中考 · 2023年山东省济南市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 151.5 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 65 题 · 山东省济南市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
742 601
yingyu8.cn/d/742601

本卷答案与讲解
122 536
yingyu8.cn/an/122536

一、听力（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）（共 12 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 18 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 5

1. What is Diana?

A. A college student. B. An actress. C. A news reporter. D. A director.

2. How many people answered Diana’ s questions?

A. 36. B. 52. C. 64. D. 174.

3. Who’ s taking the most selfies?

A. 18-year-olds. B. 19-year-olds. C. 20-year-olds. D. 21-year-olds.

4. Which app is the least popular for changing selfies?

A. An app for adding a filter. B. An app for adding glasses.

C. An app for changing eye color. D. An app for changing hair.

5. A. How was the school trip? B. How often do you exercise? C. What were they playing? B）在录音中，你将听到五段对话，每段对话后有一个小题，从每小题 A、B、C 中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。每段对话听两遍。 6. Where is Alex’ s mother now?

A. In the kitchen. B. In the bedroom. C. In the living room.

6. Where is Alex’ s mother now?

A. In the kitchen. B. In the bedroom. C. In the living room.

7. What sport does Jack like best?

A. Basketball. B. Tennis. C. Ping-pong.

8. How’ s the weather now?

A. Sunny. B. Cloudy. C. Rainy.

9. Who are the two speakers?

A. Classmates. B. Doctor and patient.

C. Teacher and student. C）在录音中，你将听到一段对话，对话后有五个小题，从每小题A、B、C 中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。听对话前，你将有40秒钟的读题时间；听完后，你将有40秒钟的答题时间。对话听两遍。

10. How was Bob’ s trip?

A. Exciting. B. Terrible. C. Relaxing.

11. Who did Jenny cheer up in the hospital?

A. The old patients. B. The sick kids. C. Her sister.

12. What did Jenny want to be before?

A. A nurse. B. A pianist. C. A dancer.

13. Why did Jenny change her dream?

A. To thank the doctors. B. To live a good life. C. To help others like doctors.

14. Why did Tina’ s parents refuse to have a pet?

A. They were poor. B. They were busy at work. C. They didn’ t love animals.

15. Where did Tina find the little dog?

A. In a rubbish bin. B. In a garden. C. In her school.

16. What did the dog have after it was brought home?

A. Meat and bread. B. Water and bread. C. Meat and water.

17. What kind of girl is Tina?

A. Careless. B. Brave. C. Caring.

二、完形填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

阅读短文，从每题A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出一个能填入文章中相应空白处的最佳答案。 The Smiths enjoy having dinner out on the weekends. They always go to a local ____18____. Their favorite waiter is Victor. When they walk in, their 8-year-old son, Bert, always gets a high-five ____19____ Victor and they joke a lot. The boy is so happy when Victor ____20____ his order, which is the same every ____21____. Victor treats ____29____ with kindness, and he always knows exactly what they want. “I love working here as I have a chance to make people feel good every day,” he often says. A few months ago, Bert learned more about Victor. He ____23____ a very poor life and the whole family lived in a small room. Every day he had to walk several miles to work. He wanted to buy a ____24____ car. He’ d been having a(an) ____25____ time saving money for one. Bert told his mother about Victor’ s ____26____. He kept saying “We have to ask others to help Victor get a car.” Finally, Mrs. Smith ____27____ to help Bert set up a fundraising (募捐) website. The goal was to ____28____ $____29____,000. When a local news station found out, it spread the ____30____ online. Many of Victor’ s other customers jumped in to help. The fund rose ____31____ to more than $30,000 in two months. That was enough for a car and to pay for an apartment for Victor’ s family. The 29-year-old Victor was deeply moved ____32____ he learned what his young customer had done. “I’ d kept fighting quietly and didn’ t want to ask anybody for anything,” he said. People were also touched by Bert’ s kindness. Bert said he was _____ that so many people wanted to help. “This is the definition (定义) of community,” one of the customers wrote online.

18. A. post office B. bank C. library D. restaurant
19. A. from B. to C. beside D. on
20. A. explains B. remembers C. borrows D. misses
21. A. weekend B. day C. weekday D. hour
22. A. nobody B. someone C. everyone D. none
23. A. led B. changed C. lost D. avoided
24. A. famous B. cheap C. good D. cool
25. A. free B. happy C. easy D. hard
26. A. success B. hobby C. situation D. advice
27. A. agreed B. asked C. refused D. regretted
28. A. lend B. raise C. spend D. save
29. A. accident B. lie C. word D. culture
30. A. slowly B. quickly C. widely D. heavily
31. A. where B. though C. when D. unless
32. A. embarrassed B. sorry C. tired D. excited

三、补全对话 阅读对话，从每题A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案完成对话。

A: Hi, Linda. I called you yesterday afternoon, and you didn’t pick up. B: Oh, I’m sorry. I was having an art lesson. _____33_____ A: I need your help. Our school talent show is next week but I don’t know what to perform. B: _____34_____ You are so good at it. A: Sure enough. But how can I make it more creative? B: I can play the erhu very well. Maybe we can perform together. A: Wow! _____35_____ B: Which piece of music do you like? A: _____36_____ What about you? B: Me, too. It’s very famous traditional Chinese music. A: _____37_____ And I believe it will be the most creative in the show. B: Yeah. Hope we can make it! A. Where are you? B. What’s up? C. When will it begin? D. Who is that? A. What are you doing? B. What would you like? C Why not play the dizi? D. Can you play soccer? A. That’s a good idea. B. I disagree. C. I’m afraid not. D. Never mind. A. She likes singing. B. I’ve returned the book. C. He rides to work. D. I like Erquan Yingyue. A. Have a good trip. B. That’s right. C. You’re welcome. D. Thanks for inviting.

33. 补全对话 阅读对话，从每题A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案完成对话。

_____

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_____

四、阅读理解 阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。（共

Blog Diana Garcia @dgarcia It’s a mini-project for my course at college. Thanks to all my friends (174 in total) who answered my questions about selfies (自拍). Here’s the result. Selfies in Numbers Who’s Taking Selfies? Top Situations for Selfies 30% at a party / on a night out 34% on vacation 20% at school 16% in front of the mirror 30% with a friend /a group of friends 52% alone Changing Selfies Top Reasons for Selfies I have used an app（应用程序）to... ...change my hair 37% ...add glasses or a silly mustache 32% ...add a filter（滤镜）25% ... change my eye color 6% 1 to remember a happy moment 2 because you feel good 3 because you look good 4 to share information about your life FUN FACT!! People take TWO selfies a day on average

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42. What are included in the result? ① problems of selfies ② why people take selfies ③ famous people’s selfies ④ where people take selfies ⑤ how often people take selfies

A. ①③⑤ B. ②③④ C. ①②④ D. ②④⑤

① problems of selfies ② why people take selfies ③ famous people’s selfies ④ where people take selfies ⑤ how often people take selfies A. ①③⑤ B. ②③④ C. ①②④ D. ②④⑤ B Like most parents, mine spent much time advising me to take part in activities outside school. However, they never forced me, and I never found anything I was interested in. Then one day a friend at school told me about a local dance group and asked if I wanted to go with her. So after school we went to talk to the dance teacher. She explained everything to us and we both decided to join. My parents were really pleased to hear I’d finally chosen dancing. They think if you develop an interest in doing something yourself, it will be easier to succeed. I’ve now been attending the dancing classes for 3 years and I really enjoy it. We are organized into age groups and at 16 I’m now in the oldest class. There are classes of swing dance, ballet (芭蕾舞), street dance and folk dance. I practice street dance and I’m quite good at it. I also help out leading some of the younger children. We also take part in events like local and even national dance shows, and relatives turn up to see their children perform. My parents are proud of me as they tell me all the time. Now I’ll be too old to continue dancing with the group. However, I have already made plans to continue with them. The dance school has become very successful and is opening new classes. The director has asked if I’d like to be one of the group leaders and of course I said “yes”! — By Julie, 16

43. Who made Julie decide to join the local dance group?

A. Her parents. B. Her teacher. C. Her friend. D. Herself.

44. According to Julie’s parents, what is more important to be successful?

A. Interest. B. Hard work. C. Courage. D. Pride.

45. When did Julie attend the dancing classes?

A. 1 year ago. B. 2 years ago. C. 3 years ago. D. 4 years ago.

46. What kind of dance is Julie good at?

A. Swing dance. B. Ballet. C. Street dance. D. Folk dance.

47. How does Julie feel about her future development?

A. Unhappy. B. Clear.

C. Scared. D. Worried. C Warming temperatures and shorter winters might sound like the end of snow days. However, rising temperatures may actually cause snowstorms to dump more snow, says David Robinson. He is a professor at a university in New Jersey. He studies climate (气候) change. Temperature change is one of the greatest in Earth’ s climate change over a long period of time. It can happen naturally or because of human activities, such as burning gas and coal. Burning these fuels produces carbon dioxide (二氧化碳) and other pollutants into the atmosphere, which hold heat in the atmosphere, leading to warmer global temperatures over time. But how could warmer temperatures lead to more snow? To get snow, you need moisture (水汽) and freezing temperatures (0°C or less), says Robinson. Without moisture in the air, there is no precipitation (rain or snow). Robinson says there are signs that snowstorms are becoming stronger. This is because of this connection between moisture and precipitation. “The warmer the air becomes, the more moisture it holds. So, if it’ s warming and still cold enough to snow, you can get more snow,” Robinson says. Of the 10 biggest snowfalls in

48. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?

A. How Earth’ s climate changes. B. What causes rising temperatures.

C. What produces carbon dioxide. D. How pollution influences climate.

49. What will the warming temperatures cause according to the text?

A. Less coal.
B. Drier weather.
C. Longer winters.
D. Stronger snowstorms.

50. What is the purpose of paragraph 5?

A. To introduce C. D.
B. To report the biggest 10 snowstorms.
C. To support Robinson’ s ideas.
D. To show the increase of temperatures.

51. What does Robinson think of the future warming temperatures?

A. Impossible.
B. Serious.
C. Meaningless.
D. Amazing.

52. Where is the text probably taken from?

A. A science magazine.

B. A story book.

C. A science fiction.

D. A travel guide. D A garden is much more than just creating a beautiful environment. It can be a way to save or even make money and, more than that, it can be a place where you can express yourself. For me, it’ s a bit of all these things. I know it may sound strange for a 13-year-old girl to be interested in gardening, but I have always been and I would love to make a career (职业) out of it. I have learned many things these past few years. I have been reading about and doing some gardening. So, here is my top advice about gardening. First, you do not need to spend a lot of money to have a beautiful garden. Some of the gardens that I think are the prettiest are just lines of plants. There aren’ t many garden decorations (装饰) and pathways. It’ s just beautiful plants with fruits and vegetables. We can also find many useful things for free, from pieces of old wood to old pots and pans. Or, we can build things for free from materials that other people have thrown away. If you just remember that planting what is more than you need will take the stress away of losing some plants, you will save yourself a lot of worry, too. Besides, you need to ask yourself which plants produce enough food to make them worth growing. I actually sat down and did the maths on that one this spring. It amazed me what some plants were worth. A tomato, for example, can produce £50-£150 worth of fruit. It takes up a lot of space but that’ s a lot of money coming out of a 50-pence seed (种子)! So if I had known earlier what each plant could save us, I would have told my parents to fill our garden with different plants. And finally, gardening doesn’ t have to be all or nothing. But then I guess that’ s more of a personality weakness than anything. I struggle with doing things a

little at a time. Once I decide to do something, I usually devote every waking hour to it for a little while and then get tired. So it’ s okay to just have one tomato plant, and it’ s okay to have an off year. It will save you a lot of stress.

53. What does the writer want to tell us about gardening in paragraph 1?

A. The gardeners can make much money.　　B. It’s just about creating a beautiful place.

C. The most important is to express yourself.　　D. It means different things to different people.

54. How would the writer describe her favorite garden?

A. Simple.　　B. Expensive.　　C. Magic.　　D. Creative.

55. What advice does the writer give us about gardening?

A. Use what we can find around us.　　B. Try to make a career out of it.

C. Ask other gardeners to give help.　　D. Spend as much time as we can.

56. What can we learn about the writer’s gardening experience?

A. She wants to grow everything.　　B. She did everything right.

C. She has a lot of fun in doing it.　　D. She needs to work harder.

57. What does the underlined word “devote” mean in the last paragraph?

A. Waste.　　B. Spend.　　C. Change.　　D. Count.

五、阅读理解七选五（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。 We all love spending time by the sea. Some lucky ones might live on the coast and enjoy the benefits (益处) all around the year. _____58_____ Most of us would say we feel healthier by the ocean. In the past, doctors would actually suggest spending time by the sea to their patients. And research has shown that people who live on the coast are more likely to believe their health is good compared to those living in a city. So how do we benefit, exactly? Well, to start with, it’s great for our mental (心理) health. Scientists have discovered that we have something called a blue mind. They have shown that watching, listening to the waves (海浪) or being in the ocean helps our brains slow down. _____59_____ This is why people who have trouble sleeping are often told to listen to recordings of the sound of waves hitting the beach to help them relax at bedtime. _____60_____ We go out a lot more when we’re on holiday by the sea. We often become more active on holidays and people who live on the coast are usually more active too. _____61_____ Walking on sand requires more effort than on the pavement. And the sea air is good for people with breathing problems too. There is less pollution in the air near the ocean and in autumn and winter the air is fresher. This is healthier than the dry air in homes with central heating. It has even been found that the chemicals in sea water may help us have healthy skin. _____62_____ We look forward so much to having our next one!

58. 阅读理解七选五

A. Breathing the air in the city makes you more active.

B. Others usually have to wait for the next vacation.

C. Being by the sea is also good for our physical health.

D. Kids especially like to have fun by the sea in summer.

E. Naturally we often feel so great at the end of a seaside holiday.

F. The sound of them can help us relax and feel free from stress.

G. And if you take your walks on the beach, this is a lot better.

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六、书面表达（共两节，满分35分）（共 1 小题，每小题 35 分，共 35 分）

63. (35 分)

七、第二节 写作（25分）（共 1 小题，每小题 25 分，共 25 分）

64. (25 分)

八、陈述你的选择并说明理由。（共 1 小题，每小题 1 分，共 1 分）

65. 不得出现真实的人名、校名等相关信息。 There are many practical learning activities in English class. _____
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_____

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

58. B

59. F

60. C

61. G

62. E

63. 注意： 1.词数100左右，开头已给出，不计入总词数； 2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯； 3.不得出现真实的人名、校名等相关信息。 There are many practical learning activities in English class. _____
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__ 【答案】例文： There are many practical learning activities in English class. Recently, our school club has made a survey on students' favorite English class activities. Here are the results. Of the four activities mentioned, about one third of the students say presentation is their favorite. The number of students who choose discussion and creative writing is almost the same, taking up 25% and 27% each. Only 17% of the students consider debate their favorite as they think it is challenging. As far as I am concerned, presentation is the most useful. On the one hand, I am able to learn a lot while preparing for it. On the other hand, it helps to improve my English speaking ability as well as communication skills. English class activities are important, so we had better make full use of them to make English learning more interesting and colorful. 【解析】 【详解】[总体分析] ① 题材：本文是一篇看图作文； ② 时态：时态为“一般现在时”； ③ 提示：写作要点已给出，可适当添加细节，并突出写作重点。 [写作步骤] 第一步，表明写作意图。开门见山介绍以下是关于学生最喜欢的英语课堂活动的调查结果；第二步，描述并评价调查结果； 第三步，陈述你的选择并说明理由； 第四步，书写结语，表达自己的感受。 [亮点词汇] ①the number of……的数量 ②as far as就……而言 ③had better do sth.最好做某事 ④make full use of充分利用 [高分句型] ①Here are the results.(倒装句) ②The number of students who choose discussion and creative writing is almost the same, taking up 25% and 27% each.(定语从句)

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65. There are many practical learning activities in English class. For example, we often have role-plays where we act out real-life situations like ordering food or asking for directions. This helps us practice speaking in a fun way. We also do group discussions on interesting topics, which improves our teamwork and communication skills. Sometimes, we watch short English videos and then summarize them, which boosts our listening and writing abilities. These activities make learning English more engaging and useful for our daily lives.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

6. 【答案】A

听辨对话中关于人物位置的直接陈述 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　地点名词

7. 【答案】B

听辨对话中关于运动偏好的直接陈述 → 区分提及的运动与最喜欢的运动 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　近义词辨析

8. 【答案】C

听辨对话中关于当前天气的直接描述 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　天气描述词

9. 【答案】A

听辨对话中人物互动方式与内容 → 推断人物关系 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　推理判断

10. 【答案】B

听辨对话中关于旅行感受的直接描述或语气推断 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　观点态度

11. 【答案】C

定位人物关系 → 区分‘cheer up’的对象 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　人物关系

12. 【答案】B

定位时间线索‘before’ → 区分梦想的先后顺序 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　时间线索

13. 【答案】C

定位原因信号词 → 推断梦想改变的动机 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　因果逻辑

14. 【答案】B

定位拒绝原因 → 区分具体理由 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果逻辑

15. 【答案】C

定位地点信息 → 区分具体位置 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　地点信息

16. 【答案】A

定位关键信息 'brought home' → 捕捉后续列举的物品 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

17. 【答案】B

定位描述Tina行为的语句 → 推断其性格特征 → 匹配选项

考点：观点态度　推理判断

18. 【答案】D

1 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, dinner out） → 推断场所类型 → 得出答案
2 空 定位固定搭配（gets a high-five ____ Victor） → 识别介词搭配 → 得出答案
3 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, knows exactly what they want） → 推断侍者动作 → 得出答案
4 空 定位上下文线索（enjoy having dinner out on the weekends, same every ____） → 推断时间频率 → 得出答案
5 空 定位上下文线索（treats ____ with kindness, knows exactly what they want） → 推断对待对象 → 得出答案
6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困） → 结合固定搭配 lead a life → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困，需要攒钱） → 推断其想买的车应是便宜的 → 得出答案
8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（攒钱困难） → 结合固定搭配 have a hard/difficult time → 得出答案
9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上文对Victor生活状况的描述（贫困、步行上班、攒钱买车） → 概括为“处境” → 得出答案
10 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Bert请求帮助，Mrs. Smith最终同意） → 推断其态度转变 → 得出答案
11 空 定位目标句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 得出答案
12 空 定位目标句 → 分析名词与动词搭配 → 得出答案
13 空 定位目标句 → 分析副词与动词搭配 → 得出答案
14 空 定位目标句 → 分析从句逻辑关系 → 得出答案
15 空 定位目标句 → 分析形容词与语境情感 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　场景词汇与人物关系　固定搭配（通用）　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配 lead a life　逻辑推理　固定搭配 have a hard time　概括推理　动词搭配 raise money　固定搭配 spread the word　近义词辨析　状语从句　时间状语从句

19. 【答案】A

1 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, dinner out） → 推断场所类型 → 得出答案
2 空 定位固定搭配（gets a high-five ____ Victor） → 识别介词搭配 → 得出答案
3 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, knows exactly what they want） → 推断侍者动作 → 得出答案
4 空 定位上下文线索（enjoy having dinner out on the weekends, same every ____） → 推断时间频率 → 得出答案
5 空 定位上下文线索（treats ____ with kindness, knows exactly what they want） → 推断对待对象 → 得出答案
6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困） → 结合固定搭配 lead a life → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困，需要攒钱） → 推断其想买的车应是便宜的 → 得出答案
8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（攒钱困难） → 结合固定搭配 have a hard/difficult time → 得出答案
9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上文对Victor生活状况的描述（贫困、步行上班、攒钱买车） → 概括为“处境” → 得出答案

10 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Bert请求帮助，Mrs. Smith最终同意） → 推断其态度转变 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　场景词汇与人物关系　固定搭配（通用）　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配 lead a life　逻辑推理　固定搭配 have a hard time　概括推理　动词搭配 raise money　固定搭配 spread the word　近义词辨析　状语从句　时间状语从句

20. 【答案】B

1 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, dinner out） → 推断场所类型 → 得出答案
2 空 定位固定搭配（gets a high-five ____ Victor） → 识别介词搭配 → 得出答案
3 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, knows exactly what they want） → 推断侍者动作 → 得出答案
4 空 定位上下文线索（enjoy having dinner out on the weekends, same every ____） → 推断时间频率 → 得出答案
5 空 定位上下文线索（treats ____ with kindness, knows exactly what they want） → 推断对待对象 → 得出答案
6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困） → 结合固定搭配 lead a life → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困，需要攒钱） → 推断其想买的车应是便宜的 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　场景词汇与人物关系　固定搭配（通用）　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配 lead a life　逻辑推理　固定搭配 have a hard time　概括推理　动词搭配 raise money　固定搭配 spread the word　近义词辨析　状语从句　时间状语从句

21. 【答案】A

1 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, dinner out） → 推断场所类型 → 得出答案
2 空 定位固定搭配（gets a high-five ____ Victor） → 识别介词搭配 → 得出答案
3 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, knows exactly what they want） → 推断侍者动作 → 得出答案
4 空 定位上下文线索（enjoy having dinner out on the weekends, same every ____） → 推断时间频率 → 得出答案
5 空 定位上下文线索（treats ____ with kindness, knows exactly what they want） → 推断对待对象 → 得出答案
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7 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困，需要攒钱） → 推断其想买的车应是便宜的 → 得出答案
8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（攒钱困难） → 结合固定搭配 have a hard/difficult time → 得出答案

9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上文对Victor生活状况的描述（贫困、步行上班、攒钱买车） → 概括为“处境” → 得出答案
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22. 【答案】C
1 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, dinner out） → 推断场所类型 → 得出答案
2 空 定位固定搭配（gets a high-five ____ Victor） → 识别介词搭配 → 得出答案
3 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, knows exactly what they want） → 推断侍者动作 → 得出答案
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23. 【答案】A
1 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, dinner out） → 推断场所类型 → 得出答案
2 空 定位固定搭配（gets a high-five ____ Victor） → 识别介词搭配 → 得出答案
3 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, knows exactly what they want） → 推断侍者动作 → 得出答案
4 空 定位上下文线索（enjoy having dinner out on the weekends, same every ____） → 推断时间频率 → 得出答案
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7 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困，需要攒钱） → 推断其想买的车应是便宜的 → 得出答案

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14 空 定位目标句 → 分析从句逻辑关系 → 得出答案
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24. 【答案】B

1 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, dinner out） → 推断场所类型 → 得出答案
2 空 定位固定搭配（gets a high-five ____ Victor） → 识别介词搭配 → 得出答案
3 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, knows exactly what they want） → 推断侍者动作 → 得出答案
4 空 定位上下文线索（enjoy having dinner out on the weekends, same every ____） → 推断时间频率 → 得出答案
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25. 【答案】D

1 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, dinner out） → 推断场所类型 → 得出答案
2 空 定位固定搭配（gets a high-five ____ Victor） → 识别介词搭配 → 得出答案
3 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, knows exactly what they want） → 推断侍者动作 → 得出答案
4 空 定位上下文线索（enjoy having dinner out on the weekends, same every ____） → 推断时间频率 → 得出答案
5 空 定位上下文线索（treats ____ with kindness, knows exactly what they want） → 推断对待对象 → 得出答案
6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困） → 结合固定搭配 lead a life → 得出答案

7 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困，需要攒钱） → 推断其想买的车应是便宜的 → 得出答案
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26. 【答案】C

1 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, dinner out） → 推断场所类型 → 得出答案
2 空 定位固定搭配（gets a high-five ____ Victor） → 识别介词搭配 → 得出答案
3 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, knows exactly what they want） → 推断侍者动作 → 得出答案
4 空 定位上下文线索（enjoy having dinner out on the weekends, same every ____） → 推断时间频率 → 得出答案
5 空 定位上下文线索（treats ____ with kindness, knows exactly what they want） → 推断对待对象 → 得出答案
6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困） → 结合固定搭配 lead a life → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困，需要攒钱） → 推断其想买的车应是便宜的 → 得出答案
8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（攒钱困难） → 结合固定搭配 have a hard/difficult time → 得出答案
9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上文对Victor生活状况的描述（贫困、步行上班、攒钱买车） → 概括为“处境” → 得出答案
10 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Bert请求帮助，Mrs. Smith最终同意） → 推断其态度转变 → 得出答案
11 空 定位目标句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 得出答案
12 空 定位目标句 → 分析名词与动词搭配 → 得出答案
13 空 定位目标句 → 分析副词与动词搭配 → 得出答案
14 空 定位目标句 → 分析从句逻辑关系 → 得出答案
15 空 定位目标句 → 分析形容词与语境情感 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　场景词汇与人物关系　固定搭配（通用）　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配 lead a life　逻辑推理　固定搭配 have a hard time　概括推理　动词搭配 raise money　固定搭配 spread the word　近义词辨析　状语从句　时间状语从句

27. 【答案】A

1 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, dinner out） → 推断场所类型 → 得出答案
2 空 定位固定搭配（gets a high-five ____ Victor） → 识别介词搭配 → 得出答案
3 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, knows exactly what they want） → 推断侍者动作 → 得出答案
4 空 定位上下文线索（enjoy having dinner out on the weekends, same every ____） → 推断时间频率 → 得出答案
5 空 定位上下文线索（treats ____ with kindness, knows exactly what they want） → 推断对待对象 → 得出答案

6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困） → 结合固定搭配 lead a life → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困，需要攒钱） → 推断其想买的车应是便宜的 → 得出答案
8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（攒钱困难） → 结合固定搭配 have a hard/difficult time → 得出答案
9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上文对Victor生活状况的描述（贫困、步行上班、攒钱买车） → 概括为“处境” → 得出答案
10 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Bert请求帮助，Mrs. Smith最终同意） → 推断其态度转变 → 得出答案
11 空 定位目标句 → 分析动词与宾语搭配 → 得出答案
12 空 定位目标句 → 分析名词与动词搭配 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　场景词汇与人物关系　固定搭配（通用）　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配 lead a life　逻辑推理　固定搭配 have a hard time　概括推理　动词搭配 raise money　固定搭配 spread the word　近义词辨析　状语从句　时间状语从句

28. 【答案】B

1 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, dinner out） → 推断场所类型 → 得出答案
2 空 定位固定搭配（gets a high-five ____ Victor） → 识别介词搭配 → 得出答案
3 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, knows exactly what they want） → 推断侍者动作 → 得出答案
4 空 定位上下文线索（enjoy having dinner out on the weekends, same every ____） → 推断时间频率 → 得出答案
5 空 定位上下文线索（treats ____ with kindness, knows exactly what they want） → 推断对待对象 → 得出答案
6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困） → 结合固定搭配 lead a life → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困，需要攒钱） → 推断其想买的车应是便宜的 → 得出答案
8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（攒钱困难） → 结合固定搭配 have a hard/difficult time → 得出答案
9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上文对Victor生活状况的描述（贫困、步行上班、攒钱买车） → 概括为“处境” → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　场景词汇与人物关系　固定搭配（通用）　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配 lead a life　逻辑推理　固定搭配 have a hard time　概括推理　动词搭配 raise money　固定搭配 spread the word　近义词辨析　状语从句　时间状语从句

29. 【答案】C

1 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, dinner out） → 推断场所类型 → 得出答案
2 空 定位固定搭配（gets a high-five ____ Victor） → 识别介词搭配 → 得出答案
3 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, knows exactly what they want） → 推断侍者动作 → 得出答案
4 空 定位上下文线索（enjoy having dinner out on the weekends, same every ____） → 推断时间频率 → 得出答案

5 空 定位上下文线索（treats ____ with kindness, knows exactly what they want） → 推断对待对象 → 得出答案
6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困） → 结合固定搭配 lead a life → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困，需要攒钱） → 推断其想买的车应是便宜的 → 得出答案
8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（攒钱困难） → 结合固定搭配 have a hard/difficult time → 得出答案
9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上文对Victor生活状况的描述（贫困、步行上班、攒钱买车） → 概括为“处境” → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　场景词汇与人物关系　固定搭配（通用）　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配 lead a life　逻辑推理　固定搭配 have a hard time　概括推理　动词搭配 raise money　固定搭配 spread the word　近义词辨析　状语从句　时间状语从句

30. 【答案】B

1 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, dinner out） → 推断场所类型 → 得出答案
2 空 定位固定搭配（gets a high-five ____ Victor） → 识别介词搭配 → 得出答案
3 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, knows exactly what they want） → 推断侍者动作 → 得出答案
4 空 定位上下文线索（enjoy having dinner out on the weekends, same every ____） → 推断时间频率 → 得出答案
5 空 定位上下文线索（treats ____ with kindness, knows exactly what they want） → 推断对待对象 → 得出答案
6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困） → 结合固定搭配 lead a life → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困，需要攒钱） → 推断其想买的车应是便宜的 → 得出答案
8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（攒钱困难） → 结合固定搭配 have a hard/difficult time → 得出答案
9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上文对Victor生活状况的描述（贫困、步行上班、攒钱买车） → 概括为“处境” → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　场景词汇与人物关系　固定搭配（通用）　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配 lead a life　逻辑推理　固定搭配 have a hard time　概括推理　动词搭配 raise money　固定搭配 spread the word　近义词辨析　状语从句　时间状语从句

31. 【答案】C

1 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, dinner out） → 推断场所类型 → 得出答案
2 空 定位固定搭配（gets a high-five ____ Victor） → 识别介词搭配 → 得出答案
3 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, knows exactly what they want） → 推断侍者动作 → 得出答案

4 空 定位上下文线索（enjoy having dinner out on the weekends, same every ____） → 推断时间频率 → 得出答案
5 空 定位上下文线索（treats ____ with kindness, knows exactly what they want） → 推断对待对象 → 得出答案
6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困） → 结合固定搭配 lead a life → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困，需要攒钱） → 推断其想买的车应是便宜的 → 得出答案
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9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上文对Victor生活状况的描述（贫困、步行上班、攒钱买车） → 概括为“处境” → 得出答案
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14 空 定位目标句 → 分析从句逻辑关系 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　场景词汇与人物关系　固定搭配（通用）　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配 lead a life　逻辑推理　固定搭配 have a hard time　概括推理　动词搭配 raise money　固定搭配 spread the word　近义词辨析　状语从句　时间状语从句

32. 【答案】D

1 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, dinner out） → 推断场所类型 → 得出答案
2 空 定位固定搭配（gets a high-five ____ Victor） → 识别介词搭配 → 得出答案
3 空 定位上下文线索（waiter, order, knows exactly what they want） → 推断侍者动作 → 得出答案
4 空 定位上下文线索（enjoy having dinner out on the weekends, same every ____） → 推断时间频率 → 得出答案
5 空 定位上下文线索（treats ____ with kindness, knows exactly what they want） → 推断对待对象 → 得出答案
6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困） → 结合固定搭配 lead a life → 得出答案
7 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Victor生活贫困，需要攒钱） → 推断其想买的车应是便宜的 → 得出答案
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9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上文对Victor生活状况的描述（贫困、步行上班、攒钱买车） → 概括为“处境” → 得出答案
10 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Bert请求帮助，Mrs. Smith最终同意） → 推断其态度转变 → 得出答案
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12 空 定位目标句 → 分析名词与动词搭配 → 得出答案
13 空 定位目标句 → 分析副词与动词搭配 → 得出答案
14 空 定位目标句 → 分析从句逻辑关系 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　场景词汇与人物关系　固定搭配（通用）　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配 lead a life　逻辑推理　固定搭配 have a hard time　概括推理　动词搭配 raise money　固定搭配 spread the word　近义词辨析　状语从句　时间状语从句

33. 【答案】B

16 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择对应时态
17 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空缺部分在句中的功能 → 选择正确的从句引导词
18 空 分析非谓语动词的逻辑主语 → 判断主被动关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
19 空 识别句子主语 → 判断主语单复数 → 选择与主语一致的谓语动词形式
20 空 分析先行词在从句中的成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确的定语从句引导词

考点：时态与语态　名词性从句　非谓语动词　主谓一致与指代一致　定语从句

34. 【答案】C

16 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择对应时态
17 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空缺部分在句中的功能 → 选择正确的从句引导词
18 空 分析非谓语动词的逻辑主语 → 判断主被动关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
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20 空 分析先行词在从句中的成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确的定语从句引导词

考点：时态与语态　名词性从句　非谓语动词　主谓一致与指代一致　定语从句

35. 【答案】A

16 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择对应时态
17 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空缺部分在句中的功能 → 选择正确的从句引导词
18 空 分析非谓语动词的逻辑主语 → 判断主被动关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
19 空 识别句子主语 → 判断主语单复数 → 选择与主语一致的谓语动词形式
20 空 分析先行词在从句中的成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确的定语从句引导词

考点：时态与语态　名词性从句　非谓语动词　主谓一致与指代一致　定语从句

36. 【答案】D

16 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择对应时态
17 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空缺部分在句中的功能 → 选择正确的从句引导词
18 空 分析非谓语动词的逻辑主语 → 判断主被动关系 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
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考点：时态与语态　名词性从句　非谓语动词　主谓一致与指代一致　定语从句

37. 【答案】B

16 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择对应时态
17 空 分析句子成分 → 识别空缺部分在句中的功能 → 选择正确的从句引导词
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19 空 识别句子主语 → 判断主语单复数 → 选择与主语一致的谓语动词形式
20 空 分析先行词在从句中的成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确的定语从句引导词

考点：时态与语态　名词性从句　非谓语动词　主谓一致与指代一致　定语从句

38. 【答案】A

定位首段‘my course at college’ → 同义替换为‘college student’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】D

定位‘Thanks to all my friends (174 in total) who answered my questions’ → 直接提取数字174 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】B

定位‘Who’s Taking Selfies?’部分 → 语篇未提供具体年龄数据 → 结合常识与选项推断最可能答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

41. 【答案】C

定位‘Changing Selfies’部分 → 比较百分比（37%, 32%, 25%, 6%） → 找出最小值6% → 对应‘change my eye color’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】D

通览全文结构 → 识别‘Top Reasons’（②）、‘Top Situations’（④）、‘FUN FACT’（⑤） → 排除未提及的①和③ → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构与写作目的

43. 【答案】D

定位关键句 'a friend at school told me about a local dance group and asked if I wanted to go with her' → 推理出是朋友的邀请促使Julie决定加入 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果推理

44. 【答案】A

定位关键句 'They think if you develop an interest in doing something yourself, it will be easier to succeed' → 提取核心观点 'develop an interest' → 同义替换为 'Interest' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

45. 【答案】C

定位关键句 'I’ve now been attending the dancing classes for 3 years' → 结合当前时间点推算 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　简单计算

46. 【答案】C

定位关键句 'I practice street dance and I’m quite good at it' → 直接提取信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

47. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'I have already made plans to continue with them' 和 'of course I said “yes”' → 推断出Julie对未来有明确计划且态度积极 → 同义替换为 'Clear' → 得出答案

考点：观点态度推断　同义替换

48. 【答案】B

识别段落核心话题 → 对比选项与段落内容 → 排除无关项 → 确定主旨

考点：主旨概括　段落内容匹配

49. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 同义替换或推理 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

50. 【答案】C

分析段落在全文中的功能 → 识别其与前后文的逻辑关系 → 判断写作目的

考点：段落功能　写作目的

51. 【答案】B

定位人物观点 → 分析其用词和语气 → 推断其态度

考点：观点态度　推理判断

52. 【答案】A

分析文本整体内容和风格 → 识别其主题和写作目的 → 推断可能的出处

考点：文本类型判断　出处推断

53. 【答案】D

定位段落首句与核心观点 → 识别作者通过个人经历阐述园艺的多重意义 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

54. 【答案】A

定位描述花园的细节信息 → 识别作者对花园的偏好特征 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

55. 【答案】A

定位作者给出的建议性表述 → 识别建议的核心内容 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

56. 【答案】C

定位描述作者园艺经历的细节 → 识别经历中的情感体验 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

57. 【答案】B

定位划线词所在语境 → 分析上下文逻辑关系 → 识别词义的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

58. 【答案】B

51 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种行为或状态）→ 从选项中选择语义最贴合的动词 → 得出答案

52 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种行为或状态）→ 从选项中选择语义最贴合的动词 → 得出答案

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55 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一☒☒☒行为或状态）→ 从选项中选择语义最贴合的动词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词

59. 【答案】F

51 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种行为或状态）→ 从选项中选择语义最贴合的动词 → 得出答案

52 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种行为或状态）→ 从选项中选择语义最贴合的动词 → 得出答案

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55 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一⊠⊠⊠行为或状态）→ 从选项中选择语义最贴合的动词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词

60. 【答案】C

51 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种行为或状态）→ 从选项中选择语义最贴合的动词 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词

61. 【答案】G

51 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种行为或状态）→ 从选项中选择语义最贴合的动词 → 得出答案
52 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种行为或状态）→ 从选项中选择语义最贴合的动词 → 得出答案
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55 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一⊠⊠⊠行为或状态）→ 从选项中选择语义最贴合的动词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词

62. 【答案】E

51 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种行为或状态）→ 从选项中选择语义最贴合的动词 → 得出答案
52 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一种行为或状态）→ 从选项中选择语义最贴合的动词 → 得出答案
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55 空 根据空格前后语境（描述一⊠⊠⊠行为或状态）→ 从选项中选择语义最贴合的动词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词

63. 【答案】注意： 1.词数100左右，开头已给出，不计入总词数； 2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；…
根据图片信息，运用正确的SVO句型、动词搭配和时态完成对话。

考点：动词搭配 take on　SVO主干结构　时态与语态

64. 【答案】注意： 1.词数100左右，开头已给出，不计入总词数； 2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；…
根据图表数据描述调查结果，并运用多样句式进行评价和总结。

考点：图表数据描述　评价性语言　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

65. 【答案】There are many practical learning activities…
分析句子主干 → 识别空格处需补充一个完整的句子成分（如主语、谓语或从句） → 根据上下文逻辑和语法结构选择最符合的选项

考点：SVO主干结构　定语从句