He lived alone in a forest where he often played the guqin. One day, a passing woodcutter, Zhong Ziqi, was attracted by the sounds of the ancient zither and stopped to l____62____. It was the best that he once heard. Yu’ s playing created different p____63____ in Zhong’ s mind, such as clouds flowing and waterfalls falling. They became good friends. After many years, when Zhong Ziqi passed away, Yu decided never to play the guqin again because he knew that he wouldn’ t have anyone e____64____ like Zhong to so truly understand his music. “With the power to e____65____ the deepest feeling, the guqin becomes the connection between performing and listening,” says Wu. “Today when we talk about t____66____ Chinese culture, the ancient zither, which was played by many famous people on literature, is surely in the center of the ancient culture.” Indeed, the guqin, a p____67____ musical instrument of ancient China’ s educated group, was also the favorite instrument of Confucius (孔子). In 2008, it was a____68____ to the list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO. In April, when President Xi Jinping m____69____ with French President Emmanuel Macron, a classic guqin piece, High Mountain and Flowing Water, was played to celebrate the friendship between the two c____70____. The instrument not only shows the past greatness of Chinese civilization (文明), but also continues to shine today.

61. 短文填空

62. 短文填空

63. 短文填空

64. 短文填空

65. 短文填空

66. 短文填空

67. 短文填空

68. 短文填空

69. 短文填空

70. 短文填空

六、阅读与回答问题（本题共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

71. Who is Karlsson in this passage?

72. How did Karlsson learn Chinese in Sweden?

73. When did Karlsson start to teach business at BUU?

74. What has offered Karlsson many chances for personal growth?

75. What can you learn from Karlsson’ s experiences? (请自拟一句话作答)

七、书面表达（满分25分）（共 1 小题，每小题 25 分，共 25 分）

76. (25 分)

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. B	3. D	4. D	5. B
6. C	7. A	8. C	9. B	10. A
11. B	12. C	13. D	14. C	15. C
16. B	17. A	18. D	19. C	20. A
21. C	22. B	23. D	24. B	25. A
26. B	27. C	28. D	29. A	30. C
31. C	32. B	33. D	34. A	35. B
36. A	37. D	38. A	39. C	40. A
41. B	42. C	43. B	44. A	45. D
46. local	47. control	48. need	49. finally	50. except
51. himself	52. third	53. properly	54. unusual	55. visitors
56. was waiting	57. began	58. am going to do	59. paints	60. is holding
61. During	62. listen	63. pictures	64. else	65. express
66. traditional	67. popular	68. added	69. met	70. countries
73. In 2009.				

71. A Swedish teacher at Beijing Union University.

72. He learned Chinese by using textbooks, heavy dictionaries and audio tapes. / He would read the dictionary carefully for hours to understand a one-page Chinese article.

74. Life in Beijing. / His life in Beijing.

75. We should never give up our dreams and be brave to face challenges. / It is important to follow our dreams and help others.

76. 注意：1. 词数90左右，短文开头已给出，不计入总词数。 2. 表达中请勿提及真实校名及姓名。 参考词汇：responsibility n. 责任；义务 The summer holiday is coming. In order to develop my sense of responsibility, I plan to have a social practice activity. _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

_____
_____【答案】例文： The summer holiday is coming. In order to develop my sense of responsibility, I plan to have a social practice activity. I’ m going to take part in a voluntary activity in Old People’ s Home. First, I can talk to the old about something interesting or take a walk with them. Then, I may give them a great performance. Finally, I can do whatever I can such as cleaning the bedrooms or folding clothes for the old. I believe these activities will not only make the old happy but also help me learn a lot. Isn’ t it meaningful? 【解析】 【详解】[总体分析] ①题材：本文是一篇材料作文； ②时态：时态为“一般将来时”； ③提示：写作要点已给出，考生应选择一种社会行为，介绍今年暑假准备做的社会实践活动，要包含要点“做什么、为何做、怎样做”。 [写作步骤] 第一步，点明主题，介绍做什么，为何做； 第二步，介绍怎么做； 第三步，再次点明活动的益处，暗含这么做的原因。 [亮点词汇] ①take part in 参加 ②such as 例如 ③fold clothes 叠衣服 ④not only ... but also ... 不仅……而且…… [高分句型] ①Finally, I can do whatever I can such as cleaning the bedrooms or folding clothes for the old.（whatever引导宾语从句） ②Isn’ t it meaningful?（否定疑问句）

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

识别不定冠词用法 → 判断名词短语首音 → 选择对应冠词

考点：不定冠词a/an的用法

2. 【答案】B

识别时间介词用法 → 判断具体日期 → 选择对应介词

考点：时间介词in/on/at的用法

3. 【答案】D

识别代词指代 → 判断先行词 → 选择正确代词

考点：代词it的用法

4. 【答案】D

识别固定搭配 → 判断动词与challenge的搭配 → 选择正确动词

考点：动词搭配take on a challenge

5. 【答案】B

识别语境线索 → 判断副词与used的搭配 → 选择正确副词

考点：副词successfully的用法

6. 【答案】C

分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为因果关系 → 选择表原因的连词

考点：状语从句　连词辨析

7. 【答案】A

分析对话逻辑 → 由后句“应对各种困难”推断前句描述道路不总是“平坦的” → 选择符合语境的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

8. 【答案】C

分析对话逻辑 → 由后句“一旦做出，务必遵守”推断前句描述“承诺”易许难守 → 选择符合语境的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

9. 【答案】B

分析句子语义 → 由“成本低”和“不产生污染”推断风能“永不枯竭” → 选择表示“耗尽”的动词短语

考点：动词搭配　近义词辨析

10. 【答案】A

分析问句结构 → 由答句“乘出租车约十分钟”推断问句在询问距离 → 选择询问距离的疑问词组

考点：数字时间语音　场景词汇与人物关系

11. 【答案】B

分析条件状语从句逻辑 → 识别‘进入世界杯’的必要条件 → 选择表示‘必须’的情态动词

考点：情态动词辨析　条件与必要性逻辑

12. 【答案】C

分析句子结构 → 识别目的状语 → 选择表示目的的不定式结构

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语　不定式与动名词的区别

13. 【答案】D

识别感叹句结构 → 判断中心词‘day’的词性 → 选择正确的感叹词与冠词搭配

考点：感叹句句型　what与how引导感叹句的区别　可数名词单数的冠词使用

14. 【答案】C

分析对话逻辑 → 识别宾语从句的引导词与语序 → 根据语境选择最合理的从句内容

考点：宾语从句的语序　宾语从句的时态呼应　疑问词的选择

15. 【答案】C

分析对话逻辑 → 识别赞同与补充说明的关系 → 选择表示完全赞同的回应

考点：观点态度判断　日常交际用语　语篇衔接

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16 空 定位前文‘reading a book aloud’ → 后文‘read to someone’ → 语境为‘朗读’行为 → 选择reading

17 空 定位前文‘reading a book aloud in English’ → 后文‘She didn’t understand’ → 推断母亲无法察觉他朗读时的错误 → 选择mistakes

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24 空 定位空格前句「I can practice English in my head」→ 分析「not ____」作伴随状语修饰「said」→ 结合后文母亲强调「aloud」→ 推断Jatto说这话时并非「大声地」→ 选择「aloud」
25 空 定位空格所在句「not in our heads where ____ can hear them」→ 分析「where」引导的定语从句修饰「heads」→ 结合前文「in our heads」→ 推断「在脑子里」意味着「没人能听到」→ 选择「nobody」
26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后动作（吃坚果与说话）的逻辑关系 → 选择表示同时进行的连词
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析母亲讲故事的行为 → 选择最符合“讲故事”这一行为的动词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析母亲听到“never”一词后的反应 → 选择最符合“理解并回应”这一语境的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析Jatto想吃坚果但不能问的心理 → 选择最符合“想吃但不能问”这一矛盾心理的形容词
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析母亲关于“分享故事”的论述 → 选择最符合“公开分享”这一核心概念的动词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　逻辑推理　近义词辨析　指代与衔接　非谓语动词　名词性从句

31. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 → 匹配语篇中具体建议 → 识别“make your English sound more natural”与“Learn the schwa skillfully”的直接关联

考点：细节定位与捕捉

32. 【答案】B

通览全文结构 → 识别首段引出话题与末段总结 → 概括文章核心目的为提供发音建议

考点：主旨大意

33. 【答案】D

分析文章体裁与内容特征 → 推断其可能的发表载体 → 排除虚构类与商业类载体

考点：推理判断

34. 【答案】A

定位选项关键词 → 逐一比对语篇细节 → 识别“doubts”与“difficult to understand”的同义替换

考点：细节定位与捕捉

35. 【答案】B

定位划线词 → 分析其所在句子语境 → 结合“a scene to dream”推断词义

考点：词义猜测

36. 【答案】A

识别段落功能 → 段落1为具体案例引入，段落2为普遍现象总结 → 判断为“分-总”结构

考点：篇章结构识别　段落功能分析

37. 【答案】D

综合段落1（AI辅助戏剧创作）与段落2（技术在艺术中的普遍应用） → 提炼共同主题“技术与艺术的结合” → 匹配最佳标题

考点：主旨概括　标题匹配

38. 【答案】A

定位第二段关于西伯利亚鹤越冬地的描述 → 提取“约95%的鸟在鄱阳湖越冬”这一具体数据 → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　数据捕捉

39. 【答案】C

定位《湿地保护法》相关段落 → 提取“限制建设”和“不允许有害活动，包括用作农田”等禁止性规定 → 结合“政府应观察和计数候鸟”推断允许行为 → 筛选选项

考点：细节定位　信息筛选与推断

40. 【答案】A

梳理全文脉络：第1-4段阐述西伯利亚鹤面临的威胁（气候变化、栖息地问题） → 第5-7段介绍中国采取的保护措施（行动计划、湿地保护、立法） → 概括为“问题与对策”

考点：主旨概括　篇章结构分析

41. 【答案】B

定位第8段（未完整给出）→ 根据前文“complete protection was strengthened”及法律措施 → 推断作者可能继续写保护措施的成效（鸟类数量增加）

考点：推理判断　细节定位

42. 【答案】C

定位文章结尾（未完整给出）→ 根据教练指令“take the shot if you’ re open”及乔丹的最终选择 → 推断乔丹将球传给了Devin并赢得了比赛

考点：细节定位　推理判断

43. 【答案】B

梳理事件时间线：赛前看节目单(C) → 父母到场(B) → 赛前热身(E) → 比赛中暂停 → 比赛结束（未给出） → 庆祝（未给出） → 父亲指向乔丹（未给出） → 赛后拥抱父母（未给出） → 根据选项逻辑判断B为最早发生的事件

考点：细节定位　谋篇布局

44. 【答案】A

定位描述乔丹心理状态的句子 → “Jordan felt strangely calm... like his own home” → 推断乔丹在上赛季对阵雄狮队的胜利中保持了冷静

考点：推理判断　细节定位

45. 【答案】D

通读全文 → 把握核心线索：乔丹想打破纪录 → 发现父亲旧纪录 → 比赛过程 → 最终选择（传球） → 主题围绕乔丹创造自己的“历史”（可能是团队胜利或个人成长）

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

46. 【答案】local

根据括号内中文提示'当地的' → 结合语境'help with the _____ development' → 选择形容词'local'修饰名词'development'

考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词

47. 【答案】control

根据括号内中文提示'控制' → 识别固定搭配'bring...under control' → 选择名词'control'

考点：固定搭配 bring...under control

48. 【答案】need

分析句子结构'If you _____ more information... you may search...' → 判断为条件状语从句 → 主句用情态动词may，从句用一般现在时表将来 → 填入动词原形'need'

考点：条件状语从句时态　主将从现

49. 【答案】finally

根据括号内中文提示'at last' → 结合语境'were _____ in agreement' → 选择副词'finally'表示'最终'达成一致

考点：语境选词　副词作状语

50. 【答案】except

分析句意'open every day _____ Sundays'与后文'have a day off per week'形成逻辑对应 → 选择介词'except'表示'除了周日' → 其他选项词性或语义不符

考点：语境选词　介词逻辑关系

51. 【答案】himself

识别固定搭配 'learn sth. by oneself' → 同义替换为 'learn it all by himself' → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 by oneself

52. 【答案】third

定位关键词 'failed twice' → 推断逻辑顺序为第一次、第二次、第三次 → 得出答案

考点：语境逻辑推断

53. 【答案】properly

定位因果关系 'lose marks simply because' → 推断原因应为负面行为 → 选择表示'正确地、恰当地'的副词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词

54. 【答案】unusual

定位同位语 'a world-famous composer' 和后置定语 'with great musical talent' → 推断人物特质为非凡、杰出 → 选择表示'不寻常的、非凡的'的形容词 → 得出答案

考点：近义词辨析

55. 【答案】visitors

定位主语 'Museum' 和谓语 'attracts' → 推断宾语应为'人' → 从动词列表 'hold, wait, paint, begin, do' 中选择可表示'参观'的动词 'visit' → 根据句意和构词法（visit + -or）转换为名词 'visitors' → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　词根词缀

56. 【答案】was waiting

定位时间状语 'then' → 判断动作发生在过去特定时间点 → 选择过去进行时

考点：过去进行时　时间状语 'then'

57. 【答案】began

定位时间状语 'after the teacher divided them' → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时

考点：一般过去时　时间状语从句

58. 【答案】am going to do

定位时间状语 'later this afternoon' → 判断为将来计划 → 选择 'be going to' 结构

考点：be going to 表将来计划　将来时态

59. 【答案】paints

定位宾语 'the walls blue' → 判断 'paint' 为及物动词 '给...涂上颜色' → 选择一般现在时

考点：paint 的熟词僻义（涂色）　一般现在时表习惯

60. 【答案】is holding

定位语境 'She... a parents’ meeting' → 判断动作正在进行 → 选择现在进行时

考点：现在进行时　正在进行的动作

61. 【答案】During

61 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断时态 → 选择介词During

62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 选择listen

63 空 分析主语单复数 → 判断名词形式 → 选择pictures

64 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断语境含义 → 选择else

65 空 分析句子成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择express

66 空 根据空格后名词 'culture' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能修饰 'culture' 的形容词

67 空 根据空格后名词 'music' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能修饰 'music' 的形容词

68 空 根据句子时态（一般过去时）和主语 'He'，判断谓语动词需用过去式

69 空 根据句子时态（一般过去时）和主语 'She'，判断谓语动词需用过去式

70 空 根据空格前数词 'many' 的修饰要求，判断名词需用复数形式

考点：时态与语态　介词用法　非谓语动词　不定式作目的状语　主谓一致　名词复数　语境选词　固定搭配　名词性从句　宾语从句　主谓一致与指代一致

62. 【答案】listen

61 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断时态 → 选择介词During
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 选择listen
63 空 分析主语单复数 → 判断名词形式 → 选择pictures
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考点：时态与语态　介词用法　非谓语动词　不定式作目的状语　主谓一致　名词复数　语境选词　固定搭配　名词性从句　宾语从句　主谓一致与指代一致

63. 【答案】pictures

61 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断时态 → 选择介词During
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70 空 根据空格前数词 'many' 的修饰要求，判断名词需用复数形式

考点：时态与语态　介词用法　非谓语动词　不定式作目的状语　主谓一致　名词复数　语境选词　固定搭配　名词性从句　宾语从句　主谓一致与指代一致

64. 【答案】else

61 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断时态 → 选择介词During
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 选择listen
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考点：时态与语态　介词用法　非谓语动词　不定式作目的状语　主谓一致　名词复数　语境选词　固定搭配　名词性从句　宾语从句　主谓一致与指代一致

65. 【答案】express

61 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断时态 → 选择介词During
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 选择listen
63 空 分析主语单复数 → 判断名词形式 → 选择pictures

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70 空 根据空格前数词 'many' 的修饰要求，判断名词需用复数形式

考点：时态与语态　介词用法　非谓语动词　不定式作目的状语　主谓一致　名词复数　语境选词　固定搭配　名词性从句　宾语从句　主谓一致与指代一致

66. 【答案】traditional

61 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断时态 → 选择介词During
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 选择listen
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考点：时态与语态　介词用法　非谓语动词　不定式作目的状语　主谓一致　名词复数　语境选词　固定搭配　名词性从句　宾语从句　主谓一致与指代一致

67. 【答案】popular

61 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断时态 → 选择介词During
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考点：时态与语态　介词用法　非谓语动词　不定式作目的状语　主谓一致　名词复数　语境选词　固定搭配　名词性从句　宾语从句　主谓一致与指代一致

68. 【答案】added

61 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断时态 → 选择介词During
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 选择listen
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70 空 根据空格前数词 'many' 的修饰要求，判断名词需用复数形式

考点：时态与语态　介词用法　非谓语动词　不定式作目的状语　主谓一致　名词复数　语境选词　固定搭配　名词性从句　宾语从句　主谓一致与指代一致

69. 【答案】met

61 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断时态 → 选择介词During
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 选择listen
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64 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断语境含义 → 选择else
65 空 分析句子成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择express
66 空 根据空格后名词 'culture' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能修饰 'culture' 的形容词
67 空 根据空格后名词 'music' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能修饰 'music' 的形容词
68 空 根据句子时态（一般过去时）和主语 'He'，判断谓语动词需用过去式
69 空 根据句子时态（一般过去时）和主语 'She'，判断谓语动词需用过去式
70 空 根据空格前数词 'many' 的修饰要求，判断名词需用复数形式

考点：时态与语态　介词用法　非谓语动词　不定式作目的状语　主谓一致　名词复数　语境选词　固定搭配　名词性从句　宾语从句　主谓一致与指代一致

70. 【答案】countries

61 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断时态 → 选择介词During
62 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 选择listen
63 空 分析主语单复数 → 判断名词形式 → 选择pictures
64 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断语境含义 → 选择else
65 空 分析句子成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择express
66 空 根据空格后名词 'culture' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能修饰 'culture' 的形容词
67 空 根据空格后名词 'music' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能修饰 'music' 的形容词
68 空 根据句子时态（一般过去时）和主语 'He'，判断谓语动词需用过去式
69 空 根据句子时态（一般过去时）和主语 'She'，判断谓语动词需用过去式
70 空 根据空格前数词 'many' 的修饰要求，判断名词需用复数形式

考点：时态与语态　介词用法　非谓语动词　不定式作目的状语　主谓一致　名词复数　语境选词　固定搭配　名词性从句　宾语从句　主谓一致与指代一致

71. 【答案】A Swedish teacher at Beijing Union University.

定位首段人物介绍 → 提取职业与地点信息 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　信息提取

72. 【答案】He learned Chinese by using textbooks, heavy…

定位学习方法段落 → 提取具体工具与行为 → 概括学习方式

考点：细节定位　信息概括

73. 【答案】In 2009.

定位职业变动时间点 → 提取具体年份 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　数字信息

74. 【答案】Life in Beijing. / His life in Beijing.

定位个人成长相关表述 → 提取原因/来源 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　因果关系

75. 【答案】We should never give up our dreams and be…

综合卡尔森克服困难、坚持学习、乐于助人的经历 → 推断其体现的精神品质 → 概括为普遍启示

考点：推理判断　观点态度　主旨概括

76. 【答案】注意：1. 词数90左右，短文开头已给出，不计入总词数。 2.…

学生需围绕社会实践活动，运用SVO主干句清晰表达活动内容、原因和方式，并尝试使用不同句式（如目的状语、定语从句等）进行复杂句构建，同时注意动词搭配（如take on responsibility）的准确性。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO主干　动词搭配 take on