中考 · 2023年山东省滨州市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 106 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 72 题 · 山东省滨州市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
732 149
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一、听力选择（共20小题，计20分。每小题约有8秒钟的答题时间。）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

（听力原文与音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 2

1. How can hide-and-seek be played?

A. One plays and others watch.　　B. One must cry and others laugh.

C. One tries to find and others hide.　　D. One runs and others try to catch.

2. In ancient China, the earliest kites were made of _____.

A. paper　　B. metal　　C. plastic　　D. wood

Questions 3 to 6

3. What is Lucy going to do this weekend?

A. Visit her grandparents in the countryside.　　B. Go to the park with her friends.

C. Stay at home and watch TV.

4. How is Lucy going to the countryside?

A. By bus.　　B. By train.　　C. By car.

5. What does Lucy usually do on the way?

A. Read books.　　B. Listen to music.　　C. Talk with her father.

6. Which road sign is talked about? 8. What will the woman do tonight?

A. Finish her work.　　B. Go out with the boy.　　C. See a film.

7. What will the woman do tonight?

A. Finish her work.　　B. Go out with the boy.　　C. See a film.

8. How does Linda feel about the result?

A. Sad. B. Worried. C. Surprised.

9. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a library. B. In a bookstore.

C. In a gift shop. (三)录音中有一段对话和五个问题，听对话和问题两遍后，从每小题A、B、C三个选项中选也能回答所给问题的正确答案。

10. What does the girl find difficult?

A. Math homework. B. Physics project. C. English test.

11. What is the boy going to do this afternoon?

A. Lend the girl some books. B. Go shopping with the girl.

C. Do his homework with the girl.

12. What will the girl do on Saturday?

A. Watch TV at home. B. Go shopping with her sister.

C. Go to the movies with the boy. （四）录音中有一篇短文和五个问题，听短文和问题两通后，从每小题A、B、C三个选项中选出能四答所给问题的正确答案。

13. Why is the headmaster making the announcements?

A. It is time for final exams. B. It is the end of the school year.

C. It is time for everyone to graduate.

14. When will final exams take place?

A. In a few days. B. In a few weeks. C. In a few months.

15. When will the seniors have a celebration dinner?

A. One week before graduation. B. Ten days before graduation.

C. One month before graduation.

16. Who is invited to the celebration dinner?

A. All teachers. B. First—year students. C. Parents of the seniors.

二、选择填空（共15小题，计15分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

17. —What do you think of the guide book Lonely Planet? —Oh, it is really _____ useful one. You can always find _____ information you need while traveling.

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

18. —What’s your secret of writing so well? —I read a lot, and the works of Lu Xun had a strong _____ on me as a child.

A. difference B. attention C. situation D. influence

19. —Chinese chess player Ding Liren has done he can in chess and has put all that he has into the games. —Yes, and he has become chess world champion (冠军) recently.

A. everything B. nothing C. something D. none

20. —I’ m thirsty. I’ d like a glass of orange juice. What about you, Betty? —I prefer a cup of tea _____ nothing in it.

A. to B. for C. with D. without

21. —How amazing ChatGPT is! —Yes. The new invention makes it quite _____ for people to write papers and stories.

A. late B. simple C. natural D. difficult

22. —Father’ s Day is around the corner, but I don’ t have money to buy a gift for my dad. —Why not make a card by yourself? He will _____ love it.

A. widely B. smoothly C. hardly D. certainly

23. —Our parents often _____ us not to talk with strangers on the Internet. —That’ s true. As teenagers, we should learn to protect ourselves.

A. warn B. invite C. control D. promise

24. —I think I am the shyest in my class. What should I do? —Be more active in class _____ you can improve your ability to express yourself.

A. or B. so that C. unless D. although

25. —Do you know the astronaut Wang Yaping? —Sure. She is a great woman who can _____ her dreams. I really look up to her.

A. pay for B. stick to C. lay out D. set out

26. The number of the fans going to this concert is about three _____. And _____ of them are girls.

A. thousand; two third B. thousands; two third

C. thousand; two thirds D. thousands; two thirds

27. —Sorry, I can’ t hear you clearly. I _____ a football match. —OK. I’ ll ring you up later.

A. watch B. watched C. am watching D. was watching

28. —The paper cutting is pretty lively. Who made it? —It _____ be Mary. None of us except her is able to do it.

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

29. —Can he get the first prize in the race? —He _____ so, but he has just hurt his leg. It’ s impossible now.

A. will expect to do B. is expected doing C. has expected doing D. was expected to do

30. —Many students did well in this exam. I wonder _____. —Through their own efforts.

A. why did they get a success B. what they learned from it

C. whether they tried their best D. how they made it finally

31. —I think that saving the earth begins with little things. —_____. All those little things will add up to be great.

A. You’ re right　　B. You’ re welcome

C. I’ m not sure about that　　D. I’ m afraid I can’ t agree

三、完形填空（共10小题，计10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B.C.D四个选项中，选出一个能填入文中相应空白处的最佳答案。

When I first arrived in China, I knew little Chinese. And some of the Chinese words I ___32___ had something to do with food. I learned the names of a few dishes, but still didn’ t know most of the things I saw on Chinese restaurant menus. Luckily, there were ___33___ to help me. Nearly every restaurant menu in China has pictures of food ___34___ it. But many restaurants I’ ve been to in the US don’ t. What is the ___35___ for the difference? One thing I’ ve definitely (明确地) ___36___ about China is that food is a bigger part of their culture than it is in the US. A common way to ___37___ someone in China is to ask them if they’ ve eaten yet. Food is just a bigger deal here—and having pictures of food in menus is part of that. Some menus are almost like works of art, with beautiful photos. Another thing is the ___38___ of the dishes. Chinese dishes sometimes have fanciful (别出心裁的）names like “palace guard chicken” or “three fresh things from the soil”. These are interesting names, but they don’ t really tell you ___39___ the dishes are like. Therefore, it’ s ___40___ to have pictures so you can actually see what you are going to eat. There are ___41___ even more reasons. All I know is that I was very thankful to have those picture menus when I first came to China years ago.

32. A. learned about　B. came up　C. kept away　D. cleared out

33. A. videos　B. covers　C. pictures　D. materials

34. A. at　B. for　C. from　D. in

35. A. result　B. reason　C. choice　D. list

36. A. noticed　B. thought　C. reflected　D. imagined

37. A. introduce　B. remember　C. respect　D. greet

38. A. plates　B. colors　C. pages　D. names

39. A. what　B. how　C. why　D. which

40. A. harmful　B. helpful　C. colorful　D. awful

41. A. nearly　B. simply　C. probably　D. hardly

四、阅读理解（共20小题，计30分）（共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C.I)四个选项中，选出能正确回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。 A Children’ s games in ancient China During ancient times, children didn’ t have smart phone, iPad or computer to entertain them. Instead, they came up with interesting games to play in their childhood. Let’ s take a look. Playing hide-and-seek Hide-and-seek is a traditional game for children, popular around the nation. There are two ways to play: covering a child’ s eyes while other kids run around to play a trick on him or, more commonly, others hide and one child must try to find them. Flying kites Kites have quite a long history in China. The earliest kites weren’ t made of paper. They were made of wood instead. Nowadays, the three most famous kites are the Beijing kite, Tianjin kite and Weifang kite. Each has its own style. For example, the bird-shaped kite with long wings is a special kind of the Beijing kite. Watching shadow plays The most similar thing to watching a film during ancient times was going to see a shadow play. The artists controlled puppets (木偶) behind the screen to make the puppets move like people and tell stories. People liked listening to the music and enjoyed the beautiful puppets. Kicking stone balls During the Qing Dynasty (1644—1911), kicking a stone ball around was a popular sport in the northern part of China, and it was often played in the winter to keep warm. Stones were carved into small balls and kicked along with feet.

42. How can hide-and-seek be played?

A. One plays and others watch.　　B. One must cry and others laugh.

C. One tries to find and others hide.　　D. One runs and others try to catch.

43. In ancient China, the earliest kites were made of _____.

A. paper　　B. metal　　C. plastic　　D. wood

44. The game that’ s like watching a film is _____.

A. kicking atone balls　　B. flying kites

C. watching shadow plays　　D. playing hide-and-seek

45. According to the passage, the game of kicking a stone ball was _____.

A. often played in winter　　B. popular in South China

C. invented in Beijing　　D. played to keep cool

46. From the passage we can learn that _____.

A. Tianjin is famous for the bird-shaped kite with long wings

B. the puppets could move like people with the artists' controlling

C. kicking a stone ball was a popular game before the Qing Dynasty

D. all the children must cover their eyes while playing hide-and-seek B Showing respect for seniors Dads have Father's Day. Moms have Mother's Day. Kids have Children's Day. But, do our grandparents have a special holiday? Yes, they do! The Double Ninth Festival is a special day for elderly people in China. The festival is on the ninth day of the ninth month of the lunar calendar. As the Chinese word for nine has the same sound as the word for long, people take the Double Ninth Festival to show their wishes of long life for elderly people.

Showing respect for seniors Dads have Father's Day. Moms have Mother's Day. Kids have Children's Day. But, do our grandparents have a special holiday? Yes, they do! The Double Ninth Festival is a special day for elderly people in China. The festival is on the ninth day of the ninth month of the lunar calendar. As the Chinese word for nine has the same sound as the word for long, people take the Double Ninth Festival to show their wishes of long life for elderly people. There are many traditions for this festival. On that day, families get together and climb mountains for luck and in the hope that elderly people will live much longer. They also drink chrysanthemum wine (菊花酒) and wear a plant called zhuyu to celebrate it. Both chrysanthemum and zhuyu are regarded as clean plants that can clean houses and cure (治疗) diseases. Respecting elderly people is shown not only on this special day but also in daily life. For example, when an older person enters a room, everyone stands up. When there are several guests at the table, the host usually introduces them from the oldest to the youngest. When a younger person is presenting something to an older person, two hands are used. On a crowded subway or bus, younger people always offer their seats to elderly people. It is a traditional virtue (美德) in China to respect elderly people. That's because the Chinese know that elderly people have knowledge and experience that young people can learn from. So, Chinese people are proud of being old. Besides, to respect the elderly people is to respect yourself tomorrow.

47. The Double Ninth Festival is a celebration for _____.

A. fathers B. mothers C. children D. elderly people

48. Which of the following may NOT be a tradition for the Double Ninth Festival?

A. Cleaning houses.

B. Wearing the plant zhuyu.

C. Drinking chrysanthemum wine.

D. Families climbing mountains together.

49. What is Paragraph 4 about?

A. Why we should respect elderly people.

B. Traditional ways of celebrating the festival.

C. What young people usually do on this festival.

D. Examples of respecting elderly people in daily life.

50. Which is NOT the correct way to respect elderly people?

A. We should offer seats to the old while taking a bus.

B. We should sit straight when the old come into a room.

C. We should use double hands to present things to the old.

D. We should introduce the oldest person first while eating at the table.

51. Why are Chinese people proud of being old?

A. It means they don’ t have to work for others.

B. It means they have more virtues than others.

C. It means they have knowledge and experience.

D. It means what they did in the past was meaningful. C Basket full of dreams A set of photos of a boy carrying his tennis rackets in a bamboo basket has gone viral (走红). The boy, Wang Fa, 14, is a member of the Va ethnic group (佤族) from Yunnan. After wining the under-14 title (冠军) in the Guangzhou stop of the 2022 ASICS Tennis Junior Tour, an audience (观众) member from Yunnan gave him the bamboo basket as a gift and the photos were taken.

Basket full of dreams A set of photos of a boy carrying his tennis rackets in a bamboo basket has gone viral (走红). The boy, Wang Fa, 14, is a member of the Va ethnic group (佤族) from Yunnan. After wining the under-14 title (冠军) in the Guangzhou stop of the 2022 ASICS Tennis Junior Tour, an audience (观众) member from Yunnan gave him the bamboo basket as a gift and the photos were taken. “We always carry bamboo baskets when we work in the field. This is a typical farming tool of the Va ethnic group. I carried my rackets in this basket to honor my hometown,” Wang said after the match. Before tennis, Wang was just an ordinary boy from a village. But in 2016, he was chosen by a local club as one of the first 10 local children to learn to play professional tennis, “I was nervous at the beginning because the outside world was so different from my home,” he said, adding that tennis has helped him make more friends and get a better education. Over the past six years, Wang, along with other players at the Yunnan Wild Elephants Tennis Club, has trained hard to improve his skills and physical strength. The children would get up at 6:30 a.m, and practice for more than six hours a day, Every day, they need to swing a racket more than 7,000 times and run 9 kilometers. “If it were not for tennis, I would still be helping out my family with farmwork back home,” Wang said Wang’s parents didn’t want him to learn tennis at first because they couldn’t afford it. But the tennis club offered to teach him for free. Wang’s hometown, the mountainous Cangyuan Va autceomous county, was just lifted out of poverty (脱贫) in 2019, reported China Daily. For Wang, winning the ASICS Tennis Junior Tour title was the beginning of a hopeful future. “I will aim for the top spots (位置) on the professional stage,” he said.

52. How old was Wang Fa when he started to play professional tennis?

A. Six. B. Seven. C. Eight. D. Nine.

53. Where did Wang Fa get the bamboo basket in the photos?

A. His parents gave it to him to carry rackets.
B. It was the one that he used to do farmwork.
C. It was one of the prizes from the competition.
D. One of the game audience members gave it to him.

54. Paragraph 4 is written to _____.

A. describe Wang’s life in the club
B. show how Wang’s life has changed
C. explain why Wang chose this activity D present Wang’s talents in his young age

55. What can we learn from Wang’s words in Paragraph 6?

A. He thinks that the training is tiring.
B. He is thankful for joining the tennis club.
C. Competition is serious in the tennis club.
D. He likes doing farmwork more than playing tennis.

56. What do we know about Wang Fa?

A. He is hopeful about his future.

B. He helped his family out of poverty.

C. His parents don’t support his dream.

D. He needs to make more money for the club.

D Do you often ask questions? Children are known for wanting answers to many questions because curiosity (好奇心) is part of human nature. Books and TV shows often depend on curiosity. People keep reading or watching because they want to find out what happens. As we all know, curiosity provides many advantages. Many of history’s greatest discoveries were made by curious people. People wondered how things worked and how work could be done more quickly. Thanks to their curiosity, people now know far more about the world and have useful technology to help them. Even if you don’t plan to be an inventor or researcher, curiosity can still help you in the classroom. If you develop the curiosity of learning, classes will become more interesting. You will be good at them because you enjoy the process of learning. Even if you’re no longer a student, curiosity will make you an able worker. What will you do if you’re not already curious? Luckily, curiosity is a skill that can be improved. Often, the more you learn about a topic, the more interesting it becomes. To improve your curiosity, get information from as many sources (来源) as possible when you learn about a topic. At the same time, read all kinds of books, watch or listen to speeches and ask questions. Don’t always get information in the same way. Instead, learn to understand the facts that different people know. Don’t assume you already know everything. Instead, search for other possibilities and opinions. Remember, everyone knows something that you don’t know. Find out what it is, and ask about it. This lets you learn something and makes the other people happy by sharing their knowledge. Let’s try to become people who

are full of curiosity.

57. Children like to ask questions because _____.

A. they are born with natural curiosity
B. they don’ t know about the human nature
C. they are known for reading and watching
D. they don’ t want to find the answers by themselves

58. What can curiosity help you in the classroom?

A. It can make you cleverer than before.
B. It can make the classes easier for you.
C. It can help you enjoy the process of learning.
D. It can help you feel relaxed in the classroom.

59. Which can be helpful to improve your curiosity?

A. Reading only one kind of book.
B. Showing others your knowledge.
C. Getting information in the same way.
D. Getting information from as many sources as you can.

60. What does the underlined word “assume” mean?

A. Worry.　B. Think.　C. Wonder.　D. Forget.

61. What’ s the best title of the passage?

A. Try to Be Curious
B. Make Others Happy
C. Learn to Ask Questions
D. Great Discoveries Made by Curious People

五、英汉互译（共5小题，计5分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

62. The earlier kids learn to be independent, the better it is for their future.

_____。

63. As long as we pull together, we are sure to be successful in the end.

_____

64. 刘老师经常鼓励我们用英语交流。(encourage)

_____

65. 当我们遇到困难时必须保持冷静。(keep one’s cool)
_____

66. 毫无疑问，中国非常擅长修建桥梁和铁路。(be good at)
_____

六、阅读下面短文，并根据短文内容回答问题。（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

67. Where is Kang Jian from? _____

68. Why didn’t Kang learn art in college?
_____

69. How did Kang improve his skills of making dough sculptures?
_____

70. How long did it take Kang to finish the 106 heroes from the novel Outlaws of the Mark?
_____

71. What’s Kang Jian’s hope? _____

七、书面表达（共1题，计20分）（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

72. (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. C	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. B	6. A	7. B	8. B	9. C	10. C
11. B	12. A	13. A	14. C	15. B	16. A	17. C	18. D	19. A	20. C
21. B	22. D	23. A	24. B	25. B	26. C	27. C	28. B	29. D	30. D
31. A	32. A	33. C	34. D	35. B	36. A	37. D	38. D	39. A	40. B
41. C	42. C	43. D	44. C	45. A	46. B	47. D	48. A	49. D	50. B
51. C	52. C	53. D	54. B	55. B	56. A	57. A	58. C	59. D	60. B
61. A									

62. 孩子们越早学会独立，对他们的未来就越好。

63. 只要我们齐心协力，我们最终一定会成功。

64. Mr./Ms. Liu often encourages us to communicate in English.

65. We must keep our cool when we meet with difficulties.

66. There is no doubt that China is very good at building bridges and railways.

67. He is from Mohe, Heilongjiang province.

68. Because his family was poor and his parents were not able to afford his art education.

69. By visiting some famous artists and learned to make dough sculptures from them.

70. It took him 16 months.

71. He expects more young people to take up this traditional art form.

72. Dear Amy,

I have received and read your letter, in which you said you wanted to lose weight by dieting. I understand your worry, but I don't think it's a good idea. Dieting can be bad for your health, especially for a student like you who needs energy for study.

In my opinion, true beauty comes from inner beauty. Being confident, kind, and hard-working makes a person more attractive than just a slim appearance. Why not try exercising regularly instead? It's healthier and can help you feel better about yourself.

I hope you can accept yourself and start your new school life with a big smile. I'm sure your classmates will like you for who you are.

Yours,
Li Hua

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

7. 【答案】B

定位对话中关于今晚计划的讨论 → 识别女士对男士邀请的回应 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　对话意图理解

8. 【答案】B

定位Linda对结果的评价 → 识别其语气和用词（如担忧、焦虑） → 推断其感受

考点：观点态度推断　语气识别

9. 【答案】C

捕捉对话中的场景关键词（如商品、价格、购买） → 结合人物互动（顾客与店员） → 推断地点

考点：场景词汇　细节定位

10. 【答案】C

定位女孩提到的困难科目 → 识别其具体描述（如“最难”、“无法理解”） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　比较级理解

11. 【答案】B

定位男孩对下午计划的陈述 → 识别其提议或决定 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　对话意图理解

12. 【答案】A

定位关键词Saturday → 听辨具体活动描述 → 匹配选项A的同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】A

定位关键词headmaster, announcements → 听辨宣布内容与时间线索 → 推断宣布原因

考点：细节定位　推理判断

14. 【答案】C

定位关键词final exams → 听辨时间状语 → 匹配选项C的同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】B

定位关键词celebration dinner → 听辨具体时间描述 → 匹配选项B的同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】A

定位关键词celebration dinner, invited → 听辨受邀对象 → 匹配选项A的同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】C

分析冠词用法 → 第一空泛指单数可数名词且以辅音音素开头 → 第二空特指旅行中需要的信息 → 得出答案

考点：不定冠词a/an的用法　定冠词the的特指用法

18. 【答案】D

识别固定搭配 → have a strong influence on sb → 排除语义不通选项 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 have an influence on　近义词辨析

19. 【答案】A

分析语境逻辑 → 丁立人全力以赴 → everything表示'一切'符合语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　不定代词辨析

20. 【答案】C

识别介词搭配 → with表示'带有/含有' → tea with nothing in it表示不加任何东西的茶 → 得出答案

考点：介词with表伴随/含有　固定搭配

21. 【答案】B

分析语境逻辑 → ChatGPT令人惊叹 → 对写论文和故事有帮助 → simple表示'简单'符合语境 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词辨析

22. 【答案】D

根据语境（父亲节、亲手做卡片）推断情感态度 → 选择表示肯定语气的副词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　副词辨析

23. 【答案】A

根据语境（父母提醒不要与陌生人交谈）推断动词含义 → 选择表示“警告”的动词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

24. 【答案】B

分析前后句逻辑关系（前句建议，后句目的） → 选择表示目的的连词 → 得出答案

考点：状语从句　连词辨析

25. 【答案】B

根据语境（宇航员、实现梦想）推断动词短语含义 → 选择表示“坚持”的短语 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配　近义词辨析

26. 【答案】C

分析数词表达规则（hundred/thousand不加s） → 分析分数表达规则（分子大于1分母加s） → 得出答案

考点：主谓一致　数字表达

27. 【答案】C

根据语境“我现在听不清”推断“我正在看足球比赛”这一正在进行的动作 → 选择现在进行时 → 得出答案

考点：现在进行时表正在进行

28. 【答案】B

根据“除了她没人会”这一确定性依据 → 推断“一定是玛丽” → 选择表肯定推测的must → 得出答案

考点：情态动词表推测　must表肯定推测

29. 【答案】D

根据“他刚伤了腿”推断“他原本被期望得第一” → 需要被动语态+不定式结构 → 选择was expected to do → 得出答案

考点：被动语态　expect sb to do结构　不定式作补语

30. 【答案】D

根据答语“通过他们自己的努力”定位问句应询问方式 → 选择how引导的宾语从句 → 得出答案

考点：宾语从句语序　疑问词与答语对应

31. 【答案】A

根据答语“那些小事会积累成大事”判断说话人赞同对方观点 → 选择表示同意的回应 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度判断　语境衔接

32. 【答案】A

16 空 根据语境‘knew little Chinese’与‘had something to do with food’推断，此处指‘学到/了解到’的词汇，与‘learned about’构成动词短语搭配

17 空 根据后文‘Nearly every restaurant menu in China has pictures of food’的指代衔接，推断此处‘pictures’是帮助理解菜单的工具

18 空 根据‘pictures of food ____ it’的介词搭配，‘on it’表示‘在菜单上’，是固定介词搭配

19 空 根据‘What is the ____ for the difference?’的疑问句式，以及后文解释中美菜单差异的原因，推断此处询问‘原因’

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18 空 根据‘pictures of food ____ it’的介词搭配，‘on it’表示‘在菜单上’，是固定介词搭配
19 空 根据‘What is the ____ for the difference?’的疑问句式，以及后文解释中美菜单差异的原因，推断此处询问‘原因’
20 空 根据‘One thing I’ve definitely ____ about China’的语境，以及后文‘food is a bigger part of their culture’的观察结论，推断此处指‘注意到/观察到’
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（询问是否吃饭是常见方式） → 识别“greet”与“ask them if they’ve eaten yet”的同义替换关系 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格所在段落 → 分析下文对“fanciful names”的举例说明 → 识别“names”与“fanciful names”的指代与复现关系 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格所在从句 → 分析从句结构（tell you ____ the dishes are like） → 识别“what”引导宾语从句作宾

语 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（名字不能告诉你菜肴是什么，因此有图片是____的） → 识别“helpful”与“thankful”的情感呼应 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（作者已给出两个原因，但认为还有更多） → 识别“probably”表达推测语气 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　动词短语搭配　指代衔接　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析　指代与衔接　名词性从句

42. 【答案】C
定位‘Playing hide-and-seek’段落 → 提取‘others hide and one child must try to find them’ → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

43. 【答案】D
定位‘Flying kites’段落 → 提取‘The earliest kites weren’t made of paper. They were made of wood instead.’ → 直接匹配选项D

考点：细节定位与捕捉　直接信息匹配

44. 【答案】C
定位‘Watching shadow plays’段落 → 提取‘The most similar thing to watching a film... was going to see a shadow play.’ → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

45. 【答案】A
定位‘Kicking stone balls’段落 → 提取‘it was often played in the winter to keep warm’ → 直接匹配选项A

考点：细节定位与捕捉　直接信息匹配

46. 【答案】B
逐一验证选项 → 定位‘Watching shadow plays’段落 → 提取‘The artists controlled puppets... to make the puppets move like people’ → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位与捕捉　信息验证

47. 【答案】D
定位第二段首句 → 同义替换 'elderly people' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

48. 【答案】A
定位第三段 → 识别'climb mountains'、'drink chrysanthemum wine'、'wear zhuyu'为传统 → 排除B、C、D → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

49. 【答案】D
定位第四段首句 → 概括段落列举的多个日常尊敬老人的例子 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意

50. 【答案】B
定位第四段 → 识别'everyone stands up' → 对比选项B'sit straight' → 发现相悖 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

51. 【答案】C
定位第五段 → 识别'elderly people have knowledge and experience' → 同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

52. 【答案】C
定位时间线索 → 计算时间差 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　数字运算

53. 【答案】D
定位关键信息 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

54. 【答案】B
分析段落功能 → 概括段落主旨 → 得出答案
考点：篇章结构与写作目的

55. 【答案】B
定位引语 → 推断言外之意 → 得出答案
考点：推理判断　言外之意与意图推断

56. 【答案】A
综合全文信息 → 概括人物特征 → 得出答案
考点：主旨大意

57. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'children like to ask questions' → 在语篇中寻找对应解释 → 语篇未提及此话题，但选项A是常识性解释，且其他选项与语篇无关或矛盾 → 选择A
考点：细节定位与捕捉

58. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'curiosity help you in the classroom' → 在语篇中寻找对应解释 → 语篇未提及此话题，但选项C是常识性解释，且其他选项与语篇无关或矛盾 → 选择C
考点：细节定位与捕捉

59. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'helpful to improve your curiosity' → 在语篇中寻找对应解释 → 语篇未提及此话题，但选项D是常识性解释，且其他选项与语篇无关或矛盾 → 选择D
考点：细节定位与捕捉

60. 【答案】B
定位划线词 'assume' 所在句 → 分析上下文语境（'I was nervous... because the outside world was so different'）→ 推断 'assume' 在此处意为'认为、以为' → 选择B
考点：语境选词

61. 【答案】A
通读全文，把握核心内容（王发通过网球改变命运的故事）→ 分析各选项与主旨的契合度 → 选项A 'Try to Be Curious' 与语篇中'好奇'主题无关，但其他选项更不相关 → 选择A（注：此题题干与语篇内容严重不匹配，根据选项

反推，正确项应为A，但语篇未体现'好奇'主题）

考点：主旨大意

62. 【答案】孩子们越早学会独立，对他们的未来就越好。

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

63. 【答案】只要我们齐心协力，我们最终一定会成功。

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

64. 【答案】Mr./Ms. Liu often encourages us to…

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

65. 【答案】We must keep our cool when we meet 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

66. 【答案】There is no doubt that China is very good at…

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

67. 【答案】He is from Mohe, Heilongjiang province.

定位首段人物介绍 → 提取地点信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息提取

68. 【答案】Because his family was poor and his parents…

定位第二段转折句 → 提取原因信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果关系

69. 【答案】By visiting some famous artists and learned…

定位第三段学习经历 → 提取方式信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　方式状语

70. 【答案】It took him 16 months.

定位第四段作品信息 → 提取时间信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数字信息

71. 【答案】He expects more young people to take up this…

定位末段期望表达 → 提取希望内容 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　观点态度

72. 【答案】Dear Amy,

I have received and read your…

根据邮件内容，针对笔友因体型而节食减肥的困扰，表达观点并给出建议，需运用名词性从句表达观点，并在语境中准确使用参考词汇。

考点：表达观点态度　名词性从句（如I think that...）　语境选词（如diet, appearance, inner beauty）