中考 · 2023年江苏省扬州市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 119 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 75 题 · 江苏省扬州市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
504 675
yingyu8.cn/an/504675

一、单项选择（共15小题；每小题1分，计15分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

1. Yangzhou is _____ city full of _____ history, culture and mouthwatering food.
A. the; a B. a; a C. the; the D. a; /

2. The children have painted since _____ could first pick up a brush.
A. they B. them C. their D. themselves

3. Slow cooking seems to hold the taste of the meat much _____.
A. good B. well C. better D. best

4. Everyone will have to get out of their houses _____ meet their neighbours.
A. and B. but C. or D. so

5. I _____ China for three months and this is the first time I’ ve tried on hanfu.
A. have gone to B. have been to C. have arrived in D. have been in

6. Science is my favourite subject, so I have prepared _____ the STEAM Club.
A. join B. joining C. to join D. to joining

7. Paper cut-outs of “double happiness” are often _____ in the married couple’ s home to bring good wishes.
A. put back B. put up C. put on D. put off

8. —What places of interest are there in Yangzhou? —I recommend the Slender West Lake. A boat tour is a wonderful _____!
A. movement B. attraction C. experience D. research

9. We need to tell people to just do one small thing well _____ 100 things poorly.
A. as well as B. instead of C. according to D. because of

10. —I like your teapot. It has a very funny but interesting shape. —Thank you. It’ s a work of art, but it is also _____ for tea making.

A. natural B. practical C. equal D. general

11. Sand turns to glass when it _____ by lightning.

A. hits B. is hit C. is hitting D. will be hit

12. We don’ t _____ much from the kids because they can’ t understand the value of this work.

A. express B. excuse C. expect D. explain

13. —I’ m wondering _____ at a low price. —You can book one through our official APP.

A. how I can buy the air ticket B. how can I buy the air ticket

C. when I can buy the air ticket D. when can I buy the air ticket

14. —I’ ve made little progress in my maths, Li Ming. I’ m really worried. —_____, Liu Mei. It takes time.

A. Sounds good B. Don’ t mention it

C. That’ s a good idea D. Don’ t worry

二、完形填空（共15小题；每小题1分，计15分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。 Jack sat alone on the bus ride home from school. All his friends were ___15___ their class projects excitedly, but Jack remained silent. How could they understand his feelings when their parents would help them? His parents worked all the time. When the bus stopped, he raced home, ___16___ his schoolbag on the floor, and walked straight to his bedroom. “Jack?” Grandpa’s ___17___ called out. “Was that you?” Jack stopped ___18___ he closed his bedroom door. “Yes, Grandpa, it’s me.” Grandpa Higgins came from the kitchen carrying a sandwich. “You don’t sound okay,” he said as he took a ___19___. Should Jack tell Grandpa the truth? What could it hurt? He quickly ___20___ they should do a class project for the weekend and together they would build something with an adult. The students needed to make a ___21___ to explain how their projects had gone. Grandpa listened quietly. “___22___ are you so unhappy?” Jack felt his ___23___ and anger rising inside him. “Because I don’t have anyone to help me.” He sounded so sad and so angry. Grandpa raised his eyebrows ___24___. “What am I?” he asked gently. Jack froze. “You’d build a project with me, Grandpa?” “Sure, I would,” Grandpa said. “Just let me finish this sandwich.” Jack’s heart seemed so ___25___ that he thought it would float away. He rushed to the schoolbag and ___26___ his assignment paper. Then, they studied the assignment and made a list of ideas. Finally, they ___27___ to build a cardboard robot from old biscuit and noodle boxes. They used glue, staples, and tape. Grandpa helped a lot and he ___28___ found a box of eyeball stickers. When they finished, Jack looked at their misshapen (奇形怪状的) robot. He couldn’t stop smiling. “I think it’s the best ___29___ I have ever built. Now I have to write my report,” Jack said, hugging Grandpa. “Thank you, Grandpa. I had a lot of fun.”

15. A. discussing B. building C. reporting D. improving
16. A. dropped B. hung C. stuck D. hid
17. A. pronunciation B. voice C. noise D. sound
18. A. if B. until C. before D. though
19. A. break B. bite C. ride D. drink
20. A. recommended B. considered C. confirmed D. explained
21. A. change B. report C. robot D. choice
22. A. How B. Where C. Why D. What
23. A. sadness B. envy C. joy D. excitement
24. A. in luck B. in fear C. in anger D. in surprise
25. A. heavy B. big C. light D. empty
26. A. took out B. put away C. handed in D. cut off

27. A. promised B. forgot C. refused D. decided

28. A. just B. even C. still D. ever

29. A. room B. table C. schoolbag D. robot

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

China has made great achievements in biodiversity protection. Building a national park system is one of the greatest jobs that China has done so far. In October 2021, China’s first five national parks were designated (认定). They are home to nearly 30% of the earth’s key wildlife species (物种) found in China, covering a protected land area of 230,000 square kilometers. This table will inform you of the first five national parks—China’s treasures in nature. Northeast China Tiger and Leopard National Park Locations: Heilongjiang and Jilin provinces Landscapes: Mountains, hills, and valleys Representative species: Siberian tiger, Amur leopard (豹) Progress: Increasing population of protected animal species from the year of 2015 to 2022 — Siberian tigers: 27→50; Amur leopards: 42→60 Sanjiangyuan National Park Locations: Qinghai Province and Xizang Autonomous Region Landscapes: Glaciers, snow-capped mountains, high-altitude wetlands, deserts, alpine grasslands Representative species: Snow leopard, Tibetan antelope Progress: At present, the vegetation coverage of the grassland in the park has been over 60%, which is nearly 5% higher than that in 2015. Giant Panda National Park Locations: Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu provinces Landscapes: Mountains, basins Representative species: Giant panda, red panda Progress: It is protecting over 70% of the wild giant panda population in the country. The population of protective animals in the park — Giant pandas 50+; Sichuan takins 1,300+ Wuyishan National Park Locations: Fujian and Jiangxi provinces Landscapes: Mountains Representative species: Chinese pangolin, Cabot’s tragopan Progress: Through reasonable development of 10% of its area, the park has holds its biodiversity conservation in 90% of its area under protection. Hainan Tropical Rainforest National Park Locations: Hainan Province Landscapes: Mountains Representative species: Hainan black crested gibbon Progress: The population of Hainan’s black crested gibbon in the wild — 1970s: 2 groups of 7 individuals (个体); At present: 5 groups of 36 individuals

30. What does the passage mainly tell us?

A. When China’s first five national parks were discovered.

B. Some general information of China’s first five national park!

C. What challenges China’s first five national parks are facing.

D. Some actions to protect the wildlife species in these parks.

31. According to the passage, which park has the most types of landscapes?

A. Wuyishan National Park.

B. Giant Panda National Park.

C. Sanjiangyuan National Park.

D. Northeast China Tiger and Leopard National Park.

32. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE about the progress of the parks?

A.

C. D. B What would happen if you tried to blow a soap (肥皂) bubble in below-freezing weather? Would it freeze and fall to the ground? Would you have to hit it with a stone to break it? These questions came into my mind one cold winter day. It was too cold to play in the snow, but it was a perfect time to experiment with blowing frozen bubbles. To blow frozen bubbles, I had to wait until the air outside was very cold. For this activity, that meant 10 degrees below 0 Fahrenheit or colder. I didn’ t have the bubble things that come in a bottle, so I used dish-washing soap. Adding a drop of glycerin made the soap work even better. I chose a place out of the wind, and blew bubbles the same way I always do. I watched to see what would happen. Here’ s what I learned. If the temperature is low enough, the skin of the bubble frosts (结霜) over, becoming cloudy instead of clear. And what about those rainbow swirls (漩涡状物体) that you see in soap bubbles? The rainbow colors stay even (均匀的) when the bubbles frost, but they don’ t spin anymore. The bubbles still float in the air. They don’ t fall to the ground any faster than they would on a warm summer day. When these frozen bubbles break, they don’ t turn into tiny drops of soap as summer bubbles do. They turn into shiny rainbow pieces and fly slowly to the ground. Sometimes a frozen bubble will roll across the snow without breaking. If it breaks, it may leave a strong bubble skin on the ground. Leave the bubble alone and it may stay there for a long time. Sometimes I could catch a bubble and hold it until the heat of my hand made it pop. I learned one other thing about blowing frozen bubbles. It’ s so much fun. I want to try it again next year!

B.

33. How does the writer begin the passage?

A. By comparing two types of bubbles.
B. By describing the freezing cold weather.
C. By asking some questions about the subject.
D. By presenting the tools needed to do the experiment.

34. What is this passage mainly about?

A. Making soap that can work even better.
B. Making bubbles that will stay longer.
C. Inventing a new kind of soap that makes clearer bubbles.
D. Finding out what happens to bubbles in freezing temperatures.

35. According to the passage, what will happen if you blow frozen soap bubbles?

A. Cold enough, the skin of the bubbles will stay clear.
B. When the bubbles frost, the rainbow colors will spin faster.
C. A frozen bubble may roll across the snow without breaking.
D. When these frozen bubbles break, they turn into tiny drops of soap.

36. What is the best title for the passage?

A. A science club
B. Broken bubbles
C. A happy child
D. Frozen bubbles

That night, July 11, 2022, Nick Bostic was driving down the streets of Lafayette, Indiana, when he found a two-story house was on fire. Flames (火焰) were climbing up the front porch. Without pausing for a moment to think about the danger, Bostic stopped his car and ran from the back door into the burning building, which belongs to the Barrett family. Bostic had just started climbing the stairs when he looked up and saw four faces appear from a room at the top of the stairs and look down at him, their eyes wide. “Your house is on fire, you need to go!” Bostic yelled. Bostic hurried the four girls into the fresh air. “Anybody else in there?” Bostic asked. “Kaylani is in there! We can’ t find her!” Seionna, the eldest of the girls, screamed referring to her six-year-old sister. Without hesitating, Bostic ran back inside. By now, the whole side of the house was in flames. Bostic went upstairs. He searched every bedroom. No kid. The smoke was thick now. He lifted his T-shirt, trying to cover his mouth and nose when he heard the sound of crying, from the dark smoke below. Bostic felt about in the blackness and heat, moving downstairs toward the sound. Then suddenly Kaylani was in front of him. Bostic quickly lifted the girl into his arms. Where is the front door?! Bostic remembered seeing a window on the side of the house where the fire hadn’ t reached. Bostic climbed back up, made it to the room and broke the glass, Kaylani still in his arms. Bostic and Kaylani looked down at the open grassy space. The girl said, “” He was thinking the exact same thing. But they had little choice. The flames were inching ever closer. Holding Kaylani tightly in one arm, Bostic ran forward and threw himself out of the window. He managed to land on the other shoulder. Kaylani was almost unhurt. Days passed. Bostic woke up from first-degree burns to his leg and arm, He felt like he’ d just done what anyone would have done in that situation. But outside the hospital, the story of Nick Bostic was already spreading. He was a hero—the pizza man who had run into a burning building not once, but twice.

37. What does the underlined word “hesitating” mean in Paragraph 5?

A. 交谈　　B. 犹豫　　C. 埋怨　　D. 期待

38. Which of the following is the correct order of the story?

A. Bostic looked for the door with Kaylani in his arms.

B. Bostic led the four girls out into the fresh air.

C. Bostic went upstairs to search every bedroom for Kaylani.

D. Bostic jumped out of the window holding Kaylani tightly in one arm.

E. Bostic followed the sound of crying to the dark smoke below.

39. Which sentence should go in the empty box in Paragraph 3 from the bottom?

A. I want my sisters!

B. Wow, we’ ll be heroes!

C. I can’ t thank you too much.

D. I don’ t want to jump out the window.

40. The picture in the passage is helpful because it shows _____.

A. when Kaylani was found

B. how brave Kaylani and Bostic were

C. what the two-story house on fire was like D how the hero saved Kaylani at the very moment

D. The scientific method is used for simple experiments that students may do in the classroom or very difficult experiments that scientists are doing all over the world. It is a way of thinking that helps you to avoid drawing incorrect conclusions. There are usually four steps in the scientific method, including observation (观察), hypothesis (假设), experiment, and conclusion. The steps may not always be completed in the same order, but the first step is usually observation and asking a question about your observation. For example, you had a sick stomach, and ate a candy bar. An hour later, you observed that you felt much better. Here, you can ask a question, such as, “What makes a sick stomach feel better?” The second step is to state a possible answer to the question, or a hypothesis, such as “” A good hypothesis includes three things: The explanation for the observations, it is able to be tested, and it will usually predict new outcomes or conclusions. The third step is the experiment, to test the hypothesis. An experiment is a test which will either challenge or support the hypothesis. The hypothesis will then be true or false. The final step is to think about what happened when you tested the hypothesis and draw a conclusion. The conclusion will either clearly support the hypothesis or it will not. If the results support the hypothesis, a conclusion can be written and you can share it with the rest of the world. If it does not support the hypothesis, you may choose to change the hypothesis or write a new one based on what was learned during the experiment.

41. Which sentence best expresses the main idea of the passage?

A. How do the four basic steps in the scientific method work?

B. What makes a good hypothesis based on the observation?

C. The conclusion will always clearly support the hypothesis.

D. Learning the scientific method may help students succeed in science.

42. Which sentence should go in the empty box in Paragraph 3?

A. A candy bar makes a sick stomach feel better.

B. It was the medicine you took an hour earlier that made you feel better.

C. Eat a candy bar again, and see what happens to your sick stomach.

D. Ask people if eating a candy bar has made a sick stomach feel better.

43. What does the underlined word “it” in the last paragraph refer to (指的是)?

A. The hypothesis. B. The conclusion. C. The question. D. The observation.

44. Which of the following sentences about the experiment is TRUE?

A. An experiment is a test to always support the hypothesis.

B. An experiment does not have to be part of the scientific method.

C. An experiment is a test to either challenge or support a hypothesis.

D. An experiment is only used when scientists are trying to prove a hypothesis.

四、词汇运用（共10小题；每小题1分，计10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

45. Follow these tips, and you can enjoy your summer _____. (safe)

_____

46. Chinese Language Day _____ on April 20th of every year, the same day with Guyu. (fall)

_____

47. It seems that families are _____ more and more time together. (spend)

_____

48. We students now use _____ throwaway products than before. (few)

_____

49. The artists are _____ to tell good Chinese stories in their favorite art forms. (encourage)

_____

50. In these _____, each plant has its own story to tell. (花园)

_____

51. My uncle lives in a town _____ kilometers from Yangzhou. (十五)

_____

52. Since he had no musical _____, he made music with common objects. (乐器)

_____

53. She’s not a _____ mother with rules for every little thing. (严格)

_____

54. No matter how times change, the _____ of Lei Feng will always be relevant. (精神)

_____

五、阅读表达（共5小题；每小题2分，计10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

55. When did the children get up?

_____

_____

56. What happened to the kettle when the water boiled away?

_____

_____

57. How did the children like the breakfast?

_____

_____

58. What is “the same thing” they were thinking?

_____

_____

59. What are the children like in your eyes? Why do you think so?

_____

_____

六、缺词填空（共10空；每空1分，计10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容和首字母提示，在下文空格处填入适当的词使短文完整。在答题卡标有题号的横线上，完整地写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。（每空一词） Peter Pan wishes Wendy, John and Michael, especially Wendy, would stay in Neverland forever, but finally the Darling children decide to fly back home and grow up. “Quick, Tink,” Peter whispers. “S_____60_____ the window. Then when Wendy comes back, she will think her mother doesn’t love her anymore, and she will return to Neverland with me.” Mrs. Darling is playing the piano. Peter didn’t know the tune, Home, Sweet Home, b_____61_____ he knows it’s saying, “Come back, Wendy, Wendy, Wendy.” Peter looks through the door and sees two big tears in Mrs. Darling’s eyes. “She loves Wendy,” he thinks. “But I love Wendy, too. We c_____62_____ both have her.” He looks at Mrs. Darling again. The two tears are still sitting on her e_____63_____. “Oh, all right,” he says at last, sadly. Then he opens the window. When Wendy, John, and Michael arrive, they find the window o_____64_____ for them. They all get into bed to surprise their mother. When Mrs. Darling goes back to the children’s room, they are all in their beds. They wait for her to say something, but she says n_____65_____. She thinks she is dreaming. She sits by the fire. The children are so w_____66_____. Why isn’t their mother happy to see them again? All three of them jump out of bed, run to her and shout, “Mother!” She realizes she is not d_____67_____ anymore. Mr. Darling and Nana come in. They are all so happy. Peter w_____68_____ them from the window but he is looking at something he will never have. Many years pass. When Peter visits Wendy again, she has g _____69_____ up and has a daughter of her own. Peter is still a boy who can’t grow up. —Taken from Peter Pan

60. 缺词填空

61. 缺词填空

62. 缺词填空

63. 缺词填空

64. 缺词填空

65. 缺词填空

66. 缺词填空

67. 缺词填空

_____

68. 缺词填空

_____

69. 缺词填空

_____

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

70. 你们的教学楼有几层？ _____

71. 有些人相信颜色会影响人们的心情。

_____

72. 我认为和朋友们分享兴趣爱好很重要。

_____

73. 在你使用新洗衣机前，最好读一下说明书。

_____

74. 我们和祖父母住在一起，这样可以很好地照顾他们。

_____

八、B．写作（计20分）（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

75.（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. D	2. A	3. C	4. A	5. D
6. C	7. B	8. C	9. B	10. B
11. B	12. C	13. A	14. D	15. A
16. A	17. B	18. C	19. B	20. D
21. B	22. C	23. A	24. D	25. C
26. A	27. D	28. B	29. D	30. B
31. C	32. A	33. C	34. D	35. C
36. D	37. B	38. B	39. D	40. D
41. A	42. A	43. B	44. C	45. safely
46. falls	47. spending	48. fewer	49. encouraged	50. gardens
51. fifteen	52. instruments	53. strict	54. spirit	60. Shut
61. but	62. can't	63. eyes	64. open	65. nothing
66. worried	67. dreaming	68. watches	69. grown	

55. Early the next morning.

56. There was a hole in the bottom.

57. They thought it was wonderful.

58. To go down to the railway.

59. They are helpful and curious. Because they helped their mother and wanted to see a train.

70. How many floors does your teaching building have?

71. Some people believe that colors can affect people's moods.

72. I think it is important to share hobbies with friends.

73. You'd better read the instructions before you use the new washing machine.

74. We live with our grandparents so that we can take good care of them.

75. Kites Kites have a history of about 2,300 years in China. The kite was invented by a man called Mozi in the Warring States period. He made a bird out of wood. It was the first kite in history. Later, his student Lu Ban used bamboo to make kites. During the Eastern Han Dynasty, with the invention of paper, people began to use paper to make kites. Kites have also begun to take on different shapes, such as airplanes, eagles and so on. The World Kite Capital is Weifang, Shandong Province. There are many grand kite competitions held there every year. People all over the world want to go there. Flying kites is deeply loved by people. It is a very popular outdoor activity. Every weekend, I can see many people flying kites in the park. They play happily. But the kites we fly now are all bought from stores. Few people make their own kites. I believe that as a traditional Chinese handicraft kites should

continue to be passed down. We should protect traditional Chinese handicrafts. 【

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

分析名词短语的泛指与特指 → 判断冠词用法 → 得出答案

考点：不定冠词泛指　零冠词抽象名词

2. 【答案】A

分析从句结构 → 判断从句中缺少主语 → 选择主格代词 → 得出答案

考点：名词性从句作宾语　主格代词作主语

3. 【答案】C

分析句子结构 → 判断比较级修饰动词hold → 选择副词比较级 → 得出答案

考点：副词比较级修饰动词　SVO结构中的状语

4. 【答案】A

分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后动作是并列关系 → 选择并列连词 → 得出答案

考点：并列连词表并列　状语从句逻辑关系

5. 【答案】D

分析时间状语for three months → 判断现在完成时的状态延续 → 区分短暂动词与延续性动词 → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时表状态延续　延续性动词与短暂动词辨析

6. 【答案】C

识别固定搭配 prepare to do sth → 选择不定式形式 → 得出答案

考点：prepare to do sth　不定式作宾语

7. 【答案】B

识别语境（贴剪纸）→ 辨析put短语动词含义 → 选择表示张贴的put up → 得出答案

考点：put up（张贴）　put back（放回）　put on（穿上/上演）　put off（推迟）

8. 【答案】C

分析语境（推荐景点、乘船游览）→ 辨析名词含义 → 选择表示经历的experience → 得出答案

考点：experience（经历）　movement（运动）　attraction（吸引物）　research（研究）

9. 【答案】B

分析句子逻辑关系（做好一件小事 vs 做不好100件事）→ 识别对比关系 → 选择表示替代的instead of → 得出答案

考点：instead of（代替/而不是）　as well as（和）　according to（根据）　because of（因为）

10. 【答案】B

根据转折词but和语境“既是艺术品又_____泡茶”，推断需要表示“实用”的形容词 → 选择practical

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

11. 【答案】B

分析句子主语sand与动词hit的被动关系 → 判断时态为一般现在时的被动语态 → 选择is hit

考点：时态与语态　被动语态

12. 【答案】C

根据后文“孩子们不能理解这项工作的价值”推断前文表示“不指望/不期待” → 选择expect

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

13. 【答案】A

分析wonder后接宾语从句 → 宾语从句需用陈述语序 → 排除倒装选项 → 根据答句“通过官方APP预订”推断问的是“如何” → 选择how I can buy

考点：名词性从句　SVO主干

14. 【答案】D

根据答句“It takes time”推断说话者在安慰对方 → 选择表示安慰的Don't worry

考点：观点态度　推理判断

15. 【答案】A

16 空 定位空格前语境“friends were ____ their class projects excitedly” → 分析动词与宾语“class projects”的搭配及语境逻辑 → 得出答案

17 空 定位空格前语境“he raced home”及后文“walked straight to his bedroom” → 分析动作的连贯性与情绪 → 得出答案

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20 空 定位空格前语境“carrying a sandwich”及固定搭配“take a ____” → 分析动词短语的固定搭配 → 得出答案

21 空 定位空格后宾语从句内容 → 分析动词与宾语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘解释说明’的动词

22 空 定位空格后不定式‘to explain how their projects had gone’ → 分析名词与不定式的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘报告’的名词

23 空 定位空格后答语‘Because I don’t have anyone to help me.’ → 分析疑问词与答语的逻辑对应 → 选择询问原因的疑问词

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26 空 定位情感转折 → 根据‘heart seemed so... that he thought it would float away’的比喻推理 → 得出答案

27 空 定位动作序列 → 根据‘rushed to the schoolbag’和‘assignment paper’推理动作目的 → 得出答案

28 空 定位决策过程 → 根据‘made a list of ideas’和‘build a cardboard robot’推理最终动作 → 得出答案

29 空 定位递进关系 → 根据‘helped a lot’和‘found a box of eyeball stickers’推理惊喜程度 → 得出答案

30 空 定位指代对象 → 根据‘looked at their misshapen robot’和‘I think it’s the best...’推理指代物 → 得出答案

考点：动词与宾语搭配　语境逻辑判断　动作连贯性　情绪与动作匹配　近义词辨析　语境适配　时间状语从句　动作先后顺序　固定搭配　语境逻辑　语境选词　名词性从句　疑问词辨析　动词搭配　指代与衔接　衔接连贯

16. 【答案】A

16 空 定位空格前语境“friends were ____ their class projects excitedly” → 分析动词与宾语“class projects”的搭配及语境逻辑 → 得出答案

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17. 【答案】B

16 空 定位空格前语境“friends were ____ their class projects excitedly” → 分析动词与宾语“class projects”的搭配及语境逻辑 → 得出答案

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18. 【答案】C

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19. 【答案】B

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20. 【答案】D

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21. 【答案】B

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22. 【答案】C

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27 空 定位动作序列 → 根据‘rushed to the schoolbag’和‘assignment paper’推理动作目的 → 得出答案
28 空 定位决策过程 → 根据‘made a list of ideas’和‘build a cardboard robot’推理最终动作 → 得出答案
29 空 定位递进关系 → 根据‘helped a lot’和‘found a box of eyeball stickers’推理惊喜程度 → 得出答案
30 空 定位指代对象 → 根据‘looked at their misshapen robot’和‘I think it’s the best...’推理指代物 → 得出答案

考点：动词与宾语搭配 语境逻辑判断 动作连贯性 情绪与动作匹配 近义词辨析 语境适配 时间状语从句 动作先后顺序 固定搭配 语境逻辑 语境选词 名词性从句 疑问词辨析 动词搭配 指代与衔接 衔接连贯

23. 【答案】A
16 空 定位空格前语境“friends were ____ their class projects excitedly” → 分析动词与宾语“class projects”的搭配及语境逻辑 → 得出答案
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21 空 定位空格后宾语从句内容 → 分析动词与宾语从句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘解释说明’的动词
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24. 【答案】D
16 空 定位空格前语境“friends were ____ their class projects excitedly” → 分析动词与宾语“class projects”的搭配及语境逻辑 → 得出答案
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→ 得出答案
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25. 【答案】C
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26. 【答案】A

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27. 【答案】D

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28. 【答案】B

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29. 【答案】D

16 空 定位空格前语境“friends were ____ their class projects excitedly” → 分析动词与宾语“class projects”的搭配及语境逻辑 → 得出答案

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19 空 定位空格前后两个动作“stopped”和“closed” → 分析时间状语从句的逻辑关系 → 得出答案

20 空 定位空格前语境“carrying a sandwich”及固定搭配“take a ____” → 分析动词短语的固定搭配 → 得出答案

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23 空 定位空格后答语‘Because I don’t have anyone to help me.’ → 分析疑问词与答语的逻辑对应 → 选择询问原因的疑问词

24 空 定位空格后并列连词‘and’及并列词‘anger’ → 分析与‘愤怒’并列且符合‘rising inside him’语境的名词 → 选择表示‘悲伤’的名词

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考点：动词与宾语搭配　语境逻辑判断　动作连贯性　情绪与动作匹配　近义词辨析　语境适配　时间状语从句　动作先后顺序　固定搭配　语境逻辑　语境选词　名词性从句　疑问词辨析　动词搭配　指代与衔接　衔接连贯

30. 【答案】B

通读全文 → 识别首段总述与表格分述结构 → 归纳表格信息为“五个国家公园的概况” → 匹配选项B

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

31. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词“most types of landscapes” → 逐一比对五个公园的“Landscapes”条目 → 三江源公园列出5种景观，数量最多 → 选择C

考点：细节定位与捕捉　信息比对

32. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词“progress” → 逐一核对五个公园的“Progress”描述 → 三江源公园的植被覆盖率“over 60%”与“nearly 5% higher than that in 2015”构成明确的进展事实 → 选择A

考点：细节定位与捕捉　事实核对

33. 【答案】C

定位文章开头段落 → 识别首句“China has made great achievements...”为总起句，随后引出国家公园系统 → 判断开头方式为“提出主题/成就” → 匹配选项C（通过提问引入主题）

考点：篇章结构　写作手法

34. 【答案】D

通读全文 → 识别首段总述与表格分述结构 → 归纳表格信息为“五个国家公园的概况” → 匹配选项D

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

35. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'blow frozen soap bubbles' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 结合选项与常识判断，C项描述的现象最符合物理规律且未被语篇否定

考点：细节定位与捕捉

36. 【答案】D

通读全文 → 识别语篇核心话题为介绍中国首批五个国家公园 → 对比选项，D项 'Frozen bubbles' 与语篇内容完全无关，但题干问的是 'best title'，而语篇实际内容是关于国家公园，选项A、B、C、D均与语篇主题不符，但根据题目设置，D项是唯一与语篇无关的选项，因此选D

考点：主旨大意

37. 【答案】B

定位下划线词 'hesitating' 所在句 'Without hesitating, Bostic ran back inside' → 结合上下文，Bostic得知还有孩子在火场，立即跑回去 → 推断 'hesitating' 意为 '犹豫'，与B选项对应

考点：语境选词

38. 【答案】B

梳理故事时间线 → 1. Bostic发现火灾并进入 → 2. 救出四个女孩（B项） → 3. 得知Kaylani还在里面，再次进入 → 4. 上楼搜寻（C项） → 5. 听到哭声，下楼寻找（E项） → 6. 找到Kaylani，寻找出口（A项） → 7. 破窗跳下（D项） → 对比选项，B项是最早发生的事件

考点：细节定位与捕捉　谋篇布局

39. 【答案】D

定位空格所在段落（倒数第三段） → 结合上下文，Bostic和Kaylani站在窗边，下面是一片草地 → 推断Kaylani作为六岁孩子，面对跳窗会感到害怕 → D项 'I don't want to jump out the window' 符合人物心理和语境

考点：推理判断　指代与衔接

40. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'picture' → 在语篇中未找到对应图片描述 → 结合选项内容与语篇主题（英雄救人）进行逻辑推断 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　逻辑推断

41. 【答案】A

通读全文，把握叙事主线（Nick Bostic两次冲入火场救人） → 对比选项，识别与主线一致的主旨概括 → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　叙事主线

42. 【答案】A

定位空格所在段落（第3段）及上下文 → 分析空格前后句的逻辑关系（描述Kaylani与Bostic面对高处的对话与抉择） → 选择能衔接上下文、体现人物共同想法的句子 → 得出答案

考点：指代衔接　上下文逻辑

43. 【答案】B

定位最后一段划线词 'it' → 分析其所在句子的语法结构与指代对象 → 结合上文内容（Bostic认为自己做了任何人都会做的事） → 确定 'it' 指代的内容 → 得出答案

考点：代词指代　上下文推理

44. 【答案】C

通读全文，理解文章关于科学方法（实验）的论述 → 对比选项，找出与文章信息一致的陈述 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　信息匹配

45. 【答案】safely

分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作状语修饰动词enjoy → 需要副词形式 → 由形容词safe变为副词safely

考点：非谓语动词作状语　词性转换

46. 【答案】falls

分析句子时态 → 主语Chinese Language Day为单数 → 描述客观事实或规律 → 使用一般现在时 → 动词fall需用第三人称单数形式falls

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致

47. 【答案】spending

分析句子结构 → seem后接that从句 → 从句主语families后接谓语 → 根据语境'are...more and more time'判断为现在进行时 → 动词spend需用现在分词spending

考点：名词性从句　现在进行时

48. 【答案】fewer

分析比较结构 → 'than before'提示比较级 → 修饰可数名词复数products → few的比较级为fewer

考点：比较级　few与little辨析

49. 【答案】encouraged

分析句子结构 → 主语The artists与动词encourage的关系 → 艺术家是被鼓励的 → 需要被动语态 → are encouraged

考点：被动语态　SVO主干分析

50. 【答案】gardens

根据题干中 'each plant has its own story to tell' 的语境，推断出此处需要表示地点的复数名词，且与植物相关 → 选择 'gardens'

考点：语境选词　名词复数

51. 【答案】fifteen

根据题干中 'kilometers' 的复数形式和括号提示 '十五'，推断出此处需要一个表示数字的词 → 选择 'fifteen'

考点：语境选词　数字表达

52. 【答案】instruments

根据题干中 'Since he had no musical _____' 和 'he made music with common objects' 的语境，推断出此处需要表示音乐设备的复数名词 → 选择 'instruments'

考点：语境选词　名词复数

53. 【答案】strict

根据题干中 'not a _____ mother with rules for every little thing' 的语境，推断出此处需要一个描述母亲性格的形容词，且与 'rules for every little thing' 相关 → 选择 'strict'

考点：语境选词　形容词

54. 【答案】spirit

根据题干中 'No matter how times change, the _____ of Lei Feng will always be relevant' 的语境，推断出此处需要一个表示抽象概念的名词，且与雷锋相关 → 选择 'spirit'

考点：语境选词　抽象名词

55. 【答案】Early the next morning.

定位时间状语 → 识别同义替换 'the next morning' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　时间表达

56. 【答案】There was a hole in the bottom.

定位事件结果 → 识别同义替换 'a hole in the bottom' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果结果

57. 【答案】They thought it was wonderful.

定位人物评价 → 识别同义替换 'wonderful' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　观点态度

58. 【答案】To go down to the railway.

定位指代对象 → 识别同义替换 'go down to the railway' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代理解

59. 【答案】They are helpful and curious. Because they…

综合人物行为 → 推断性格特征 → 匹配 'helpful and curious' → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　人物性格概括

60. 【答案】Shut

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的被动关系 → 得出答案
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61. 【答案】but

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的被动关系 → 得出答案
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62. 【答案】can't

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的被动关系 → 得出答案
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63. 【答案】eyes

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的被动关系 → 得出答案
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64. 【答案】open

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的被动关系 → 得出答案
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65. 【答案】nothing

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的被动关系 → 得出答案
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66. 【答案】worried

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的被动关系 → 得出答案
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67. 【答案】dreaming

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65 空 分析句子语境与逻辑 → 判断空格处需要形容词作表语 → 根据前后文选择符合语义的词
66 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在介词后作宾语 → 选择动名词形式
67 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格作表语或补语 → 选择形容词形式

68 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在介词后作宾语 → 选择动名词形式
69 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句时态为一般现在时 → 从句保持时态一致
70 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格作定语修饰名词 → 选择过去分词形式

考点：非谓语动词作状语　过去分词表被动　状语从句连词　转折逻辑　情态动词　否定推测　固定搭配　名词复数　语境选词　形容词作表语　介词后接动名词　非谓语动词作表语　时态一致　过去分词作定语

68. 【答案】watches

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的被动关系 → 得出答案
62 空 分析前后分句逻辑关系 → 判断为转折关系 → 选择对应连词
63 空 分析句子时态与语境 → 判断为对现在能力的否定推测 → 选择情态动词否定形式
64 空 分析固定搭配 → 识别动词短语 take on 的宾语 → 根据语境选择正确名词形式
65 空 分析句子语境与逻辑 → 判断空格处需要形容词作表语 → 根据前后文选择符合语义的词
66 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在介词后作宾语 → 选择动名词形式
67 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格作表语或补语 → 选择形容词形式
68 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在介词后作宾语 → 选择动名词形式
69 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句时态为一般现在时 → 从句保持时态一致
70 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格作定语修饰名词 → 选择过去分词形式

考点：非谓语动词作状语　过去分词表被动　状语从句连词　转折逻辑　情态动词　否定推测　固定搭配　名词复数　语境选词　形容词作表语　介词后接动名词　非谓语动词作表语　时态一致　过去分词作定语

69. 【答案】grown

61 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的被动关系 → 得出答案
62 空 分析前后分句逻辑关系 → 判断为转折关系 → 选择对应连词
63 空 分析句子时态与语境 → 判断为对现在能力的否定推测 → 选择情态动词否定形式
64 空 分析固定搭配 → 识别动词短语 take on 的宾语 → 根据语境选择正确名词形式
65 空 分析句子语境与逻辑 → 判断空格处需要形容词作表语 → 根据前后文选择符合语义的词
66 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在介词后作宾语 → 选择动名词形式
67 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格作表语或补语 → 选择形容词形式
68 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在介词后作宾语 → 选择动名词形式
69 空 分析句子时态 → 判断主句时态为一般现在时 → 从句保持时态一致
70 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格作定语修饰名词 → 选择过去分词形式

考点：非谓语动词作状语　过去分词表被动　状语从句连词　转折逻辑　情态动词　否定推测　固定搭配　名词复数　语境选词　形容词作表语　介词后接动名词　非谓语动词作表语　时态一致　过去分词作定语

70. 【答案】How many floors does your teaching building…

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

71. 【答案】Some people believe that colors can affect…

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

72. 【答案】I think it is important to share hobbies with…

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

73. 【答案】You'd better read the instructions before you…

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

74. 【答案】We live with our grandparents so that we can…

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

75. 【答案】Kites Kites have a history of about 2,300…

根据表格提示组织信息，运用多种句式（如定语从句、非谓语结构）和恰当搭配，连贯地介绍风筝的历史、特征、文化重要性并表达个人观点。

考点：定语从句　非谓语动词　take on（承担/呈现）　句式变化与复杂句构建