中考 · 2023年葫芦岛市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 100 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 57 题 · 葫芦岛市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
483 158
yingyu8.cn/an/483158

一、从下面各题的四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。（共 45 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 67.5 分）

1. Thanks to the teacher’s help I solved all the _____ easily.
A. chances B. problems C. habits D. grades

2. While staying in Beijing, the foreigners like to _____ in Beijing hutongs.
A. hang out B. bring out C. try out D. set out

3. —Is this _____ hat? —Yes, I got it from my grandfather as a birthday gift.
A. his B. her C. your D. my

4. The tomato and beef soup tastes _____. I’d like a little more.
A. harmful B. funny C. terrible D. delicious

5. —Is this red jacket Tony’s? —No, it _____ be his. He doesn’t like red.
A. can’t B. mustn’t C. needn’t D. wouldn’t

6. It’s raining too hard outside. We won’t leave _____ the rain stops.
A. if B. after C. when D. until

7. My mother was very happy because she bought a beautiful scarf _____ online. A cheaply
A. badly B. actively C. safely

8. —I have trouble with my English. —John’s English is the _____ in our class. You can ask him for help.
A. worst B. best C. fastest D. slowest

9. I tried to buy the dictionary in two bookstores, but _____ of them had it.
A. both B. all C. neither D. none

10. —Will Mr. Li come to the party? —Yes. He _____ my invitation happily.
A. reached B. accepted C. achieved D. expressed

11. —_____ is it from your home to school? —About three kilometers.
A. How long B. How much C. How far D. How often

12. —I’ll visit the old people’s home this weekend, but I don’t know _____. —You can ride a bike.
A. how I should go there B. who I should go with
C. when I should come back D. where I should stay

13. The boys _____ the exciting soccer game when the teacher came in.
A. talked about B. talk about C. were talking about D. will talk about

14. We should be _____ our parents. They have done a lot for us.
A. thirsty for B. thankful to C. angry with D. similar to

15. —I will take the PE test tomorrow. —_____!
A. Sounds good B. Hurry up
C. No way D. Good luck II. 补全对话（共5小题，每空1分，共5分） 从所给的选项中选择恰当的句子完成此对话（有两个多余选项）。 A: Hi, Lin Tao! I heard your speech was successful yesterday. Congratulations (祝贺)! B: ____16____ A: It’s a pity that I missed it. ____17____ B: It was about traditional Chinese medicine. A: Traditional Chinese medicine? ____18____

16. 从下面各题的四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。
A. cup B. desk C. fridge D. computer

17. 从下面各题的四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。
A. at B. of C. to D. for

18. 从下面各题的四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。
A. afraid B. patient C. surprised D. happy

19. 从下面各题的四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。
A. And B. But C. Or D. So

20. 从下面各题的四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。
A. To be honest B. For example C. At last D. After all

21. 从下面各题的四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。
A. forgot B. wanted C. remembered D. hoped

22. 从下面各题的四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。

A. call in B. think about C. look after D. part with

23. 从下面各题的四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。

A. happily B. politely C. hardly D. quickly

24. 从下面各题的四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。

A. yourselves B. yourself C. ourselves D. myself

25. 从下面各题的四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。

A. rule B. mistake C. wish D. noise

26. Jack _____ for the celebration of his school’s 75th birthday.

A. drew pictures B. made videos

C. interviewed parents D. said blessing words

27. Lucy’s dancing team won many prizes because of _____.

A. hard work B. kind teachers C. great talent D. special chances

28. Kate’s class held a charity sale to help _____.

A. animals in the forest B. old people in her city

C. students without toys D. children in poor areas

29. Which of the following sentences is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Jack took photos in the evening. B. Lucy won many prizes in singing.

C. Kate sold soft toys to make money. D. The three students are in Grade Eight.

30. What’s the best title (标题) of the passage?

A. Helpful Training B. Wonderful Highlights

C. Happy Graduation D. Meaningless Activities Passage 2 Once upon a time, there was a king. He always worried about what might happen in the future. One day, the king noticed a cobbler (修鞋匠). Although he wore ragged (破旧的) clothes, he was very happy. How could he smile so brightly? The king decided to find out. The next day, the king dressed in rags and followed the cobbler home. “Please, sir, can you give some food to me?” asked the king. “Of course,” said the cobbler. “Why are you so happy?” “Today I made enough money by repairing shoes to buy the bread.”

31. The king was unhappy because he _____ too much.

A. cared for his people　　B. loved his money

C. worried about his future　　D. missed his family

32. The king followed the cobbler home to find out _____.

A. what he ate　　B. why he was happy

C. if he had bread　　D. how much he made

33. The underlined (画线的) word “permit” means “_____”.

A. serve　　B. warn　　C. allow　　D. control

34. The cobbler got the money by _____ when nobody repaired shoes that day.

A. carrying sand　　B. selling water　　C. repairing shoes　　D. helping villagers

35. The passage tells us that we should _____.

A. have faith
B. learn to share
C. trust others
D. remember to relax Passage 3 Dogs are our best friends. But it’ s hard to believe that they used to be wild animals. Thousands of years ago, you couldn’ t find dogs. You could find wolves (狼). Wolves and humans lived side by side. The wolves probably ate the food people threw away around their villages. As time went by, these wolves started to be guard dogs and help to drive away dangerous animals. Since then, we have been friends with dogs. Dogs communicate through body language and sound. It might bark (吠) with excitement, give you a lick (舔) or wag (摆动) its tail to show its happiness. Wagging its tail back and forth (来回地) means a dog feels relaxed and friendly. Wagging its tail low tells you that a dog feels worried. Standing its tail straight up tells you that a dog feels nervous. Dogs are lovely animals. Scientists have found that keeping a dog can make people healthier and people can have a higher level of physical activity. ____41____ If you want to keep a dog as a pet, make sure your family has enough space, money and the time that you need to care for a dog. Play and exercise are important for dogs to stay happy and fit. Some dogs like to jump with their owners or go for a swim. For most dogs, the most important job of all is bringing love and joy to their families.

36. Dogs were _____ thousands of years ago.
A. tigers B. lions C. horses D. wolves

37. Since some wolves _____, we have been friends with them.
A. found people’ s houses
B. ate people’ s food
C. started to be guard dogs
D. lived near the villages

38. When a dog is happy, it will _____ according to the third paragraph (段落).
A. bark with excitement
B. wag its tail low
C. stand its tail straight up
D. lick its own body

39. Which of the following sentences may be put in the "_____" in Paragraph 4?

A. What can a dog do?
B. Are you afraid of dogs?
C. Why do people like dogs?
D. Do you want to keep a dog?

40. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Every family must keep a dog.
B. Keeping a dog is good for health.
C. Healthier people can keep more dogs.
D. Dogs can bring many friends to the family.

Passage 4 Lulu, a Hungarian PhD (匈牙利哲学博士) student at Tsinghua University, first came to Beijing in 2017. She soon fell in love with the city. She also found her greatest hobby—Peking Opera. Lulu watched Peking Opera for the first time in an opera museum. "I found it really fantastic," she said. "Both the outfits (装束) and the movements were so wonderful. The face-painting was something I'd never seen before. It is so different from Western opera." With great interest, she joined the Peking Opera group of Tsinghua University. That made her see that Peking Opera is much more than just the looks. "There is really, really huge cultural and historical background in Peking Opera." The group members practice twice a week. Mostly, they practice singing and movements. The biggest problem for Lulu was learning the Asian way of singing. "To start with, my throat was in great pain, because I was using my voice in the wrong way," she said. But with the help of teachers, she has improved a lot. There are other international students in the group. "I really love Peking Opera because it brings us together," she said. "I believe that art has no boundaries (界限) and music has no language barriers (障碍). I hope to share my love for Peking Opera with more people outside China."

41. Lulu first came to Beijing in _____.

A. 2016 B. 2017 C. 2018 D. 2019

42. When Lulu first watched Peking Opera, she found the outfits and movements were _____.

A. ugly B. strange C. wonderful D. old

43. Lulu practices Peking Opera _____ a week in the group.

A. once B. twice C. three times D. four times

44. Lulu had trouble with the way of singing at first because _____.

A. she didn’t get enough practice B. she wasn’t good at singing at all

C. she couldn’t pronounce Chinese well D. she didn’t use her voice in the right way

45. From this passage, we can infer (推断) that _____ in the future.

A. fewer Peking Opera groups will be set up B. the Asian way of singing will be harder to learn

C. Lulu will introduce Peking Opera to more foreigners D. more students in Tsinghua University will learn Western opera

二、阅读下面短文，简略回答所提出的问题。（共 5 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

46. Who always dominates the world’s major ping-pong events?

_____

_____

47. How long has the writer’s father played ping-pong?

_____

_____

48. What does the great players’ spirit encourage the young to do?

_____

_____

49. Why do many kids play ping-pong after doing schoolwork?

_____

_____

50. Do Chinese people play ping-pong just to win?

_____ Passage 6

_____

三、阅读下面短文，完成表格。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

As we all know, food waste can be seen everywhere. To help deal with it, our whole class did a survey. Here is the food waste report. In homes We find that there is serious food waste in homes. Some people finish only about half of the meat, vegetables or fruit they have already bought. They throw away the rest of the food. Some people don’ t check what food they have before shopping. So it’ s wise for people to plan meals. They should check what is in their fridges. And they can read some books about cooking to deal with the food they have. In schools A lot of food is wasted in schools. Too much food is ordered from food suppliers (供应商). Many students often don’ t like the food that their schools serve them. So schools should order less food. And students should be educated to know the importance of saving food. They can also play a part in deciding menus with the school cooks. In restaurants Food waste is a serious problem here. Too many fresh ingredients (食材) are ordered every day. And food goes stale (不新鲜的) soon and is wasted during cooking. Some restaurants serve customers more than they can eat up. For these reasons, food must be properly stored (储存) and kept at the right temperature. And customers should be encouraged to take away the food they can’ t eat up. A Food Waste Report Introduction Suggestions In homes Some people eat half of the food and throw away _____51_____. Some people don’ t check what food they have before shopping. They should plan meals _____52_____. They should check the food in their fridges. They should read books about cooking. In schools Schools order too much food. Students waste the food they don’ t like. Schools should order less food. Students should know it’ s important to _____53_____ and they can play a part in deciding menus. _____54_____ Some restaurants order too many ingredients. Restaurants serve customers more than they can eat up. Food must be properly stored and kept _____55_____. Customers should take away the food they can’ t eat up. X . 书面表达

51. 阅读下面短文，完成表格。

52. 阅读下面短文，完成表格。

53. 阅读下面短文，完成表格。

54. 阅读下面短文，完成表格。

55. 阅读下面短文，完成表格。

四、根据要求完成小作文。（共5分）（共 1 小题，每小题 5 分，共 5 分）

56. (5 分)

五、根据要求完成大作文。（共15分）（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

57. (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. A	3. C	4. D	5. A
6. D	7. A	8. B	9. C	10. B
11. C	12. A	13. C	14. B	15. D
16. C	17. D	18. C	19. B	20. C
21. A	22. B	23. D	24. C	25. B
26. B	27. A	28. D	29. C	30. B
31. C	32. B	33. C	34. D	35. A
36. D	37. C	38. A	39. D	40. B
41. B	42. C	43. B	44. D	45. C
50. No, they don't.	51. the rest	52. wisely	53. save food	54. In restaurants

46. Chinese ping-pong players.

47. For more than 50 years.

48. To stick to their dreams.

49. Because it helps them relax.

55. at the right temperature

56. Introduction Suggestions In homes Some people eat half of the food and throw away ____81____. Some people don’ t check what food they have before shopping. They should plan meals ____82____. They should check the food in their fridges. They should read books about cooking. In schools Schools order too much food. Students waste the food they don’ t like. Schools should order less food. Students should know it’ s important to ____83____ and they can play a part in deciding menus. ____84____ Some restaurants order too many ingredients. Restaurants serve customers more than they can eat up. Food must be properly stored and kept ____85____. Customers should take away the food they can’ t eat up.

57. Introduction Suggestions In homes Some people eat half of the food and throw away ____81____. Some people don’ t check what food they have before shopping. They should plan meals ____82____. They should check the food in their fridges. They should read books about cooking. In schools Schools order too much food. Students waste the food they don’ t like. Schools should order less food. Students should know it’ s important to ____83____ and they can play a part in deciding menus. ____84____ Some restaurants order too many ingredients. Restaurants serve customers more than they can eat up. Food must be properly stored and kept ____85____. Customers should take away the food they can’ t eat up.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B
根据语境“老师的帮助”和“轻松解决”推断，需要解决的是“问题”
考点：语境选词

2. 【答案】A
根据语境“在北京胡同里”和“外国人喜欢”推断，需要表示“闲逛、消遣”的动词短语
考点：动词搭配　近义词辨析

3. 【答案】C
根据答句“I got it from my grandfather”中的第一人称“I”推断，问句中应使用第二人称“your”
考点：主谓一致与指代一致

4. 【答案】D
根据语境“汤尝起来”和“我想再要一点”推断，需要表示“美味”的形容词
考点：语境选词

5. 【答案】A
根据答句“He doesn’t like red”这一事实，推断出“不可能是他的”的否定推测
考点：虚拟语气

6. 【答案】D
识别固定搭配 not...until... → 理解其表示“直到...才...”的逻辑 → 选择 until
考点：固定搭配 not...until...

7. 【答案】A
分析语境“在网上买围巾” → 评估副词与“online”及购买行为的搭配合理性 → 选择 cheaply
考点：语境选词　副词与语境搭配

8. 【答案】B
分析建议“向他求助” → 推断其英语水平应为班级最好 → 选择 best
考点：近义词辨析　语境逻辑推理

9. 【答案】C
分析先行词“two bookstores”（两者） → 判断否定含义 → 选择 neither
考点：主谓一致与指代一致　不定代词辨析

10. 【答案】B
分析语境“接受邀请” → 评估动词与“invitation”的搭配 → 选择 accepted
考点：语境选词　动词与名词搭配

11. 【答案】C
根据答语About three kilometers（距离）→ 判断问句询问距离 → 选择对应疑问词组How far
考点：疑问词组辨析　语境选词

12. 【答案】A
根据答语You can ride a bike（交通方式）→ 判断问句询问出行方式 → 选择how引导的宾语从句
考点：宾语从句　疑问词选择

13. 【答案】C
根据when the teacher came in（过去时间点）→ 判断主句描述过去正在进行的动作 → 选择过去进行时
考点：过去进行时　时间状语从句

14. 【答案】B
根据They have done a lot for us（父母为我们付出很多）→ 判断应表达感恩 → 选择thankful to
考点：固定搭配　近义词辨析

15. 【答案】D
根据I will take the PE test tomorrow（明天要参加体育考试）→ 判断应表达祝福 → 选择Good luck
考点：交际用语　观点态度

16. 【答案】C
根据语境线索（如‘cold’、‘keep food fresh’）推断出符合功能的物品 → 选择‘fridge’
考点：语境选词

17. 【答案】D
识别固定搭配‘look forward to’ → 选择介词‘to’
考点：固定搭配 take on

18. 【答案】C
根据语境中描述的反应（如‘couldn’t believe his eyes’）推断人物情绪 → 选择‘surprised’
考点：观点态度

19. 【答案】B
分析前后句的逻辑关系（如转折、因果） → 选择表示转折的‘But’
考点：逻辑衔接词

20. 【答案】C
分析语篇结构，识别表示总结或最终结果的信号词 → 选择‘At last’
考点：逻辑衔接词

21. 【答案】A
根据语境线索（如转折、因果）推断动作与情感的逻辑关系 → 选择与语境最匹配的动词
考点：语境选词　动词辨析

22. 【答案】B
识别题干中的核心动词或名词 → 匹配其常见固定搭配或语义搭配 → 选择最符合搭配习惯的短语动词
考点：动词搭配　短语动词辨析

23. 【答案】D
分析句子逻辑关系（如转折、因果）或动作的典型方式 → 选择最符合逻辑或常识的副词
考点：语境选词　副词辨析

24. 【答案】C
定位句子主语或逻辑主语 → 判断其人称和数 → 选择与之保持一致的反身代词
考点：主谓一致　反身代词

25. 【答案】B
分析句子语义和逻辑关系 → 选择最能准确概括或描述核心概念的名词
考点：语境选词　名词辨析

26. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'Jack' 和 'celebration' → 在语篇中匹配对应活动描述 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

27. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'Lucy' 和 'won many prizes' → 在语篇中匹配获奖原因 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

28. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'Kate' 和 'charity sale' → 在语篇中匹配义卖帮助对象 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

29. 【答案】C
逐一核对每个选项的细节描述是否与语篇信息完全一致 → 排除与语篇相悖或未提及的选项 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

30. 【答案】B
综合语篇中三个学生（Jack, Lucy, Kate）各自完成的有意义的活动 → 归纳共同主题 → 得出答案
考点：主旨大意

31. 【答案】C
定位国王不开心的原因 → 匹配选项中与‘担忧’同义的表达 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

32. 【答案】B
定位国王跟随鞋匠回家的目的 → 匹配选项中与‘探究原因’同义的表达 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　目的推断

33. 【答案】C
根据上下文语境推断画线词含义 → 匹配选项中与‘允许’同义的词 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　词义猜测

34. 【答案】D
定位鞋匠在无人修鞋日赚钱的方式 → 匹配选项中与‘帮助村民’同义的表达 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

35. 【答案】A

概括文章主旨 → 匹配选项中与‘拥有信念’同义的表达 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　同义替换

36. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 thousands of years ago → 匹配语篇中关于狗起源的陈述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 Since some wolves → 匹配语篇中关于狼与人成为朋友原因的陈述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 When a dog is happy → 定位至第三段 → 匹配该段落中关于狗高兴时行为的描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】D

分析第四段的段落功能与上下文逻辑 → 判断空缺句应承上启下，引出下文关于养狗好处的讨论 → 得出答案

考点：篇章结构与写作目的　谋篇布局

40. 【答案】B

综合全文主旨 → 识别文章核心观点（养狗的益处） → 对比选项，排除绝对化、无依据或偏离主旨的选项 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

41. 【答案】B

定位时间信息 → 匹配具体年份 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】C

定位描述性形容词 → 匹配同义表达 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】B

定位频率信息 → 匹配具体次数 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

44. 【答案】D

定位原因状语 → 匹配具体困难描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】C

综合全文信息 → 推断未来可能发展 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断

46. 【答案】Chinese ping-pong players.

定位问题关键词 'dominates the world’ s major ping-pong events' → 在语篇首段找到同义表述 'Why do Chinese ping-pong players always dominate...' → 提取主语 'Chinese ping-pong players' 作为答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】For more than 50 years.

定位问题关键词 'How long' 和 'writer’ s father' → 在语篇第二段找到同义表述 'My father... has played it for more than 50 years' → 提取时间状语 'for more than 50 years' 作为答案

考点：细节定位　时间信息提取

48. 【答案】To stick to their dreams.

定位问题关键词 'great players’ spirit' 和 'encourage the young' → 在语篇第三段找到同义表述 'The great players’ spirit... encourages the young to stick to their dreams' → 提取不定式短语 'to stick to their dreams' 作为答案

考点：细节定位　动词不定式结构

49. 【答案】Because it helps them relax.

定位问题关键词 'Why' 和 'kids play ping-pong after doing schoolwork' → 在语篇第三段找到同义表述 'many kids say playing ping-pong helps them relax after doing schoolwork' → 提取原因 'it helps them relax' 作为答案

考点：细节定位　原因状语从句

50. 【答案】No, they don't.

定位问题关键词 'just to win' → 在语篇末段找到同义表述 'not only to win, but also to have fun, to socialize and to live a healthy life' → 根据 'not only... but also...' 结构判断答案为否定

考点：细节定位　逻辑关系判断

51. 【答案】the rest

81 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空缺成分在系动词后作表语 → 选择能指代剩余部分的名词短语

82 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空缺成分修饰动词 → 选择副词形式作状语

83 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空缺成分在不定式符号to后 → 选择动词原形构成不定式短语

84 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空缺成分表示地点状语 → 选择介词短语作状语

85 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空缺成分表示条件或方式状语 → 选择介词短语作状语

考点：SVO主干　表语成分　非谓语动词　副词作状语　不定式结构　动词搭配　状语从句　介词短语作状语　固定搭配

52. 【答案】wisely

81 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空缺成分在系动词后作表语 → 选择能指代剩余部分的名词短语

82 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空缺成分修饰动词 → 选择副词形式作状语

83 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空缺成分在不定式符号to后 → 选择动词原形构成不定式短语

84 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空缺成分表示地点状语 → 选择介词短语作状语

85 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空缺成分表示条件或方式状语 → 选择介词短语作状语

考点：SVO主干　表语成分　非谓语动词　副词作状语　不定式结构　动词搭配　状语从句　介词短语作状语　固定搭配

53. 【答案】save food

81 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空缺成分在系动词后作表语 → 选择能指代剩余部分的名词短语

82 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空缺成分修饰动词 → 选择副词形式作状语

83 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空缺成分在不定式符号to后 → 选择动词原形构成不定式短语

84 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空缺成分表示地点状语 → 选择介词短语作状语

85 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空缺成分表示条件或方式状语 → 选择介词短语作状语

考点：SVO主干　表语成分　非谓语动词　副词作状语　不定式结构　动词搭配　状语从句　介词短语作状语　固定搭配

54. 【答案】In restaurants

81 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空缺成分在系动词后作表语 → 选择能指代剩余部分的名词短语

82 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空缺成分修饰动词 → 选择副词形式作状语

83 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空缺成分在不定式符号to后 → 选择动词原形构成不定式短语

84 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空缺成分表示地点状语 → 选择介词短语作状语

85 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空缺成分表示条件或方式状语 → 选择介词短语作状语

考点：SVO主干　表语成分　非谓语动词　副词作状语　不定式结构　动词搭配　状语从句　介词短语作状语　固定搭配

55. 【答案】at the right temperature

81 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空缺成分在系动词后作表语 → 选择能指代剩余部分的名词短语

82 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空缺成分修饰动词 → 选择副词形式作状语

83 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空缺成分在不定式符号to后 → 选择动词原形构成不定式短语

84 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空缺成分表示地点状语 → 选择介词短语作状语

85 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空缺成分表示条件或方式状语 → 选择介词短语作状语

考点：SVO主干　表语成分　非谓语动词　副词作状语　不定式结构　动词搭配　状语从句　介词短语作状语　固定搭配

56. 【答案】Introduction Suggestions In homes Some people…

以班长身份撰写邀请函，需准确使用SVO主干结构表达邀请信息，并正确运用时态和固定搭配。

考点：SVO主干结构　一般将来时　take part in 搭配

57. 【答案】Introduction Suggestions In homes Some people…

根据邮件写作任务，需构建包含地点、物品、活动等要点的连贯段落，运用多种句式（如SVO主干、并列结构、从句）进行清晰表达，并合理组织篇章结构。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO主干　谋篇布局